

USY-PSV/1A/11.00

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

प्रश्न संख्या- 541

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को बहुत विस्तार से जानकारी देने के लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं देख रहा था कि उसके पृष्ठ क्रमांक 3 पर जहाँ आयुर्वेद, योग, यूनानी, सिद्ध, होम्योपैथी (आयूष) का जिक्र है उसमें यह अंग्रेजी में NRHM लिखा है, जो शायद National Rural Health Mission होगा, परन्तु जब मैंने उसके दोनों उपबंध देखे और पृष्ठ 4 पर जो संक्षेपाक्षर लिखे हैं, उसमें भी देखा तो वह मुझे नहीं मिला। क्या यह गलती से छूट गया है या इसकी कोई योजना देश-भर में नहीं है, यह कृपा करके बताने का कष्ट कीजिए? यह मेरा पहला प्रश्न है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, एक तो यह छूट भी गया है और दूसरे मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा, इस सवाल के लिए नहीं, general कि विशेष रूप से सेहत के मामले में माननीय सदस्य का जो सवाल था कि पूरे देश में कितने ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स हैं तथा पूरे देश में वे किस-किस राज्य में हैं, तो हमारे उत्तर उस प्रश्न पर आधारित हैं और इसमें हमने अपने आपको उसी तक सीमित रखा है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा है कि पूरे देश में किस-किस बीमारी के कितने सेंटर्स हैं और कितनी जगहों पर ट्रेनिंग चल रही है, यह उसी तक सीमित है।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: महोदय, मैं विस्तार से इसकी जानकारी देने के लिए मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद तो दे रहा हूँ, परन्तु आप सभी जानते हैं कि देश में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में गरीब लोग रहते हैं। आजकल दवाइयों की टेस्टिंग बगैरह पर बहुत खर्च होता है। मैंने इस विषय पर सदन में एक विशेष उल्लेख भी लाया था कि हमारे जो योग अध्यापक हैं, पंचकर्म हैं तथा राष्ट्रीय औषधालय इत्यादि हैं, इनकी सुविधा आम लोगों को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए तथा राज्य सरकारों को ऐसे

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लोगों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए जनपद या पंचायत स्तर पर जो कुछ भी खर्च होगा, उस खर्च को उठाने का क्या अभी-भी सरकार विचार करेगी?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, हमारे जितने भी नेशनल प्रोग्राम्स हैं, वे तकरीबन 21 से ज्यादा हैं, चाहे वे आयुर्वेद में हों या एलोपैथी में हों, वे communicable diseases हों, cardio-vascular diseases हों या कैंसर की diseases हों। विशेष रूप से आयुर्वेद, यूनानी और सिद्धा में हमारा सबसे ज्यादा काम यह होता है कि इनके लिए हम ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा human resource तैयार करें और जहाँ तक हो सके इसका co-location करें। उस co-location के जरिए primary health centre तक आयुर्वेद का या कहीं-कहीं यूनानी का जो भी हमारा डॉक्टर है वहाँ तक हम अपनी ओर से दवाएँ पहुँचाते हैं, लेकिन पंचायत लेवल पर तो यह अभी तक संभव नहीं हो पाया है।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने जो स्टेट्स का बताया है कि 'आशा' सभी स्टेट्स में शुरू है, लेकिन मेरे पास जो सूचना है, उसके मुताबिक हिमाचल प्रदेश में अभी तक यह शुरू नहीं की गई है। क्या इसके बारे में इनको कोई खबर है या क्या यह आगे पूछेंगे कि यह क्यों नहीं शुरू की गई?

दूसरी बात, यह जो यूनानी है और जो हमारे traditional लोग हैं, जैसे जड़ी-बूटियों से इलाज करने वाले लोग हैं, उन लोगों को भी क्या थोड़ी ट्रेनिंग देकर मुख्य धारा में लाने की कोशिश करेंगे? जैसे कई लोग अस्थमा का इलाज करते हैं या कई पीलिया का इलाज करते हैं, लेकिन उनके पास कोई ऐसा सर्टिफिकेट नहीं होता है और न ही कोई ऐसी सुविधा होती है। उनके परिवार में यह profession traditionally चला आता है। क्या उसके बारे में भी यह सोचेंगे?

(1बी/डी0एस0 पर आगे)

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श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, जहाँ तक 'आशा' का सवाल है, मेरे पास 'आशाज़' के बारे में जो प्रोग्राम है, उसके हिसाब से 'आशा' हिमाचल प्रदेश में है, लेकिन कई राज्यों में, जैसे छत्तीसगढ़, जहाँ माननीय सदस्य रहते हैं, वहाँ उसको 'आशा' के नाम से नहीं जाना जाता है बल्कि वहाँ उसे दूसरे नाम से जाना जाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा जो भी ट्रेनिंग और सुविधा दी जाती है, वह यहाँ से दी जाती है, लेकिन वह अलग नाम से दी जाती है। कई राज्यों ने तो 'आशा' को ही दूसरे नाम से चलाया है। दो-तीन राज्य ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने खुद ही 'आशा' को नहीं मांगा है और उन्होंने इसलिए नहीं मांगा है कि उनके यहाँ इसी लेवल की कोई न कोई संस्था चलती है।

श्री सभापति: श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, मैंने तो प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के बारे में पूछा था ..(व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आप बैठिए।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो 21 प्रोग्राम्स बताये हैं, जो भारत सरकार चला रही है, क्या ये सारे प्रोग्राम्स सारे राज्यों में चल रहे हैं या अलग-अलग राज्यों में चल रहे हैं? इन प्रोग्राम्स के लागू होने पर पिछले तीन सालों में कितने रुपये खर्च हुए हैं?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: कौन-से प्रोग्राम्स?

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: ये 21 प्रोग्राम्स जो आपने बताये हैं। ये प्रोग्राम्स क्या सभी राज्यों में एक साथ चल रहे हैं या कुछ राज्यों में कम चल रहे हैं और कुछ राज्यों में ज्यादा चल रहे हैं? श्रीमान्, दूसरा यह कि ये 21 प्रोग्राम्स जो चल रहे हैं, वे राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से चल रहे हैं या NGOs के माध्यम से चल रहे हैं? इन पर प्रति वर्ष कितना पैसा खर्च होता है और इनका result क्या है?

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श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, जहाँ तक प्रोग्राम्स का संबंध है, वे इस बात से संबंधित हैं कि कोई बीमारी देश के किस हिस्से में है और ज्यादा कहाँ है। जैसे मलेरिया पूरे देश में है, चिकनगुनिया कुछ स्टेट्स में है, डेंगू कुछ स्टेट्स में है और इनसेफलाइटिस कुछ राज्यों में है, इसलिए इस प्रोग्राम की ट्रेनिंग उस स्टेट्स में ज्यादा दी जाती है जहाँ उस बीमारी का prevalence है। हमारे उत्तर में यह दिया गया है कि कोई प्रोग्राम 35 के 35 राज्यों में है, कोई प्रोग्राम 29 राज्यों में है, कोई प्रोग्राम 7 राज्यों में है और कोई प्रोग्राम 12 राज्यों में है। यह इस पर निर्भर करता है कि वह बीमारी इस देश के किस हिस्से में है और ज्यादा कहाँ है। मुमकिन है कि ये कहीं दो परसेंट या तीन परसेंट भी हो, लेकिन जहाँ यह 60, 50 या 40 परसेंट होता है, उसके अनुसार वह प्रोग्राम वहाँ launch किया जाता है। मेरे ख्याल में मेरे लिए यह संभव नहीं होगा कि इतनी ज्यादा बीमारियों का ब्यौरा मैं यहाँ दूँ, क्योंकि इनमें से कुछ तो external aid से funded होती हैं और कुछ हमारे यहाँ के fund से aided होती हैं। उसका ब्यौरा मैं माननीय सदस्य को अलग से दे दूँगा क्योंकि यह यहाँ देना संभव नहीं होगा।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस बात की जानकारी चाहता हूँ, इन्होंने जो स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के बारे में आंकड़े दिए हैं, यह हमारी आबादी को रोकने के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम है, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो चार्ट दर्शाया है, उसमें 12 राज्यों का कहीं भी उल्लेख नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन 12 राज्यों में भी आप प्रशिक्षण प्रारंभ करने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि हर प्रोग्राम को हर राज्य में एक ही वक्त में चलाना संभव नहीं है। इसमें सबसे पहले यह देखा जाता है कि किस राज्य में किस प्रोग्राम को चलाने की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत है और उसके लिए हमारे पास इस प्लान, यानी 5 सालों के लिए या एक साल के लिए कितना पैसा है। जो पैसा होता है, वह पांच साल के लिए आता है

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और हर साल बढ़ता है। तो कई राज्यों में शुरू में यह पायलट बेसिस पर लिया जाता है, फिर अगले साल इसमें कुछ राज्य add किए जाते हैं और उसके अगले साल फिर कुछ राज्य add किये जाते हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि यह बिल्कुल pick and choose होता है। हैल्थ के मामले में हम लोग pick and choose बिल्कुल नहीं करते हैं। वहाँ जरूरत के अनुसार ट्रेनिंग चलती है और जरूरत के अनुसार ही वहाँ बीमारी का इलाज चलता है।

(समाप्त)

डा.(श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: सर, मुझे भी सवाल पूछना है। ..(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand that, but one can have only three supplementaries.

Q. No. 542.

('1c' पर आगे)

NB/1C/11.10

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श्री भागीरथी माझी : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, इसमें लिखा है कि अभी NREGA के कारण migration कम हो गया है, लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूँ कि इसके कारण migration कम हो गया है, क्योंकि उड़ीसा, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ से अभी भी लाखों लोग काम करने के लिए दूसरे राज्यों की ओर पलायन करते हैं। सभापति जी, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act का लक्ष्य है - एक परिवार को वर्ष में 100 दिनों का काम देना, लेकिन बहुत से ऐसे काम नज़र में आते हैं, जहां मशीनों द्वारा काम किया जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है?

श्री प्रदीप जैन : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सम्मानित सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि NREGA संसार की श्रेष्ठतम योजना है, जिसे भारत सरकार ने कानून का रूप दिया है और एक लंबी जद्दोजहद के बाद देश के सारे विचारकों और चिंतकों ने प्रधान मंत्री, डा. मनमोहन सिंह और UPA Chairperson, श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी के नेतृत्व में यह विचार किया कि देश के 2,52,000 गांवों में जो लोग रहते हैं, उन्हें रोजगार मिलना चाहिए, ताकि वे गांवों से शहरों की ओर केन्द्रित न हों। उन्हें रोजगार मिले, अन्यथा बेरोजगारी भत्ता मिले, इसके लिए एक

Act का निर्माण किया गया। इस Act के अंतर्गत जहां भारत सरकार इस काम के लिए फंड उपलब्ध कराती है, वहीं इस Act के सैक्शन 3 में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा यह गारंटी दी जाती है कि वे प्रत्येक परिवार को 100 दिनों का रोजगार देंगी। इस प्रकार गारंटी देने का प्रावधान राज्य सरकार का है। आज इस योजना के बहुत से सकारात्मक परिणाम आए हैं। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने इस बारे में बहुत सी studies भी की हैं कि देश में जो महिला शक्ति है, जो SC के लोग हैं, जो ST के लोग हैं, इनकी भागीदारी कितनी बढ़ी है? NFIW ने एक स्टडी की है,

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जिसमें उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और तमिलनाडु की स्टडी की है। उन्होंने कहा है कि राजनाथ गांव में पहले जो 82 परसेंट लोग migrate करते थे, वे इस योजना के लागू होने के बाद गांव में ही कार्य कर रहे हैं। इसी तरह पहले झाबुआ में 59 परसेंट migration होता था, इस योजना के लागू होने के बाद वहां के लोग गांव से बाहर जाने की इच्छा नहीं रखते हैं। Centre For Science & Environment ने भी उड़ीसा के नाकुदा जिले और मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी जिले के बारे में स्टडी की है। वहां जो 60 परसेंट migration होता था, अब वह रुक गया है। इस तरह की बहुत सारी स्टडीज़ हुई हैं। Institute of Human Development ने भी एक बहुत अच्छी स्टडी की है। उन्होंने बताया है कि बिहार में अब migration 16 परसेंट से भी नीचे रह गया है। इसके अलावा Indian School of Women ने भी 2007-08 में केरल में migration के बारे में स्टडी की थी। आज हमारे देश में ST की संख्या 8 करोड़ है और SC की संख्या 16 करोड़ है तथा जिस तरह से उनकी सहभागिता बढ़ी है, यह हर्ष की बात है। इस कानून में वर्तमान में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि जो लोग गरीबी रेखा के नीचे हैं, उनको रोजगार दिया जाएगा। हमारे देश में अधिकांश किसान, लघु और सीमांत किसान हैं, small and marginal farmers हैं और इस कानून के अंतर्गत उनके खेतों में काम करने का प्रावधान भी किया गया है, जिससे काफी हद तक पलायन रुका है।

श्री भागीरथी माझी : सभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि गांव के 5 किलोमीटर के दायरे के बाहर जो लोग काम करने के लिए जाते हैं, उनको 10 परसेंट अधिक धनराशि दी जाती है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि गांव के 5 किलोमीटर के दायरे के बाहर कितने मजदूर काम करने के लिए गए हैं और उनको कितनी अतिरिक्त धनराशि दी गई है?

(1D/VNK पर आगे)

-NB/VNK-SKC/1d/11:15

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श्री प्रदीप जैन: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा मैंने पूर्व में ही आपको बताया कि चूंकि भारत सरकार धनराशि उपलब्ध कराती है और ग्राम पंचायत, ब्लॉक पंचायत, जिला पंचायत और राज्य स्तर पर कार्य की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। अलग से इस तरह की कोई study नहीं की गई है। एक study में जो देखने में आया है, वह यह है कि अधिकांश लोगों को, जो गांव के पांच किलोमीटर के अंदर हैं, उन्हीं स्थानों पर काम मिल जाता है। कार्य योजना का निर्धारण भारत सरकार या राज्य सरकार नहीं करती है, बल्कि ग्राम पंचायत के द्वारा कार्य योजना का निर्धारण किया जाता है। ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा जिस समय कार्य योजना का निर्धारण किया जाता है, उस समय सारे ग्रामीणों के बीच में बैठकर यह निश्चित किया जाता है कि कार्य स्थल गांव के नजदीक हो और पांच किलोमीटर के अंदर हो। इसके अलावा इस कानून के अंदर यह भी प्रावधान है कि यदि किसी कारण से वह कार्य गांव के पांच किलोमीटर के अंदर saturate हो गया है, तो वे पांच किलोमीटर के बाहर भी कार्य कर सकते हैं और जिसके लिए दस प्रतिशत की धनराशि इस कानून के अंतर्गत निहित है।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर, इस समय देश भर में जो आदिवासी Colonies हैं, वे कई कारणों से बहुत भारी संकट में हैं, इसलिए "नरेगा" वाकई में उनके लिए जीवन रेखा के रूप में काम कर सकता है। यदि हम आपके आंकड़े देखते हैं, तो 2006-07 में 36 परसेंट काम के दिन tribals को दिए गए, वह घटते-घटते आज 21 परसेंट तक आ गये हैं। यह मानते हुए कि निश्चित रूप से "नरेगा" का एक सकारात्मक असर है, लेकिन इस समय आदिवासियों के लिए जो जरूरत है, जो migrant workers हो जाते हैं, आज उनके अधिकार न के बराबर है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जो migrant tribal workers हैं, जो अन्यत्र प्रदेशों में

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जाते हैं, उनके लिए इस समय कोई social security नहीं है, क्योंकि इसके लिए residential proof की जरूरत है, तो क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की ओर से migrant tribal workers के लिए कोई विशेष स्कीम ली जाएगी, जिससे उनको बीपीएल के जो अधिकार हैं, स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जो अधिकार हैं और बाकी जो social security के अधिकार हैं, उन्हें विशेष migrant identity card देकर उनके लिए आप कुछ सोच सकते हैं?

श्री सी. पी. जोशी: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने विस्तृत प्रश्न उठाया है, जो इस प्रश्न के orbit से बाहर है। उसने स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में कहा है, बीपीएल के संबंध में कहा है। भारत सरकार निश्चित तौर पर यूआईडी कार्ड बनाने का कार्य कर रही है, उसके पीछे मंशा यही है कि हम उस गरीब आदमी की पहचान कर सकें और वह कहीं पर भी जाए, उसका entitlement उसको मिल सके। हम लोग यह काम नंदन नीलकंठ की अध्यक्षता में कर रहे हैं। जहां तक आपने ST के percentage का कहा है, आपको स्मरण होगा, आप भलीभांति इस बात से परिचित हैं कि सबसे पहले जब "नरेगा" योजना लागू की थी, तो 200 districts में लागू की गई थी और वे सबसे poorest districts के लोग थे। सबसे ज्यादा ST की population वहां पर थी। जैसे-जैसे हमने इसको बढ़ाया है, वैसे-वैसे ST की population relatively कम होती गई है। 21 परसेंट कम होने का कारण यह नहीं है कि ST काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि चूंकि entire scheme को पूरे देश में spread किया है, इसलिए उनका percentage कम हो गया है, अन्यथा इसमें ST में उनको जितना अधिकृत है, सबसे ज्यादा काम वे कर रहे हैं। 100 दिन का household काम जो कर रहे हैं, वे वही लोग कर रहे हैं, जो ST के लोग हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपने जो बात उठाई है, भारत सरकार इसके लिए चिंतित है और बीपीएल तथा गरीब आदमी की इस समस्या का निदान करने के लिए काम कर रही है। जैसे ही यूआईडी कार्ड

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बन जाएगा, इससे उसकी पहचान बन जाएगी, तब migrant होने के बाद भी उनका अधिकार बना रहेगा।

श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी: सर, जो "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Development Guarantee Scheme" है, उसमें मेरा एक प्रश्न है। प्रश्न यह है कि अभी जो ST areas और Backward areas से जो मजदूर शहरों में migrant हो रहे हैं, इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि वहां पर जो "मनरेगा" स्कीम implement किया जा रहा है, इसके लिए practically जितने भी terms & conditions और rules बनाए गए हैं, उनको implement करने में problem है।

(1e/SC पर क्रमशः)

-vnk/sc /1e/11:20

श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी (क्रमागत) : मैं गांव से आता हूँ। वहां पर कोई बैंक नहीं है। बैंक न होने के कारण वहां पर इस स्कीम को अच्छी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं कर सके हैं। यह विषय चिंताजनक है। इसके अतिरिक्त 60:40 का जो रेश्यो है, सिर्फ 60 परसेंट पैसे को वहां पर मजदूरी के लिए खर्च करना है और 40 परसेंट पैसे से कुछ मैटीरियल परचेज करना है। असम में every रास्ता बनने से हर 15 मीटर पर एक हिंड पाइप चाहिए जिसको खरीदने के लिए, जितना धन मजदूरी में जाता है, उससे बहुत ज्यादा जाता है। वह बाढ़ वाला इलाका है, वहां पर erosion protection करना पड़ता है। वहां पर बेलदार को नेट को खरीदना पड़ता है। यह काम NREGA के जरिए नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस प्रकार से जब वहां पर यह स्कीम ही लागू नहीं कर सकते हैं तो वहां पर जो मजदूर लोग हैं, गरीब लोग हैं, वे लोग वहां पर कैसे काम कर सकेंगे? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ ...

श्री सभापति : आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

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श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप NREGA में जो मजदूरी दे रहे हैं, वह आज के महंगाई के दौर में बहुत ही कम है। क्या आप इसको 300 रुपए प्रतिदिन करेंगे? मेरा सुझाव है कि मजदूरों को 300 रुपए प्रतिदिन की मजदूरी देनी चाहिए, ताकि आज की महंगाई के दौर में वे लोग गांवों में NREGA की स्कीम में काम करके जीवन यापन कर सकें।

श्री प्रदीप जैन : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सम्मानित सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने जो कानून बनाया है, उस कानून में 100 रुपए की न्यूनतम मजदूरी का प्रावधान है। इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन और इसकी प्लानिंग राज्य सरकारों को करनी है। अगर किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में उन्हें यह लगता है कि इससे ज्यादा पैसा मजदूरों को देना चाहिए, तो वे दे सकते हैं। सर, इसका जो preamble है, जो एक्ट का preamble है, उसके अंतर्गत, जो unskilled labour है, वह श्रमिक जो migrate करता था, जिसको गांव में काफी झुक कर काम करना पड़ता था, गांव की महिला, जिसे दस रुपए के लिए हाथ फैलाने पड़ते थे, उन सबको एक कानून के रूप में अधिकार दिया गया है और उसकी कार्य योजना - चाहे असम हो, चाहे उड़ीसा हो - ग्राम पंचायत के अंदर बननी है। देश के अंदर इसका जो क्रियान्वयन है - जैसा हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य ने कहा है - हम हर राज्य सरकार को 6 परसेंट administrative expenses देते हैं। आज भी जो हमारे पास आंकड़े हैं, उनके अनुसार - इंजीनियर के पास अगर technical व्यक्ति नहीं होगा तो एमबी नहीं होगी - एक-एक इंजीनियर 185 से ज्यादा एमबी करता है, जिसके कारण उसका measurement timely नहीं हो पाता और पेमेंट में दिक्कत होती है। हम आपके माध्यम से समस्त राज्य सरकारों से यह आग्रह करते हैं कि वे इसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा technical staff रखें क्योंकि इसके लिए हम उन्हें 6 परसेंट धनराशि प्रदान करते हैं। महोदय, दूसरा प्रश्न जो माननीय सदस्य ने किया है, उसके संबंध में मैं कहना

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चाहता हूँ कि जो ऐक्ट है, उस ऐक्ट के अंदर हमारा पहला उद्देश्य यह है कि वहां पर जो unskilled labour है, उसको हम सौ दिन का रोजगार दें। हमारा उद्देश्य कार्य नहीं है, हमारा उद्देश्य उन बेरोजगारों का रोजगार या बेरोजगारी भत्ता देना है।

श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि NREGA के अंतर्गत सौ दिन के काम की इन्होंने सीमा रखी है कि साल में कम से कम सौ दिन काम दिया जाएगा। इस प्रकार से एक महीने में उन्हें आठ-नौ दिन काम मिलता है। क्या सरकार की कोई ऐसी योजना है कि सौ दिन से ज्यादा की समय सीमा की जाए? क्योंकि, अकसर देखा गया है कि वहां पर दस दिन से ज्यादा काम नहीं देते हैं और मजदूर शहरों की तरफ भागते हैं।

श्री प्रदीप जैन : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो data उभरकर आए हैं, उनके अनुसार आज भी सौ दिन के रोजगार को छूने वालों की संख्या एक करोड़ से कम है। जो अनुमानतः औसत रोजगार है, वह 52 दिन का है। जैसा मैंने पहले ही आग्रह किया कि यह जो कानून है, इस कानून को आप सब लोगों ने मिलकर इस सरकार के नेतृत्व में बनाया है और इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को करना है - गारंटी राज्य सरकार देती है। भारत सरकार जितने भी 100 डेज जेनरेट होंगे, उनके लिए धनराशि उपलब्ध करेगी। जब हम सौ दिन के आंकड़े को भी नहीं छू पा रहे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको आगे बढ़ाना कहीं से भी तर्कसंगत नहीं है।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : महोदय, प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है। उन्होंने categorically पूछा था।

श्री सभापति : पाणि जी, बैठ जाइए। आपका सवाल नहीं था, आप बैठ जाइए ..(व्यवधान).. यह आपका सवाल नहीं था।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : मशीनों से काम होता है। ..(व्यवधान)..

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श्री सभापति : पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : आप उन्हें सुरक्षा दीजिए। उन्होंने categorically कहा था। मशीनों से काम किया जाता है।..(व्यवधान)..

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। आपका प्रश्न नहीं था।

(समाप्त)

(1एफ-एमसीएम पर आगे)

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श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जैसा बताया है कि बी0आई0एफ0आर0 से जो सूचियां प्राप्त हुई हैं, उसमें लगभग 200 औद्योगिक इकाईयां हैं, जो सिक हो गई हैं और उसके साथ-साथ लगभग दो हजार कर्मचारियों को उनमें से हटाया गया है। महोदय, यह बेहतर होता यदि यह सैक्टर-वाइज जवाब देते कि इनमें से टेक्सटाइल्स में कितने, इंजीनियरिंग में कितने और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर में कितने हैं। पता नहीं सरकार ने इस सदन को बताना यह क्यों नहीं आवश्यक समझा कि किस अनुपात में किस-किस क्षेत्र में क्या स्थिति है। अगर विस्तार से जवाब दिया जाता तो प्रश्न पूछने में सुविधा होती। मैं अभी भी चाहूंगा कि सरकार यदि बता सके तो बताए कि किन-किन क्षेत्रों में, जो रिसेशन की पूरी दुनिया भर में चर्चा रही है, उसका किन-किन क्षेत्रों में, कितना-कितना प्रभाव रहा है? यदि इस पर आप प्रकाश डाल सकें तो सदन को इसका लाभ हो सकेगा। इस प्रकार पर्याप्त उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा : सिका के तहत यह एक कंटीन्यूअस प्रोसस है। इसमें बी0आई0एफ0आर0 केसेज रजिस्टर्ड होते हैं और उनके निर्णय करते रहते हैं। जिन 200 यूनिटों के बारे में उत्तर में दिया गया है, यह विभिन्न सालों की हैं। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने अप्रैल, 2009 के बाद के बारे में पूछा है, उसमें सिर्फ 21 यूनिट हैं और बाकी अलग-अलग सालों की ये यूनिट हैं। इस प्रकार जिन 22 यूनिटों को हमने वाइंड-अप के लिए रिकमंड किया है, वह भी दूसरे डिफ्रेंट ईयर्स 2004, 2005 और 2006 की हैं। मेरे पास पूरी की पूरी डिटेल्स हैं कि ये कौन-कौन सी दो सौ यूनिट हैं, किस राज्य की हैं या उन कम्पनियों का क्या नाम है। ये सारी इस तरह की हैं। लेकिन जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल उठाया है कि रिसेशन की वजह से ये जॉबलैस हैं, यह बात सही नहीं है।

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श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न इसी से जुड़ा हुआ है। मंत्री जी के पास यदि अभी जवाब न हो तो बाद में दे दें। बी0आई0एफ0आर0 ऐसी संस्था है जहां तमाम सिक यूनिटों को भेजा जाता है और जो सिक यूनिट होती हैं उनके प्रस्ताव पर विचार करके डायरेक्शन दिया जाता है और औसतन जो इसकी ऑपरेटिंग एजेंसी या मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज होती हैं वे बैंक होते हैं या फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस होते हैं। हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र छपरा में एक मरहेड़ा शुगर वर्क्स है, जो कानपुर शुगर वर्क्स से जुड़ी हुई है और वह आजादी से पहले की शुगर फैक्टरी है। इसके बारे में एक प्रस्ताव था जिसमें बी0आई0एफ0आर0 ने दो वर्ष पहले आई0एफ0सी0आई0 को डायरेक्शन दिया था। सर, आई0एफ0सी0आई0 एक संस्था है जहां इंडियन इकॉनोमी सर्विस के ऑफिसर को विशेष रूप से लाकर बैठाया गया है। एक चीनी मिल जो दो वर्षों से बंद है, बी0आई0एफ0आर0 ने दो वर्षों से आई0एफ0सी0आई0 को डायरेक्शन दे रखा है, जहां पर इस बड़े अधिकारी की नियुक्ति वर्तमान प्रणब मुखर्जी ने की है। पिछले दो वर्षों से एक बंद चीनी मिल, जहां हजारों कर्मचारी हैं और जिस पर सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपया किसानों का बकाया है, लेकिन बी0आई0एफ0आर0 के डायरेक्शन को आई0एफ0सी0आई0 फोलो नहीं कर रही है। तो जब बी0आई0एफ0आर0 के निर्देश को वित्तीय संस्थाएं, जो भारत सरकार से सीधे जुड़ी हुई हैं, लागू नहीं करती हैं और इस प्रश्न में मैं विशेष रूप से आई0एफ0सी0आई0 के बारे में बात कर रहा हूं, वे जब इस निर्देश को लागू नहीं करती हैं तो सरकार ऐसी वित्तीय संस्थाओं के अध्यक्षों को या ऐसे बैंकों के अध्यक्षों को जिन पर यह जिम्मेदारी है और कोर्ट का डायरेक्शन है कि इसको लागू किया जाए, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई करेगी, हम आपसे पूछना चाहेंगे?

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने एक स्पेसिफिक इण्डस्ट्री के बारे में सवाल उठाया है। इसका मैं अभी जवाब नहीं दे पाऊंगा, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को यह विश्वास

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दिलाता हूँ कि जो आपने प्रश्न उठाया है उसकी सारी डिटेल्स उनको भेज दूंगा और जो भी कोर्ट की डायरेक्शन हैं, उसकी तामील कराई जाएगी, यह मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : क्या ऐसे अफसरों के खिलाफ भी कार्रवाई की जाएगी अगर इस प्रकार से किसानों के साथ खिलवाड़ होगा.....(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Stick to the question...(Interruptions) आपने जो सवाल पूछा उसका जवाब मिल गया।.....(व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : महोदय, एक सवाल और है।.....(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot expand...(Interruptions).

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : महोदय, किसानों का मामला है। मैं सिर्फ एक आश्वासन सदन से चाहता हूँ कि यदि यह प्रमाणित होता है कि आई0एफ0सी0आई0 के अधिकारियों द्वारा इसे लागू नहीं किया गया है तो क्या निश्चित रूप से ऐसे अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाएगी?.....(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not...(Interruptions). आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : महोदय, यह किसानों का मामला है।.....(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, this cannot be allowed...(Interruptions). This is not correct.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't take precious time...(Interruptions). आप बैठ जाइए।.....(व्यवधान)

(1g/GS पर आगे)

GSP-GS/1G/11.30

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श्री सभापति : देखिए, आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, the hon. Member has referred to a particular case. My colleague has already responded that he will look into this particular case. The hon. Member is fully aware of the large number of cases since 1987, when the BIFR came to exist. A large number of industrial units in various sectors including sugar, jute, which are related with the agro-processed industries, have become sick, and, various observations by BIFR have come. When these directions are being issued, these are being issued within the parameters of certain guidelines and the legal competence. The other organizations who ought to comply with them, they are also to go by their own laws and regulations. Sometimes, it may happen that there arises a conflict, and, it is our job to reconcile that conflicting position. Nobody is defying the order of the BIFR deliberately but this matter will be ascertained, and, the relevant information will be given to the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Praveen Rashtrapal.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, the intention of the legislature is always good. As answered by hon. Finance Minister, BIFR was created in 1987, and, the very word in its name is 'reconstruction' of the sick units. Let us not ask as to how many units were closed; let us see the history of the National Textile Corporation. I would like to congratulate the present Government and also the previous

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Government over the fact that the workers of the NTC mills were getting salary without working in the mills because the mills were closed. That was the care taken by the Government of India. They deserve congratulations. However, will the hon. Finance Minister guide us as to why the cases in BIFR are not disposed of in a given time? According to my experience in Gujarat, I have seen that the cases are pending for a very long period. Many public sector units are approaching BIFR. The adjournments are sought by the Government side also, as a result of which the cases are not decided. Instead of giving the figures of sick units, will the hon. Finance Minister give figures of how many units were revived on account of BIFR's recommendations? As I know, there is only one unit in Gujarat, that is, Rajnagar Textile Mill, which has been revived by BIFR, and, which is likely to start work again. That information may please be given.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, since the inception of the BIFR, 7,171 cases were received from the private sector. If we also take into account cases from the public sector, in all, 7,472 cases were received, and, by undergoing various processes, 4,620 cases were disposed of. There are 1,031 cases pending under the various processes. Around 744 units have been declared 'sick', and, roughly, for 1,229, winding-up recommendations were sent to various courts. Sir, it is a long drawn process. There are quasi-judicial proceedings. Certain delays do occur. I agree with the hon. Member that the cases should be disposed of speedily. At present, three Benches are working, and, doing the job. Actually, Sir,

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in 2003, this SICA was repealed and the intention was to create or constitute the National Company Law Tribunal to speed up the matter. (Contd. by SK-1H)
[-gsp/sk/1H/11.35](#)

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA (CONTD.): But the matter got delayed because there was a stay order from the Madras High Court and then this matter went to the Supreme Court. This matter is *sub judice*. These cases will be decided as early as possible.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Government has given huge stimulus to the corporate sector to fight the impact of global recession. My question is with regard to the employees. The answer says, "The number of employees in these industrial companies/units at the time of registration was 2,174". If you add the figure before 2009 April, the figure will be very huge. There is a provision for relief to employees who lost jobs due to closure from the Government in States like West Bengal. There is a provision for relief to the employees in case of textiles industry in the State of Tamil Nadu. My question is: What are the relief measures the Centre is proposing or trying to implement when it comes to the employees because employees are the worst hit and worst sufferers? They lose the jobs. They lose the livelihood. What are the relief measures the Centre has proposed?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, these are quasi-judicial proceedings. Then the matter goes to the concerned High Court. What is the procedure, Sir? The revival process starts in the BIFR and even the High Court, they try to revive the unit.

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Unless and until there is closed down order by the High Court, they are on the payroll and they are given their salaries. This is a legal process. Provisions are laid down under different sections of the SICA and their interests are looked after by the Centre.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a very important issue. The very purpose of creating this institution is to revive the industries. But, that is not being done. Abnormal delays are taking place. Is there any proposal before the Government and the Ministry to expand the number of benches and also to fix-up some timeframe for early disposal? Sir, I am taking advantage of the presence of the hon. Finance Minister here. Earlier days, there used to be a saying, "If you go to Kaashi, then you will be going forever". I don't want to use that Telugu word. Same is the case with the BIFR. If you go to the BIFR, that is the end of the story. This is a reality. Delay, corruption, favouritism, they are all there. Will the hon. Finance Minister take a review of the performance of the BIFR, recommendations of the BIFR and subsequent implementation to revive the industries because more than 7,000 cases have come? The Minister said that 4,000 cases had been disposed of. Disposed of in what way? I do not know. With respect to how many units have been revived, he didn't give a specific answer. So, I urge upon the Finance Minister whether he will take a complete review of the functioning of the BIFR and then take steps for further expanding the number of Benches.

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SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, what the hon. Member has said is true that a large number of cases have not yet been disposed of. About 4,000 plus cases have been disposed of. Some orders have been passed. But, even if the BIFR passes the order of winding up, final winding up has to be done as per the law of the land through the court. In response to the earlier questions, I can say that whenever the settlement takes place, including the winding up, the workers' dues are considered as the first charge. Therefore, those are being provided. It is difficult for me to say that there will be a timeframe. Administratively, we cannot give a timeframe to a judicial or a quasi-judicial body. But reviewing the performance and expanding the number of Benches is under consideration of the Government.

(Ends)

(Followed by 1J-ysr)

-SK/YSR-LP/11.40/1J

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is absent. Is there any supplementary?

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, part (b) of the question is, whether any discrepancy in this matter has come to the notice of Government with regard to hospitals in Maharashtra. The answer is, yes. My observation in Maharashtra is that this Department, whether it procures medicine or medical apparatus, has become a den of corruption. All the prescribed measures have been kept in abeyance and there is corruption in procurement of medicines. The responsibility of the Government does not end by saying 'yes.' What action have you taken against the erring officers and erring department; and what enquiry has been done? I would like to know this.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, a newspaper article regarding discrepancies in procurement of medicines and medical equipment was published in Marathi daily *Lokmat* in January 2010. As per the article, although the rate contracts of the DMER and the ESIS also existed, ignoring the rate contract approved by the State Government, a rate contract made by single district, that is, Kolhapur, was implemented throughout the State and substandard medicines worth crores of rupees were purchased by certain officers for a period of four years between 2005 and 2009 and the said local rate contract was given extension numerous times up to December 2009. They have also reported that financial irregularity was committed during procurement of swine flu masks. An enquiry into the alleged

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discrepancies has been initiated by the State Government through Anti-Corruption Bureau and a single-member Committee comprising of Secretary, Medical Education and Drugs Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai. Action against erring officials depends on the outcome of the enquiry report. This is one part.

Health is a State subject. From Centre, I am just communicating on the basis of what has appeared in papers and what action the State Government has taken. In so far as the Health Ministry or the Government of India is concerned, we do not have any role in it, particularly in any programme which is launched by the State Government. Had it been a national programme launched by the Government of India for which we would have given the money, maybe our role would have been greater. Health being a State subject and it being a State programme, whether it is purchase of medicine or equipment, the supreme authority is the State Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajeev Shukla.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, I want your protection. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. (Interruptions) One supplementary only. (Interruptions) I am sorry. (Interruptions)

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, the Minister cannot.. (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. (Interruptions) You cannot do this. (Interruptions)
राऊत जी, बैठ जाइए..(व्यवधान)..

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SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, the House needs your guidance.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have raised a supplementary and it has been answered.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, how can the Minister say that he is guided by a newspaper report? (Interruptions) How can he quote a newspaper report?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. (Interruptions) I don't think this is the occasion for an argument. (Interruptions)

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, how can the Government..(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be very clear what the hon. Minister has said.

(Interruptions) This is not a Central subject. (Interruptions) That is the crucial point that has been made. (Interruptions)

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, he said that it has been quoted in newspaper.

(Interruptions)

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्यों रोक रहे हैं पूछने से ..(व्यवधान)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't prevent your colleagues from asking questions.

(Interruptions) Please resume your places. (Interruptions) Please resume your place, Panyji. (Interruptions) I am sorry. (Interruptions)

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, पार्लियामेंट में, सदन के अंदर यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है..(व्यवधान)..

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श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पढ़िए और उसके बाद जवाब देखिए..(व्यवधान).. You cannot expand the sphere of the question. (Interruptions)

श्री भारतकुमार राऊत : उनका सवाल, जवाब हमने सुना है..(व्यवधान)..

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सभापति जी, इतने सीनियर मिनिस्टर से हम यह उम्मीद नहीं कर सकते हैं..(व्यवधान)..

श्री सभापति : अब आप बैठ जाइए..(व्यवधान).. Please resume your place.

(Followed by AKG/1K)

AKG-VKK/1K/11.45

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सभापति जी, चाहे महाराष्ट्र हो या कोई भी राज्य सरकार हो, हर जगह जो सरकारी अस्पताल हैं, उनमें दवा खरीद में घपला, घटिया दवा या substandard medicine, इन सबकी शिकायतें आती रहती हैं। यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की jurisdiction में नहीं आता, लेकिन तमाम ऐसी flagship schemes हैं, जिनका पैसा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से जाता है। Otherwise also, हर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने medical equipment purchase और दवा purchase के अपने अलग-अलग standard और अलग-अलग guidelines बना रखी हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई guidelines या suggestions क्यों नहीं दिए जाते? खास तौर से जो flagship programmes हैं, उनमें तो पैसा आप देते हैं, उनके लिए आप मनदण्ड तय कर सकते हैं, इसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? क्योंकि, मरीजों को दवा नहीं मिलती, पहले दिन पर्ची लिख दी जाती है कि आप बाहर से दवा खरीद लाओ। यह बहुत बड़ा घपला है, इस पर आप क्या जवाब देंगे?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : सर, मैंने पहले ही बताया है कि health State subject है। State subject होने की वजह से उनका अपना बजट है और अपने programmes हैं। कुछ बीमारियों

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के लिए कुछ national programmes हैं, जिनके लिए अपने यहाँ से पैसा हम देते हैं या बाहर से aid आती है। हम उन programmes को monitor करते हैं। लेकिन हम जिनके लिए पैसा नहीं देते हैं या जो national programmes नहीं हैं, उन तमाम activities में स्टेट को यह निर्धारित करना है कि वह कौन सी दवा देगी, कौन सा equipment देगी, कितना बजट होगा। जैसा माननीय शुक्ल जी ने बताया कि बहुत सारे राज्यों में दवाइयाँ घटिया हैं और कहीं spurious drugs भी हैं। उसके लिए भी अलग-अलग control है, एक तो national level पर और दूसरा State level पर। National level पर भी हम उसकी अनुमति देते हैं, लेकिन राज्य सरकारें भी अनुमति देती हैं। उसकी supervision भी 100 प्रतिशत स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर है। हमारे कंस्टीट्यूशन ने जो powers स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दी हैं, उन्हें तो मैं ले नहीं सकता। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जितनी limited powers हैं, उन्हीं को हम advisories और suggestions के तौर पर इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हम उनके powers usurp नहीं कर सकते हैं कि अगर कहीं उनकी गलती है, तो हम उसको दुरुस्त करें। ऐसे issues पर हम अपने आपको केवल advisories तक महदूद रख सकते हैं।

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, despite your systems and procedures for the procurement of medicines, expired and spurious medicines are in great circulation and are available in plenty, particularly in Tamil Nadu. Scams after scams are coming up in Tamil Nadu. My specific question is: Which is more injurious of the two, expired medicines or spurious medicines? Are both injurious? Which one is more injurious of the two?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, this question had come up in this very House. We had a discussion here on spurious drugs in general and the Tamil Nadu case in

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particular. I had replied at length that it had come to the notice of the State Government and the State Government had already arrested the persons involved. They had already initiated and taken the action. Sir, we are coming down very heavily in so far as spurious drugs are concerned. We are implementing it at our level. But, as I said in the beginning, the real inspection lies with the Drug Inspectors and the Drug Inspectors work under the direction, guidance and superintendence of the State Governments.

(Ends)

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SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: Sir, I had framed the question on the basis of the information supplied by the Collector, Raigad under the RTI Act. Sir, there is a conflict between the information that I had received then and the information that is contained here. My first point is, instead of five, the Minister's reply claim that 94 people were given employment in Raigad which is a ridiculously small number in any case. The point is, the works on which they were working are supposed to be continuing even today. Will the Minister reply to me and the House or send to me in writing the list of works which are actually ongoing? Because this information is not correct according to the information I received under the RTI Act.

(Followed by RSS-SCH/1L)

SCH-RSS/11.50/1L

श्री प्रदीप जैन: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सम्मानित सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ, यह बात मैं पहले भी बता चुका हूँ कि यह योजना एक कानून है और इस कानून की प्लानिंग, इम्प्लिमेंटेशन और मॉनिटरिंग स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को ही करनी होती है। हर राज्य सरकार एमआईएस के माध्यम से हमें इसकी सूचना देती है, क्योंकि हम चाहते हैं कि यह कानून ट्रांसपेरेंट हो, पारदर्शी हो और पूरे देश के प्रत्येक राज्य के एक-एक परिवार तक यह सूचना पहुंचे कि किस राज्य की क्या तस्वीर है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि एमआईएस से हम लोगों को जो सूचना मिली है, उसके हिसाब से रायगढ़ जिले में 94 फैमिलीज़ को इस योजना के अंतर्गत इम्प्लॉइमेंट मिला है। महोदय, इस योजना के अंतर्गत हमने अतिरिक्त रोजगार का कानून बनाया है। मान लीजिए अगर कोई महाराष्ट्र में, मुंबई के आस-

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पास रहता है, तो मुम्बई एक मेट्रोपोलिटिन सिटी है और इसका 1/3 हिस्सा रीजनल ज़ोन में आता है, जिस कारण वहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा लेबर इंडस्ट्रियल जॉब के लिए जाती है। इस वजह से वहां पर केवल इस योजना के अंतर्गत केवल 92 परिवारों ने रोजगार लिया।

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also ask the information about the value of the works carried out district by district under the MNREGS.

श्री प्रदीप जैन: सर, जिस राजगढ़ जिले की बात कही गई है, इस संबंध में हम लोगों के पास जो मूल्यांकन आया है, उसके अनुसार प्रतिदिन ऐवरेज वेज औसतन 98 रुपये के करीब पड़ती है। इसी तरह महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर शैड्यूल ऑफ वर्क के अंतर्गत यह ऐवरेज वेज औसतन 98.63 रुपये आती है।

डॉ. के. केशव राव: रायगढ़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट में टोटल 94 परिवारों को इस स्कीम के तहत रोजगार मिला है, इसका मतलब तो यह है कि वहां पर कम से कम 400-500 विलेजिज़ होंगे और बहुत से विलेजिज़ में से किसी ने ही एप्लाई नहीं किया। महाराष्ट्र के मैम्बर्स इसके बारे में मुझसे ज्यादा जानते हैं, लेकिन मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत जब बहुत से विलेजिज़ में से किसी ने एप्लाई भी नहीं किया, तब आप कैसे सोचते हैं कि सबको 100% रोजगार मिल सकेगा? What exactly you are trying to do.

श्री प्रदीप जैन: माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैंने पहले भी यह आग्रह किया था कि इस योजना के माध्यम से हम रोजगार का अतिरिक्त प्रावधान प्रदान करते हैं। इस कानून का निर्माण ही इसलिए हुआ था कि जहां पर भी इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर है और उनको कार्य के अवसर पहले से ही प्राप्त हैं, वहां पर वे उसी कार्य को कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जहां पर कार्य के कोई अवसर नहीं है, वहां के लिए भारत सरकार उसका प्रावधान करती है और वहां पर हम 100 दिन

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के रोजगार की गारंटी देते हैं। जब उन्हें इस स्कीम के माध्यम से 100 दिन का रोजगार मिलता है, तो बाकी के 265 दिन के लिए भी उनके अन्दर स्वतः कार्य करने की प्रेरणा आती है। जिन क्षेत्रों के अन्दर इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत कोई कार्य उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जैसे शहरों या महानगरों को देखा जाए अथवा महानगरों से लगे हुए ग्रामीण इलाकों को देखा जाए, वहां के लिए हम किसी भी राज्य सरकार को इस बात के लिए जबरदस्ती प्रेरित नहीं कर सकते कि इस कानून को वहां पर लागू करे। मैंने पहले भी बताया है कि इस योजना के माध्यम से हम अतिरिक्त रोजगार दे रहे हैं। जिन गांवों में यह योजना नहीं चल रही है, वहां के लिए मैं समझता हूं कि अवश्य ही उन गांवों की स्थिति ऐसी होगी, जहां पर लोगों को पहले से ही रोजगार मिल रहा होगा, इसीलिए उन्होंने इस कानून के अंतर्गत रोजगार नहीं लिया।

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Thank you, Sir. The actual position in the State is quite different from the position asked in the question. In Raigarh district, 6462 works have been approved under the present scheme. But the people are not coming forward and the reason being given is that Raigarh district is an industrial district. The works are there, but the people are not coming forward and the reason given to me by the concerned officer is that the salary given under the scheme is Rs. 105/- per day and the workers think that this salary is very small. It is a meagre salary, and therefore, the salary should be increased. This issue was raised in the House previously also and the reply which was given to me was that the wages can be increased and the Government is considering to increase the wages. Sir, at the

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same time, there are two existing schemes. One is from the Government of Maharashtra and the other is from the Central Government.

(contd. by 1m)

MKS-PSV/11.55/1M

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI (CONTD.): The Government of Maharashtra gives more wages than what the Central Government gives. I want to know whether the wages can be brought at par with the wages given by the Raigad District. Incidentally, I belong to that District. I have spoken to the Collector and, therefore, I would like to have a proper reply from the hon. Minister.

SHRI C.P. JOSHI: Sir, this proposal is to be moved by the State Government. If the State Government gives the proposal, then, we have to give Rs.200/- . Let the proposal come from the Maharashtra Government, and we will give up to Rs. 200/-

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Govindrao Adik.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Thank you very much, Sir. In the answer given to the question, in part (b), it is said that a total of 24,216 works we have taken up; out of which only 10,288 works were completed during 2009-10. It is less than 50 per cent. So, we do not understand why this percentage is so low. This is number one. Secondly, Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: My question is different.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question.

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SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: In addition to that, Sir, the question of quality of the works involved in it is also important. Money is provided by the Government of India under the scheme. It goes to the State Government, and as regards the quality of work.....(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:whether there is any mechanism from the Central Government to see the quality of the work; whether the works completed are according to the specifications and are of good quality.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री प्रदीप जैन : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून के अंदर पारदर्शिता बनी रहे, इसके लिए जब इस कानून का प्रोविजन हुआ था उस समय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने इस एक्ट के सेक्शन 19 में यह प्रावधान किया था कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इसकी पूरी मॉनिटरिंग करेगी तथा इससे संबंधित जितनी भी शिकायतें आएँगी, उनका निपटारा करेगी। लेकिन, क्योंकि यह एक flexible programme है और इसके अंतर्गत आवश्यकता थी कि गरीब व्यक्ति के परिवार तक रोजगार पहुँचे, तो ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने बहुत सारे प्रावधान किये हैं। हम लोगों ने MIS develop किया है जिसमें एक-एक कार्य transparent हो जाता है तथा transparency बनी रहती है। MIS के माध्यम से कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी राज्य के किसी भी जिले की स्थिति को देख सकता है। हम लोगों ने Ombudsman के लिए भी हर राज्य को निर्देशित किया है कि हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर Ombudsman हो तथा वहाँ जो शिकायतें आएँ उनका निपटारा हो। इसके अलावा हमने देश के अंदर हर क्षेत्र के सौ से ज्यादा सर्वश्रेष्ठतम लोगों को, eminent persons को भी आमंत्रित किया

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है कि वे इस योजना की मॉनिटरिंग में अपना सहयोग प्रदान करें। इसके अलावा नेशनल लेवल मॉनिटर भी हर स्टेट में जाते हैं।

जहाँ तक सम्मानित सदस्य ने कार्य की गुणवत्ता के बारे में पूछा है और कार्यों की पेंडेंसी के बारे में पूछा है, तो क्योंकि इसका क्रियान्वयन राज्य सरकार को करना है और राज्य के अन्दर उस जिले के DPC (District Project Coordinator) को करना है, तो यह उसकी जिम्मेदारी है।

(समाप्त)

Q.No.546

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, my first supplementary to the hon. Minister is: considering the scramble for foreclosing of depleting oil equities and considering that so far, our acquisition, both by public and private entities, has been, rather, limited, what special measures and incentives does the Government have in mind to ensure that we get a fair share of global oil equity to buttress our reserves for a long-term strategic plan?

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: Sir, as far as the hon. Member's query is concerned, or, as far as the peak oil theory which he is referring to is concerned, it is still not certain. There are studies which have been done; some studies have said that there will be a peak of oil reserves within. In Kuwait, some study has been done that by 2014, the peak reserves of oil will be found out and from thereon, it will decline. But there are other agencies which have suggested that oil reserves of this world will carry on; there will be more reserves. As far as India is concerned, we are very much aware of all the situations around the world, and domestically and around the world, we are very aggressive with regard to oil exploration and acquiring of assets. In India, we had two discoveries with oil and gas. In Barmer, there is Cairn Energy, which has found oil, which is to the tune of 25 per cent of India's oil production and in KG Basin where gas has been found, there are also double the figures compared to last year. With regard to overseas, our position, as the Member enquired, is, we had significant acquisitions with regard to Imperial Energy in Russia.

(Contd. by TMV/1N)

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Q. NO. 546 (CONTD.)

SHRI JITIN PRASADA (CONTD.): In the other one that is lately acquired in Venezuela, we have a stake of 18 per cent which is 17,000 barrels per day. That is what we are looking at.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

-MKS-TMV-DS/1N/12.00

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the statement regarding rejection of the Award given by the Board of Arbitration (BoA) under Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration for the Central Government Employees (JCM) pertaining to revision of rates of Transport Allowance.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2010-11.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Aero Club of India (ACI), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, 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 (a) above.
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Civil Aviation) and the Airports Authority of India, for the year 2010-11.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I lay on the Table—

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I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (4) of Section 23A of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:—

(1) S.O. 1 (E), dated the 1st January, 2010, regarding amalgamation of the Ballia Kshetriya Gramin Bank and the Etawah Kshetriya Gramin Bank into Regional Rural Banks.

(2) S.O. 516 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2010, regarding amalgamation of the Lucknow Kshetriya Gramin Bank and the Triveni Kshetriya Gramin Bank into Regional Rural Banks.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report on Trend and Progress of Housing in India, 2007, under Section 42 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, together with an Explanatory Memoranda on the Notification:—

(1) G.S.R. 253 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 151 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(2) G.S.R. 254 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 152 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(3) G.S.R. 255 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 153 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961:—

(1) S.O. 775 (E), dated the 8th April, 2010, publishing the Income-tax (Second

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Amendment) Rules, 2010.

- (2) S.O. 776 (E), dated the 8th April, 2010, notifying certain areas outside India as the Specified territory under section 90 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961.

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (1) G.S.R. 283 (E), dated the 1st April, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, together with Explanatory Memorandum.

- (2) G.S.R. 307 (E), dated the 9th April, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 315 (E), dated the 1st March, 1989, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (3) G.S.R. 328 (E), dated the 16th April, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 23rd July, 1996, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, together with Explanatory Memorandum.

IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 198 (E), dated the 19th March, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 182 (E), dated the 8th March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, together with an Explanatory Memorandum on the Notification.

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification No. G.S.R. 39 (E), dated the 18th January, 2010, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Codes of Practices for Emergency Response and Disaster Management Plan (ERDMP) Regulations, 2010, under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:-

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- (1) G.S.R. 281 (E), dated the 1st April, 2010, publishing the Naphtha (Acquisition, Sale, Storage and Prevention of use in Automobile) Amendment Order, 2010.
- (2) G.S.R. 282 (E), dated the 1st April, 2010, publishing the Solvent, Raffinate and Slop (Acquisition, Sale, Storage and Prevention of use in Automobiles) Amendment Order, 2010.
- (3) S.O. 618 (E), dated the 19th April, 2010, authorizing the officers, not below the rank of Sales Officer, to exercise powers under clause 13(1) of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000.

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification No. G.S.R. 38 (E), dated the 18th January, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No G.S.R. 769 (E), dated the 20th October, 2009.

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) and (2) of Section 41 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006:—

- (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (ii) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

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

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), for the year 2010-11.
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), for the year 2010-11.
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Engineers India Limited (EIL), for the

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year 2010-11.

SHRI G. K. VASAN: Sir, I lay on the Table—

I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 24 of the Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI), NOIDA, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN: Sir, I lay on the Table—

I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 3 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

SHRI ARUN YADAV: Sir, I lay on the Table—

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

(a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Instrumentation Limited (IL), Kota, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Papers:—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises) and Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited (TSPL), for the year 2010-11.
- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises) and Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, for the year 2010-11.
- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises) and Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, for the year 2010-11.
- (4) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises) and Andrew Yule and Company Limited, for the year 2010-11.
- (5) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, for the year 2010-11.
- (6) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the NEPA Limited, for the year 2010-11.
- (7) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises) and Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited (BPCL), for the year 2010-11.
- (8) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry

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of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises) and Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL), for the year 2010-11.

- (9) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the HMT Limited, for the year 2010-11.
- (10) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Instrumentation Limited, for the year 2010-11.
- (11) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited (BBUNL), for the year 2010-11.
- (12) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited (HPF), for the year 2010-11.
- (13) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Tyre Corporation of India Limited (TCIL), for the year 2010-11.
- (14) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Scooters India Limited (SIL), for the year 2010-11.
- (15) Statements in respect of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited (NIDC) (under liquidation), as on 31st March, 2009.

(Ends)

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

- (I) **The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2010.**

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- (II) **The Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2010.**
- (III) **The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2010.**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd May, 2010."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd May, 2010."

(III)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2010 as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd May, 2010."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

(Ends)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

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डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं "पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के माध्यम से महिलाओं को शक्तियां प्रदान करना" विषय पर महिलाओं को शक्तियां प्रदान करने संबंधी समिति (2009-10) के तीसरे प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

(Ends)

STATEMENT RE: IMPLEMENTATION OF SECOND REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2009-10) OF DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development for Demands for Grants (2009-10) of Department of Land Resources.

(Ends)

STATEMENT RE: IMPLEMENTATION OF SECOND REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology.

(Ends)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a fax letter has been received from Dr. Dasari Narayana Rao, stating that he is unable to attend the House due to ill health. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence for the entire current (219th) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

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Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent for the entire current (219th) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted. (Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Calling Attention. (Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, रेल मंत्री के कारण पूरी मुम्बई ठप्प हो गयी है. .(व्यवधान).. रेल मंत्री ने काम नहीं किया, क्या करेंगे? ..(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One by one. (Interruptions)...

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी: सर, वहाँ सारी गाड़ियाँ बंद हैं .(व्यवधान).

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, this is a very serious issue. (Interruptions)... This issue was raised in the House also. (Interruptions)... The Minister doesn't feel it proper... (Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, रेल मंत्री के कारण पूरी मुम्बई ठप्प हो गयी है. .(व्यवधान)..

(Followed by 10/VK)

VK-NB/10/12.05

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : उपसभापति जी, रेल मंत्री जी यहां नहीं हैं, लेकिन रेल मंत्रालय की अव्यवस्था के कारण पूरी मुंबई ठप्प हो गई है ... (व्यवधान) मुंबई ठप्प हो गई है ... (व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : क्या गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई react करेगा?

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, you can warn the Railway Minister from this Chair. (Interruptions).

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, प्लेटफॉर्मों पर 25 लाख लोग जमा हैं ... (व्यवधान) इतने लोग प्लेटफॉर्मों पर पड़े हुए हैं ... (व्यवधान)

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श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : इन लोगों को सही वेतनमान दिए जाने चाहिए ... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would like the Government to take note of it and then inform the concerned Minister.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मुंबई में क्या हालत हो रही है ... (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, the Railway Minister is not here. I will bring it to the notice of the Railway Minister. (Interruptions).

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : पूरी मुंबई ठप्प हो रही है ... (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Sir, law and order is a State subject. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On behalf of the Government...(Interruptions). The matter is serious. You have brought it to the notice of the Government. The Government has reacted. It will be informed to the concerned Minister. During the course of the day, the concerned Minister will react to it.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : यह किसका reaction है ? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : मैंने उनको कह दिया है, During the course of the day, they will react.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : मुंबई बंद पड़ी है ... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A strike has taken place. It is a very serious matter. (Interruptions). The Government will react during the course of the day.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : उन कर्मचारियों की मांग मानी जानी चाहिए ... (व्यवधान)

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Rajeev to call the attention of the Minister. (Interruptions). यह important matter है ... (व्यवधान)

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : सर, यहां पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं, He should be here to convey to the Government. Who is going to convey to the Government?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is here. The Government is here.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: I know the Government is here. But it is the job of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to convey it to the Government . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has said that he would convey it to the Railway Minister. (Interruptions). During the course of the day, the Government will react to it.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, the Railway Minister should call...(Interruptions).... a meeting immediately. (Interruptions).

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, यह जो सवाल उठा है, मुंबई की लोकल ट्रेनें बंद होने के कारण, कुछ कर्मचारियों के strike पर जाने के कारण करीब 25 लाख लोग प्लेटफार्मों पर कल रात से पड़े हैं। यह रेलवे प्लेटफार्म, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की प्रॉपर्टी नहीं है, यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की प्रॉपर्टी है और यह जिम्मेदारी ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, law and order is a State subject.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : ऐसा है कि यह मसला गंभीर है, सरकार को खुद इसका cognizance लेकर *suo moto* एक बयान लाना चाहिए था ... (व्यवधान)

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श्री उपसभापति : मैंने कहा है कि the Minister will inform the concerned Minister. During the course of the day, the Government will come....(Interruptions). मैंने direction दिया है ... (व्यवधान) मैंने कहा है ... (व्यवधान) I am telling from the Chair that the Government will react during the course of the day. (Interruptions). I am asking the Government to react during the course of the day.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : ये जब बोलते हैं, तो जख्मों पर नमक छिड़कने वाली बात कहते हैं ... (व्यवधान) अगर आप बोलते हैं, तो कुछ समाधान की बात करिए ... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, some times you ask the Chair to give direction. When I have given direction, you are(Interruptions).

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : आपने वहां कोई सहूलियत नहीं दी और लाखों लोग stations पर बैठे हुए हैं ... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government will react during the course of the day.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : वहां त्राहि-त्राहि मच रही है, इसके लिए कौन responsible है? ... (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, has the Health Minister been given the responsibility to tell the Government to react?..(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a direction from the Chair. (Interruptions). I have said that the Government will react during the course of the day.

(Followed by 1P/RG)

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (contd.): The Government will react...(Interruptions) It will be informed...(Interruptions) It is there on record. आपने नहीं सुना, तो मैं क्या करूँ ...(व्यवधान)... आपका क्या है? ...(व्यवधान).. मुंबई का है? That is applicable to you too.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, जिस पीड़ा से, जिस तकलीफ से देश भर के लोग गुजर रहे हैं, क्योंकि एक जगह के लोग नहीं होते हैं, मुंबई प्लेटफॉर्म पर हजारों passengers को तकलीफ हो रही है। जाहिर है कि इतने लोगों के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था, खाने-पीने की व्यवस्था, toilet की व्यवस्था, ये तमाम चीजें बहुत ही गंभीर हैं, लेकिन रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री को इसमें एक्शन लेना है। मैं हाउस को, सदन को यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि अभी इसी दौरान, जब मैं यहां बात भी करूंगा, इसी दौरान मैं convey करूंगा और जैसे ही मेरी Calling Attention खत्म होगी, उसके बाद मैं स्वयं रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री से बात करूंगा।

(Ends)

CALLING ATTENTION RE: IRREGULARITIES IN FUNCTIONING OF MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA IN GIVING APPROVAL TO MEDICAL COLLEGES

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (KERALA): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister to irregularities in the functioning of the Medical Council of India in giving approval to medical colleges.

(Ends)

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, the hon. Member has called the attention of the House to irregularities found in the functioning of Medical Council of India (MCI) in giving approval to

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medical colleges. Hon. Members are aware that the MCI is a statutory body created by an Act of Parliament, which is empowered to carry out inspection of Medical Colleges as per the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, and to make recommendations to the Central Government for grant of permission to establish a new medical college or start a new course of study or increase intake, etc. The Medical Council of India is also entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining the highest standards of medical education in all medical teaching institutions, whether Government or private.

The Central Government grants permission to Medical Colleges on the basis of recommendations of the MCI. The Medical Colleges, which are found to be wanting as per the requirements of the MCI, are given an opportunity to rectify the deficiencies. In such cases, the colleges are subject to re-inspection for verification of any compliance report submitted by them.

From time to time, there are complaints/representations against the nature of the recommendations made by MCI to Government. In some cases, it has been alleged that permissions/recommendations have been given, despite inadequate infrastructure and faculty. In other cases, it has been alleged that though the faculty and infrastructure were adequate, yet, these were not recommended by the MCI.

Whenever such representations/complaints are received, they are forwarded to the Council to take appropriate remedial action. The inspection report of MCI and other relevant details are placed in public domain on the Ministry's web site so

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that the general public is informed about the exact status of the institution concerned. However, I am, increasingly, of the opinion that the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, are inadequate to ensure transparent, healthy and constructive decision making within the Council.

I, therefore, want the system to be clean, accountable and open. In this regard, my Ministry had introduced a comprehensive Bill in Parliament in August, 2005, to amend various provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. The purpose was to make the Council more responsible in its functioning and to empower the Central Government to take steps to make the Council more transparent and accountable.

Several important changes had been proposed, including restricting the number of terms in office of the President and Vice-President of the MCI. There were also provisions for the removal of the President, the Vice-President or any member of the MCI on grounds of misconduct, incapacity or abuse of power.

(Continued by 1Q)

1q/12:15/ks

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD (Contd.): The proposed amendments also included a clause to empower the Government to give directions to the MCI. However, the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare did not agree with most of the amendments proposed in the Bill.

I would urge all the hon. Members that the time has come for us to revisit this issue. There can be no disagreement with the view of the Standing Committee

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that any regulatory body such as the MCI needs autonomy and independence of action, if it is to perform its duties credibly. The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 reflects the faith and confidence that Parliament reposed in the MCI and its ability to regulate and govern itself. With the passage of time, as hon. Members will recall, it became necessary in 1993 to amend the Act, making it necessary for Central Government approval on MCI recommendations. Recent events suggest the need for further reform in all aspects of the structures governing medical education in the country.

Our first and immediate concern should be to restore the credibility of the MCI and to enable the Council to function in a fair and objective manner and also to restore the confidence of all those involved in medical education in the country. The Government is examining several possible avenues to achieve these objectives taking into account both the present legal status as well as those essential elements of reform that would be necessary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Members may seek clarifications, with each Member taking only three to four minutes.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (KERALA): Sir, I feel that the statement made by the hon. Minister is totally unsatisfactory and is not sufficient to address the existing issues and irregularities prevailing in the Medical Council of India.

Sir, I went through the website of the MCI this morning. I was shocked to find that the arrested President is continuing as the President of the Medical Council of India which is the supreme body to ensure the ethics of medical

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profession in our country. That is the situation. The Minister is trying to run away from the facts and the objective realities prevailing in the MCI.

Sir, is the President discharging his duties from the Central Jail? What is the present situation in MCI? He is continuing as the President and functioning from the Central Jail. Presently he is in judicial custody.

Sir, there are so many media reports regarding the irregularities in giving recognition to medical colleges. Different standards are being applied by the MCI in the matter of giving recognition to a medical college. When a Government medical college applies for recognition, they are very careful; they don't give recognition easily. They have imposed very stringent conditions on Government medical colleges, but not on private medical colleges. After the mushrooming of private medical colleges in the country, the character and functioning of the MCI has completely changed. The Inspection Team enjoys five star hospitality and it is alleged that crores of rupees are involved in the process of giving recognition. Now, on 22nd April, 2010, the President of the Medical Council of India was arrested allegedly taking bribe for giving recognition to a medical college in Punjab. He is currently in judicial custody.

India Today has reported that the property of the President is worth more Rs. 2,500 crores. Those are the assets owned by a surgeon in our country! The Government should look into it and address this issue also.

Sir, in my view, the first accused is the Government of India which has been responsible for protecting all sorts of malpractices and corruption prevailing in the

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Medical Council of India for the last ten years. Sir, on February 18-22, 2000, the Income-tax Department raided the businesses and the residence of the then President of the MCI and bank drafts of Rs.65,000 lakhs were found to have been received by him and his family. Is the Government aware of that? The Joint Director of Income-tax Department, Ahmedabad found a *prima facie* case against the then President. The Delhi High Court has taken note of the evidence and ordered his removal from the presidentship and directed the CBI to prosecute him.

(contd. by 1r/tdb)

TDB/1R/12.20

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (CONTD.): I quote, “We cannot allow an unscrupulous person to function as the President of MCI. Therefore, we direct that he shall cease to hold office of President of MCI with immediate effect.” Then, the High Court said, “The apex body has now become a den of corruption.” This is 2001 judgement of High Court of Delhi. After one decade, the situation has become worse. The very same person has been elected as the President of the Medical Council of India again. And, in the meantime, the responsibility of the President was delegated to an acting President. The acting President is continuing as the acting President for seven years in the Medical Council of India. How an acting President can continue in the same position for seven years in a body constituted as per the law of our Parliament?

Sir, the MCI and the Government of India have filed an appeal in the Supreme Court against the High Court order. I want to know whether the

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Government of India has conducted any inquiry before filing an appeal in the Supreme Court to protect the tainted President of MCI.

Sir, I went through the statement of the Minister. I want to know whether the Minister is not aware of Section 30 of the MCI Act. On going through the statement, I found that the Government is helpless to do anything because it is an autonomous body. But, Sir, there is Section 30 in MCI Act which says, "Whenever it is made to appear to the Central Government that the Council is not complying with any of the provisions of the Act, the Central Government may refer the particulars of the complaint to a commission of inquiry consisting of three persons, two of whom shall be appointed by the Central Government, one being a judge of a High Court and one by the Council." So, Sir, this is the provision in Section 30 of the MCI Act. What are the reasons for not constituting a commission of inquiry in the very serious situation? The situation is, the President is in jail, the total credibility of the Council is lost and the ethics of the profession are lost. What is the role of the Government here, Sir? (Time-bell) Sir, I have to make two-three very important points. This is not a new thing to this august House. While replying to the debate on August 6, 2001, regarding amendment of the MCI Act, the then Minister, Dr. Thakur had admitted that the observations of the Members regarding the irregularities within MCI were not far away from the truth. Sir, the Government is a continuous process, whether it is the 2001 Government or this Government or some other Government. This is a continuous process. This is the remark of the then Minister in this august House. What is the action taken by the Government in the last one decade, Sir?

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The Government has taken some action, i.e., the CBI gave him a clean chit on flimsy grounds. The CBI submitted a closure report to the Special CBI Court in 2005. The agency said, "It was a goodwill money." This Rs.65 lakh was a goodwill money. "It did not cause the other irregularities mentioned in the High Court judgement either." The same thing happened in the MCI. ...(Interruptions)... This man is continuing from 2000 up till now. He is continuing as the President. For seven years, he was the acting President. Actually, he is the de-facto President of the Medical Council of India for the last two decades. That is the condition of our country, Sir. Then, what is the role of the Government-nominated persons in this Council? I went through the statement of the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I want to know whether the Minister is aware that so many members, tens of members were nominated by the Government in 2001. I again quote the High Court. The High Court criticized that the Government officials have been...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Be precise, Mr. Rajeeve.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It is a very important issue, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That does not mean that you can take any time. I am only saying, within time, be precise. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, Sir. I quote, Sir, "The Government officials have been accused of connivance in the affairs of the Council for not discharging its duties properly." I want to know whether they are sitting as silent spectators on the illegal

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corruption prevailing in the MCI in the last two decades. What was the role of the nominated persons in the MCI?

Sir, the Minister says that one Bill is pending. But, that Bill is not sufficient to address these issues.

(Contd. 1s-kgg)

kgg/gs/12.25/1s

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (contd.): That Bill is to concentrate powers at the Central Government and it is against the democratic functioning of the MCI. Now, 36 of the 129 seats in the MCI are vacant, of this 25 seats are from universities. This situation is against the code of the Act. The elected members must be more than the nominated members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is against the order of the High Court judgment. It observed that the Centre has failed to perform its duty of constituting the Council under section 3 of the Act and that it was owing to the situation that the Council has lost its representative character. After one decade, ten years, the Government is simply sitting on the judgment. Actually, the Government protected the corrupt person and the illegal activities and corruption prevailing in the MCI. I would like to know through you, Sir, from the Minister whether the Government is ready to constitute a commission of inquiry according to section 30 of the MCI Act and take necessary action against the corrupt.

(Ends)

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, यह जो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव है और इस संबंध में जो माननीय मंत्री जी ने वक्तव्य दिया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह किसी को भी संतुष्ट करने वाला नहीं है। मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में एक विवरण बताया है और उस विवरण के अंदर समय-समय पर कौन-सी धाराएं तथा किस प्रकार के संशोधन हुए हैं और उन संशोधनों के आधार पर भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद के माध्यम से हम कैसे गुणवत्ता विकसित कर सकें, इस संबंध में वर्णन दिया है। उन्होंने अंत में यह कहा है कि हम देश का विश्वास भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद के प्रति कैसे अर्जित करें, इसके लिए हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। मेरा सीधे-सीधे कहना है कि जिस भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद का अध्यक्ष लगातार कई वर्षों से चला आ रहा है, उसका स्वयं का व्यक्तित्व बड़ा विवादित है, जिसकी चर्चा अभी राजीव जी ने की है कि 2001 में 65 लाख रुपये का आरोप उन पर लगा था। इनका मामला दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट में चल रहा था और सी.बी.आई. ने क्लीन चिट दी कि यह तो गुडविल मनी है और सी.बी.आई. ने उसको गुडविल मनी बताकर क्लोजर रिपोर्ट दे दी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके बारे में कभी कोई विचार किया गया ? आज यह स्थिति बनी है कि उसको भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप में हिरासत में लिया गया है, जिस सदस्य को भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप में पकड़ा गया है, क्या उसके बिहेवियर की जानकारी की गई ? एक स्कूटनी कमेटी मान्यता देने के लिए बनाई गई है, उसकी तरफ से निरीक्षण के लिए एक पैनल भेजा जाता है। वर्तमान चेयरमैन जो इस समय हिरासत में हैं, उन्होंने सैक्शन 17 के आधार पर स्कूटनी कमेटी की पावर्स को अपने अधिकार में ले लिया। वह अपने अधिकार में पावर्स को लेकर, स्वविवेक के आधार पर निरीक्षण करने के लिए पैनल को भेजते और उसके अनुसार मेडिकल कॉलेजिज़ को मान्यता देते, इस प्रकार की चीज़ की गई।

उपसभापति जी, यह सीधे-सीधे इस बात को दर्शाता है कि जो भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद का अध्यक्ष रहा है और जो कि वर्तमान समय में हिरासत में है, उसकी मंशा स्पष्ट नहीं

थी, उसकी भ्रष्टाचारयुक्त मंशा थी और उसी का यह परिणाम हुआ है। जैसे 2006-07 में कुल 214 मेडिकल कालेजों ने मान्यता मांगी थी, जिसमें से 84 की संस्तुति की गई और 130 को अस्वीकृत कर दिया गया। अब इसमें खेल शुरू होता है, पहले उनको कहा जाता है कि तुम्हारे यहां ट्रेड टीचर्स नहीं हैं, तुम्हारे यहां इतनी सीटों के लिए उचित स्थान नहीं है और फिर उन्हें अस्थाई मान्यता दी जाती और अस्थाई मान्यता देने के पैसे लिए जाते थे। दो करोड़ रुपये से लेकर 10 करोड़ रुपये तक मान्यता देने के पैसे लिए जाते थे, क्या इसकी माननीय मंत्री जी को जानकारी नहीं है? जो विद्यार्थी सुनिश्चित किए जाते हैं, उनसे 35 लाख रुपये से लेकर 50 लाख रुपये लिए जाते हैं और पी0जी0 कोर्स के लिए 70 लाख रुपये से लेकर एक करोड़ रुपये तक लिए जाते हैं। इसका अगर गहराई से पता लगाया जाए, तो सब कुछ पता लग सकता है। ये सारी चीजें अब उभरकर सामने आई हैं। ये सारा पैसा साक्षात दिखाई पड़ा है, जब इन्कम टैक्स के लोगों ने उनके यहां पर छापा डाला है, तो टनों सोना पकड़ा गया है, डेढ़ क्विंटल सोना मिला है, ये सारी चीजें स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई पड़ रही हैं। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने या उनके मंत्रालय ने इसके बारे में विचार किया है ?

(1टी/एससी पर जारी)

ASC-KLS/1T/12.30

श्री कलराज मिश्र (क्रमागत) : क्या इस संबंध में जांच करेंगे, क्या इसके लिए कोई मॉनिटरिंग कमेटी बनाएंगे? सन् 1992 में कुछ सेक्शन्स बदले गए थे, 10-A, 10-B, 10-C. यह इसलिए किया गया था कि इसकी गुणवत्ता स्थापति की जाए और जहां भी गड़बड़ हो, उसका समुचित तौर पर निरीक्षण करके दंडित किया जाए। क्या कभी इसका उपयोग हुआ है, क्या कभी इन धाराओं का उपयोग किया गया है? मेरे हिसाब से जो स्थिति उभरकर आई है, उसमें जो भी कानून बने, जो भी धाराएं संशोधित हुईं, उन संशोधनों के आधार पर मेडिकल कॉलेजों को गुणवत्ता युक्त बनाने के लिए जिस प्रकार के प्रयत्न होने चाहिए थे, वे बिल्कुल नहीं हुए। इस

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समय 290 मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं, जिनमें से 160 प्राइवेट मेडिकल संस्थानों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे हैं। इनमें बेतहाशा बढ़ोत्तरी होती जा रही है और तेजी के साथ भ्रष्टाचार भी बढ़ता जा रहा है। मंत्री जी इनको प्रभावित स्तर पर नियंत्रित करने के लिए कौन सी प्रक्रिया लागू कर रहे हैं, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ?

(समाप्त)

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT OF DELHI): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman. Sir, I rise to make a brief intervention to say that when I was Health Minister some decades ago, the Medical Council of India used to have tremendous prestige. It was manned by some of the greatest doctors, men of unimpeachable integrity and the Medical Council of India was looked up to by the entire medical fraternity. I am afraid in the last two or three decades, there has been a massive erosion of standards. It is common knowledge now that there is widespread corruption in the recognition of medical colleges, not only because of the recent newspaper reports but this is commonly known. We know many people personally who had to give Rs.50 lakh or Rs.1 crore to get into a medical college. Sir, if this is the position of our medical education how we will ever improve the medical standards, the health standards of our country when we are producing substandard doctors because these colleges neither have the equipment nor have the faculty and nor do we have the capacity to produce doctors of requisite standards. Sir, I would congratulate the Minister, I remember soon after he took over, he cleared 150 cases in one day which were pending for many months and many years. He also wrote out a letter to say that 'anybody who claims that he is related to me or is connected to me is

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not to be given any importance.' But that is not enough. It is very clear that unless there is a drastic reform and reformulation of the Medical Council Act, we will never get out of this situation. So, I am rising on my own behalf and my party and on behalf of the House to urge the Minister that in the next Session he should come again with a comprehensive Bill, and even the previous Bill, I think, needs revision. He should come with a comprehensive Bill and the whole House should wholeheartedly support it so that the health status of our children and grandchildren can be satisfactory. Thank you.

(Ends)

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (ANDHRA PRADESH): Thank you, Sir. Medical profession is the noblest profession but this Medical Council has brought disrespect to our nation, Sir. When we look into the aspect of sanctioning of medical colleges, then we see half of the medical colleges in India are sanctioned in four or five States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. When we look into the functioning of these colleges, we see that there is no proper faculty. They themselves have admitted in the Website of the Medical Council itself that 'to prevent this practice from occurring, the form requires medical teachers to certify that they have not worked at any other medical college for a certain period of time. The Council also included the provision to require the form to be signed by the teacher and endorsed by the Dean or Principal of the medical college.' Giving certificate to oneself becomes a joke. This is the sole root cause for corruption in the sanctioning of these medical colleges. Wherever these

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people go for inspection, they will have hired staff, hired patients and hospital. It is ridiculous. The Minister himself has admitted in his reply that whenever representations and complaints are received, they are forwarded to the Council for taking appropriate remedial measures.

(Contd by 1U/SSS)

SSS/1U/12.35

SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY(CONTD.): It is just like giving a key to the thief. They themselves forward it to the Medical Council which is committing the mistake and he also committed that the Act itself is inadequate to ensure the transparency of the MC, for constructive decision making within the council. When the Government itself is recognized, who prevented the Government to bring the news up? Again Minister says, "However, the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare did not agree with most of the amendments proposed in the Bill." How many Standing Committees' recommendations the Government is approving? They are introducing the Bill. All malpractices and money involvement is there. What Rajeeve said is cent per cent correct because he spoke first. You know all these things. The Government itself is closing its eyes. But, in one statement, I could not locate, Mr. Desai made a statement that he has a lot of clout in PMO and Health Ministry. He himself has taken this action. That is the fate of the Health Department. It is going on. So, in one way or the other, the Department and the Government itself is protecting the Indian Medical Council in whatever things have happened. He himself committed that some mistakes are going on. I request the Minister to bring a comprehensive legislation as early as possible to prevent all these things because lot of money is going, like Rs . 20 lakhs for a medical seat and Rs. 70 lakhs for a post-graduate seat. This is a money spinning business. Thank you. (Ends)

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PROF. P. J. KURIEN (KERALA): Thank you, Sir. There is corruption in the Medical Council and it is also important to note that to get an admission for an MBBS seat in a private medical college one has to pay a minimum of up to Rs. 25 lakhs and if it is for post-graduate seat, again, one has to pay much more. What is the reason for that? There is a lot of demand for a medical profession but supply is not enough. Adequate seats are not there. If you are a medical graduate, there is a possibility of a job in the country and they can go abroad also. This is the case with nursing and paramedical courses also. I don't understand the reason why we are unnecessarily having restrictions and do not allow enough colleges. What I want to know from the hon. Minister is that, in view of the fact there is much demand for medical graduates inside the country and outside, will he take steps to increase the number of medical colleges in the country? Of course, with the stipulation that the standards should be maintained and also enough infrastructure should be there. If these conditions are satisfied, why more medical colleges are not sanctioned? Why not have one medical college in every district, so that ultimately, the demand-supply gap is met and corruption is minimized. If demand is more and supply is less, then, naturally, that is the breeding ground for corruption. I would like to know whether the Minister will take steps in this regard.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (ANDHRA PRADESH): Thank you, Sir. The reply of the hon. Health Minister is far from satisfactory because he has not touched all the issues and as my colleague, Shri Mysura Reddy has rightly pointed out whenever there are complaints about irregularities then, the Ministry is referring to Medical

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Council of India. जैसे कि एक शेर है - शीशे की अदालत में पत्थर की गवाही। So, the law breaker is elected by a peace maintenance committee. So, now, the Medical Council of India has become a hot bed and a den of corruption and peoples' confidence is shattered to see the way the Medical Council is functioning, the way the Chairman of the Medical Council has amassed wealth. It is really very shameful on the part of the entire system. So, what sort of concrete measures are going to be taken? The measure is, they form a three-Member Committee. I do not think the three-Member Committee is competent enough to tackle this.

(Contd. By NBR/1W)

AKG-NBR/1W/12.40

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (CONTD.): They are small fries. They cannot withstand with the pressure of all these personalities. So, I don't think that this is a solution.

Secondly, the hon. President of India has suggested for setting up of a national council for human resources and health. I do not know whether the Ministry of Health is giving any due consideration to the suggestion made by hon. President of India. I would be happy if he replies as to what he has done on this suggestion which came from the highest quarter. It helps us to clean up the system and we can have a proper regular body.

With these words, I feel, that the hon. Minister would respond to the questions raised by us. Thank you.

(Ends)

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श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : धन्यवाद सर। मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया के बारे में मुझे सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि इससे ज्यादा और भ्रष्ट कोई भी काउंसिल नहीं हो सकता। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेजों की संख्या बहुत कम है, लेकिन प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजों की संख्या अधिक है। मेडिकल काउंसिल में corruption इसलिए है, क्योंकि प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजों में उनकी सीटें किसी examination से नहीं भरतीं, बल्कि 30-35-40 लाख रुपए देने पर उनकी सीटें भरती हैं। इसलिए मेरी राय में मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया को समाप्त कर देना चाहिए। सर, उसका सर्टिफिकेट भी नकली मिलता है। मैं आपको उदाहरण दूँगा। उसमें जितने भी स्टाफ हैं, सबकी जाँच होनी चाहिए कि उनके पास कितना पैसा आया है। Sir, Medical Council is a den of corruption.

सर, मैं एक suggestion देना चाहता हूँ और उसे हमारे हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब को नोट करना चाहिए। प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज में भी उसी तरह से examination होकर ही दाखिला होना चाहिए और जो capitation fee होती है, जो पैसा दिया जाता है, उसको check करना चाहिए। उसको नहीं लेने का ही provision बनाना चाहिए। यही मेरा suggestion है। तभी वह corruption दूर होगा, वरना मेडिकल काउंसिल में जो भी चेयरमैन होगा, जो भी चपरासी या क्लर्क होगा, सब मालामाल हो जाएँगे और उसमें कभी corruption रुक नहीं सकता।

(समाप्त)

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (KARNATAKA): Mr. Deputy-Chairman, Sir, to put it in a nutshell, the state of the Medical Council is such that it requires an immediate surgery. There are three types of cases. A bad law in the hands of good people; it is tolerable. But, good law in the hands of bad people is intolerable. This is a case of bad law in the hands of banned people. And, this is going on for the last so many years. The present President, who is in judicial custody, has been playing

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havoc for the last ten years either in the sanction of medical colleges or new courses or increasing the number of seats. When the college is in a position to manage 100 seats, they say, 'We will give only 40 seats.' Then, the management will run to them and then corruption starts. The Chairmanship or the Membership of the MCI has become a lucrative source of business. That is why heavy money is collected. For example, when you ask a private college, 'why are you charging Rs. 30-35 lakhs for a seat?' They say, 'Sir, we have not got permission free. We have to pay crores to the MCI and, therefore, we have no other alternative but to charge more money.' It is true. But, so long as you do not stop corruption at the source, it is impossible. And, naturally, the private colleges will say the same thing. कन्नड़ में एक कहावत है।

(CONTD. BY USY "1X")

-NBR-USY/1X/12.45

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (CONTD.): The meaning is, "If some people can move under the mat, others will move even below *rangoli*." Now, what has happened is, I have ascertained that all types of capitation fees have been abolished. In Unnikrishnan's case, the Supreme Court asked how they were collecting more money. They told that the amount is fixed -- Rs.60,000 or Rs. 65,000 for non-Karnataka students and Rs. 50,000 for Karnataka students, and they will give the receipt for that amount. Then, they say that unaccounted amount of rupees ten lakh should be paid through *hundi* only then you can get a seat. This is what is going on. I quote you a case. A person came from Kanyakumari. He wanted to get a seat. He went

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to the Manager and within half-a-year he got a seat. He paid Rs. 65,000, meant for non-Karnataka students, collected the receipt for this amount and paid rupees five lakhs through *hundi*. This is what is happening.

What happens when one wants to start a medical college? I have had one experience, in this regard, when I was the Governor of Jharkhand. A very reputed medical management wanted to start a medical college in Jamshedpur. But, ultimately, they had to give up their plan. They told that they could not meet the demand of the Chairman of the Medical Council. Therefore, the medical college was not started at all in Jamshedpur. This is what is happening.

Another *modus operandi* is granting temporary recognition. The duration of a medical course is five years. Then, what is the fun in granting a temporary permission for 2-3 years? In fact, when I was Governor of Bihar, I had an experience that after two years the Medical Council would say, "No". In such a situation, where will the students go? Therefore, either you should grant a permanent recognition or no permission at all, otherwise what will be the fate of students after 2-3 years. Therefore, this business of temporary permission should be stopped.

Now, I come to the issue of ghost professors. You go to a medical college they will have names of certain professors on their roll, but their names will be there in other medical colleges also. Therefore, it should be ensured that the medical colleges have qualified and correct staff. They are managing the medical colleges in such a manner that financially poor, but meritorious, students are not able to get

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a seat, and financially strong students are able to get a seat. (Time-bell) That is why Rajaji in Swarajya had written, in 1953 -- I have got a book 'Satyamev Jayate' which is a compilation -- if the same method of admission to medical and engineering colleges would continue for a few decades, after some time, most of the doctors will be murderers and engineers will be destroyers. (Time-bell) Today, this is the situation. I am glad that the hon. Minister has candidly admitted in his statement that he is aware that the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, are inadequate to ensure transparent, healthy and constructive decisions. My last submission is that when you appoint the Chairman of the Medical Council of India, you should bring a person with absolute integrity. That is the only precaution we can take. No amount of law can enforce honesty. You can enforce laws, but honesty cannot be enforced. The honesty comes from within.

(Ends)

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I would like to thank and congratulate my colleague, Shri P. Rajeeve, for raising such an important Calling Attention and for focussing very correctly on the reasons whereby the Government of India has not intervened all those years to prevent the process whereby the Medical Council of India has become converted into the 'Medical Corruption of India'. In that process, there are three questions, which I feel that the hon. Minister should address. First, if today the power of the private medical lobbies has increased so much, it is also a fact that a large number of political leaders are also running private medical institutions.

(Contd. By 1y -- PK)

-USY/PK/1Y/12.50

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (CONTD.): Running of private medical institutions by political leaders has also given an extra power to the private management lobby to help the people who want to manipulate the system. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware or not; I would, certainly, ask him to provide the House a list of the number of private hospitals in which the President and the Vice-President of the Medical Council of India are members of the Managing body of private colleges. There is a clear conflict of interest here. The Chair or the Vice-Chair of the regulatory body is, directly, linked to certain private management bodies. Now, these are not secrets. Yet, we find no action under the law and the clauses of the law which the Central Government could have invoked. Therefore, I would like to point out before the House that we, really, have to seriously consider whether dependence on the private sector for providing medical education in this country can continue in this way. I am surprised that in the Statement, the Health Minister has not even indicated that the Central Government itself is more interested in running these medical institutions. And why not? By not doing so, the federal principle of the Constitution is also being affected, because the Medical Council of India has been selective in giving permissions to private hospitals in very backward areas. The hon. Minister himself is aware that I went with him with a case of a Tripura Medical College, which the Government had taken over, in which in a completely unwarranted and in an unjust way, the permission had not been given. Fortunately, the Health Minister present was sensitive enough to the

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problems that a backward State like Tripura would face. He went through the procedures and found that it was wrongly withheld and he gave the permission. But this is just one case. In the whole of Eastern India, Sir, we find there has been a discriminatory attitude. Why? Perhaps, because, it was not so easy for them to manipulate the system, as far as that part of the country is concerned. Therefore, Sir, the federal character, in ensuring that there is an equal spread of medical institutions in the country, which is also a principle, has been violated and, unfortunately, the Health Minister has not looked at that in his Statement.

The third is, which some of the hon. Members have already raised, and, I think, that is the most crucial aspect, the impact this has on our students. The complete *de facto* deregulation of fee including capitation fee are being demanded from medical students. In spite of the laws passed by the Central Government from time to time, the laws in which we are trying to bring more justice to the students of hitherto deprived and disadvantaged communities, the medical lobbies are so strong in this country that even those social justice based laws in our country are being completely subverted. Therefore, Sir, my request to the hon. Minister would be to please do not refer to the totally flawed draft which was brought by the previous Government and which was, rightly, rejected by the Health Standing Committee. As Rajeevji has correctly said, that was a draft for centralization of the entire thing in the Government hands. We want autonomy of the MCI. We want other mechanisms for Parliamentary oversight of such bodies. That is essential. But do not destroy autonomy thinking that you are going to reform the system

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through a kind of bureaucratic centralization. It is not going to help. So, bring a fresh legislation which deals with these three aspects. One, accountability of the MCI; (2) Parliamentary oversight and (3) this is very important, to ensure democratization of the MCI. The private lobbies have been symbolized by the utter corruption of its President.

(Contd. by 1Z/PB)

PB/1Z/12.55

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (CONTD.): And, if Rajeeve is right that he is still the President, I think, the first thing which this House has to do is to ask the Government to take action under the present laws to ensure that he does not continue, even in name, as a President of the MCI.

(Ends)

DR. C.P. THAKUR (BIHAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me time to speak on this very important topic.

I myself wanted to reform some of these regulatory bodies but because of shortage of time, we could not do it. But now the onus lies on the present Minister and he has to do it. Actually, I think that pending the Act of Parliament, there should be something like the President's Rule not only for Medical Council but also for other Councils there. The Medical Council is one of the regulatory bodies. There is another Council called Dental Council. Then we were thinking to make another Council for paramedical staff like technicians, radiographers, etc. The fourth regulatory body in the Health Ministry is the Drug Controller of India because

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all the powers of giving licence to a drug vest actually in the Drug Controller of India. It is neither with the Minister nor with anybody else. So, at that time, I wanted that this should be equivalent to just like the FDA of America, which is a very good regulatory body. It gives the permission of drug. So, these four-five reforms have to be done. The Medical Council Bill went to the Standing Committee but it was not passed there. So, to do something, there should be some provision to check corruption in this Council. How it can be done temporarily, pending the Act of Parliament and things like that, has to be thought by the Minister and the Ministry. But it is the need of the hour. Certainly, it is the need of the hour.

Sir, one minute more. Then, as my hon. friends said, men with integrity should be appointed. All the Chairmen at the time when they are appointed are men with integrity. But the moment, they see the money, they lose their integrity. That is the problem. There is no hard and fast test to check integrity. Just like Glucometer which estimates the blood sugar, there is no metre like that which can estimate the honesty and integrity of a person. But it has to be done.

The other thing that I would like to say is that India is still behaving like a developing country. India should now behave like a developed country, like any other developed country. There is MCI of England. There are similar bodies in America which are absolutely clean and good bodies. So, the Minister should try to improve it. They can suspend some power for some time just like imposing the President's Rule and improve it during that period and make it a good body.

(Ends)

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SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (MAHARASHTRA): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for giving me this opportunity. Since I am the last speaker, so I can say that there ..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no; not last. There are one or two speakers more.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, there is a complete consensus in the House that this body has been reduced to be the most corrupt body in the country. It is helping and promoting those institutions which in turn are producing more and more *Munnabhai MBBS* in the country. Sir, it has become an Augean stable. So, it is the duty of the Parliament to do something. I partly agree with Brindaji that there should not be bureaucratic control on the Medical Council of India. But, at the same time, I would like to say that the way the Standing Committee has turned down all the recommendations, I think, that should also be revisited. I think, the hon. Minister can propose and the Parliament can again request the Standing Committee to revisit that Act. If there are aberrations, that can be corrected.

(Contd. by 2a/SKC)

2a/1.00/skc-nb

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Contd.): But, for three provisions, namely, (a) to fix the tenure of the President and Vice-President, (b) the power of dissolution of the Council, and (c) the provision for removal of the President and Vice-President, some kind of a mechanism must be devised by which these could be entertained by the Government, the authorities or the regulatory body.

Sir, I have gone through the statement of the hon. Minister. His intentions are genuine. His motive is genuine. He wants to do something. He had taken

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several measures immediately after becoming the Health Minister. He cleared all the pending files which were lying with the Ministry for more than six months within a week. So, his intentions are genuine. He wants to do something. He has issued instructions that no agent, no tout, should be entertained in the Ministry or anywhere else and that if anybody had any complaint, he could approach the Minister's Office and action will be taken accordingly. That shows that he wants to do something. The country should take advantage of that. The gentleman in question has been arrested under this regime only. I think the Government wants to do something provided there are enough provisions in the law.

Therefore, I would request the House and the hon. Minister that the whole issues should be referred back to the Standing Committee and these three provisions must be looked into again.

(Ends)

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, यह डा. केतन देसाई का घोटाला एक दिन में पैदा नहीं हुआ है। सवाल इस घोटाले का नहीं है कि डेढ़ टन सोना मिला और 1,800 करोड़ रुपए मिले, दूसरे दिन अखबार छापता है कि 180 करोड़ रुपए और डेढ़ सौ किलो सोना मिला तथा तीसरे दिन अखबार छापता है कि 1,800 करोड़ रुपए और डेढ़ किलो सोना मिला। पहले तो स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी यह स्पष्ट करें कि कितना पकड़ा गया और क्या-क्या पकड़ा गया? यहां सवाल भ्रष्टाचार का नहीं है। बहुत सारे लोग भ्रष्टाचार करते होंगे, लेकिन यहां भ्रष्टाचार नहीं होना चाहिए। यह शिक्षा विभाग का मामला है, यह देश की जिंदगी से जुड़ा मामला है, जहां Doctors पैदा होते हैं, जो लोगों की जिंदगी बचाते हैं। लोगों की जिंदगी से खिलवाड़ करने का अधिकार किसी को नहीं है। यह व्यक्ति पिछले 7 सालों से काम कर रहा था, तो हमारे मंत्रालय

की नज़रें कहां थीं? क्या हम इतने दिनों में कुछ देख नहीं सकते थे? गांधीनगर में किसका आलीशान बंगला बना? उस बंगले में सोफे के अंदर और पलंग के नीचे करोड़ों रुपए मिले। आप देखिए कि सोफे के अंदर 65 लाख रुपए मिल जाना, यह कितनी आश्चर्यजनक बात है। Pondicherry में 7 प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज खुलते हैं, लेकिन मंत्री जी का ध्यान वहां क्यों नहीं जाता है? क्या उस राज्य की इतनी आबादी है, इतनी ताकत है कि वहां इतने मेडिकल कॉलेज खोले जाएं? आप कह देंगे कि यह अधिकार हमारे पास नहीं है, परिषद की तो स्वायत्तता है। आपकी मजबूरी तो आपके उत्तर में झलक रही है कि "1956 के विभिन्न उपबंधों में संशोधन करने के लिए अगस्त, 2005 में संसद में एक व्यापक विधेयक पेश किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य परिषद को उसके कार्यपालन के प्रति अधिक उत्तरदायी बनाना तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रति परिषद को अधिक जवाबदेह बनाने के लिए कदम उठाने में सशक्त बनाना था"। यह "था" क्या होता है? आपने इन 5 वर्षों में यह क्यों नहीं किया? इसका कारण यह है कि आप super power नहीं हैं, आप सत्ता में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री नहीं हैं, आपके ऊपर भी कोई मंत्री है, जिसका नाम है - डा. केतन देसाई और वह पूरे मंत्रालय को नहीं, बल्कि पूरी UPA सरकार को चलाता था। कौन है वह मंत्री? कितने मंत्रियों के मेडिकल कॉलेज चलते हैं, कितने सांसदों के मेडिकल कॉलेज चलते हैं, किसके कारण यह आदमी इतनी तेजी से भ्रष्टाचार कर रहा था, इसका जवाब आपको देना होगा? कौन-कौन हैं इसके पीछे? ... (व्यवधान) आप क्यों कूद रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) आप इसको राजनीतिक तौर पर मत देखिए ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : इल्जाम मत लगाइए ... (व्यवधान)

श्री प्रभात झा : राजीव जी, इस पर राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए, यह देश के भविष्य का सवाल है। तथ्य यह है कि केतन देसाई किसी का नहीं है। वह इस देश के खिलाफ इतना बड़ा घातक काम कर रहा है और उसके बाद आप कह रहे हैं कि आपकी सरकार, उनकी सरकार, यह किसी सरकार का मामला नहीं है। मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि आप 5 सालों से उसको देख रहे

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थे, क्या सब कुछ एक दिन में हो गया? ... (व्यवधान) इसके बाद राजीव जी जो कह रहे हैं कि "He is still the President", सवाल यह है कि वह इतनी बड़ी ताकत कैसे बना?

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी : वह गुजरात में कांग्रेस के साथ है ... (व्यवधान)

(2B/VNK पर क्रमशः)

-NB/VNK-HK/2b/01:05

श्री प्रभात झा : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इनके कार्य काल में कितने कॉलेजों को अनुमति दी गई और कितनी सीटें बढ़ाई गई? 2250 करोड़ रुपए! उसके 100 करोड़ रुपए के तीन-तीन, चार-चार श्री स्टार होटल चल रहे हों और क्या सरकार को इसके बारे में पता नहीं था? दिक्कत यह है कि सरकार के आईटी विभाग का अधिकारी पकड़ा जाता है, सीबीआई का अधिकारी पकड़ा जाता है, सारे देश का सिस्टम तहस-नहस हो गया है। एक दिन में यह empire थोड़े ही खड़ा हुआ है, इसलिए पार्टी से ऊपर उठ कर पार्लियामेंट की भावना को समझते हुए इस पर बहुत गंभीरता से कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। ..(समय की घंटी)...। इसलिए मैं बार-बार कहता हूँ कि केतन देसाई के जमाने में डॉक्टर कम, कसाई ज्यादा पैदा हुए। कसाई पैदा न हों, डॉक्टर पैदा हों, इसलिए आवश्यक है कि इस पर गंभीरता से विचार हो। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I just want to make a couple of quick points. I know that we are running short of time. Of course, the most important issue has been highlighted by my hon. colleagues. The fact is that this is particularly serious because it is medical education and the health of the nation literally is in the hands of students who go to the medical colleges and that should have been taken with far greater seriousness. Of course, the hon. Member has sought to make it political, but it is not a political issue. It is something which

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concerns every single one of us. Sir, of course, Ketan Desai needs exemplary punishment. He should be removed today if he continues as President of the Medical Council. There are other members of the Medical Council of India. Is there a system or the way that these colleges are inspected? Sir, I know of various cases where medical colleges apply for permission and it is subject to a supposed-to-be a vigorous inspection by the Medical Council. For the purpose of this inspection, patients are brought from other hospitals in trucks and they are placed over there for the day and they are paid something. ...(Interruptions)... The faculty members are hired also who are doctors with their degrees and given fee for the day. There are agents who operate for the purpose of inspection alone. This is something which is happening for inspection virtually in all medical colleges that are coming up now. Let us not focus only upon one person or one particular act of corruption. The entire system is riddled with corruption. I feel that exemplary action should be taken against all those members in the Medical Council who are party to this. What about those doctors? I would like, without wasting time, to tell the hon. Minister by mentioning this example to take out the list of all those colleges that were inspected under Ketan Desai and the list of members who were sent as examiners. Does required infrastructure exist in those colleges? Are those patients actually there? What are the rules there were broken? Wherefrom those patients and the faculty brought for the day? This is something on which the health of the nation depends. The second issue that I would also like to raise is that there are powerful lobbies. I am afraid I don't agree with Brindaji. I don't want to beat

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our breast and say that politicians are responsible for everything. This is a powerful lobby which operates with money. Whoever is responsible should be punished. I don't believe that it is only necessarily politicians. When the matters go to court, the cases are not properly defended. The Supreme Court has observed in certain cases that no lawyer worth the name actually defended the Government or the Government position. So, I would like to know how were the cases handled once these are settled in courts of law. These powerful lobbies go to the court and obtain the temporary permission, as Shri Rama Jois spoke about, to continue in the courts. Therefore, Sir, let the hon. Minister take a serious view of the court proceedings and explain to us what happens in the court. Finally, Sir, I think it is important for the hon. Minister, while restructuring, I do agree with Shri Rajeev Shukla, the Standing Committee, I respectfully suggest, should revisit its conclusions upon the Bill that has been sent back. I think we need to go into it in careful detail to see the need ratio. What the hon. Member pointed out about all medical colleges in Puducherry is not correct. I think there should be oversight to ensure that medical colleges come up in backward areas where they are needed and not always in areas where there is a large population or in towns. While rehauling the entire system, hon. Minister should take that into account.

(Ends)

(Followed by 2c/KSK)

-vnk/sc/1.10/2c

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) : सर, मैं हाउस में सभी साथियों का बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ। जो मिनिस्टरी महसूस करती है, जो देश महसूस करता है, इस लोकतंत्र में देश की जो आवाज़ होती है, उनके द्वारा चुने गए जो प्रतिनिधि होते हैं, वे representatives उनकी आवाज़ के साथ, उनके सुर के साथ सुर मिलाकर चिंता कर रहे हैं। मुझे खुशी इस बात की है कि इस discussion के दौरान चर्चा सिर्फ एक व्यक्ति तक महदूद नहीं रही, बल्कि हमारे पूरे सिस्टम में कहां खामियां हैं, उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिलाया गया। मुल्क के अंदर जब कोई भी बीमारी आती है तो उसके लिए अगर कोई जिम्मेदार होता है तो वह सिस्टम होता है। मैं हमारे साथी, जिन्होंने मूव किया, उन पर भी आउंगा लेकिन लास्ट स्पीकर ने जो कहा, चूंकि वह मुझे ताज़ा-ताज़ा याद है इसलिए सबसे पहले मैं वहीं से शुरू करना चाहूंगा कि सिस्टम में खामियां हैं। करप्शन कहां से आती है? करप्शन के दो कारण हैं। पहला कारण यह है कि खुद आदमी ठीक हो, उसके बाद भी आप कुछ concession मांगें तो करप्शन है। दूसरा, आप कोई undue काम कराना चाहते हैं, जिसके काबिल आप नहीं हैं, तो वह induce corruption है। आप जगह-जगह जाते हैं, उस व्यक्ति के पास भी जाते हैं, अपने हक में न्याय सुनाने के लिए उसको corrupt करने की कोशिश करते हैं। ऐसा आज एक जगह पर नहीं है, मैं अगर नाम लूंगा तो बहुत बड़ी लिस्ट हो जाएगी - ऐसा हर जगह है। मुझसे ज्यादा सभी सदस्य इस बारे में जानते हैं, कोई भी इससे बचा हुआ नहीं है - चाहे constitutional authorities हों या दूसरी हों - देश के अंदर कोई इससे बचा हुआ नहीं है। हम चाहे किसी जगह के बारे में कहें या न कहें, लेकिन हम सब जानते हैं कि रोज-मर्रा में क्या होता है। कई जगह जबर्दस्ती करप्शन है कि आप कर भी सकते हैं लेकिन नहीं करते हैं। जहां तक medical colleges का सवाल है, मैं अपने एक साल के अनुभव के आधार पर यह कह सकता हूँ कि यहां पर दो किस्म की करप्शन है। एक का तो मैंने शुरू में ही जिक्र किया कि कई colleges कहते हैं

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कि हमारा infrastructure भी ठीक है, हमारी faculty भी ठीक है, teaching staff भी ठीक है, उसके बावजूद भी हमें मान्यता नहीं दी जाती है, हमसे पैसे लिए जाते हैं - जबकि दूसरी जगह ये तमाम चीजें नहीं हैं। लेकिन अभी तक दोनों रोते हैं। कॉलेज वाले कहते हैं कि MCI परमिशन नहीं देती। MCI वाले कहते हैं कि इनके पास infrastructure और faculty नहीं है। जयन्ती जी ने जो बताया, वह हकीकत है कि private colleges की तादाद बढ़ गयी है। यहां मेरे साथी ने कहा - शायद केरल के साथी ने कहा कि ज्यादा medical colleges बनने चाहिए। सर, ज्यादा medical colleges भी करप्शन का एक अड्डा बन गए हैं। आज लड़ाई किस पर है? हमारे पास human resources कम हैं, हमारे पास faculty कम है, हमारे पास lecturers की कमी है, associate professors की कमी है, assistant professors की कमी है, professors की कमी है। वे limited number में हैं। जितने नए colleges आते हैं - गवर्नमेंट सेक्टर में या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में - विशेषकर प्राइवेट सेक्टर में, वे सबसे पहले तो उनसे गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज से इस्तीफा दिलाते हैं जिससे गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज में defunct हो जाता है। उसके बाद एक प्राइवेट कॉलेज ने ले लिया, गवर्नमेंट में जितना पैसा मिलता था, उससे ज्यादा तनख्वाह बढ़ा दी, उसके पास faculty हो गयी। दूसरे साल दूसरा मेडिकल कॉलेज आ ही रहा है, बन रहा है, उसने उससे ज्यादा दुगुने पैसे उसको दे दिए और उस पुराने वाले मेडिकल कॉलेज को defunct कर दिया। इस प्रकार इसने MCI के rules and regulations को पढ़ने के लिए अपना किया। ज्यों ही उस कॉलेज को मान्यता मिल गयी तो वहां से वह प्रोफेसर चौथे कॉलेज में भाग गया।

(2डी-एमसीएम पर क्रमशः)

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श्री गुलाम नबी आज्ञाद (क्रमागत) : तो यह जो ज्यादा कॉलेजेज भी आ रहे हैं, यह सोल्यूशन नहीं है। यह कॉज है करप्शन का भी, क्योंकि फेक्ल्टी लिमिटेड है। इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए तो आप कह सकते हैं कि कोई पूंजीपति होगा, पैसे वाला होगा तो बिल्डिंग बनाएगा। लेकिन

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फेकल्टी पूंजीपति से नहीं आ सकती है फेकल्टी लिमिटेड है। उसके लिए मैं अभी साथ-साथ समाधान भी बताऊंगा, क्योंकि आप कहेंगे कि आपने हैल्थ मिनिस्टर के नाते क्यों नहीं सोचा। एक चीज मैंने सोची है जो की भी है, इसके अलावा दूसरा राज्य सरकारों को करना है। फेकल्टी कहां से बनती हैं, जो पोस्ट ग्रेज्युएट होते हैं वे ही specialist और super specialist भी बनते हैं और वे ही मेडिकल कॉलेज के लेक्चरर भी बनते हैं और लेक्चरर बनेंगे तो जाहिर है कि over a period of time बाई प्रमोशन हैड ऑफ दि डिपार्टमेंट में प्रोफेसर बनेंगे। तो उसके लिए दोनों समाधान के लिए हमने specialist और super specialist कैसे बढ़ें और कॉलेजेज में जो ह्यूमन रिसोर्स है, फेकल्टी है उसके लिए कैसे बढ़ें, इस साल in one go हमने गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज में चार हजार एडिशनल पोस्ट ग्रेज्युएट सैंक्शन की और उनको अनुमति दी। न केवल इंक्रिज ही कर दिए, बल्कि शुरू भी कर दिए और अपनी मिनिस्ट्री से इजाजत भी दी। फिर अगले साल हम चार हजार को और देंगे और उससे अगले साल फिर दो हजार को देंगे। इस प्रकार तीन साल में एडिशनल दस हजार का हमारा टारगेट है, नई एम0डी0, एम0एस0 और जितनी भी स्ट्रीम हैं उनकी सीटें बढ़ाने का, जिससे यह काम खत्म हो। दूसरे, इसके अलावा बहुत सारी राज्य सरकारों से हम निवेदन करते हैं कि अब वह जमाना गया, जैसे केरल में 55 साल की रिटायरमेंट ऐज है, यह बात आप जान लीजिए कि आज 55 साल वाला दो शादियां करने के लिए दूल्हा बनने को तैयार रहता है। आज कहां पर 55 साल की रिटायरमेंट ऐज है? हमारे जम्मू एंड कश्मीर में 58 साल की है, अधिकतर राज्यों में भी 58 साल की ही है। लेकिन हम सालों से राज्य सरकारों से निवेदन कर रहे हैं कि खुदा के लिए जिस चीज में acute deficiency, आपके मेडिकल कॉलेज में डेफिसिएंसी है, आप प्राइवेट की तो छोड़िए, सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेज में कम से कम इनके जो पढ़ाने वाले हैं faculty members हैं, उनकी ऐज 55 और 58 तो छोड़ दीजिए, इनकी कम से 65 साल तो कर दीजिए। हमारे यहां विभिन्न पार्टियों की राज्य सरकारें हैं और इसमें मदद के लिए मैं आपकी सहायता चाहूंगा कि अगर हम इसमें

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ऐज 7 साल बढ़ा दें, जबकि केरल में तो 10 साल बढ़ेंगे और जम्मू एंड कश्मीर में 7 साल ही बढ़ेंगे और कहीं 5 साल बढ़ेंगे, तो सबसे पहले जो हमारे गवर्नमेंट के मेडिकल कॉलेजेज हैं उनकी डेफिसिएंसी का समाधान होगा। यह मत कहिए कि गवर्नमेंट कॉलेजेज में, वृंदा जी ने अभी चर्चा की थी, उसके अलावा भी देश भर में हमारे मेडिकल कॉलेजेज हैं गवर्नमेंट सैक्टर में जिनमें अभी ह्यूमन रिसोर्स की फेकल्टी की बहुत कमी है, उनका समाधान भी हमें करना है। जहां तक आज के इस प्रश्न का सवाल है, इसको मैं तीन भागों में बांटना चाहता हूं कि हमने क्या किया।.....(व्यवधान) I will come to that. इसमें मिनिस्ट्री ने क्या किया है। हमारा अभी एक साल होने वाला है इसी महीने के आखिर तक, लेकिन पहले ही 15-20 दिनों में जितनी पैडिंग फाईल थीं वे हमने क्लीअर कर दीं। पहली प्रेस कौंसिल में हमने बताया कि यहां मिनिस्ट्री के अंदर कोई touts नहीं दिखाई देना चाहिए। मैं यह बतला रहा हूं कि हमने एक्शन क्या लिए। सभी पेपर्स में यह आया है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री में अगर किसी ने मेडिकल कॉलेज वाले की शक्ल देखी, या touts की शक्ल देखी जो फाइलों को नीचे से आने के लिए पुश करता है, तो उसके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त एक्शन लिया जाएगा।

(2E/GS पर क्रमशः)

SK-GS/2E/1.20

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद (क्रमागत): लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ हमने एम.सी.आई . और डी.सी.आई. को यह कहा कि अगर कहीं करप्शन का केस होगा, तो उस पर सख्त से सख्त एक्शन लिया जाएगा और इसको बार-बार रिपीट करते जाओ। इस साल फरवरी के महीने में मैंने तमाम देश के जितने भी प्राइवेट कालेज एम.सी.आई. अथवा डी.सी.आई. के हैं, उन सब को पर्सनल लेटर लिखा कि हमें शिकायतें मिलती हैं कि कुछ लोग मिनिस्टर के नाम पर, कुछ लोग मिनिस्ट्री के नाम पर, कुछ लोग डी.सी.आई. के नाम पर, कुछ लोग एम.सी.आई. के नाम पर पैसे लेते हैं, हमारे यहां टोटल ट्रांसपेरेंसी है, मैरिट पर काम किया जाएगा। अगर कोई

एम.सी.आई., डी.सी.आई की तरफ से पैसा मांग रहा है, तो हमें फौरन इत्तला दीजिए। हमने छः फ़ैक्स नम्बर उनको दिए और पिछले चार महीने से सेकड़ों फ़ैक्स आते हैं और उसमें कोई सब्सेशियेंट नहीं हो पाया, वह भी जांच-पड़ताल हम लोग करते हैं।

जहां तक मिनिस्ट्री का सवाल है, मैं यकीन से कह सकता हूं कि कोई उंगली उठाकर नहीं कह सकता है कि मिनिस्ट्री में कोई दलाल घूमता है या touts घूमता है या किसी के कहने से किसी प्राइवेट कालेज को परमिशन या in take या कम बढ़ाया जाता है या कम सीटें की जाती हैं।

सर, यह सवाल उठाया गया कि क्यों नहीं ये पावर्स कम की जाती हैं। आज एक व्यक्ति के बारे में या एक इंस्टीट्यूशन के बारे में बात हुई। दुर्भाग्य से किसी ने उधर से यह कहा कि यूपीए किसी आदमी को प्रोटेक्शन देता है। आप मुझे माफ़ कीजिए कि जो autonomous जगहें हैं या स्थान हैं, इनके लिए जो व्यक्ति अपाइंट होते हैं, वे किसी के वक्त में हुए हों, ये एनडीए के वक्त में भी थे और यूपीए के वक्त में भी थे, इसीलिए हमको इसे बांटना नहीं चाहिए कि ये किसके वक्त में थे। यह क्रिएशन एनडीए या यूपीए के वक्त की नहीं है, यह हमारे कभी-कभी एक्ट में कमजोरियां रहती हैं, उसकी बदौलत है। एक्ट 1956 में बना और तब से हमने बहुत सारे एक्ट्स में, भारत के संविधान में काफी परिवर्तन पिछले 60 साल में लाए हैं, इसको आप सब जानते हैं। हम डायनेमिक दुनिया में रहते हैं, कोई एक्ट हजारों साल नहीं रहता है और जिस तरह से हमारे समाज में बदलाव आ रहा है, दुर्भाग्य से हम इस एक्ट में कोई तब्दीली नहीं लाए। लेकिन 2005 में महसूस किया गया कि एक्ट में संशोधन किया जाए। हमारे साथी ने उधर से कहा कि आपने इसके बारे में क्या किया। इसी यूपीए गवर्नमेंट ने 2005 में और आप सब के सहयोग से यह तय हुआ कि एक्ट में तब्दीली लाने की जरूरत है। आज चाहे रिज्योल्यूशन मूव करने वाला कहता है या दूसरा कहता है या प्रेस वाला कहीं लिखता भी है, मैं प्रेस वालों को दोषी नहीं ठहराता हूं कि उनके पास एक्ट नहीं है और कहेंगे कि एक्ट में नहीं है क्योंकि जब भी कोई

घटना हो जाती है, तो हम कहते हैं कि उसको फांसी पर लटका दो या यह करो। लेकिन हम कानून के जरिए से जाते हैं। आप को पता है कि मुम्बई में कितनी बड़ी घटना हुई, बाहर से आतंकवादी आया, वह सैकड़ों लोगों को मार गया, हम सब चाहते तो उसे उसी वक्त गोली से मार देते, लेकिन कानून है और कानून के अनुसार ही जाना पड़ेगा। कानून के बगैर आप बंदूक उठाकर किसी को मार नहीं सकते हैं, किसी को हटा नहीं सकते हैं और खासतौर से यह एक्ट पार्लियामेंट के जरिए से बने हैं, तो जो चीज़ हमें इम्पावर की गई है, तो उसी के जरिए इन इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को भी इम्पावर किया गया है। इसी सरकार ने 2005 में यह महसूस किया कि गवर्नमेंट को एक्शन लेने के लिए इम्पावर होना चाहिए और गवर्नमेंट इम्पावर होने के लिए एक बिल लाई और बिल शायद इसी हाउस में पेश हुआ और उसके बाद स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के पास गया। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में सभी पार्टियों के सदस्य होते हैं, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में दोनों हाउस के हमारे साथी हैं। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट बहुत पहले सदन के पटल पर ले कर दी गई है, अगर रिपोर्ट ले नहीं होती, तो मैं शायद इसको कोर्ट नहीं कर सकता था, लेकिन नार्मली रूल्स हैं कि एक दफा रिपोर्ट सदन के पटल पर रखी गई हो, तो उसके बाद रिपोर्ट को कोर्ट करने में, because it is in public domain. उसको कोर्ट करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होती है।

(2एफ/एएससी पर जारी)

-GS/ASC-YSR/2F/1.25

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद (क्रमागत) : मैं तीन-चार उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि जो बिल लाया गया था, उसमें गवर्नमेंट प्रेसिजेंट और वाइस प्रेजिडेंट की टर्म फिक्स करना चाहती थी। अभी के कांस्टीट्यूशन में टर्म की कोई सीमा नहीं है। हमारी मिनिस्ट्री ने यह सजेस्ट किया था कि दो टर्म्स से ज्यादा कोई नहीं रहना चाहिए। अन-फॉर्चुनेटली स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने उसको अन-कांस्टीट्यूशनल बता दिया कि हम MPs और MLAs बनते हैं, तो उनको नहीं मिलता है, तो फिर आप इसको क्यों रोक रहे हैं? इस रिकमंडेशन को नहीं माना गया।

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Power of the Central Government to dissolve the Executive Committee and other committees, इसको भी नहीं माना गया। इसके साथ-साथ था power to the Central Government to remove President, Vice-President, and Members of the Executive Committee, यह इसीलिए था कि अगर इस तरह की कोई घटना हो जाए। This was not agreed. Another was, direction by the Central Government. यह लिमिटेड तौर पर कहा गया था कि डायरेक्शन दे सकते हैं, तो हमने कहा था कि अगर डायरेक्शन देंगे और अगर उस डायरेक्शन को एक्सेप्ट नहीं करेंगे, तो हम सीधे डायरेक्शन इश्यु कर देंगे। उसमें कहा गया कि नहीं, आप डायरेक्शन MCI को दें, वे मानें या न मानें। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ... (व्यवधान) ..

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, the Minister is criticising the Standing Committee... (Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, I am not criticising the Standing Committee. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, somebody from the Standing Committee who was there has to speak. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. (Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am stating the facts. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is quoting from the report. (Interruptions) No. (Interruptions) He is not criticizing the Committee. (Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am sorry. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is that the report is in public domain. (Interruptions)

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SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am sorry. (Interruptions) The Government has also the right to defend itself. (Interruptions) I am just saying that the Government had the intention ... (Interruptions)... All were present there. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. (Interruptions) It is not a discussion. (Interruptions) It is a calling-attention only. (Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You have freedom to speak. (Interruptions) I have also freedom to speak. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has been discussed for more than one and a half hours. (Interruptions) In calling-attention, you don't have this much time. (Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am not criticizing anybody. When you are saying that the Government is not doing anything, I have said that the Government has brought the legislation. (Interruptions) This legislation was brought in this House. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, this was a deeply flawed legislation. That is why they wanted to...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Now you are saying that the legislation itself is flawed. (Interruptions) Now you are criticizing the whole Parliament. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, some of its suggestions..(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Brindaji, please. (Interruptions) There is other business in the House. (Interruptions) This is not the only business. (Interruptions) We have other business also. (Interruptions)

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SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam..(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. (Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, I am just making it clear not only for the hon. Members of this House but I am also making it clear for the entire country. Whatever comes to somebody's mind in any part of the country they are writing that Ministry is not taking any action whether it is in Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, or English. The Ministry should be armed with some provisions of the Act where it has to act. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I ..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. (Interruptions) This is too much. (Interruptions) I am not allowing it. (Interruptions) No. (Interruptions) I have given sufficient opportunity to you. (Interruptions) Please.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have made it very clear that even if it is my son I will not defend him. You can ask Dr. Abdullah. When I became Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, I made it clear not just in the first Press Conference, but I wrote this on my personal pad to all the Secretaries, to all the Commissioners, and to all the DCs, and to all the SPs..

(Contd. By VKK/2G)

-YSR/VKK-LP/2g/1.30

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD (CONTD.): ...that if any member of my family, my son or wife or relative telephones you or comes to you, don't entertain them. If Ghulam Nabi Azad can do it, he cannot defend anybody. But, I cannot do something which

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is not within my competence, which the Act does not allow me to do. I will have to act according to the law of the land. (Interruptions)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I respect your sentiments. But, your remark that there is no provision in the Act means that the Government is feeling helpless in dealing with this case. Are you feeling helpless? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not yet concluded. (Interruptions) I cannot allow. (Interruptions) There is lot of business. (Interruptions) I cannot allow it to go on indefinitely. (Interruptions) I can't allow. Please sit down. (Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: If there were provisions, why did the Government bring in amendment to the Act which I have mentioned? There were some loopholes in the Act of 1956. The Government was compelled to bring in amendments to the Act in 2005.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, the previous Health Minister had other reasons to bring those amendments. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Brindaji, please. (Interruptions) At this stage, you will not get all the answers from the Minister. (Interruptions) I have to conclude this Calling Attention Motion. (Interruptions) Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, as I said, it is not a question of having apprehensions here. As I said, people write. It is for them also to see what is there and what is not there. इस बीच में हमने दो चीजें की हैं, जब यह नहीं हुआ and when we came to the conclusion that स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने जो हमारी रिकमेंडेशन्स थीं, वे रिजेक्ट कर

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दीं, तब क्या करें? That's why, the Government didn't move forward till last year.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him. (Interruptions) He cannot answer as you want. (Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Whatever provisions my friends are talking about, I will come to them. (Interruptions) First you listen to me. Now, ask me as to what action I have taken in one year. Since the action could not be taken, the Government proposed the amendments. In respect of those amendments, the Ministry and the Standing Committee were not on the same wavelength. So, this happened. I must agree. Now, what has happened during the last one year? We came to the conclusion that no action has been taken. Immediately, maybe within a fortnight, after this new Government came into being and I became the Health Minister, the President of India in her Address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 4th June 2009 stated that the Central Government has proposed to set up the National Council for Human Resource in Health in order to streamline the regulatory mechanism and increase skilled manpower in health sector. So, we did not do it once there was a contradiction. Now, we have taken it up in the last one year.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How much time will you take?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, at least, ten to fifteen minutes. (Interruptions) If you don't want answer, it is okay. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We also have to take up the Finance Bill. (Interruptions)

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SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, this is the current thing. I think, the hon. Member has rightly raised this. The people would like to know about it. It is not only about the hon. Members. (Interruptions) Here, I would support them that these questions are being asked.

(Contd. By RSS/2h)

RSS/2H/1.35

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD (CONTD.): So, we wanted an Over- Arching Body not only for MCI, but for the Dental Council, for Ayurveda, for nursing and for our paramedical staff. So, what happened to this? On 4th of Decemeber, the President addressed the Joint Houses of Parliament. On 19th of June, just within another 15 days, a Task Force was constituted by me under the chairmanship of the Health Secretary, Government of India. The Task Force consisted of huge numbers from various areas, not only government officials, but also from the private sector, and on 31st July, the Task Force submitted the report along with the Bill. Then, when the Task Force submitted the report along with the Bill, we had a long discussion, and before going to the Cabinet and then coming forward with an Act, it is required that we should take State Governments on board. So, this Bill, with my letter, was referred to all the State Governments, and till date, 13 States and Union Territories have responded, and maybe, we may not wait for the response of all the States. We have already reminded them and once we get the response from more States, we will see as to what we can do. So, this Over-Arching body once it comes into being, it will take care of everything. Then almost everything will be subsumed in

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that. Then I don't think there will be any role of this regulatory organization. This is what we have done in one year's time. It is not that we sat quietly and whatever was going on, we allowed that to go on, and whatever is going on, it is because of the fact that under the Act, we cannot do anything. So, we have to find an alternate way bringing another legislation which is far superior and much more commanding. So, this is the position as of now about that law.

The hon. Member, the mover of the Resolution has said that there are so many government nominees. Excuse me. Out of 123 members, the Government of India nominees are only 8. So, 8 Government of India nominees out of 123 members are of no consequence. Out of 123 members, 32 are the nominees of the State Governments, and you know the type of States we have ruled by every party across the country. They represent almost the entire spectrum of the whole country. Then the majority of the remaining members are elected by the universities.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Just a minute. It is like this. The State Governments representatives nominated by the Central Government.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Yes. But that is for name sake, they are nominated. But it is the State Government which does it. We do not go into that technical word. Since it has come into being till today, no Union Minister, to whichever party he or she might have belonged, has done anything contrary to what the State Governments have done. That is just written. They are recommendatories of the State Governments. If your State has recommended something, should I overrule

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that? So, they are only the recommendatories of the State Governments and the State universities and the Health Minister rather the Government of India itself because the Health Minister does not take anything out of his own pocket. I consult everybody. Then he has the power of just 8 members out of 123 members, and so, they cannot do much. Now, my friend has said in the beginning that you could do something under section 10.

(followed by 2h)

MKS-SCH/1.40/2J

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Section 13.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Section 13, Commission of Inquiry. To this Commission of Inquiry, we have seen what happened. This is not the first time that it has happened. It has happened in 2001. In 2001, when the High Court came into picture, High Court told him, "Okay. We will appoint somebody as an Administrator." Then, the Vice-President went to the Supreme Court. Vice-President said, "Well if there are charges against the President, why should you put the Administrator? Why not me?" So, the Supreme Court said, "Okay. The Vice-President should discharge the duties of a President." And under the supervision and superintendence of the Supreme Court, the election was held, and the new President, who is there, and who was removed by the High Court and was concurred by the Supreme Court, earlier, used to get elected by 60 per cent votes or 70 per cent votes. So, under the concurrence of that new dispensation, he got elected by 99 per cent votes! So, what can we do? It is not the Ministry alone;

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even the High Court and the Supreme Court have laid their heads there, but nothing has come out of it. So, now, this time, I have referred. Since, already, it has gone there, this type of case has seen the lights of High Courts and the Supreme Court, and the election under the superintendence of the Supreme Court, the Courts and the Judiciary. This time, when a person like me does not know the ABC of law, I have referred this case to the Law Ministry on the 29th of last month. So, I am waiting. I have referred that this all has happened; whatever has happened, whatever has appeared in the Press, what the CBI has done and whatever CBI has reported to us, I have compiled all that and I have asked for a direction of the Law Ministry because that is an appropriate Ministry which can find some solution. On one side, it is an Act, and on the other side, there is not a provision explicit speaking order for this particular thing, that is, '30' may be just vague, something like *shikayat* and all that, not corrupt. So, I am now waiting. Whatever the Law Ministry is going to suggest, I will go by that.

Sir, with these words, I would like to thank the hon. Members for their concern and I am one with all of them insofar as this concern is concerned. I am sure, all of us will find together some solution to streamline the whole system.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

**The House then adjourned for lunch
at forty-three minutes past one of the clock.**

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-TMV-PSV/2K/2.40

The House reassembled after lunch at forty-two minutes past two of the clock, MR.DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

THE FINANCE BILL, 2010

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2010-11, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the Finance Bill was introduced on 26th February, 2010 when I presented the Budget proposals in the other House and subsequently I laid the papers on the Table of this House. The budgetary exercise is a long-drawn process and with the disposal of this item, the almost nine-week long budgetary exercise will come to an end. I would not like to make a long speech about the various features of the Finance Bill. But I would like to bring to your notice certain aspects which are important and relevant.

Sir, when we introduce the Finance Bill, it is a normal practice that we receive a large number of suggestions, views and comments from different stakeholders, and it is possible in a budgetary exercise like ours, particularly when the direct tax is so complex, that certain proposals affect certain sections, certain

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unintended benefits are accrued to some sections and certain unintended hardships are also mitigated in the case of some other sections.

(Contd. By 2L/VK)

VK2L/2.45

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD): Therefore, the time which we utilize between the presentation of the Budget and the introduction of the Finance Bill, and when this is finally disposed of in that House, we receive various representations/suggestions/comments and we consider them deeply. With those considerations, I have made certain suggestions. The hon. Members would find that, if they examine the Finance Bill, as it was introduced and the Finance Bill which has come to this House, as amended by the Lok Sabha, there are differences in certain sections and certain areas. In the fitness of things, I should explain to this House why I have introduced those and why I am suggesting them to be considered by this House. Both in the direct taxes and in the indirect taxes, there have been certain, not very major, changes. After that, I would like to respond to the hon. Members about the general state of economy, the subsequent developments and its impact on the Budget and how do we look at the outcome for the year under review. Surely, the hon. Members would make their observations and I will try to respond to some of them. In the introductory stage, I would like to confine myself only to those changes which have been brought in the Finance Bill. First, I would like to talk about direct taxes, then service taxes and thereafter indirect taxes.

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While introducing the Finance Bill, 2010, in respect of direct taxes, emphasis has been on relief to individual taxpayers, encouraging research and development in the country, providing some relief measures in view of the recessionary impact and rationalization of procedure and steps to mitigate compliance cost. Based on the discussions and representations received after the introduction of the Finance Bill, certain further reliefs and concessions on direct taxes are proposed.

Availability of modern hospitals is a priority area for the country and private sector participation is desirable in order to provide better healthcare facilities to citizens. Currently, hospitals (of more than 100-bed capacity) constructed in any area other than the 'excluded area' are eligible for claiming hundred per cent deduction under Section 80-1B (11C) of the Income Tax Act. Considering the pressing need for more hospitals all over the country, it is proposed to include the business of a new hospital anywhere in India, with, at least, one hundred beds for patients, as a 'specified business' for availing the benefit of investment linked deduction.

Another priority of the Government is to make India slum free. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has issued draft guidelines for slum-free city planning. The Rajiv Awas Yojana for slum-dwellers and urban poor envisages slum-free India by encouraging States/Union Territories to tackle the problem of slums in a definitive manner. For this purpose, it is proposed to also include the business of developing and building a housing project under a scheme for slum redevelopment or rehabilitation framed by the Central Government or a State

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Government as a 'specified business' for availing the benefit of investment linked deduction.

In consequence of the decision to allow tax-neutrality for conversion of a company into Limited Liability Partnership (LLP), it is proposed to also exempt from taxation the transfer of shares by the shareholders of the company in respect of such a conversion.

(Contd. By 2M/RG)

RG/2.50/2M

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (contd.): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ever since I proposed imposition of service tax on international and domestic air passengers in this Budget this year, I have received a number of representations expressing concern that this levy would adversely affect the civil aviation sector and would make air travel prohibitive. I would like to clarify that it would not be so. The effective rates of levy, when they come into effect, would be a maximum of Rs.100 per travel for domestic journey in any class and a maximum of Rs.500 per travel for international journey by economy class. Further, domestic air travel to and from the North-Eastern sector would be exempt even from this moderate tax.

The construction sector has requested for a review of changes in the service tax law proposed in this year's Budget. Several suggestions have been made by the trade associations. Considering all the inputs, I propose to provide tax relief to this sector by enhancing their rate of abatement from 67 per cent to 75 per cent of the gross value where such value includes the value of the land constructed upon.

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Certain procedural bottlenecks relating to the completion certificate prescribed in the law would also be simplified.

With a view to give thrust to the low cost housing schemes for the urban poor, I propose to exempt service tax on constructions under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and under Rajiv Awas Yojana.

The above changes relating to construction sector would be effective from a notified date after enactment of the Finance Bill, 2010.

I have received suggestions that the present service tax exemption available to the vocational training institutes affiliated to the National Council for Vocational Training and offering courses in designated trades should also be extended to 'Modular Employment Skill Development Courses' provided by the training institutes registered under 'Skill Development Initiative Scheme' of the Ministry of the Labour. As this initiative intends to generate employment to the rural and urban poor, school dropouts and semi-skilled labourers, I propose to accept this suggestion and exempt such courses with immediate effect. The Notification, in this respect, was issued on the day this was amended in the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I shall now take up the specific issues in indirect taxes. Hon. Members would recall that I had proposed an increase in excise duty on almost all tobacco products including cigars and cheroots. I have received a large number of representations on behalf of the manufacturers of 'hand-rolled cheroots', an industry located primarily in the cottage and household sector. Considering the nature of this labour-intensive industry, I now propose to reduce

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the excise duty on hand-rolled cheroots priced up to Rs.3 per stick to 10 per cent ad valorem. Similarly, the additional excise duty on this product shall now be 1.6 per cent ad valorem. Full exemption from excise duty has been provided to betel nut product commonly known as 'supari'. This exemption is now being extended to scented supari.

The Central excise duty on corrugated boxes and cartons was reduced from 8 per cent to 4 per cent when they are manufactured, starting from kraft paper. I propose to extend the exemption to cover units that manufacture such cartons from corrugated paper or even paperboard.

Paper and paperboard manufactured from non-conventional raw material such as waste paper attract a concessional excise duty of 4 per cent subject to certain conditions. Waste paper is chargeable to an excise duty or countervailing duty of 10 per cent. Domestic industry has represented that this creates an inversion leading to the accumulation of Cenvat credit. I propose to reduce the excise duty on waste paper to 4 per cent to rectify this anomaly.

As the hon. Members are aware, the excise exemption for small scale units is not available to goods that bear the brand name of another person. A relaxation of this condition is available in respect of specified packing materials which are normally not sold under the brand name that they bear.

(Continued by 2N)

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2n/2.55/ks

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (Contd.): In order to resolve disputes about the coverage of this relaxation, I propose to extend it to all types of packing material.

Automobile components have been subjected to excise duty on the basis of their retail sale price. In order to resolve disputes about the coverage of this provision, it was amended so as to make it applicable to parts, components and assemblies of vehicles of Chapter 87 of the Excise Tariff. Since these components are also used for earthmoving machinery like loaders, excavators etc., I now propose to apply this provision to the parts, components and assemblies of such machinery as well. Tunnel-boring machines are critical for hydroelectric projects. Since these are not produced domestically, full exemption from the customs duty was provided in the Budget. It has been represented that owing to the huge size, these machines are incapable of import in a single consignment. Considering this practical difficulty, the exemption is being now extended to parts and components of tunnel boring machines.

Hon. Members would recall that the customs duty regime on medical equipment was rationalized in this Budget by prescribing a uniform basic duty of five per cent and CVD of four per cent. In doing so, listed exemptions were dispensed with. I have received a number of representations in respect of Ostomy appliances in whose case a concession has been removed. Considering that these are mainly used by cancer patients, I propose to provide this concession to such appliances.

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Basic customs duty on 11 specified drugs including two anti-cancer and one for the treatment of AIDS is being reduced to five per cent. These drugs are also being exempted from CVD by way of excise duty exemption.

'Optical Disc Drives' (ODD) are ITA-bound and, thus, permissible for import without payment of duty. I propose to fully exempt specified parts or components required for the manufacture of ODD from basic customs duty.

Cigarette filter rods are manufactured from acetate rayon tow. While full CVD of 10 per cent and special CVD of four per cent is applicable to tow, the excise duty on filter rods is 10 per cent creating an inversion in duty. I propose to fully exempt acetate rayon tow from special CVD of four per cent.

Flax fibre and yarn are not produced in India in significant quantities. I propose to fully exempt them from basic customs duty in order to encourage domestic value addition.

As the House is aware, an export duty at the statutory rate of Rs.2500 per metric tonne was imposed on raw cotton with effect from 9th April, 2010 in order to contain the spiraling prices by disincentivizing exports. The Government has been keenly watching the quantum of exports as well as the price situation. In order to meet any future exigency, the statutory rate for this item is being enhanced to Rs. 10,000 per metric tonne while maintaining the effective rate at the current level of Rs.2500. For this purpose, an official amendment to the Finance Bill, 2010 was moved and passed in the Lok Sabha.

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Except in the case of export duty on raw cotton, the changes in the customs and excise duties would come into force with immediate effect. The notifications in this respect are being issued.

In December, 2009, the export duty on iron ore lumps was enhanced from five per cent to ten per cent and on fines from Nil to five per cent. Keeping in view the trend in the quantum of exports and domestic and international prices, the duty on iron ore lumps is being increased further to 15 per cent.

In response to representations from domestic producers of stainless steel, I propose to reduce the basic customs duty of stainless steel melting scrap from five to two-and-a-half per cent.

These proposals, Mr. Deputy Chairman, I formally introduced in the Lok Sabha in the form of amendments which the Lok Sabha was kind enough to approve; and the approved and amended Finance Bill has now been placed for the consideration of the hon. Members.

With these words, I request the House to commend this Bill. (Ends)

The question was proposed.

(followed by 2o/tdb)

-vnk/sc-tdb/3.00/2o

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, जैसा कि अभी प्रणब दा ने बताया, बहुत सारे कंसेशंस उन्होंने गिनाए जो उन्होंने बजट पेश करने के बाद दिए हैं। प्रणब जी सबसे सीनियर मिनिस्टर हैं। प्रणब बाबू एक बहुत ही able administrator हैं - ऐसा सभी लोग कहते

हैं और सब अनुभव भी करते हैं। इसलिए जितने भी ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स होते हैं, उसके permanent चेयरमैन वही रहते हैं।

श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी : ऐसा नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : यह अच्छी बात है।

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी : वे आपकी तारीफ में कह रहे हैं।..(व्यवधान)..

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : बार-बार उन्हीं को नियुक्त करना पड़ता है, यह उनकी काबलियत का सर्टिफिकेट है। सर, मैं आपके लिए यह जो कह रहा हूं, यह दिल से भी कह रहा हूं और एक मांग रखने के लिए भी कह रहा हूं। आपने इतने सारे कंसेशंस दिए तो एक और भी दे दीजिए, अभी तो मान जाइए, एक तो मान जाइए और डीजल और पेट्रोल पर ज्यूटी भी हटा दीजिए क्योंकि ऐसा कोई संवैधानिक बंधन नहीं है कि लोक सभा में आपने नहीं हटाया तो यहां पर आप उसकी घोषणा नहीं कर सकते, कर सकते हैं। लोक सभा फिर से उस पर हां कहने में खुश होगी। आपका मुद्दा क्या था? हम कट मोशन लेकर आए थे। वह कट मोशन एक संवैधानिक संकट पैदा करता है कि सरकार बहुमत में है या नहीं, इसका फैसला होता है। इसलिए आपने एड़ी-चोटी का जोर लगाया, क्या-क्या नहीं किया। ..(व्यवधान).. मैं वही बता रहा हूं - लोगों को स्विटज़रलैंड घुमाकर लाए, किसी बीमार आदमी को बटन दबाने के लिए लगाया, फिर सीबीआई की..(व्यवधान)..

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, how could he talk about Lok Sabha proceedings here? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : वे अच्छी बात बोल रहे हैं, आप सुनिए तो सही। ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : आपने सब कुछ किया और इसके लिए मैं आपको दोष नहीं दे रहा हूं। जो सीबीआई का किया, इसके लिए जरूर दोष देता हूं क्योंकि वह जायज़ नहीं है, बाकी राजनीतिक तौर पर कुछ करो, उसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है - political deal within deal

करो, इसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन जो सीबीआई के द्वारा करते हैं, वह गलत है, उसको जो तुरंत बदलते हैं, वह गलत है। मेरा कहना यह है कि ऐफिडेविट बदले, अधिकारी बदले, बहुत कुछ हुआ - मैं उसकी चर्चा में नहीं जा रहा हूं। मैं तो जनता की केवल एक मांग आपके सामने रख रहा हूं कि आपने इतने सारे कंसेशंस दे दिए तो एक बार और मान जाइए और डीज़ल तथा पेट्रोल की ड्यूटी, जो आपने बढ़ाई है, उसे आप खत्म करिए। इसके साथ-साथ खाद की, फर्टिलाइज़र की सब्सिडी जो आपने विदड़ों की है, वह भी वापस लाइए - यह मेरी आपसे मांग है। इस मांग का एक दूसरा तर्क भी है। तर्क यह है कि किसी एक चीज़ पर आप कितना टैक्स लगाएंगे? आज पेट्रोलियम पर 100 परसेंट टैक्स रिजीम हो गयी है। पेट्रोल, जो आपको पचास रुपए में मिलता है, वह पच्चीस रुपए की चीज़ है। पच्चीस रुपए की चीज़ पर सेंटर ज्यादा टैक्स लगाता है, फिर राज्य सरकारें लगाती हैं, फिर लोकल टैक्स भी है, कस्टम ड्यूटी भी है, एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी भी है, सब कुछ मिलाकर पच्चीस रुपए की चीज़ पर पच्चीस रुपए टैक्स बहुत ज्यादा होता है। एक क्षेत्र का आप कितना दोहन करेंगे? सरकारी खजाने में 2 लाख करोड़ रुपए अगर केवल एक पेट्रोलियम क्षेत्र से आते हैं तो यह लूट है, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। सर, पहले जो हाई टैक्स रिजीम पेट्रोलियम में आया, वह क्यों आया? पहले एक चीज़ थी कि कार अमीरों की होती है इसलिए उस पर टैक्स बढ़ाने दो, क्योंकि वह लग्जरी आइटम है, लेकिन आज पेट्रोल और डीज़ल लग्जरी आइटम नहीं है, यह रोज-मर्रा की चीज़ है इसलिए उस पर इतना टैक्स लगाना ठीक नहीं है। इसीलिए मैं आपसे एक बार फिर से इस संबंध में अनुरोध करता हूं। मैंने आपकी जो प्रशंसा की, वह तो मैंने दिल से की क्योंकि आप इसके काबिल हैं लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी जनता की एक इच्छा है, ख्वाहिश है, इसे भी आप पूरा करो, यह मेरी मांग है।

(2पी-एमसीएम पर क्रमशः)

SC/MCM-KGG/2P/3-05

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (क्रमागत) : दूसरा है, सर, मैं डिफेंस के बारे में दो-तीन मुद्दे और भी रखना चाहता हूँ फाइनेंस बिल के संदर्भ में। पहले तो अपने डिफेंस प्रिपेयरनेस के बारे में परसों ही मैंने एक बयान पढ़ा और मुझे दुख हुआ कि अगर आज हमें पाकिस्तान से चर्चा करनी चाहिए, क्यों करनी चाहिए, कि बोले पाकिस्तान के साथ आज आप युद्ध नहीं कर सकते। क्यों नहीं कर सकते? There are lurking questions about our defence preparedness. ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। क्यों हुआ? लगातार डिफेंस के लिए जितना चाहिए था नहीं दिया और जितना दिया उतना खर्च नहीं हुआ। ऐसा दोनों ही हुआ है। 1 लाख 70 हजार करोड़ आपने बजट में रखा है, लेकिन उनकी मांग दो लाख करोड़ की थी। डिफेंस की 30 हजार करोड़ की जो मांग थी वह आज पूरी नहीं हुई है और उनकी आवश्यकता से हमने उनको कम बांटा है। मेरा सवाल है कि ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं? कम से कम डिफेंस के साथ तो यह अन्याय मत करो, उनको जितना चाहिए उतना दे दो और उन पर बंधन भी डालो कि वे उतना खर्च करेंगे। तो यह होना चाहिए।

इसमें एक दूसरा बड़ा मुद्दा भी है, केवल सात-आठ हजार करोड़ रुपए का है, जो बहुत बड़ा नहीं है। सर, यह one-rank-one-pension है। one-rank-one-pension की मांग चुनाव के दिनों में उठी थी। यह मांग बहुत लोकप्रिय हुई और जगह-जगह पूर्व सैनिक इकट्ठा भी हुए जिसमें उन्होंने one-rank-one-pension की मांग की, जो जायज थी। इस कारण पूर्व सैनिकों ने अपने मैडल भी वापिस कर दिए कि यह दोहरा अन्याय डिफेंस फोर्सों पर हो रहा है। इस पर चुनाव से पहले कांग्रेस ने भी ऐलान किया कि हम one-rank-one-pension देंगे। जयन्ती जी यहां हैं, वे प्रवक्ता भी हैं, उनको भी मालूम है। तो सब ने घोषणा की, जिसका हमने स्वागत किया कि चलो, हमारी सत्ता आएगी तो हम देंगे, नहीं आई तो आप देंगे, कम से कम उनकी मांग तो पूरी होगी। लेकिन, सर, क्या हुआ, नहीं हुआ। मैं डिफेंस पार्लियामेंट्री स्टैंडिंग

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कमेटी में हूँ। हमने वहाँ अधिकारियों को बुलाकर पूछा कि one-rank-one-pension का क्या हुआ? हमने इस बारे में रिपोर्ट में जितना जिक्र किया है उतना ही यहां मैं जिक्र करूंगा। उन्होंने जो बताया वह आश्चर्यजनक है। हमने कहा कि one-rank-one-pension के लिए प्रेसीडेंट भी कह रही हैं, प्राईम मिनिस्टर भी कह रहे हैं, प्रवक्ता भी कह रहे हैं और पार्टी भी कह रही है, सभी कह रहे हैं कि यह हो गया है और सैनिक कह रहे हैं कि नहीं हुआ है। इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि सर, one-rank-one-pension नाम की एक कमेटी थी, उसकी सिफारिशें मान्य हुई हैं, one-rank-one-pension मान्य नहीं हुआ है। वह जो कमेटी सैक्रेटरी के अंदर थी उसका नाम one-rank-one-pension कमेटी था और उसकी ही सिफारिशें मान्य हुई हैं लेकिन one-rank-one-pension मान्य नहीं हुआ। हमने उनसे हिसाब पूछा कि वह कितना होगा। आज आपने डिफेंस फोर्स को 2100 करोड़ रुपए पेंशन बढ़ाकर दिया है। आपके 14 लाख पूर्व सैनिक हैं। लेकिन, सर, यह नाकाफी है और अन्याय है, क्योंकि कुल मिलाकर अगर one-rank-one-pension जैसा सैनिक चाहते हैं वैसा देंगे तो कितना रुपया लगेगा? सर, इसमें केवल 8 हजार करोड़ रुपए लगेगा। सालाना 8 हजार करोड़ रुपए देने के लिए सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं था। अगर स्पेक्ट्रम का थोड़ा सा वापिस लाएंगे तो भी मिलता है, ब्लैक मनी का लाएंगे तो भी मिलता है। सर, 8 हजार करोड़ क्या होता है। अब 8 लाख करोड़ के बजट में ज्यादा ही इंकम है और उसमें 8 हजार करोड़ एक सैनिक जो अपने देश की सुरक्षा करते हैं, उनके लिए one-rank-one-pension दिया नहीं है। कम से कम यह कहने की हिम्मत तो दिखाओ कि हां, हमने one-rank-one-pension नहीं दिया है। यह बतलाने की हिम्मत जताओ। कमेटी में हमारे साथ आर0के0 धवन जी भी थे। हमने रिपोर्ट में लिखा है जो पार्लियामेंट के सामने आई है और हमने लिखा है सरकार ने one-rank-one-pension मंजूर नहीं की है, यह बात साफ हो गई है। इसमें आगे लिखा है कि The Committee reiterates that

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one-rank-one-pension should be granted. और इसलिए यह भी मेरी विनती है कि यह होना चाहिए।

सर, बजट के दो-तीन मुद्दे और भी हैं। पहले तो इंकम का प्रोजेक्शन है, उसके बारे में मैं आपके सामने कुछ चीजें रखना चाहता हूँ। You have said that through disinvestment you will gain Rs.47,000 crores. Last year's experience is not that. You do not achieve the target but you are projecting that you will achieve that. direct tax collection actually टारगेट से कम है, पिछले साल से ज्यादा है लेकिन टारगेट से कम है। यह हमें समझना चाहिए। डीटीसी और जीएसटी के बारे में भी मेरा एक मुद्दा है। दोनों चीजें आपने एक साल के लिए डेफर किया है।

(2Q/GS पर क्रमशः)

KLS-GS/3.10/2Q

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (क्रमागत): दोनों चीजें आपने एक साल के लिए डेफर की हैं। दोनों चीजें टैक्स रिफार्म्स में महत्व रखती हैं, दोनों महत्वपूर्ण हैं, लोगों की बातें सुनकर, सब स्टेक होल्डर्स की बातें सुनकर एक जीएसटी और एक डीटीसी होना चाहिए। इसके बारे में हमने कभी विरोध नहीं किया है, कुछ मुद्दे उसमें जरूर हैं, जो बताये हैं। पहले हमारे नेता विपक्ष ने इस पर बोला था, इसलिए मैं इसका जिक्र दोबारा नहीं करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह सोच रहा हूँ कि आपने डीटीसी जिसमें शायद आपकी इन्कम कम होने वाली थी, उसको डेफर किया और जीएसटी, जिसमें आपको रिसोर्सेस स्टेट्स के साथ डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करने पड़ते हैं, वह भी डेफर किया। आपका फाइनेंशियल टारगेट पूरा करने का और डेफिसिट कम करने का यह रास्ता नहीं होना चाहिए। चूंकि यह आपने एक साल के लिए डेफर किया है, लेकिन आगे कितने साल करेंगे, यह पता नहीं है। मेरे सामने अनुभव है। आप से पूर्व वित्त मंत्री चिदम्बरम जी ने ई-फाइलिंग की घोषणा की थी, उन्होंने कहा था कि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक फाइलिंग तुरंत शुरू होगी,

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लेकिन एक साल, एक साल करते हुए, वह दो-तीन साल डेफर हुआ। यह क्यों डेफर हुआ? वहां अधिकारियों की मनमानी है। इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट की दादागिरी के कारण ई-फाइलिंग का फायदा नहीं हुआ, तो Deferment should not become a part of politics of income. यह नहीं होना चाहिए, यह मेरा आग्रह है। It should not become a part of the politics of economics of the country.

सर, हमें उत्पादन बढ़ाना है। हमेशा वित्त मंत्री जी रिसोर्सेज बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं। सर, 2 जी स्पैक्ट्रम के घोटाले का हम कैसे जिक्र नहीं कर सकते। उसकी इन्क्वायरी चल रही है, लेकिन मंत्री जी वहीं के वहीं बरकरार हैं और आज तो यहां तक कहा गया है कि उनकी जाति के आधार पर, उन पर आरोप लग रहे हैं। यह कमाल की बात है। यहां 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये के घोटाले की चर्चा हो रही है, यह 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये सरकार के खजाने में आने चाहिए थे, वे नहीं आए हैं, उसकी चर्चा हो रही है। सीधी सी बात है, जिनको सस्ते में बेचा, उनको मुनाफा हुआ, जो कि आपका होना चाहिए था। यह 2 जी स्पैक्ट्रम जैसा घोटाला कभी दुनिया में देखने को नहीं मिला है। यह हवा बेचने का घोटाला है। सर, यह क्या बेचते हैं ? स्पैक्ट्रम माने क्या होता है ? स्पैक्ट्रम माने हवा ही बेच रहे हैं। अब हवा का सिग्नल बेच रहे हैं और उसमें इतना दबा के पैसा खा रहे हैं और जो पैसा सरकारी खजाने में आना चाहिए था, जो पैसा जनता पर खर्च होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं आ रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Please tell what happened when Mr. Arun Shourie was the Minister. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, I will tell you. ... (Interruptions)... जब एक मोबाइल टेलीफोन की शुरूआत हो रही थी, जब एक नये क्षेत्र की शुरूआत हो रही थी, उसके लिए जो प्रिंसिपल एप्लाई करते हैं, First come first served. वहां पर लोग नहीं आ रहे थे,

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उसके बाद रेवेन्यु शेयरिंग मॉडल आया, लाइसेंस फी का रिज़ीम आया, रेवेन्यु का आया और उसके बाद नीलामी का आया। ऐसा प्रोग्रेसिवली अच्छा होता ।....(व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, let him say whatever he wants to say.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : मैं वही बात कह रहा हूँ। मैं बता रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)..

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: He cannot say whatever he wants to say.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, बात सीधी है। पता नहीं उनको क्यों बुरा लगता है, मुझे पता नहीं।
...(व्यवधान)... सीधी बात है कि देश में घोटाला हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not a new thing. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot tell the Members to speak in a particular way. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I really do not understand why you are not taking action. What stops you from taking action? Is it coalition compulsion? Now the caste card is being used to defend corruption. That has never been done.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: You are using religion in politics. ...(Interruptions).. You do not have any credibility.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) IN THE CHAIR)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, let him finish. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: They resort to religion for political purposes.
...(Interruptions)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please conclude now. ...(Interruptions)..

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरे पास समय की कमी है। इसके बाद मुझे दो-तीन मुद्दे और रखने हैं। मेरा कहना है कि यह जो स्पैक्ट्रम घोटाले के चलते आय में कमी हुई है, इसके बारे में भी सरकार को कहना चाहिए। इसके बारे में सजा होनी चाहिए और इसका पैसा सरकारी खजाने में आना चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि मैंने ब्लैक मनी का उल्लेख किया था, आपने उस समय उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया। आपने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में ब्लैक मनी के बारे में कहा, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा और आपने कहा, सभी ने कहा कि ब्लैक मनी को वापिस लायेंगे। इस बजट में एक रुपया भी वापिस लाने का आप प्रोजेक्ट नहीं कर रहे हो।

(2आर/एएससी पर जारी)

ASC-SSS/3.15/2R

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (क्रमागत) : आप अंदाजा भी नहीं लगा रहे हो कि भाई, इतने हजार करोड़ लगेगा। एक आदमी, हसनवाली के एकाउंट में 62 हजार करोड़ रुपए का पता चला। अरे, उतना तो उसमें लिखो, लेकिन वह भी नहीं लिख रहे हैं। यह बात है, इसलिए अब आप खर्चे पर देखिए।

सर, देश की तरक्की तभी होगी जब इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर अच्छा होगा। अमेरिका में एक डेलीगेशन गया था, लोगों ने कहा कि अमेरिका की सड़कें बहुत अच्छी हैं क्योंकि अमेरिका अमीर है। उस समय के अमेरिका के अध्यक्ष ने कहा कि अमेरिका अमीर है, इसलिए उसके रास्ते अच्छे नहीं हैं। हमारी सड़कें अच्छी हैं, हम अमीर हैं, उन्होंने यह एक सच्चाई बताई। अब अगर यह होता है, तो आज हमारी हालत क्या है, जिसका जिक्र नेता विपक्ष ने भी किया था। मैं आपको केवल याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास पावर में रिसोर्स के कारण आज टार्गेट सफल नहीं हो रहा है। रोड का 20 किलोमीटर केवल किताबों में है, भाषणों में है, सड़क पर नहीं

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है। रोड की स्थिति गंभीर है, आपने रेलवे के फ्रेट कॉरिडोर का दो-दो बार भूमि पूजन किया, लेकिन उसका काम शुरू नहीं हो रहा है। यह इसलिए शुरू नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि रिसोर्सेज की कमी है, पॉलिटिकल विल की कमी है और रि-हैबिलिटेशन की पॉलिसी में कमी है। मैं इसी माध्यम से यह मांग करता हूँ कि RNL का बिल पिछली लोक सभा के अवसान से पहले लोक सभा में और इस सदन में लाया गया था। आज चुनाव के बाद दो साल के करीब समय हो गया है, फिर भी आप वह बिल नहीं ला रहे हैं। आपको वह बिल तुरंत लाना चाहिए। क्योंकि इन चीजों के कारण रिसोर्सेज की कमी है, तो इसलिए आज इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर सफर कर रहा है। पॉलिटिकल विल नहीं है, RNR policy in place नहीं है, इसलिए इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं हो रहा है, इससे देश की तरक्की sustainable नहीं होती। आपके IIFCI के बॉण्ड का दस हजार करोड़ तो जमा हुआ है, लेकिन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए खर्च क्यों नहीं हो रहा है, इसका भी जवाब देना चाहिए। सर, आपने PDS का एलोकेशन कम कर दिया। यहां पर महंगाई पर चर्चा हुई, जो PDS का एलोकेशन कम हुआ, वह तो बढ़ाओ। आप यह तो अभी भी कर सकते हो। आपको इतना re-appropriation का तो अधिकार है।

मैं एक और मुद्दा उठाना चाहता हूँ। अमेरीका में हैल्थ के बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई। चुनाव के समय सबसे प्रमुख मुद्दा यह था कि affordable health कैसे मिलेगी। आपने भी कहा है कि health for all, लेकिन health for all ऐसी नहीं आएगी। वह affordable health है कि नहीं, यह मुद्दा है। आप affordable health के लिए बजट में कितना दे रहे हो? आप इसके लिए प्रति व्यक्ति 250 रुपए भी नहीं दे रहे हो, तो इससे कैसे काम चलेगा? मैं इसीलिए यह मांग करता हूँ कि health for all तथा affordable health for all और health insurance for all के विषय पर फिर से चर्चा करो। इन कामों के लिए सरकार को आगे आना चाहिए और यह होना चाहिए। यदि inclusive politics करनी है, तो यह भी करना पड़ेगा।

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सर, मैंने पिछली बार एक मुद्दा उठाया था और मैं उसको आज भी उठा रहा हूँ, उसके बाद मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। मैंने कहा था कि आज emerging economy में भारत को चाइना के साथ, ब्राजील के साथ गिना जाता है और हमारा BRIC countries का दुनिया में एक दबदबा हो गया है कि भाई, ये देश हैं, जो emerging economies हैं, जहाँ growth potential बिकती है। आप कह रहे हैं कि साढ़े सात परसेंट, कोई कह रहा है साढ़े छः परसेंट और कोई कह रहा है कि नौ परसेंट, जो भी होगा, हमारी growth छः परसेंट से ऊपर होगी, यह सुनिश्चित है। ग्रीस में क्या है और दूसरे देशों में क्या है, वहाँ दो परसेंट का growth भी नहीं है, Why can't we liberalize our growth potential to mobilize resources globally? मैंने यह सवाल बजट भाषण में भी पूछा था, जिसका जवाब आपने उस समय नहीं दिया था। मुझे लगता है, आप आज इसका जवाब देंगे। चाइना ने क्या किया है, हम कैसे भूल सकते हैं, हमारी सारी परिस्थितियाँ इक्कठी हैं। With China's exports soaring, even as other major economies struggle to recover from recession evidence is mounting that Beijing is skilfully using inconsistencies in international trade rules to score its own economy at the expense of others. वे यह कर रहे हैं। To maximize its advantage, Beijing is exploiting the fundamental difference between the two major international bodies, World Trade Organization and the IMF. वे यह कर रहे हैं। What is China doing? China buys dollars and other foreign currencies worth several hundred billions a year by selling more of its currency which then depresses its value. That intervention helps Chinese explore to surge 46 per cent in the recession time.

(Contd. NBR/2S)

-SSS/NBR-LP/2S/3.20

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (क्रमागत) : सर, दुनिया ऐसे चलती है। हम यह विचार क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं? Think of big ideas. Think of some new ideas. We have the potential and we must exploit that potential. We must mop up resources globally, because we can do that. Our promissory note of healthy economy and our growth potential can mobilize resources for us. Let us do that. Let us improve infrastructure with those resources. Let us bring back black money. Let us stop corruption, particularly like 2G Spectrum and other things. If we contain that, things will improve more than what everybody dreams. That is why, I, once again, appeal, please give these ideas a thought. In the last speech also I had made a reference to country shares. आज हमारे रुपये का चार आना इंद्रस्ट में जा रहा है। भारत सरकार जो रुपया कमा रही है, उसका चार आना ब्याज में जा रहा है। ब्याज की रकम कम ज्यादा होती है and to securitize that liability, you can definitely think of country shares. Smaller countries have done it to their advantage. We can also securitize our international monetary obligations through such innovative measures. But, for that, Sir, we need big ideas, new, creative and innovative thinking.

With these words, I would once again request आप एक बात मान जाइए। मैडम, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से कह रहा हूँ कि आप हमारी एक बात मान लें और डीजल, पेट्रोल की ज्यूटी वापस ले लें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (ANDHRA PRADESH): Madam Vice-Chairperson, first, I would like to ask a question to my friend. He is, again and again, demanding

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the hon. Finance Minister to rollback the increased price on petroleum and diesel. But, I would like to bring to his notice that during the NDA rule, they had increased 112 per cent on diesel, whereas, the UPA has increased only 63 per cent. Madam, they had increased 258 per cent on Kerosene, we have increased hardly 5-10 per cent. On LPG, you have increased 78 per cent. We have increased only 16 per cent. Therefore, it is not fair in a democratic country to say such things when the Government does such things in the interest of the financial discipline and also in the interest of the Indian economy. We must appreciate it. We should not criticize for the sake of criticism.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: What is the source of your data?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please, let him complete.

SHRI RUDRA NARAINA PANY: I think, you are providing wrong data.

डा. टी. सुब्बाराजी रेड्डी : आप बार-बार क्यों उठते हैं..(व्यवधान)..You must, actually, admire the Government and the leadership of the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab^{da} who has presented an excellent Budget. He had presented the Interim Budget, then regular Budget in 2009-10 when there was a total turmoil in the global economy. Then there was monsoon failure and drought. In such circumstances, he has proved that he can present another excellent Budget. Let us not compare ourselves with China which has got altogether a different system. All the countries, including democratic countries, surprised that how the Indian economy is still laudable when compare to so many other countries.

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For example, during 2009-10, the GDP growth of the USA, UK and Japan was -2.5 per cent, -4.8 per cent and -5.3 respectively, whereas, the GDP growth of India was 5.6 per cent. I am asking my friends, is it not appreciable? Similarly, I come to fiscal deficit. On the one hand, you say not to impose any tax and on the other you demand to create everything as if there is a magic box. But, still, with magical skill, our hon. Finance Minister could provide phenomenal outlay for social sector infrastructure at Rs. 3.73 lakh crores. And, he has successfully kept the fiscal deficit at an optimistic level of 5.5 per cent. He is dreaming and anticipating to bring it down to 4.8 per cent next year and 4.1 per cent the following year. This clearly shows how much the Government is committed to bring down even the fiscal deficit.

Madam, we should not forget another thing. Out of Rs. 3.73 lakh crores, 37 per cent of the total Plan is given for social sector which comes to Rs. 1.37,000 crores. For infrastructure, the hon. Minister has given 25 per cent. You must also appreciate that for poor farmers, the agriculture credit has been increased from Rs. 2,80,000 crores increased to Rs. 3.5 lakh crores.

(CONTD. BY USY "2T")

-NBR-USY/2T/3.25

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (CONTD.): I do not think that anybody has ever done. We must appreciate this. Similarly, I come to agricultural growth. The expansion in agricultural growth was 6 per cent during the NDA regime, while during the UPA regime it has been 26 per cent. I am not blaming anybody. We

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are all colleagues. In a democratic country, we must have good hearts to appreciate what the Government does. You have every right to point out when it is wrong. So, I am highlighting only the good points. If you have 90 per cent good points, you cannot say that everything is wrong only because 10 per cent bad points. It is not correct. But during the NDA regime the agricultural growth was only 3.2 per cent, but during the UPA Government this has been 15.5 per cent. This is quite laudable what the UPA Government has done. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Kindly allow him to complete. (Interruptions) Kindly allow him to complete. (Interruptions) Let us maintain order please. (Interruptions)

डा. टी. सुब्बारामी रेड्डी : आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... आप उड़ीसा की बात बोलिए ... (व्यवधान) ... यह उड़ीसा का subject नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Subbaramiji, you please continue. (Interruptions) Subbaramiji, you please continue. (Interruptions) Subbaramiji, please address the Chair. (Interruptions)

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: You must appreciate one more thing. The Government is giving top priority to the infrastructure, education, health, food security and agriculture. So, the Government is concentrating on every sector. Also, one more thing. It is a wonderful plan that 60,000 villages will grow pulses and oilseeds. The Government has provided Rs. 300 crores for it. Rs. 300 crores may not be sufficient, but it is an innovative idea because we are, today, having shortage of pulses and oilseeds. We are importing them. So, one of the main

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reasons for recession is shortage of these products. So, this is a wonderful and exemplary idea of the Government and the Finance Minister. This will grow like anything. Take, for instance, MGNREGA. First, they thought that it should be Rs. 10,000 crores; then, it was increased to Rs. 45,000 crores. This is a great boon for the poor farmers. But I would like to request the Finance Minister to concentrate more on this proposal. It is a very wonderful proposal, which started with 60,000 villages. It must extend to more and more villages and it must be very successful. I also welcome Finance Minister's efforts to extend the Green Revolution -- it is also a wonderful idea; इतिहास में अभी तक किसी की ऐसी योजना नहीं आई है, यह पहली बार हमारी सरकार की आई है -- to the eastern States, like, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa with active involvement of Gram Sabha and farming community. For example, take Punjab. The production in Punjab is normal. But in these States, the production is very low. That's why the Government has decided to involve gram sabha and farmers to see to it that how best they can increase production. For that also they have given about Rs. 500 crores. In future, I am confident, the Green Revolution will spread to all the backward districts of the country, including the backward districts of Andhra Pradesh. On behalf of the people of India, I congratulate the Finance Minister for these two schemes -- extending the Green Revolution and synchronizing sixty years. This is a very innovative idea. This has been done for the first time in history. Today, दुख की बात है, foods and vegetables worth Rs. 50,000 crores, as per the statistics of the Government of India, are perishable in the country. Of course, the

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Finance Ministry has given 100 per cent exemption from service tax and 5 per cent on the import of the equipments of food processing. But my suggestion to you, Mr. Finance Minister, is that we need more cold storages all over the country. Every district should give top priority to see to it how fruits and vegetables can be preserved. It is a very big challenge for the Government. So, I call upon the Government and also the hon. Minister to concentrate more on this point.

(Contd. By 2u -- PK)

-USY/PK/2U/3.30

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (CONTD.): Sir, another important point which I would like to make is that, today, with unemployment, there is frustration in the youth of the country. No doubt, in rural areas, because of NREGA, people are able to get employment. When a graduate comes out, he does not get employment. So, there is frustration. For that massive industrialization, massive infrastructure and power generation is required. For this you need not only domestic investment but also investment from all over the world. So, I am happy to inform the House that in 2009-10, which has ended now, the UPA Government could attract foreign investment of about Rs.1,00,000 crores for the country. It is, really, admirable.

Here, Sir, one more thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister is this. As far as attracting global investment is concerned, you must create confidence and stability in certain rules. For example, under section 80 - 1a of the 2010 Finance Act, the Finance Ministry has given full tax exemption for infrastructure, that is, for telecommunication, power generation, distribution,

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production and also for the National Highway roads. For all these sectors, they have given full tax exemption till 2011. Madam, I am the first speaker from the Congress Party.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): But the time is limited. ..(Interruptions).. So, kindly make your concluding remarks.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, I am speaking in the interest of everybody in the House, not in the interest of the Congress Party.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: All the Members speak for that. ..(Interruptions) Mr. Reddy, please conclude in five minutes.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: As per section 80 - 1a of this Act, full exemption is given up to 2011. It is said that if any infrastructural projects is completed and comes to operation by 2011, only such projects are eligible for this exemption. The Eleventh Five Year Plan is going to complete by 2012. Then, again, a number of infrastructural projects are going to be taken up in the Twelfth Plan. Therefore, let us not give uncertainty. The people who come from all over the world are questioning why this exemption only up to 2011? Why don't you extend this exemption? You can extend this to the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Infrastructure projects will come forward from all over the world if the Government gives this exemption. That is very good. I call upon the Finance Minister to examine this point and avoid this uncertainty.

One more point is, I am telling to all my friends, our country's progress and prosperity depends on how we control floods and how we control drought. This is

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a secret which I will tell all of you. The secret is, you must have the concentration on irrigation sector. During rains, water which goes to waste can be stored. ..(Interruptions)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Let him complete.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: There is devastation in many villages. So, for that, in the Plan outlay, they have given an increase of 30 per cent than that of the previous year's. Previous year, they had allocated 19.57 per cent. This year, for irrigation and also for flood control, 30 per cent has been given. So, I call upon the Finance Minister to give top priority all over the country. No doubt, in State like Andhra Pradesh, Polavaram project and Pranahita-Chevella projects are national projects. All these projects belong to the people of India, not to that State alone. So, this is very important. I am telling you, Sir, if you have more tanks, water can be stored there. In case of a drought, we can use that water. Similarly, if there is a flood situation all over India, floods will not go to sea. Floods could be controlled by this ... (Interruptions).. Therefore, .. (Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Panyji please let him complete. .. (Interruptions).. Kindly let him make his speech.

(Contd. by 2W/ PB)

PB-PSV/2W/3.35

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Okay, Dr. Reddy, conclude now, please. ... (Interruptions)... पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए ... (व्यवधान)... Dr. Reddy, make your

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concluding remarks. The time is over. ...(Interruptions)... The time is over. Please move on to the next point. ...(Interruptions)... Please move on to the next point and please conclude now. ...(Interruptions)... पाणि जी, आप प्लीज़ उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(ब्यवधान)... Now, let him conclude. All of you can't speak. Let him conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Then, Madam, there is another novel idea. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Now conclude. Please conclude. Time is over. The time is over.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, in the rural areas, the people do not know how to operate a bank account. They do not have with them the minimum deposit money required to open a bank account. Now our hon. Finance Minister has introduced a new scheme which would provide that in all rural areas also, the bank branches will be opened. It may be opened by private banks or commercial banks. That is a different issue. The rule now made is that without depositing the minimum money, one can open a bank account. This is a very good thing. The only thing that I would like to request to the Finance Minister here is he should pay more attention to it. We should know that by next year, i.e., by the time 2011-12 Budget comes, how many banks have opened their branches in the rural areas and how the rural people have been benefited by this. So, this is also one of the laudable achievements of the UPA Government. ...(Time-bell)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Final point, please. Please conclude now.

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DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, these are very good and important points. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): No, please, Dr. Reddy; now your time is over. I have to call the next speaker. ... (Interruptions)... Kindly let him speak. Please let him speak. ... (Interruptions)... All this won't go on record. No interruptions will go on record. ... (Interruptions)... रेड्डी जी, आप बोलिए।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, the last point is, financial reforms will bring money. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Dr. Reddy, please address the Chair and ignore all interruptions. Please ignore all interruptions. ... (Interruptions)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Everybody is watching this House. This is being watched all over the country. ... (Interruptions)... आप क्या बात बोल रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Please, you make your concluding remarks.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The Finance Bill is a very important Bill and the people with high level of maturity, skill, concentration and commitment participate in its debate. यह मजाक नहीं है। Please bear it in mind. Do not make unnecessary jokes.

So, Madam, I was saying that financial reforms will bring money. Currently, money is raised only through equity and banks. There is no long-term debt market. Rules and regulations need to be changed -- I am requesting the Finance

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Minister -- to create the right atmosphere for such a market. The gamut of instruments required to raise debt is not there. We still believe in the old socialist order that only banks can lend, and there is a cap on their lending. We need a debt market with a default support system and a regulator.

We also need a standard bidding procedure. The documents must be accepted by all, just like the World Bank documents are. And, lastly, the most important thing that any investor needs is a low steady interest rate regime. We have a high domestic savings rate which could help create a low and steady interest regime. The Reserve Bank of India must try and let the currency find its own level. This will help control inflation and attract huge investments and more than one trillion dollars will flow in. Lastly, Madam, ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Again the last one. The time is over. Please cooperate, Dr. Reddy. Please.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, I have taken only 20 minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: But the time has been reduced. We need to finish it.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, the Infrastructure Finance Corporation has been established to create infrastructural stability and to meet funding needs. Now, here I would like to bring one thing to the kind notice of the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister said that this Corporation can give Rs. 1 lakh crore. This Infrastructure Finance Corporation is meant only to strengthen the hands of the agencies responsible for the implementation of the infrastructure projects. But the Reserve Bank of India rules have imposed some restrictions on it due to which by

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2009-10, it could give only Rs. 12,000 crores out of Rs. 1 lakh crore. Therefore, I want a modification in this also.

* कृपया
सही श्लोक
भर दें।

Madam, I would conclude by saying, **लोकत्राणाः संगठनः निरुपमाना सन्निवेशः**
अद्वितीयः नमोः;* the Indian economy, Indian prosperity and progress should be matchless, unprecedented, magnificent and spectacular. Thank you.

(Ends)

(Followed by 2x/SKC)

2x/3:40/skc

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I rise to make certain observations on the Finance Bill, 2010-11. It is all about management of tax economics and the Union Budget. I am constrained to state that the propositions made in the Finance Bill so far as the tax management and tax economics is concerned, is totally biased against the common people and has given the rich and the affluent a free run. The budgetary figures clearly show that much more has been taken away from the common people than what has been farmed out to them in the name of the various *aam aadmi* schemes.

Madam, I closely followed the hon. Finance Minister's reply to the Budget debate, the subsequent debate on the Finance Bill and the detailed account he has given about funds allocated to the various *aam aadmi* schemes. My humble suggestion is, please take a macro approach, of how much has been taken out of the people and how much has been given to them in return. That needs to come before the House and that would clear the picture amply. As per the Budget

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document, the total tax foregone is five lakh crore rupees, which is 80 per cent of the total tax collection. Out of that, the direct tax and corporate tax sacrificed is to the tune of Rs.1,20,483 crores. That direct tax sacrifice is over and above the tax arrears, that is, tax which is due but not being paid; it is an offence. That tax sacrifice is to the tune of Rs.2,00,000 crores as per reply given to a specific question here. So, where do we stand? So far as the indirect taxes are concerned, the indirect tax revenue foregone is to the tune of Rs.3.19 lakh crores. And what is the arrear which is over and above that, which is due but not paid, and which is an economic offence? As per the Standing Committee's observation, it is Rs.40875 crores, that is, the due which has not been paid over and above the Rs.3.19 lakh crores foregone. These are the total revenue foregone and the total arrears which have not been collected. It is an indulgence in default. Taken together, that tantamounts to more than 11 to 12 per cent of the total Budget. Where do we stand? It is in this premise that the Finance Bill has to be judged and discussed.

Sir, the specific point that has clearly been made by the Standing Committee on Finance is that corporate tax collection has increased in the last year by only 13.4 per cent. The Income-tax collection has gone down by 0.41 per cent. The Standing Committee has specifically commented -- it is a unanimous observation and not an observation of my Party alone -- that it is dismayed that the growth in corporate tax is not commensurate with the growth in number, scale and profit of the companies. On the shortfall in Income-tax collection, the negative growth

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registered in respect of personal Income-tax is also inexplicable considering the large increase that has occurred in the corporate salaries. So, the picture is quite clear. The whole tax administration regime is indulgent in default, very cruel to the common people, indirect tax is being relied upon to bridge the Budget deficit and it is quite liberal to the rich and the affluent; it gives them huge concessions, exemptions and so on and so forth. That is the unanimous observation made by the Standing Committee on Finance. They have commented clearly on the bias in favour of corporates and against the poor and low-salaried people. So, I feel this aspect needs to be taken into account seriously.

(contd. by hk/ 2y)

HK/2y/3.45

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (CONTD.): Sir, I have a humble suggestion for the hon. Finance Minister. If you see the total tax arrears, I am not talking about the exemption, it is due but it is not being paid. It is an alarming huge amount of Rs.2.5 lakh crore in a particular year. I have a humble suggestion to bring about a little change in the system. If an ordinary person thinks that his telephone bill or the electricity bill is highly inflated, he has to pay it first and then he can raise a dispute. Why can't a similar system be introduced for an income-tax assessee, corporate tax assessee or an indirect-tax assessee? Let them pay the assessed tax first and then allow them to raise a dispute. Otherwise, this default will continue in an atmosphere of friendly match of dispute and litigation and ultimately the country's Exchequer stands to suffer. Please bring this change. It is my humble suggestion

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to you. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister justified the hike in the customs and excise duties on petroleum and diesel in the beginning. By what percentage did you increase the price of crude oil today at an average of 73 dollar per barrel? What is the level of price that has been increased? At the same time, he also commented as to what will he do about Rs.85,000 crore under-recoveries of the oil marketing company. Under what shall we put it while referring to the price rise due to hike in the petroleum-diesel economy? My humble question is: How do you link the hike in the duty in petroleum, diesel and crude with 73 dollars per barrel issue? How do you link it to the under-recoveries of the oil marketing companies? Are the oil marketing companies going to get anything because of this hike? Nothing. Not even a single paisa. Even in this Budget, you have not kept anything to pay to them on account of under-recoveries. So, how this hike is linked to that? Seventy-three dollars means around Rs.20 to Rs.22 per litre. (time-bell). ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please make the concluding remarks.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I think I have some time. ... (Interruptions) ... I think 73 dollars means Rs.23 per litre. In terms of finished petroleum in domestic market, it is hardly Rs.25. It is now Rs.49 in Delhi market. The reason is that for every rupee of petroleum price we pay 51 paisa as tax. How much more do you propose to tax? That is my humble submission. So, it is not linked with 73 dollars per barrel. So far as the under-recoveries of oil marketing companies by this duty hike are

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concerned, they are not going to get a single paisa as per the duty hike. How do you justify it? I think this should be thoroughly reviewed. I can understand the hon. Minister's anxiety about the resource mobilization. There is a genuine concern and every Finance Minister must have that anxiety. But there are other revenues as well provided there is a political will. When our heart was bleeding for the under-recoveries of oil marketing companies or for the civil aviation sector, which is reflected by proposing a service cut or putting a ceiling in the service tax, how do you tolerate this kind of default? When oil marketing companies are getting Rs.500 crore from a single civil aviation major in the private sector, dues are not being paid months after months and Airport Authorities are not getting Rs.200 crore dues from a single civil aviation major, which, at the same time, is a very big IPL owner purchased a single team by 575 million dollars, how do you tolerate this kind of profligacy? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am concluding. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: There is no more time now. The time has been cut down. ...(Interruptions)... There is no more time. Please make your concluding remarks. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Why do you allow the excise duty on ATF at a higher rate than the excise duty on diesel?

(Contd. by 2z/KSK)

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KSK/VNK/3.50/2Z

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (CONTD): Should excise duty on fuel for the air travellers remain lower than that on the fuel for bus travellers or common people?

Thirdly, why should not the share market transactions and commodity market transactions, which are basically speculative transactions, be subjected to tax? The Government will get huge revenue out of it. Why should we not increase their burden? I am glad you have already imposed tax on the iron ore export, but, I think, there is room for further increasing it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Mr. Sen, you have to conclude now.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Please, I am concluding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: No, its over. Now, I have to call the next speaker.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am just concluding. I propose that the tax on iron ore export should be increased to 20 per cent. The Government should also bring the iron ore fines export under that ambit. The country will gain; country will gain to value addition and our country's steel plants will be protected. I think, the concession given to the targeted petroleum majors by way of capital expenditure deduction for income-tax calculation in the last Finance Bill needs to be withdrawn. They are financially sound enough. Then, why not the windfall profit...(Time-bell). I am just concluding. Why should not the windfall profit earned by the stand-alone refineries by way of export, not catering to the domestic market, be subjected to the windfall gain tax? I think that can also be another area of big gain.

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By taking these gains into account, put into practice, I think, you can spare the millions of common people from the burden of the excise duty and customs duty on petroleum, diesel and crude oil, and people will be happy. That is my request. I think there are alternative avenues. They can be used very well. The bias in the Finance Bill should be changed. With these few words, I request hon. Finance Minister to reconsider the collection mechanism of the tax area. Please, don't indulge in tax default. This is going to eat away the vitals of the potential that is created in the economy for revenue generation, and also please correct the bias that is there against the *aam admi*. Only making noise about the *aam admi* is not enough. It is much more important to put something into practice.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Now, Shri Naresh Chandra Agrawal; you have five minutes. That is the proportionate time that has been allotted.

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Please give me minimum seven minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: This is the maximum time.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदया, वैसे तो यह औपचारिकता है, क्योंकि विनियोग विधेयक और Finance Bill दोनों लोक सभा में पास हो चुके हैं। ..(व्यवधान)... मुझे उम्मीद थी कि जब माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी इस सदन में Finance Bill रखेंगे, तो कुछ नई चीजों की घोषणा करेंगे। मैं तो उन्हें अपना आदर्श मानता हूँ। जब 80 के दशक के पहले मैं एम.एल.ए. बना था, तब भी मैं इनको finance expert के नाते देखता था और आज भी वे finance expert हैं। मैं आज बड़ी आशा लेकर यहाँ आया था कि इस Finance Bill पर इस उच्च सदन में कोई-

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न-कोई नई घोषणा होगी। हम लोगों ने मांग की थी कि आई.पी.एल. पर हाउस की एक कमिटी बना दी जाए, लेकिन आप इसको नहीं स्वीकार कर रहे हैं। आप कम से कम यही घोषणा करते कि हम आई.पी.एल. के घोटाले से कितना पैसा वापस लेंगे और घोटाले की जांच कराएंगे। Swiss Bank में जो पैसा जमा है, उसको अगर देश में वापस लाया जाए, तो जितना कर्जा हमारे ऊपर तमाम बैंकों - विश्व बैंक, एशियन बैंक या अन्य बैंका का है, वह कर्जा दूर हो जाएगा, लेकिन उसके संबंध में भी कोई घोषणा नहीं की गई।

श्रीमन्, आपने घोषणा की, लेकिन हम चाहते थे कि आप किसानों के संबंध में, नौजवानों के संबंध में, बेरोजगारों के संबंध में और अल्पसंख्यकों के संबंध में घोषणा करते। इससे ऐसा कुछ लगता भी कि इस बजट से आम लोगों को राहत मिलेगी। आपने डीजल और खाद के दाम बढ़ा दिए, लेकिन किसान जो पैदा करता है, उसकी मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था आपने अपने जिम्मे नहीं ली। आपने Finance Bill में कहा कि एग्रीकल्चर पर बजट कम है और हम एग्रीकल्चर पर बजट बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आप यह बताइए कि इस देश में जब किसान उत्पादन करता है तो कीमत गिरती है और जब किसान उसका उपयोग करने के लिए खरीदता है तो कीमत बढ़ती है, अगर कंट्री में इसी ratio से किसानों के साथ व्यवहार होगा, तो किसान कैसे तरक्की करेगा और देश एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में कैसे आगे बढ़ेगा?

(3a/SC पर क्रमशः)

-vnk/sc/3.55/3a

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (क्रमागत) : महोदय, इस संबंध में मैंने बात उठाई थी, मैंने प्रश्न भी दिया था कि किसान का मूल्य तय करने के लिए Agriculture Production Commission बना दिया गया, क्या IAS बैठकर किसानों का भाव तय करेंगे? वे यह नहीं जानते कि किसान को क्या नुकसान हो रहा है या उसे क्या मिल रहा है। मैंने यह सजेशन दिया था कि Agriculture Production Commission का मैंबर देश का गरीब किसान होना चाहिए जिससे वह अपने मूल्य

को तय कर सके। आज पूरे विश्व में किसानों को छूट मिल रही है, लेकिन हमारे देश में छूट देने के स्थान पर, जो छूट उन्हें मिल रही थी, वह भी उनसे वापस ली गयी। हमारे साथी श्री जावडेकर जी कह रहे थे कि डीजल और पेट्रोल के जो मूल्य बढ़ाए गए हैं, वे सरकार को वापस लेने चाहिए। इसी प्रकार खाद के जो मूल्य बढ़े, उन्हें वापस लेना चाहिए। इस संबंध में वित्त मंत्री जी घोषणा क्यों नहीं करते हैं? हम लोगों ने आपको समर्थन दिया, लोक सभा में आपका फाइनेंस बिल पास कराया, यह सोचकर पास कराया था, यह कहकर पास कराया था कि हम सांप्रदायिक ताकतों को देश में नहीं आने देना चाहते, लेकिन हम यह भी चाहते हैं, हम उनका इस मारे भी विरोध कर रहे हैं, इस मारे भी सुझाव दे रहे हैं कि आप कम से कम हमारी पीड़ा को तो समझिए। महोदय, आज सरकार की जितनी योजनाएं हैं, उन योजनाओं को लागू करने की नोडल एजेंसी राज्य सरकारें हैं। छठा वेतन आयोग लागू होने के बाद राज्य सरकारों की वित्तीय स्थिति बहुत खराब हुई। आप जब योजनाओं को देते हैं तो राज्यों का अंशदान उसमें लगा देते हैं। महोदय, पहले से ही राज्यों पर इतना ज्यादा बोझ है, उस पर अंशदान में इतना पैसा हो जाता है कि राज्य अंशदान पूरा नहीं कर पाते, जिसके कारण योजनाएं पूरी नहीं हो पातीं। आज केन्द्र सरकार के पास करीब 4000 करोड़ रुपए उत्तर प्रदेश का इसी मारे रुका हुआ है। वे कहते हैं कि आपने यूटिलिटी सर्टिफिकेट नहीं दिया। हमने दिया भी तो वे कहते हैं कि आपने अधूरा दिया, जबकि हमने सही यूटिलिटी सर्टिफिकेट दिया, आप देख लीजिए। महोदय, आपने प्लानिंग कमीशन बनाया। राज्य की योजनाएं प्लानिंग कमीशन तय करता है। आपने प्लानिंग कमीशन बनाते समय पहले दिन से ही, जिस दिन से देश आजाद हुआ यह कह दिया कि राज्य सरकार अपनी जितनी आय दिखाएगी, केन्द्र का योजना आयोग उस आय को पूरा उतना ही बजट प्रस्तावित करेगा और केन्द्र सरकार उतना ही बजट दे देगी, यानी आपने 50:50 परसेंट का रेश्यो तय किया। अगर राज्य सरकार की प्रस्तावित आय में कमी हो जाती है तो आप योजना आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तावित जो बजट स्वीकृत कर रहे हैं, उसमें भी कटौती कर लेते

हैं। उसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि राज्यों की स्थिति दिन पर दिन दयनीय होती गयी। माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय, कम से कम इसके संबंध में तो कुछ घोषणा कर दीजिए। मैं तो सोच रहा था, जैसे अभी बात उठी थी..(समय की घंटी).. कि जब तक केंद्री का infrastructure डेवलप नहीं होगा - बिजली, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, सड़क, आवास और रोजगार - अगर इन पांच चीजों पर देश की सरकार कोई नीति बना दे, पांच चीजों को अगर प्राथमिकता पर ले ले तो देश अपने आप automatically तरक्की कर जाएगा। लेकिन माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के द्वारा एक भी घोषणा नहीं की गयी कि इन चीजों को प्रायोरिटी देने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार क्या कर रही है, केन्द्र सरकार की क्या योजना है, अगर इस पर जाना चाहें तो हमें क्या मिलेगा? इन्कम टैक्स को ही ले लीजिए। आय का बहुत बड़ा स्रोत इन्कम टैक्स माना जाता है। पूरे देश की पापूलेशन के कितने प्रतिशत लोग इन्कम टैक्स दे रहे हैं - इतना ही आप बता दीजिए कि आप कितने प्रतिशत लोगों से इन्कम टैक्स ले रहे हैं? आपने 1 लाख 60 हजार रुपए सालाना आमदनी वालों को इन्कम टैक्स से मुक्त किया। आज 1 लाख 60 हजार कौन सी बड़ी चीज है? आपको कम से कम पांच लाख रुपए इन्कम टैक्स से फ्री करने चाहिए और अगर आप इन्कम टैक्स का सरलीकरण कर दें तो इन्कम टैक्स देने वालों की ..(व्यवधान)..

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए, आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : मैडम, मुझे दो मिनट और दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष : आप एक मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : राज्यों के लिए आपने बैंकों का सीडी रेश्यो 60:40 रखा। एक नियम है कि जिस राज्य का बैंक जितना धन जमा करेगा, उस राज्य में जितना धन जमा होगा, उसका 60 परसेंट राज्य के विकास पर खर्च होगा और 40 परसेंट बैंक इस्तेमाल करेगा। क्या सीडी रेश्यो का किसी राज्य में पालन हो रहा है? हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में तो उसका पालन नहीं हो रहा

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है। आप घोषणा कर दीजिए, बैंक के ऊपर प्रतिबंध लगा दीजिए कि एक राज्य का पैसा दूसरे राज्य में नहीं लगाया जाएगा, उस राज्य का पैसा उसी राज्य में लगेगा। राज्य तरक्की करेगा या नहीं करेगा। महोदय, आज अगर उत्तर प्रदेश ने एक विशेष पैकेज 80 करोड़ का मांग लिया, तो आपको देने में बड़ी दिक्कत हो रही है। हमने तो बुंदेलखंड और पूर्वांचल के विकास की बात की थी, आपने तमाम राज्यों को दे दिया लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश को देने में बहुत कोताही हो रही है। समर्थन हमारा, समर्थन हम दें और हम ही मार खाएं तो फिर कहीं न कहीं हमें विरोध करना पड़ेगा, कहीं न कहीं हमें प्रतिरोध करना पड़ेगा।

मैडम, हमारे देश में उदारीकरण लागू हुआ। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जब वित्त मंत्री थे, तब देश में उदारीकरण शुरू हुआ था। उस समय आदरणीय नरसिंह राव जी इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे।

(3बी-एमसीएम पर क्रमशः)

SC/MCM-SK/3B/4-00

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (क्रमागत) : उदारीकरण के बाद यह बड़े जोर-शोर से हल्ला हुआ.....(घंटी)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): I am going to call the next speaker now.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : बस खत्म कर रहा हूँ। कुछ पॉइंट तो बोल ही नहीं पाए। उदारीकरण पर बड़ा हल्ला हुआ कि हमारा जीडीपी 6.8 या 8 परसेंट पहुंच जाएगा और हम इसको 10 परसेंट पर ले जाएंगे। चीन और हिन्दुस्तान विश्व के दो ऐसे देश होंगे जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत अच्छी होगी। अगर आप विश्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट उठाकर देख लें, आज सबसे ज्यादा देश अगर गरीब है तो पूरे विश्व में हिन्दुस्तान है। यह विश्व बैंक ने अपनी लेटेस्ट

रिपोर्ट दी है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, कम से कम उसे ही देख लें। मैं आपको सुझाव दे रहा हूँ।.....(व्यवधान) थोड़ा सुनने का भी मादा रख लीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए, प्लीज। बस समय हो गया है।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : श्रीमन, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की कुछ बातें करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे इरिगेशन के प्रोजेक्ट रुके हुए हैं, हमारे बिजली के भी प्रोजेक्ट रुके हुए हैं.....(व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष : आपका समय हो गया है।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : हमने जेवर में इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट मांगा था। उसकी आज घोषणा कर दीजिए, तो हम समझेंगे कि आप कहीं न कहीं उदारीकरण की बात कर रहे हैं और कहीं छूट देने की बात कर रहे हैं। महोदय, इन्ही शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से यह जरूर चाहूंगा कि जो बातें हमने उठाई हैं, कम से कम उनका जवाब देने की कृपा करें, जिससे औपचारिकताएं पूरी हो सकें। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तरप्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, अभी प्रकाश जावडेकर साहब ने वित्त मंत्री की बड़ी तारीफ की और बड़ी मिन्नत की, मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद इनकी बात का उन पर असर पड़ेगा। अभी नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल जी यह उलाहना दे रहे थे कि हमने तो आपको इसी विश्वास पर कटौती के प्रस्ताव पर आपका समर्थन किया। श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल जी की बात सुनकर मुझे भोजपुरी का एक पुराना गाना यादा आता है : "भोर भई तो बिसर गई बतियां"

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो वित्त विधेयक पेश किया, आपने अपने भाषण में कई बार कहा कि यह जो कर का ढांचा है -टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर, हम उसमें बुनियादी परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं। परन्तु मुझे वह बदलाव आपके वित्त विधेयक में कहीं नजर नहीं आता है, क्योंकि कोई

भी प्रगतिशील या विकासोन्मुख जो कर ढांचा होता है उसका एक तो उद्देश्य होता है कि जो समाज का सम्पन्न वर्ग है उस पर टैक्स का बोझ ज्यादा से ज्यादा पड़े और जो मध्यम या कमजोर वर्ग के गरीब लोग हैं उनके कंजम्पशन पर, उनके भोग पर किसी प्रकार की कटौती न हो। बड़े सम्पन्न वर्ग के भोग पर कटौती हो और जो मध्यम वर्ग है या गरीब वर्ग है उसके भोग पर कटौती न हो। इसलिए आम उपभोग की चीजों को टैक्स के जाल से बाहर रखा जाता है। दूसरा लक्ष्य होता है कि जो देश की आमदनी है, अगर हम फेयर और जस्ट, न्याय परख समाज का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं तो यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि जो भी आमदनी है, जो भी कमाई है, उस कमाई का न्याय परख बंटवारा हो। अगर इन दोनों आधारों पर हम पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था और आपके बजट के पूरे प्रावधानों की समीक्षा करें तो मुझे लगता है कि दोनों पर आपका बजट गलत दिशा में जा रहा है, क्योंकि जिस तरीके से विषमता बढ़ रही है और उसके आंकड़े में नहीं देना चाहता परन्तु अभी एक रिपोर्ट में आया है कि पूरी दुनिया में जितने अमीर लोग हैं, उन अमीरों में सर्वाधिक संख्या हमारे देश में हैं।

(3C/GS पर क्रमशः)

YSR-GS/3C/4.05

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (क्रमागत) : गरीबी की क्या हालत है ? श्री अर्जुनसेन गुप्ता और डा० वधवा के हिसाब से करीब 80 करोड़ गरीबों की तादाद है। एक तरफ 80 करोड़ गरीबों की तादाद निरन्तर बढ़ रही है और दूसरी तरफ जो अमीर लोग हैं, सम्पन्न लोग हैं, उनकी सम्पन्नता बढ़ रही है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जितना जीडीपी है, एक मोटे हिसाब से, वैसे सरकार ने इसके बारे में कोई आंकड़ा नहीं दिया है कि हमारे देश में कितना काला धन है, परन्तु एक अर्थशास्त्री के जरिए से मोटा-सा हिसाब लगाया कि जो हमारा पूरा जीडीपी है, उस जीडीपी का 40 प्रतिशत ब्लैक मनी जेनरेट हो जाता है। अभी जो सत्यम घोटाला हुआ, उस सत्यम घोटाले से बैलेंस शीट की विश्वसनीयता खत्म हो गई। जितने अमीर

लोग हैं, इनकी जितनी आमदनी होती है, जितनी इनकी कमाई होती है, उस कमाई का बहुत कम परसेंटेज वे कागज में दिखाते हैं और बाकी का काले धन में चला जाता है। आपका जो टैक्स का नार्म है, वह नार्म यह है कि जो उनकी पूरी आमदनी है, उस पूरी आमदनी में से 30 परसेंट पर आप टैक्स लगाते हैं। अगर हम इसको सच्चाई से देखें, उनको जो कन्सेशन्स मिलते हैं, जो उनको छूट मिलती है, उसके हिसाब से जो 30 परसेंट का नार्म है, वह घटकर 20 प्रतिशत से कम पर आ जाता है। ...(समय की घंटी)... जिस व्यक्ति के पास अपनी आमदनी को डिडक्ट करने की जितनी ज्यादा क्षमता होगी, वह उतना ही टैक्स के नेट से बच जाएगा और गरीब तथा आम आदमी पर टैक्स का बोझ बढ़ेगा।

कृषि का ऋणात्मक विकास है। आपने जो टैक्स में कंसेशन दिए हैं, वे किसके लिए दिए हैं? वे एग्री बिजनेस के लिए दिए हैं। आपने एग्री बिजनेस के लिए कंसेशन दिए हैं, मगर जो एग्रीकल्चर है, हमारे पूरे ग्रामीण आबादी का आज भी 68 से 75 फीसदी आदमी मझौले किसान हैं, छोटे किसान हैं। ये किसान अनाज पैदा करते हैं। जो किसान अनाज पैदा करते हैं, उनकी उत्पादकता को और उनकी आमदनी को बढ़ाने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। अगर यह सरकार किसानों के प्रति और देश के प्रति ईमानदार होती, तो आज आवश्यकता सबसे ज्यादा किस बात की है, सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यकता सिंचाई की है, सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यकता है सस्ते खाद की। ...(समय की घंटी)...

इसी के साथ साथ मैं महंगाई के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पर काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। महंगाई का कारण भी ब्लैक मनी है, टैक्सों की चोरी है। जो सम्पन्न वर्ग है, जो वायदा कारोबार करते हैं, जो अनाजों की जमाखोरी करते हैं, उसी के कारण आज इतनी महंगाई है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि अगर सचमुच अपने देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सही रास्ते पर लाना है, तो हमारा जो भोग है, जो कंजप्शन है, हम खपत की आधुनिकता पर ज्यादा जोर दे रहे हैं, बजाय उत्पादन की आधुनिकता पर।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please conclude now.

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी : मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। मैं यहां पर अपना एक संस्मरण जरूर सुनाना चाहूंगा। सन् 1958 की बात है। मैंने इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय में पहली बार डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया का भाषण सुना। जब वे भाषण देने लगे, तो उस सभा में मौजूद लड़कियों की तरफ इशारा करते हुए, उन्होंने कहा कि मैं लड़कियों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ईश्वर ने तुम्हें जैसे ही बहुत खूबसूरत बनाया है, उसमें कुछ जोड़ने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर तुम्हारा मन न माने तो एक पैसे का काजल तुम्हारी सुंदरता को सौ गुणा बढ़ा देगा। लड़के हंसने लगे, तो डा० लोहिया ने कहा कि यह बात केवल लड़कियों के लिए नहीं कही है। यह तुम्हारे लिए भी कही है, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि कितने लड़के हैं, जिनका पाउडर के बिना काम नहीं चलता। फिर उन्होंने कहा कि मैं पाउडर का विरोधी नहीं हूँ, परन्तु देश की जो माली हालत है, उसको देखते हुए, जो हमारे पास पूंजी है, यह पूंजी उन जगहों पर लगानी है, जहां खेती और कारखानों में सुधार हो। अगर खेती और कारखानों में सुधार हो जाए तो फिर हमें पाउडर या जो चमक-दमक की चीजें हैं, उनके इस्तेमाल से कोई परहेज नहीं है।

(3डी/एएससी पर जारी)

ASC-VKK/3D/4.10

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (क्रमात) : आज हम खेती और कारखानों में सुधार नहीं करते हैं, हम रोजगार के अवसर नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं, हम तो केवल खपत के नए-नए तरीके अख्तियार करते हैं। साढ़े तीन सौ अरब रुपया केवल felicitation Fees पर लग गया और IPL में जो रात को डांस होते हैं...(समय की घंटी)...

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please conclude now.

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी : हम आज अपनी स्थिति को देखते हुए, कितने क्रूर हैं। इसलिए मैं फिर यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यदि आपका आम आदमी से सरोकार है, तो केवल आम आदमी से सरोकार रखने से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि उसके दर्द को भी समझने की कोशिश करिए। जो उसकी आकांक्षा है, जो उसके सपने हैं, उनको भी पूरा करिए, तभी आप आम आदमी से सरोकार रखने वाले कहे जाएंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

DR. K. MALAISAMY (TAMIL NADU): Madam, in the wake of the time constraint and the few minutes spared for me, I will hasten and develop my speed as that of the price rise to make my presentation. With a word of thanks to the Chair for having called me to speak on behalf of AIADMK, Madam, I mean, we had discussed the Budget a few weeks back here and we dealt with it in detail. Now, the offshoot of the Budget, namely, the Finance Bill has come and the hon. Finance Minister was able to give an introduction as to how the tax has been converted or changed or modified, etc. On a cursory look at the Finance Bill, I could see that there are as many as 85 amendments for increasing, decreasing, this or that, etc. which our hon. Minister was able to explain. I am not going to that. The relief given to the debt-ridden coffee growers is most welcome and some of the other incentives are also well taken. But, a lot of things are expected which could not be served.

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Now, there are so many issues to be discussed in the Budget. But, in view of the time constraint, I will just touch and go. Madam, as far as the Budget is concerned, we are discussing the Budget in a situation where the country is shrouded with a lot of problems, namely, price rise, food security, global economic crisis, drought, etc.

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

In such a situation, it requires a closer scrutiny. Now, the new Vice-Chairman has come. (Interruptions) I will just touch the points and go. The first and foremost point that I want to raise here is that the purpose of the Budget has not at all been served -- not only this Budget, but so many Budgets. Since Independence, for the last 63 years, we are seeing Budget after Budget, but nothing has been done. As far as the Budget object is concerned, it is a powerful instrument to remove poverty, unemployment, inequality, mal-distribution of wealth and check inflation, etc. But, we have been seeing that more than 30 per cent of the population is still living as BPL with the result that unemployment is increasing and price rise is going up like anything. So, all these things are there. This is the situation. As our friend from the Left said, it is not a Budget meant for the poor, but for the rich. (Time-bell) Sir, please give me four or five minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: You don't look at me. Look at the board.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, now, I come to the core point of my observation. Sir, the hon. Minister is a well experienced and well informed person with an experience of

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more than four decades. He has got the in-built system of the institutional economy and the Indian politics is well known to him.

(Contd. By RSS/3e)

RSS/3E/4.15

DR. K. MALAISAMY (CONTD.): With this background, I need some of the clarifications on the points. Though I was a student of economics, I need your experience to enlighten me. Sir, you have said in your Budget about fiscal consolidation. But according to me, the Budget deficit is 6.8 per cent. For spending 10 rupees, you have to borrow about 4 rupees and to pay the interest, you have to spend about 3 rupees. So, out of 10 rupees to be spent on a scheme or whatever it is, I mean, Rs. 3 plus 4 goes by way of loan and interest.

Secondly, you have said about the economic reforms. The Government priority is not well founded. On the other hand, it is only on paper according to me.

Thirdly, you are getting several subsidies and rolling back etc. etc. It has got lot of implications. Sir, on examination of various schemes, you will be able to see that the schemes have been allocated funds but it has not been spent. On the other hand, it has been returned. Sir, Madam promised to give me two more minutes. What about you? I will take the upper limit of two, three minutes. Many of the funds which have been given have not been spent and surrendered. I do not dilate on what are the schemes in respect of which it has been surrendered. You know yourself.

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As far as the increase in the price of petrol and diesel is concerned, as many of our friends have said, it has got a cascading effect. On the other hand, Rs. 85,000 crores have been given by way of oil companies and all as a subsidy. What will be the effect of it?

Coming to the most important point of the food security, we are talking about the food security, whereas allocation to agriculture and the improvement of agriculture and the improvement of agriculture welfare etc. is not that much as it ought to be.

Well, coming to the benefits, as far as the benefits to the country are concerned, we plan very well, but the benefit does not reach the common people. During Rajiv Gandhi's time, it was said that out of every one rupee, only 16 paise has been going to the beneficiary.

Lastly, by way of clarification, I would like to submit three points. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether the control of inflation is possible in the light of the aforesaid without sacrificing the growth. Growth and inflation will never go side by side.

The next point is, there are two markets, domestic market and international market. The international market has got an effect on the domestic market. If that be the case, how do you control the price rise?

As far as the raising of the price of petrol and diesel is concerned, you have explained it in your own way. But according to me, the timing of raising the price of petrol and diesel is not appropriate.

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Lastly, the increase of custom duty, excise duty on oil products will increase the inflation management. Now, I would make certain suggestions. I make one submission to the hon. Finance Minister. Kindly check up your system, procedure, organization, objective, manpower operations to find out whether they are in order to satisfy your needs, your objectives of the Budget. Then, out of the allocations, what is the outcome?

Lastly, the most important point, and even the Chairman will enjoy it. The Columbian expert, the economist, who is a fine reader, has said and I quote: "Indian economy would need to undergo a major structural transformation, shifting a significant number of people from traditional agriculture, being the livelihood, to labour-intensive sector, to sustain current growth rate. In other words, shifting from agricultural economy to service sector."...(Interruptions)... Sir, this is going to be a second remedy. I would request through you, Sir, the Finance Minister to take appropriate action. Thank you.

(Ends)

(Followed by 3f)

MKS/AKG/4.20/3F

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Dr. Malaisamy. Shri N.K. Singh. He is not here. Shri Y.P. Trivedi.

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI (MAHARASHTRA): Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for giving Budget proposals which are visionary in character. He has got more bouquets than the brickbats, and, I think, he rightly deserves

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them. If I have to give some marks, I would give him, out of 100, 95 marks. If you have to look at his Budget proposals from the standpoint of an economist, we should not get our sense crowded by populist slogans.

My friend Javadekar said that 8,000 crores of rupees should be given for Defence. He has also said, reduce the fuel prices, and increase the subsidies, which might be more than Rs.85,000 crores. From where will the money come? As it was said in the second reforms, what was necessary was, now, biting the bullet. And this is precisely what the Finance Minister has done.

Much is said about Hasan Ali, Hasan Ali. I know Hasan Ali personally. He had come to me for advice. I asked him to go to the Settlement Commission and make a clean breast of all his assets, but the Settle Commission rejected his application. I can tell you that 65,000 crores of rupees apart, you will not get more than Rs.65 lakhs from him. If anything is to be done about petrol prices and other things, you should abide by what the one-man Committee headed by Mr. Kirit Parikh has said, and you have to seriously think of deregulating the petrol prices altogether. This is something which an Expert Committee has recommended, and you must give a hint to it.

And much has been said about black money. I am firmly of the opinion that if you want black money to be out, if you want the monies which are parked abroad to be brought back to India, there is no escape except to come with a Voluntary Disclosure Scheme, a Voluntary Disclosure Scheme where you give Zero Coupon Bearer Bonds or you give Bearer Bonds at a discount of, say, about 25 per cent.

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So, Rs.25/- automatically becomes the tax on the bond which is issued. And you must give that. In the past, you have done it; you were not very successful because you gave immunity from certain laws; you did not give immunity from all laws. According to me, now, you give immunity from all laws except the anti-terrorist laws. I think, you should do it because there is no way out except to give a huge amount of money which is parked not only in Switzerland but in so many of these Type-7 countries. I think, there is no other way out.

Now, before I come to the positive side of the Budget on which much has been stated, and more I would like to say, I have got 20 positive points about the Budget.

First of all, I would invite the Finance Minister's attention to some aspects of the negative side. He has amended the 'Charitable Objects' clause, and he has said that if the incomes from the activities which are trading activities are up to 10 lakhs of rupees, that Charitable Trust will not lose the exemption. I personally believe, this limit is too low. What he should have done is that even if it is a Charitable Trust, any account of income, whether it is Rs.10 lakhs, Rs.20 lakhs or Rs.30 lakhs ... (Time Bell) ... whatever income comes from the trading activity, the entire amount should be taxed. But the activities which ultimately lead to charitable objects where there is no trading involved, that activities should be completely exempted.

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Then, he has said about the Minimum Alternative Tax which is increased to 18 per cent. I think, when we have got the Direct Tax Code in waiting, there was no necessity for increasing the Minimum Alternative Tax.

Then there are so many incongruities in the Direct Tax laws which could have been clawed, but I am hopeful that when the Direct Tax Code comes, some of those incongruities will automatically vanish.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, in the Chair)

Then, I would like to mention something which people are talking of fiscal deficit, but something which is more alarming than the fiscal deficit is the total debt as a percentage of our total GDP, which is very high, and something must be done in order to arrest it.

So far as the positive aspect is concerned, there is an increase of 15 per cent in Plan expenditure to the extent of Rs.3,73,092 crores, which is to be welcome. So far as the GDP growth is concerned, it was 8 per cent in 2010-11; it will go up to 9 per cent in the 2011-12, which is also to be welcome.

Then there are so many positive aspects of the Budget which I will only briefly enumerate in order to give my bouquets to the hon. Finance Minister.

(Contd. by TMV/3G)

-MKS-TMV-SCH/3G/4.25

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI (CONTD.): There is an increase in the levels of income slabs for personal tax exemption. Decisive steps are taken towards implementing Goods and Services Tax and Direct Tax Code. There is fiscal relief to the solar, wind, geo-

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thermal and other forms of clean energy. There is also rationalization of petroleum subsidies. (Time-bell) I will take only two minutes. (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not two minutes. You have only five minutes. You have taken two minutes more.

SHRI Y. P. TRIVEDI: Only one minute more. There is a plan to extend fertilizer and oil subsidy in cash for bringing in fiscal accounting. There is a plan to switchover to nutrient-based fertilizer subsidy, which is to be directly delivered to the farmers. Three more points. Steps taken to improve productivity in the agricultural sector and to improve the entire supply chain by opening retail trade; setting up of National Council for Micro and Small Enterprises to encourage Self-Help Groups to facilitate micro financing; and setting up of Legal Reforms Commission to reduce litigation period from maximum of 18 years to 3 years. These are some of the salient points for which I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI Y. P. TRIVEDI: I believe that these Budget proposals are, probably, the proposals in the right direction and will benefit the economy tremendously. Thank you. (Ends)

SHRI N. K. SINGH (BIHAR): Sir, at the outset, I really like to say that the economics really turned out to be a science of "Tweedledee and Tweedledum" because you learn one thing, give it up and begin to relearn the very same thing which you give up. In a certain sense the economic life will really repeat the human

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life cycle and at this stage, when we have all this excessive amount of leveraging, when emotions were turned into equations, we have learnt a great deal from that.

Sir, the first point which I would like to bring to the Finance Minister's notice is a caution which we need to exercise in view of the likely contingent effect of what is happening in the rest of the world. I think, he is sagacious enough to move to a path of fiscal consolidation because what is happening in Europe begins to have a larger contingent effect. Greece is already bankrupt. Portugal and Spain are in trouble. Italy is in trouble. This is really shaking up, once again, the global confidence and the contingent effect of this on Asia and India is something which can't be overlooked. You see the first consequence of this, Mr. Finance Minister. If you look at the last two quarters' figures, there has been a decisive increase in the current account deficit. The rupee has continued to appreciate considerably, exports are really being hurt and, therefore, employment-intensive industries are beginning to hurt. I think, we need to really learn a lesson as to how to prevent ourselves from the unwanted effect of a large inward capital flow. I would like to know whether the Finance Minister will resort to either increased sterilization by the Reserve Bank of India or in some form move towards what the world has preached, some amount of control on unmitigated large capital inflows driven not only by arbitrage but also looking at the conditions of the financial situation in Europe. This is the first caution on exports.

The second point which I would like bring to his notice is, as we begin to look at the year as a whole, which is really ahead of him, how do we resolve the

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regulatory conflicts? Do we need to have a super regulator? Do we need to emulate the examples of some other countries of having the Reserve Bank of India undergo a reform? Do we need to create and carve out the regulatory functions of the Reserve Bank into a different entity altogether? Is the financial stability forum, of which he is likely to be the chairman, an answer to resolving these inherent regulatory conflicts between different kinds of regulatory entities which have now dominated our focus? So, we need to really revisit this area.

The third thing which I would like to bring to his notice, apart from regulatory conflicts, is that similarly in debt management there is an inherent conflict. The Reserve Bank is really in the overall charge of the overall credit and monetary policy. But it is also the Government's principal debt management agent. So, the old proposal of having really a separate debt management office is something which, in the period after the passing of the Financial Bill, the Finance Minister may like to give some attention to.

The fourth thing which I would like to bring to his notice is that I recognize that in pursuance of the commitment which he made in his Budget Speech he has already appointed a Committee under Dr.Rangarajan to look into the overall reclassification of Government accounts. But that Committee falls short of looking and monitoring the quality of public expenditure.

(Contd. By 3H/VK)

VK/3H/4.30

SHRI N.K. SINGH (CONTD): I would like to know what kind of measures he would like to enact to be able to have a relook at an arm's length on the quality of public expenditure which has shown such an exponential rise in the last couple of years. The next point I would like to make before him is that the Finance Minister was quite sanguine that since he has brought down the amount of borrowing, the crowding out effect of that on private investment was likely to be minimal. But the fact remains that interest rates have tended to move up, repo and reverse repo have gone up, the CRR has increased, liquidity has been sucked out of the system; with that and coupled with a large borrowing programme which is still to be subscribed, the crowding out effect on private investment is something on which, Mr. Finance Minister, we need to be watchful of, if we are not to smother the green shoots of investment which is the outcome of the successful two stimulus packages which you have given.

Finally, I would like to make just one request to you. I think, it is inherent in the act of budget-making that we are spared the surprises on the 28th and 29th of February to our choosing. Would you consider sharing with this House, at each Session of Parliament, your assessment of the overall macro scenario, your assessment of expenditure trends, your assessment of revenue trends and how really we need to readapt our strategy to meet the daunting challenges of getting back to an 8.5 per cent rate of growth and then moving towards a plus 10 per cent rate of growth which is what the Prime Minister has committed? I thought, at this

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stage in the debate, Mr. Finance Minister, I would bring some of these points to your notice so that these could be kept in view during the course of this fiscal year.

Thank you.

(Ends)

SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, looking at Pranabda, I hope this debate in Rajya Sabha will have some impact on the Finance Minister. That is why, at the outset, I would again like to request the Finance Minister, despite what all happened in Lok Sabha, to consider roll back of the increase in duty on diesel and petrol and also consider the question of reducing the subsidy on fertilizers. These are all important issues which affect the common people, *aam admi*.

Sir, coming to the Finance Bill, when we discuss the direct tax and indirect tax, many things are mentioned. My point is, there is a need for the Government to revisit the operation of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act because, in my opinion, it adversely affects the spending on social sector, particularly on education, health, welfare of Schedules Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also it affects the Centre-State financial relationship. Sir, I think there is a need to revisit this Act. I hope the Government will take note of it and revisit it. Then, Sir, through the Finance Bill, I think, the Government should address the primary question of revenue mobilization and resource mobilization. But the direction of the Government proves to be disastrous. Firstly, the tax base in India continues to be one of the lowest in comparison to other countries. How to widen

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or broaden the tax net, must be one of the considerations of the Finance Minister. Secondly, the Government, more and more, relies on disinvestment of public sector undertakings. I do not think it is a correct course. It will weaken our public sector undertakings and make them vulnerable. It is not in the interest of the country. If at all our economy is strong and continues to be strong, it is only due to the strong public sector which we have in India today, public sector industries, public sector banks and public sector insurance companies. But the Government, in its wisdom, thinks it can go for reckless disinvestment of PSUs, which is not in the interest of the country.

(Contd. By 3J/RG)

RG/4.35/3J

SHRI D. RAJA (contd.): The other issue is how to mobilize resources. On the one side, the Government is doling out huge concessions to the corporate sector. On the other side, it is slashing down subsidy on food and fertilizer. In this very House, the former Finance Minister, now the Home Minister, had made a statement, which is quite interesting. He said that the NTRO could be used to fight tax evasion, to fight those forces which destabilize the revenue generation in the country...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: And destabilizing Government!

SHRI D. RAJA: Ultimately so. I am asking whether the Government will use the same NTRO to unearth black money in the country, to bring back money kept in Swiss banks, about which many political parties are agitating. This was stated by

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the former Finance Minister in the very same House, which was one of the suggestions that I made to the Government.

Sir, due to paucity of time, I am not going to other details. But I would like to make this point, now that the Prime Minister is present here. We should not be complacent with regard to the growth rate in the country. The growth rates are, perhaps, due to monetary illusion created by financial operators and international operators. It means that it is not real growth, but only growth in money terms. It is also clear from the GDP data that the service sector contributes around 60 per cent of the GDP now. This must be a caution to the Government. The Government cannot be complacent that our GDP is increasing, that the growth rate is increasing. The Government's Economic Advisors keep saying that our growth is increasing at a faster rate, that our GDP is all right...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: This complacency should not be there. Finally, Sir, I think, it is high time the Government reviewed the economic paradigm, the macro level, and the development model which we had chosen. I think the Neo-Liberal economic paradigm of development has proved to be not good for the country. It has widened the gulf between the rich and the poor. We can show a few tiny sections of the society as rich. But a vast majority of the people remain poor. That is where I think there is need for a mid-course correction, a review of our economic development, in the interest of *aam aadmi* and in the interest of the country as a whole. That is my request. Thank you. (Ends)

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar. It is his maiden speech.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (NOMINATED): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill in this august House. It is gratifying that after the global financial crisis of 2008, the Indian economy quickly returned to the path of growth and registered 6.7 per cent growth in 2008-09 and 7.2 per cent in 2009-10. The credit for this must be given, firstly, to our regulated banking system, most importantly, our public sector banks, for reducing the adverse impact of the global financial recession, and secondly, to the quick measures taken by the Government, by resorting to financial stimulus packages which helped maintain the aggregate demand which was necessary for bringing back economy to the growth path. For 2010-11, according to the recent World Outlook published by the IMF, the rate of growth for the Indian economy is forecast at 8.8 per cent. Higher rate of economic growth is an absolutely essential and the most effective instrument for reduction of poverty and unemployment and raising the standard of living of the people. In the absence of higher rate of economic growth, the country will only be witnessing distribution of poverty. But the relationship between the higher rate of economic growth and the reduction in poverty and unemployment has never been automatic. It depends upon the nature, structure and composition of growth. Most importantly, it depends upon the approach to growth itself.

(Continued by 3K)

3k/4.40/ks

DR. BHALACHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Contd.): Sir, in this context, that it is saddening to mention that the countries that got freedom after the Second World War adopted a faulty approach to economic development. The growth models of all post-War economies depended on Arthur Lewis' celebrated classic in development economics, "Theory of Economic Growth". I quote from it: "First, it should be noted that our subject matter is growth and not distribution. It is possible that output may be growing and, yet, that mass of the people may be becoming poorer. We shall have to consider the relationship between growth and distribution of output, but our primary interest is not in analyzing distribution but growth." S

Surprisingly, our First Five Year Plan was not lagging behind what Lewis had said in 1955, and I quote from the First Five Year Plan, "A programme aimed only at raising output might result in most of the increased wealth flowing into the hands of a few leaving the mass of the people in their present state of poverty and yet, in the initial stages, the accent of endeavour must be on increased production and growth."

Sir, having emphasized the importance of growth, I am constrained to say that growth first and distribution later that resulted in the divorce between growth and distribution and undue reliance on the 'trickle down theory' that have been all along pursued by all the developing economies that got freedom after the Second World War including India, have been the most important reasons for the co-existence of growth with inequality and poverty. It was the failure of growth to

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become inclusive. This was true for the Asian and all Sub-Saharan African countries.

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister is here. It is a tragedy of the human civilization that after Adam Smith wrote "An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" in 1776; and, thereafter, 192 years later, in 1968, another Nobel Prize winner in Economics, Gunnar Myrdal, had to write, "The Asian Drama: An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Poverty of Nations". This is the digression of the human civilization after 192 years that travelled from 'Wealth of Nations' to the 'Poverty of Nations'. This is not only a paradox of development, but a crisis of development itself.

Sir, let me straightaway come to the Eleventh Five Year Plan. I most humbly submit that I was privileged to be involved in the preparation of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, and I am grateful to the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji for giving that opportunity. The Eleventh Five Year Plan is entitled 'Towards Faster and More Inclusive Growth'. It clearly acknowledges that economic growth is a necessary condition but not a sufficient condition of reduction in poverty and expansion of employment. Growth, to be meaningful, must be inclusive. Since inclusive growth is a structural problem, economic growth also has to be in that direction. Economic growth encompasses social, political and cultural dimensions; inclusive economic growth also requires inclusive society. Our tragedy is that our society is inherently inegalitarian and, hence, growth is exclusive. Regretfully, however, the great debate on poverty in India -- that was initiated by

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Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia in 1963, in his maiden speech in Parliament and, then, all along -- mainly concentrated on the statistical issues relating to the measurement of poverty and neglected the most fundamental and crucial question: why poverty?

There are three dimensions of poverty and inclusive growth: sectoral, regional and social. Sir, it is not necessary for me, in this august House, to emphasise the importance of all-round agricultural development in our country. Regretfully, however, all the evidence available suggests that during the last one-and-a-half decade or so, agriculture did not get due priority in the scheme and structure of development. Public investment in agriculture, both by the Centre and the States taken together, as a proportion of the GDP, as also a proportion of the GDP originating from agriculture, consistently declined.

(contd. by 3l/tdb)

TDB/3L/4.45

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (CONTD.): Private investment occasionally rose, but it is not sufficient to take care of such a large sector. As a result, no substantial expansion of irrigation facilities took place. Productivity of all major crops in the country increased at differential rates, but it is considerably lower than some of the developing countries. Research and extension in agriculture did not make any major headway. As a result, the share of agriculture in GDP declined to 17 per cent in 2009-10, while agriculture continues to employ about 52 per cent of the total labour force. Indian agriculture has been going through some sort of crisis

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during the last one-and-a-half decades. And, this crisis has been amply brought out by the Commission on Farmers headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, pointing out the fact that 42 per cent of the total farmers in the country are desiring to leave farming as their occupation. This was the result of this unprecedented crisis, including the farmers' suicide in different parts of the country. On the other hand, our entire non-agricultural sector has failed to meaningfully absorb the surplus labour in agriculture. This is the major disproportionality of the crisis facing the Indian Economy.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has mentioned in the Budget Speech that in 2010-11, the target for agricultural credit is raised to Rs.3,75,000 crores. It is a welcome step, and I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister. But, the important issue is, what will be the share of small, marginal and dry-land farmers who constitute about 72 per cent or 80 per cent of the total farmers in the country in this credit? I hope that the Finance Minister will take the necessary steps to ensure that their credit requirements are adequately met.

Sir, I began with agriculture for two reasons. One, by nature, the positive impact of one per cent of agricultural growth on reduction in poverty and expansion of employment is much stronger than one per cent growth in services as well as in industry. Second, during my tenure in the Planning Commission as a member, I have seen complacency on part of most of the State Governments with respect to agricultural development despite its being a State subject and the Central Government, for one reason or the other, falls in line with the State Governments.

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The problem, therefore, Sir, is not with importance being given to services and industry, but the problem is agriculture is not getting the importance.

Sir, from the point of inclusive growth, micro, small and medium enterprises are obviously the second important sector in the economy. According to the Economic Survey, 2009-10, it contributes eight per cent of the GDP, about 45 per cent of the manufacturing output and 40 per cent of exports. Sir, twenty-six million micro, small and medium enterprises in the country provide employment to about 60 million persons. This contribution of this sector is stupendous to the economy. Of these, 28 per cent are in the manufacturing sector and 72 per cent are in the services sector. With consistent decline in the organized sector employment during the last 10 or 15 years, it is this sector that continued to accommodate a large segment of our labour force and helped reduce the severity of the problem of unemployment. Regretfully, however, the sector is working under the most unfavourable conditions. It is not getting adequate credit from the banking sector, thanks to the doctrine of non-performing assets; nor does it get all other infrastructural facilities, including technological and those relating to marketing. In view of its vast contribution to the economy, the sector should have received a much larger outlay than Rs.2,400 crores allocated by the hon. Finance Minister. I even suggest that the Government should take urgent steps for preparing a comprehensive blue-print for the development of this sector.

Sir, our post-Independence labour legislation was largely irrelevant so far it failed to give any kind of protection to the vast unorganized sector employees who

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are constituting nearly 92 per cent of the total labour force. The Report of the Commission on Workers in the Unorganised Sector has forcefully brought out this fact. I appreciate the Finance Minister's gesture in this Budget for allocating Rs.1,000 crores towards Unorganised Sector Workers Social Security Fund. Though it is meager, I hope that the allocation would be enhanced substantially at the earliest opportunity.

Sir, let me now briefly mention about the reforms in the education sector. First, I congratulate the Government, at last, passing the Right of Children of Free and Compulsory Education Bill, and making it effective from 1st April, 2010.

(Contd. by 3m-kgg)

kgg/4.50/3m

SHRI BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (contd.): Sir, the country has taken long 63 years for making this legislation that does not reflect well on our commitment to an egalitarian society as promised in the Constitution. Though the Act is fraught with several shortcomings, I welcome it as a first step in the right direction.

Sir, being in the field of education for more than three-and-a-half decades, and also as a concerned citizen, I am convinced that in our country education has been a major source of injecting inequalities in the society and sustaining them. At present, in our country, there are 15-20 types of elementary and middle-level schools giving education to children belonging to different socio-economic groups. The process of learning itself begins with segregation that makes futile the talk of genuine egalitarian society. I wish we would have introduced a common school

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system at least up to the level of elementary education and hope we shall attain that goal in the near future.

Sir, we must give priority to the reforms in the educational sector from below. At present, educational statistics of the Ministry of Human Resources Development 2006-07 shows that the dropout rates up to V standard was 25 per cent, up to VIII standard was 46 per cent, and up to X standard was 59 per cent. This was all in the average. They differed considerably across the regions, gender and socio-economic and cultural groups. For instance, it was 79 per cent in Bihar, 75 per cent in Assam, 72 per cent in West Bengal, 71 per cent for Rajasthan and 61 per cent for Madhya Pradesh.

The ambitious Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan which was introduced in 2002 has made a significant contribution towards infrastructure facilities such as construction of school buildings and recruitment of teachers. The mid-day meal scheme has really helped to reduce the dropout. Yet, the teacher-student ratio is absolutely alarmingly uneven. The problem of teachers' absenteeism is extremely daunting. We must note this, Sir, that the quality of learning in our schools shows that 40 per cent of the children in the V standard are not able to read well the text of the II standard. This scenario has to be changed at the earliest. In view of this, we must make all out efforts to provide good quality elementary education with English, mathematics and science subjects at least up to VIII standard. This is the foundation for the entire educational system.

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The same story is prevailing with respect to sectors in the economy. Sir, we will have to seriously look into the growing inter-regional and intra-regional economic disparities. It is a common knowledge to economics that due to differentiations in factor endowment, all different States and all regions of the same State, of the continental size of the country like India, cannot make economic development on the same scale. Today, in terms of per capita income, States like Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are on the one pole while Rajasthan, Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh are on the other pole. The gap is increasing. The developed States also are showing wide intra-regional disparities. The issue of Telangana and Vidarbha are well-known.

Sir, in 1950, India had only 15 States. Today, we are having 35 States. If the process of regional differentiation continues, I fear that in the next ten years we may have around 50 small States. It is, therefore, necessary that the inter and intra-regional disparities are not allowed to further accentuate and reduced to the minimum through effective and integrated policy intervention by both the Central and State Governments. Sir, so far as the poverty alleviation is concerned, in 1999-2000, in backward States--Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh--61 per cent of the country's rural population was living in these five States.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the two historically most disadvantaged sections of the society. When we are discussing inclusive growth, we cannot discuss this in terms of abstract strength. We have to refer to the

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tangible existing living social phenomenon. That social phenomenon is in terms of social categories. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes contribute to 25 per cent of the country's population. The benefits of economic development have been accrued but not definitely to the sufficient scale. Due to the lack of access of land, irrigation and agricultural implements, they are not able to get sufficient benefits of development.

(Contd. by kls/3n)

KLS/3N-4.55

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (CONTD): The gap between them and the rest of the society has been increasing. It was in this context that in 1973, basically, the then Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, introduced the Tribal Sub-Plan and 1979 Social Component Plan so that the gap between the rest of the society and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is bridged sooner than later. Sir, from 2005-06, the State Governments have started implementing, to some extent, the Social Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan with the intervention of the Planning Commission. However, except the two nodal Ministries of the Central Government, that is, the Social Justice and Empowerment the Tribal Affairs, no sufficient attention is paid for the implementation of the Social Component Plan and The Tribal Sub Plan.

Sir, we are discussing the problem of Naxal violence and insurgency. It is not Naxal or liberation, it is insurgency. This problem has been there for three or four decades and today it has assumed an alarming proportion, it is war against the

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Indian State. Like all other countrymen, I condemn the Naxal violence in the strongest possible words. But, Sir, how did this problem originate in the first place? It originated in the perpetual exploitation, frustration, destitution and vulnerabilities of the tribal people of sharing the benefits of economic development. In fact, in several instances the tribals had to give cost of displacement and livelihood alternatives for the sake of development, which matters them very little. It is in this context I quote the unambiguous and categorical remarks of the hon. Prime Minister in his Civil Services Day Speech. It says, "We cannot overlook the fact that many of areas in which such extremism flourishes are underdeveloped, and many of the people, mainly tribals, who live in these areas have not shared equitably in the fruits of development. It is incumbent upon us to ensure that no area of our country is denied the benefits of our ambitious development programmes." Sir, I suggest three important measures so far as the tribal areas are concerned. One is the implementation in letter and spirit of the Tribal Sub Plan, implementation of PESA Act and the Tribal Land Rights Act and creation of some mechanism for the remunerative prices for the minor forest produce or the agriculture.

Sir, minorities constitute 19 per cent of the country's total population. This issue is very, very dear to our hearts. Some sections of the minorities, particularly poor among Muslim community, are poorer than others. The Sachar Committee Report has demonstrated this. Therefore, I suggest that the Prime Minister New 15-

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Point Programme and also the 90-Districts Concentration Programme have to be implemented in letter and spirit.

Sir, 6 per cent of the population of the county is differently handicapped and the Government in the last 50 years is not taking sufficient care of the 6 per cent of the differently handicapped population.

Sir, the last issue is the macro management and, with your permission, the objective of fiscal consolidation. During the last 20 years we have been talking about fiscal consolidation. Being a student of economics, I do not want to commit an error, let alone a blunder by justifying large fiscal deficits, other things remaining the same, the implications of which, for the macro economy, are open for everyone. But, Sir, in a highly in-egalitarian and poverty-stricken society, like ours, with abysmal of the Human Development Index, is it right to control the Government expenditure through Constitutional legislation, which to the best of my knowledge was unknown in the post-War development literature? Further, what should be unacceptable is the fiscal consolidation in our country which is secured mainly by reducing the capital expenditure, that is, the development expenditure, as the revenue expenditure is falling slowly.

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

Sir, after 63 Years- I am concluding - our achievements are stupendous, but our failures are also glaring. The country still suffers from pervasive poverty, hunger, malnutrition and glaring socio-economic inequalities. This brings the scenario, accompanied by fragile financial position of some of the States, I fail to appreciate

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our excessive preoccupation with fiscal consolidation. I, therefore, suggest that the FRBM Act needs to be suitably amended so that it does not become obstacle to inclusive growth. Sir, we know how inflationary pressures, particularly food inflation, create havoc and 80 to 85 per cent of the population does not have any protection from inflation because there is no compensatory policy in place.

(Contd by 30/SSS)

SSS/30/5.00

SHRI BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (CONTD.): I, therefore, suggest that the FRBM Act needs to be suitably amended so that it does not become an obstacle to inclusive growth. Sir, we have seen inflationary pressures, particularly, food inflation has played havoc and 80 to 85 per cent of the population does not have any protection from inflation because there is no compensatory policy in place. Therefore, if at all you want to make growth inclusive in the region of super power I shall earnestly suggest the Government under the Finance Minister to develop an integrated national incoming wage price policy which should be in the proper direction. Sir, my esteemed teacher, Professor M. L. Dantwala, a doyen among India's agricultural economists, once said that this country never suffered from the famine of ideas. This country suffered from non-implementation. Thousands of crores of rupees are annually spent on social and economic welfare programmes. I am sure, these amounts are not adequate to the scale of the problem and yet, I am convinced that better implementation of all these programmes would certainly give relief to the poor. But, the rampant corruption on all powerful vested interests has

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substantially reduced the efficacy of the schemes. We cannot throw the baby along with the bath water. Both the Central and the State Governments must show enough political will and determination to implement these schemes with a strong will. The implementation needs to be made broad-based urgently with Panchayati Raj institution at the Centre and the Self Help Groups, basically the women's group. Sir, poor people in this country have waited for justice for long. I appreciate their patience. But, I do not think that they will wait any longer, nor do I feel that there is reason for them to do so. Sir, inclusive growth is necessary not only for slowly converting political democracy into economic democracy, but also for maintaining the unity and integrity of the nation. To conclude...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): How many minutes more will you take? I just want to know.

SHRI BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I will take just one minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I am only asking you.

SHRI BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: I will conclude in just one minute. I find no appropriate words but to the warning that Dr. Ambedkar has given to the nation sixty years ago and I quote, "On 26 January, 1950, we are going to enter into a life of contradictions. In politics, we will have equality and in social and economic life we will have inequality. In politics, we will have the principle of one man-one vote-one value. In our social and economic life, we shall, by reason of our social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one man one value. How long shall we continue to live this life of contradictions? How long shall we deny

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equality in our social and economic life? If we continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril. We must remove this contradiction at the earliest possible time or else those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy which this Assembly has so laboriously built up." I thank you, Sir, and all the hon. Members. (Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr. Mungekar for your maiden speech.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (ASSAM): Thank you, Sir. The country's economy depends on the agricultural growth of our country. For it is the strongest duty of the government to give more importance to the agricultural sector. The total allocation for agriculture for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 20,865 crores which is only two per cent of the total Budget allocation. Sir, due to the wrong policies adopted by the Government, agricultural production in our country is going to decrease. Not only is it decreasing but it will affect price rise also. Sir, I would like to give a small example. Before independence, Assam was self sufficient in rice production. Again, in the years 1997-2000, Assam was self sufficient in rice production. I welcome the Budget proposal of the hon. Finance Minister who has allocated Rs. 400 crores for Green Revolution in Western UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and Bengal. It is a very welcome move although the allotted money is very less. Rs. 400 crores is very less money. Sir, I do not understand why Assam is deleted from this scheme.

(Contd. By NBR/3P)

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-SSS/NBR-ASC/3P/5.05

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (CONTD.): I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to increase the Budget allocation to the Green Revolution in this region and also request him to include Assam also under this Scheme.

The most important fact I want to bring to the notice of this House is, cultivated land in the country decreased from 185.09 million hectares in 1980-81 to 180.57 million hectares in 2005-06. As reported by the Indian Council of Agriculture, the soil loss in agriculture land in Assam valley region is at the rate of 2,850 tones per square kilometer. Every year, in Assam, rain starts from the pre-monsoon and continues till September. Due to flood and erosion, the cultivated land of Assam is going to decrease day-by-day. Not only this, one of the most important cities -- Dibrugarh -- today is dangerous due to soil erosion. The hon. Prime Minister himself visited the Rock Memoria, which is one of the most erosion-affected areas of our country. The hon. Prime Minister was very kind enough to visit that area. So, I request the hon. Minister to kindly announce a special package to meet the erosion problem in Assam. Otherwise, most of the cultivated land would be lost. Now, we are not self-sufficient in rice production. Our demand is high, but production is low. Sir, in view of soil erosion and land degradation, I request the hon. Finance Minister to announce this package immediately.

The shortage of drinking water is one of the major problems that the country is facing today. People in more than 2 lakh villages in the country are suffering due to shortage of water. Sir, Assam has got vast resource of water. Water of River

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Brahmaputra and Barak is the God gift. There is a huge potential for providing drinking water facility and power generation in Assam. But, due to negligence of successive Central Governments, the people of Assam are screaming for a single drop of drinking water. Sir, right now, water is everywhere in Assam due to floods. But, there is no drinking water. There is no power. People are suffering due to power shortage. There is no water and no power. So, I request the hon. Prime Minister to kindly look after our problem, pay attention on our problems and allocate sufficient money for potable water in Assam and the North-Eastern Region. I would also request the hon. Minister to kindly to pay special attention on generation of power in Assam, because Brahmaputra has given us a lot of opportunity for power generation. ..(time-bell)...

Sir, unemployment is one of the major problems being faced by all of us. As you know, Sir, Assam and North-Eastern Region is the insurgency and militant-hit area. More tea growers in Assam play a vital role in self-employment in our country. Not only in Assam but also in West Bengal also small growers play a very important role. So, Sir, kindly look after these small growers. Kindly give them some relief. In the interest of those people, kindly announce a package for small growers.

Sir, in her Budget Speech, hon. Railway Minister, has announced a Master Plan for the Railway development in the North-Eastern Region. It is a very welcome move. But, in her Budget Speech, she has not mentioned from where money will come. There is Master Plan. But, from where will the money come.

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Baishyaji, please conclude. There is no point of talking about the Railways here.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, it is relating to the General Budget, because in her Speech, the hon. Railway Minister herself said, 'In consultation and with the help of the North-Eastern Development Council, the Railways would implement the Master Plan.'

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: This you speak when the Railway Minister is here.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the hon. Railway Minister herself announced that with the help of the North-Eastern Council the Master Plan is going to be implemented in Assam. Sir, the Budgetary allocation for the NEC is made by the Government of India.

(CONTD. BY USY "3Q")

-NBR-USY/3Q/5.10

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (CONTD.): But there is no reflection at all about this Master Plan in the General Budget. They have not increased the budget of the NEC also. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to announce funds for this project.

(Ends)

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (ORISSA): Sir, due to paucity of time, and since a lot of my macro economic issues have already been discussed, I will confine myself to only points and, if possible, to telegraphic language with the permission of the hon. Finance Minister. Inclusive growth is the objective of the Government,

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but severe under-funding of the inclusive growth is a problem. How will you achieve growth with under-funding? With just Rs. 2,000 crores extra for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, how will you send all the children to school? For this, we have passed the law and notification has also been issued. Hon. Prime Minister had promised that India will be slum-free within next five years. One year has already passed. In the second year, your funding is only Rs. 270 crores. Seeing the size of the problem, this amount is very little. Thanks for raising the ceiling for the Indira Awas Yojana. But, as a result, the number has gone down. Only Rs. 1,000 crores extra have been provided for the MGNREGA. The allocations for the welfare of SCs and STs is very meagre. Only Rs. 30 crores extra have been provided for strengthening the PDS. And, we are talking of food security! For this inclusive growth, you need a lot of State's share. How can poor States raise their share to be able to implement the schemes? We have been pressing for a royalty rate of 30 per cent from both, the mineral-rich and the poor States, like, Orissa, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh. Finally, after giving us a meagre 27 per cent maximum *patta*, we have, now, been given 10 per cent. I beseech, please raise it to 30 per cent. Why do you want to allow the miners to make profits at the expense of poor States? So, do kindly make it 30 per cent so that we can really attack poverty and we can go along with you. In your scheme of things, you create inclusive growth. Now, export duty has been imposed when profiteering was done. But you are not giving anything to States. Please pass on the export duty and five per cent more on that export duty, which you are imposing. Please pass on that also to the

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States, along with the clean energy cess on coal at Rs. 50 per ton because we are bearing the burnt of pollution. Please pass on that to us. About agriculture, my friend said, Rs. 400 crores have been provided for Green Revolution. I am afraid, we will have no Green Revolution in six States. And, with Rs. 400 crores, nor will you have any real development for pulses and oilseeds at Rs. 50,000 per village.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, in the Chair)

This is where you are, now, talking of watershed development, and, along with that, a number of other schemes. So, Rs. 50,000 per village is sheer under-funding.

Out of Rs. 3,75,000 crores credit, I doubt whether even the credit of rupees one lakh crores will go to small and marginal farmers.

TCBs for cold-chain, which has been allowed, will go to big guns, like, the Reliance and other players.

(Contd. By 3r -- PK)

PK-AKG/3R/5.15

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (CONTD.): You have given tax concessions to middle and upper classes. Concessions to corporates is of about Rs.80,000 crores. Construction companies, real estates, drug companies, education service providers and hotel groups will be the beneficiaries. As far as disinvestment is concerned, my Party is opposed to disinvestment. Nobody sells his wife's jewellery for meeting day-to-day expenditure, which you are doing. We should invest in productive things. Please restore the fertilizer subsidy, nutrient-based

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thing will only increase the price of urea. It will also allow companies to mop up a lot of money.

Then, employment promise brought you in power in 2004. Please focus on employment. The skill development at the rate of Rs. 4,500/- per capita expenditure is not going to create much of a skill. You will have all under-qualified so-called skilled persons who may not be what the hon. Prime Minister is hoping for to compete with the rest of the globe. If you cannot give us 30 per cent royalty to the poorer States, I will give you an alternative. Kindly give special category status to Orissa, Jharkhand and Chattisgarh at least, which provide you most of the minerals. I would request you to kindly consider the issues of royalty increase or special category status seriously and not be shortsighted in respect of other issues. Thank you.

(Ends)

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम) : थैंक्यू सर। इस फाइनांस बिल के ऊपर मैं फाइनांस मिनिस्टर साहब की दृष्टि में कुछ प्वायंट्स लाना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस फाइनांस बिल का welcome करता हूँ, लेकिन इसके साथ ही यहाँ फाइनांस के ऊपर जितने भी नियम या नीतियाँ बनाई गई हैं, वे अच्छी तरह से execute हो सकें, इसके लिए मैं कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं असम से हूँ, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट से। सबको ज्ञात है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में बहुत ही बारिश होती है और वहाँ working season 6 महीने से भी कम होता है। इसके कारण वहाँ हमारी भारत सरकार की तरफ से financial year के हिसाब से जो काम किया जाता है, उसका जो तरीका है, उससे वहाँ काम करना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है। मार्च के बाद ही वहाँ बारिश होनी शुरू हो जाती है और सितम्बर तक वहाँ पानी रहता है। हम अक्टूबर से काम शुरू करते हैं, लेकिन यहाँ financial

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year complete होने के कारण मार्च महीने में बार-बार completion certificate वगैरह में सारे ऑफिसर्स को लगाया जाता है। यह सारा प्रॉब्लम है। कब हम field में काम करेंगे और कब हम paper work करेंगे। इसके बाद यह असंतोष जताया जाता है कि असम में पैसा खर्च नहीं कर सकते हैं। असम में बहुत समस्या है, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में बहुत समस्या है।

इसी तरह, वहाँ 6th Schedule के आधार पर Bodoland Territorial Council का गठन किया गया है। वहाँ पर जितना फंड दिया जाता है, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के जरिए दिया जाता है और यहाँ से release हो जाने के बाद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इसको Bodoland Territorial Council तक release नहीं कर पाती है। वहाँ काम करने में फिर लेट हो जाता है। बोडोलैंड में हम लोग सिर्फ 2 महीने-3 महीने काम कर सकते हैं। आज भी Bodoland Territorial Council के लिए जो 500 करोड़ का Special Package दिया गया था, 2003 से लेकर 5 साल तक असम गवर्नमेंट 78 करोड़ release नहीं कर पाई। इसके लिए भी हम लोग गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया से एक mechanism निकालने का अनुरोध कर रहे हैं कि 6th Schedule के अन्दर जितने भी एरियाज़ का गठन किया गया है, उनके लिए direct finance की व्यवस्था की जाए। 6th Schedule में दिया गया पैसा स्टेट के जरिए नहीं जाना चाहिए, बल्कि direct जाना चाहिए, ताकि जितनी जल्द हो सके, हम लोग execute कर सकें, काम कर सकें।

(3एस/एससीएच पर जारी)

PB-SCH/3s/5.20

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (क्रमागत): इसलिए मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप इस विषय पर ध्यान दें और उनके लिए डायरेक्ट फाइनांस की व्यवस्था करें।

आज के समय में देश की उन्नति के लिए जो बजट बनाया जाता है, उसका बहुत कम हिस्सा हमारे पिछड़े हुए लोगों जैसे शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स अथवा गांव में रहने वाले बीपीएल कैटेगरी के लोगों के डेवलपमेंट के लिए लगाया जाता है। साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना

चाहता हूँ, यह सही है कि बजट में एससी/एसटी के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि उन लोगों की उन्नति के लिए अब तक कोई भी पॉलिसी नहीं लाई गई है। गरीब लोगों की हालत को देख कर सिर्फ गरीबी का सीसी उन्हें दिया जाता है, वह भी किसी सप्लायर के माध्यम से साधारण सा ठेला चलाने के लिए दिया जाता है, जो ठेला बहुत थोड़ा सा सामान कैरी करने के लायक भी नहीं होता। उन लोगों के लिए स्कूल या कॉलेज बनाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि हमारा बजट इस तरह का होना चाहिए, हमारा फाइनांशियल सिस्टम इस तरह का होना चाहिए ताकि जहां पर ऐजुकेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं है, जहां पर पिछड़े हुए लोग रहते हैं, उन लोगों को ऊंचा उठाया जा सके। इसके लिए ट्राइबल एरियाज़ में अच्छे से अच्छे स्कूल बनाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए, ताकि 20 साल के बाद उन लोगों की देख-भाल करने की कोई जरूरत ही न पड़े। 50 साल से भी ज्यादा समय हो गया, आज भी उन्हें भीख मांग कर खाना पड़ता है। अगर हजारों करोड़ रुपये के बजट में से उन लोगों के लिए शिक्षा की कुछ व्यवस्था की जाएगी, तो after 20 years वे खुद ही आगे आ जाएंगे। कहने के लिए तो ट्राइबल्स के नाम पर रिज़र्वेशन कोटा दिया गया है, लेकिन वास्तव में उनकी ओर देखता कौन है? हो सकता है कि मेरे जैसे किसी एमपी के बेटे को उस रिज़र्वेशन कोटा के बेसिज़ पर ट्यूशन मिल जाता हो, लेकिन जो गांव में रहने वाले गरीब ट्राइबल्स हैं, उनको भी उसका लाभ मिल सके, किसी तरह इसकी भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। जिस तरीके से रिज़र्वेशन की व्यवस्था हम करते हैं, उस तरीके से तो एससी/एसटी को कोई लाभ मिलने वाला नहीं है। उसका लाभ तो बहुत थोड़े से उच्च स्तर के लोग ही ले लेते हैं, लेकिन गरीब लोगों को उसका लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप इस ओर भी ध्यान दें।

यहां पर इन्कम टैक्स की बात भी कही गई है। जो धनी लोग हैं, उन लोगों से इन्कम टैक्स लिया जाता है, गरीब लोगों से नहीं लिया जाता है, इसलिए उस पैसे से धनी लोगों के

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डेवलपमेंट की ही व्यवस्था होती है। आप स्वयं देख लीजिए कि आज रूरल एरियाज़ में कोई स्कूल या कॉलेज नहीं हैं अथवा अच्छे हॉस्पिटल्स की कोई फैसिलिटी वहां पर नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि भारत के हर नागरिक से टैक्स लिया जाए। अगर बड़ा आदमी हजारों रुपये का टैक्स देता है, तो गरीब आदमी से भी 5 रुपये, 10 रुपये, 100 रुपये या 1000 रुपये लिए जाएं। इस तरह से हमें जो लाखों हजार करोड़ रुपया प्राप्त होगा, उसे गरीब के क्षेत्र में स्कूल या हॉस्पिटल बनाने के लिए खर्च किया जाए। यह सब लोगों के लिए गौरव की बात होगी। अभी हम बहुत थोड़े से लोगों से टैक्स लेते हैं, जिनकी इन्कम अच्छी है और जो अच्छा नागरिक है, लेकिन जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनके पास कुछ भी नहीं है। भारतवर्ष में जितने भी गरीब लोग हैं, क्या वे देश की भलाई के लिए 100 रुपये या 1000 रुपये भी नहीं दे सकते हैं? आप इस पर भी विचार करें। मैं फाइनांस मिनिस्टर से अनुरोध करता हूं, प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब भी यहां पर बैठे हैं, उनसे भी मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि वे पूरे भारत के लोगों की चिंता करें ताकि सभी लोग एक समान उन्नति कर सकें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to express my gratitude to all the 13 hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on the Finance Bill.

As I mentioned in the beginning, while introducing the motion for consideration, that this is the last leg of 10 weeks budgetary exercise and with the disposal of this item, the curtain will be finally drawn on this exercise.

Sir, though the Budget is presented by the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister are the only persons who know every bit of Budget, but it is not correct to say that the budgetary exercise is being done only

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by a limited number of persons or it is the product of an exclusive class. It is not like that today because we have introduced a system. Before the presentation of the Budget, the Finance Minister exposes himself to the large section of stakeholders, including the Members of Parliament.

(Contd. by 3t/SKC)

3t/5.25/skc

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (Contd.): This time, I had the privilege of having interactions with them in an informal consultative committee attached to the Ministry of Finance. I have also had the privilege of receiving a memorandum from various political parties including the principle Opposition Party, led by no less a person than the Leader of the Opposition in this House, and various inputs are being made available. After the presentation of the Budget on the last working day of February, the entire House, all the Members except the Ministers and the Presiding Officers, divide themselves into a large number of Parliamentary Standing Committees which analyze the demands-for-grants of all the ministries, and make their reports available to the Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha for their effective participation. Therefore, this exercise is carried out.

As I mentioned, I deeply appreciate the observations made by hon. Members and, I would particularly like to refer to Dr. Mungekar's observations. He is one of the oldest former Members of this House. We have spent 30 years in this House. I welcome him to this House and I have no doubt that his contribution would be very valuable to the deliberations of this House and Rajya Sabha would be

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enriched by his presence. I would not like to go into details of discussion on the approach of the Budget. I would also not like to project that everything that has been done in all the aspects which have been addressed is perfect. It is not my intention to do that. There are omissions; there may be omissions, and it is quite natural. In a growing economy like ours, there may be certain areas which should have received more attention. But there are certain misapprehensions and perhaps there is a gap in understanding. Just now, some hon. Members questioned --and I replied to that earlier -- 'how is it that for a Green Revolution in six States you have allocated only Rs.400 crores or for 60,000 pulses and oilseeds districts, only Rs.300 crores. Is that enough? Is it not quite inadequate?' Obviously, it is quite inadequate. At the same time, please remember that this has been the practice; every one of the hon. Member present in this House is fully aware that whenever we launch a new project, it takes some time to formulate the projects. From the conceptualization stage to the implementation stage, a lot of preparations are made, and when the States are in a position to launch the project, allocations are increased year-by-year. That has been the practice. Take the case of the *Rajiv Awaas Yojana*; when the scheme was launched last year, I made a token provision of Rs.100 crores. The idea was, if the State Governments were in a position to provide land to slum dwellers in cities, Government of India would come through this scheme and give financial support to the State, and along with the municipal bodies and other stakeholders, they will provide for construction of the house for slum dwellers so that slums are converted into a full-fledged habitable colony. It

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took some time. This year, many of the States have agreed. A Memorandum of Understanding has been entered into and the allocation has been increased from Rs.100 crore to Rs.1200 and odd crores, keeping in view the requirement. Therefore, don't worry that only Rs.400 crores have been made available to the States! This is just a beginning and, as and when schemes are formulated and they are at the stage of implementation, more and more resources would be allocated.

(Contd. at 3u/hk)

HK/3u/5.30

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): Another misunderstanding is there in respect of the nuclear waste subsidy as if I have withdrawn the fertilizer subsidy. Please check up the Budget book. I have enhanced the fertilizer subsidy this year, not withdrawn the fertilizer subsidy. Yes, I have increased the urea price, straightway I have increased it. In order to ensure that the farmers get the subsidy at the maximum retail price of the current year, this year I have provided subsidy to the extent of, I think, Rs.49,981 crore. Therefore, I have not reduced the fertilizer subsidy and it is not correct to say that the fertilizer prices have increased. It is not so. Yes, certain fertilizer prices have increased, but certain fertilizer prices have come down. The ultimate objective of this nutrient-based fertilizer subsidy scheme is to reach this subsidy to the users, to the farmers. Now, we are subsidizing through the mechanism which we have. Tax payers money go, but it is being provided to the producers and there is no incentive for the producers to make

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investment in fertilizer production and improving its technology. Anybody can see it what has been the state of affairs of the fertilizer companies. Over the last few years, there is no incentive because prices are assured. International prices and domestic prices will be calculated, maximum retail price will be determined and the difference of cost will be met by the subsidy amount. They are assured of their profits and, therefore, there is no incentive of having a factory like that. We have made this experiment and all the experts agreed to it. When we introduced this scheme in April onwards, I have talked to all the fertilizer suppliers to ensure the availability of fertilizers. I can assure you that availability is there. Farm contacts have been established for the import and time schedule has been fixed so that there will be no dislocation. In fact, it has started working. In order to ensure that the prices for switching over the policy remain at the same level or at the current level, I have already indicated a quantum of about Rs.49,000 crore. In respect of food, it is true that the food prices reached as high as 20 per cent in the month of December due to food inflation alone. I do not deny it. But there is also a cost-push element. I explained it in detail while participating in the debate on inflation. If I do not give adequate remunerative prices to the farmers, would they produce? If they don't produce, from where we can feed 120 crore people? The concept of food security is that food must be available. Everybody must have access to the food and thereafter we must have access to the food at the affordable price. If they have no access to food and if foodgrains are not available, then how would you ensure the food security? Therefore, it is essential that we must enhance the

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remunerative price, we must enhance the procurement price and we must procure adequately. We have done that. Procurement in this year and the procurement in the last year was quite adequate.

(Contd. by 3w/KSK)

KSK/5.35/3W

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD): Right now, when I am speaking before you, there is no shortage of the foodgrains available. So far the availability of the foodgrains is concerned, there is no shortage. There is adequate food stock available. We have decided to offload the food stock at the prices in which we procured. It is not possible to provide the subsidy which we are providing to certain categories of consumers. For instance, we are providing rice at Rs.2 per kg under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana. For the BPL category, we are providing rice at Rs. 4 per kg, and to certain sections of APL category at the rate of 15 kgs, particularly in the North-Eastern Region, at Rs.6.80 per kg. Therefore, we are highly subsidising the prices which ought to be distributed through the Public Distribution Systems. But, the Public Distribution System must be in place. It must be functional. It must be active. I am telling very bluntly. You may blame me. You may raise the accusing finger. But, sitting from the Centre, it is not possible to run Public Distribution Systems by any Central Ministry. Primarily, it is the responsibility of the State Governments. We shall have to provide, we shall have to supply the essential foodgrains, and we are supplying that. Sometimes, because of the availability or non-availability, there may be temporary variation, but it is

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being made up. And, if the Public Distribution Systems can be put in place, and they become functional and effective, it would be possible. Recently, hon. Prime Minister had a meeting with the State Chief Ministers. It is not merely a question of scoring a debating point. No doubt, inflation is an important issue. It is affecting the life of the common people, and particularly, if the food inflation becomes high, any amount of economic logic is not going to satisfy the hungry man. Therefore, the answer lies, if we cannot protect the entire sections of the society, at least, the more vulnerable sections of the society, those who are below poverty line, through the effective PDS, we can provide some relief. Let us try to do that, and for the others, we must have access and availability. We are doing exactly that. Recently, hon. Prime Minister called a meeting of the State Chief Ministers. We had a very useful and effective discussion. After that effective discussion, it was decided that we would have another round. A core group of the Chief Ministers was constituted along with me and the Planning Commission Deputy Chairman and the Minister of Agriculture. We called a meeting, and thereafter, certain groups were set up. One of the important tasks which has been given to these various sub-groups is to see what short-term steps we can take, what medium-term steps we can take to improve the Public Distribution Systems. Take the case of pulses. There is shortage of four million tons almost annually every year. But, whatever we could have imported, for every kg of pulse, we are providing subsidy to the extent of Rs.10 per kg. And, it is still right on the top when I am talking. You open the web, you will get it. Wherever the State Governments are taking advantage of it, they are

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providing pulses with this Rs.10 subsidy per kg. For edible oil, the subsidy is Rs.15 per kg. We have asked the Public Distribution Systems to import pulses, and even in that case, they incur loss. The Government will bear that loss.

(continued by 3x - gsp)

GSP-VNK-5.40-3X

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): So, we have taken these step to ensure that the adverse impact of rising prices do not affect the lives of the people, and, more so, the lives of the vulnerable sections of the society. This is an important aspect.

I come to the second aspect. Today, when I am speaking here, I am reminding myself that yesterday, just at this point of time, I was having an interaction with 12 Governors of the Asian Development Bank representing 65 countries from different continents, and, there, we were discussing exactly this issue. Without any exception, everybody told that if the world's output has not been negative, and, if the recovery has begun, it is because of the contribution of the Asian economy, and, more so, it is because of the contribution of China and India. China is the fastest growing economy and India is the second fastest growing economy.

Somebody may jokingly say, what should I do with the growth? Should I eat it? What does the GDP growth mean to a small man, to a poor man? Yes, GDP means loan waiver. Yes, GDP means scholarships to fifteen lakh students to the extent of Rs. 26,000 crores. GDP means NREGA. It has been pointed out as to

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why have you added only Rs. 1,000 crore to what you allocated just nine months ago. You cannot expect the geometrical progression. If I stepped it up from Rs. 10,000 crore to Rs. 39,000 crore, then, Rs. 39,000 crore cannot be made Rs. 78,000 crore. System cannot absorb it. The Budgetary exercise is not writing a thesis. The Budgetary exercise is to be implemented. The absorption capacity should be there. What has been the rate of take off? Why is it not taking off? These are the shortcomings, which we shall have to address.

Dr. Mungekar, quoting some scholars, correctly pointed out that allocation is there but outcome is dismal. We shall have to concentrate not merely on allocation but the outcome, and, there is no doubt that there is a great deficiency in the delivery mechanism? Who is going to improve it? Nearly 787 Members of Parliament or 78 Members of the Council of Ministers! It is not possible. Theoretically, it may sound nice. At every stage, starting from Lok Sabha to Gram Sabha, at different stages in the process of implementation, we shall have to work in close cooperation.

Someone was talking about the poor States. I am the Finance Minister from 24th January, 2009. Everyday, I do one thing because of my past legacy. I have the privilege of being the Finance Minister from 1982 to 1985. It was hard to me that for each State, I had to instruct the Reserve Bank to stop overdraft. It was not a very pleasant job. Therefore, because of that past legacy, from 25th January, 2009 onwards, everyday I check up what is the cash balance of the State, and, I can tell you with confidence that more than one year has passed, and, I have seen that the

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accumulated cash reserve of the States on any single day has not been less than Rs. 71,000 crore to Rs. 1,20,000 crore. Today, that concept of poorer States is no longer relevant after a series of major changes through the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

(Contd. by SK-3Y)

Sk/3Y/5.45

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): Even the excise duty which I have imposed, I could have done through the administered price mechanism. To me, it would have been dishonest on my part because I would have deprived the States. Thirty two per cent of these 26,000 crores of rupees will go to the States as per the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, which will improve their resources. If I would have done it through the administered price mechanism, it would have come to me only, to the Centre only. Therefore, those days are gone. You are talking of 30 per cent royalty on metals. What would be the ultimate price? Yes, the State finances, where there are weaknesses, we shall have to address it and we are addressing it. And, for that, those things, at some point of time, it was thought, it was talked. Series of administrative measures have been taken and commissions have studied. Even if you look at the Sarkaria Commission, one of the most popularly-believed thesis that the elasticity of the Central revenues are much more compared to the elasticity of the State revenues. It is not so, at least, as per the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. From 1951 to 1984, the elasticity of the States revenue compounded average is 16.7 per cent against 16.6

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per cent of the Central revenue. Central revenue is like a rebound share. Today, it is 32 per cent.

Regarding primary education, it has been said that quite inadequate allocation has been made. Yes, it is true. Allocation is not as much as we could have done. But the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is not launched this year. It is an ongoing programme. Sharing formula is also changing. When we start a new programme, a Centrally-sponsored scheme, at the beginning, major part comes from the Centre's share and the States share is gradually increased. In case of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan also, the same formula will be applied. It will be 50 per cent. But for the elementary education, which will be required, we are providing the formula. The Prime Minister has given the instruction to me to help the HRD Ministry. The earlier formula which we started with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, 65:35, that is, 65 per cent Centre's contribution and 35 per cent State's contribution, I have accepted that. In addition to that, 24,000 crore rupees have been recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission to the States for elementary education. Therefore, these aspects will have to be taken into consideration while taking a holistic view of the proposal.

Somebody has commented about the too much obsession with fiscal consultation. It is not too much obsession. I am telling you very frankly it is not too much obsession. It is, to my mind, prudent fiscal management. Yes, I know a theory is prevailing there that we should not compromise development for the sake of deficit. But if we do not follow the fiscal prudence limit and norms, the credibility

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which we have will be lost. Maybe I am conservative or may be I am more scared, but frankly, I admit, I shudder to think of a situation when a Finance Minister of this great country will have to wait to meet another Finance Minister just to borrow a few hundred million dollars, to get time from him. I would not like to repeat that situation. I would not like to repeat the situation when the country's gold will have to be put in the army aircraft and sent to England to be mortgaged in the Bank of England for borrowing a few hundred million dollars.

(Contd. by 3z-ysr)

-SK/YSR/5.50/3Z

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): Because at that point in time our foreign exchange reserve -- I don't blame anybody; it was the compulsion of the situation -- came down for three weeks. If I were the Finance Minister, I would have also done that. I would not like to see the repeat of that situation. To some extent, there was a psychological reason behind the buying of gold. When the IMF decided to sell gold, I decided and suggested to the Reserve Bank of India to buy 200 tonnes of gold at six billion-plus dollars. Because I wanted to send a signal that the foreign exchange position of this country has improved substantially, that today we can buy gold to enhance our gold stock. It is because of fiscal prudence. It is because of the fiscal management. If our tax-GDP ratio had not gone up to 12 per cent in 2007-08, it would not have been possible for my colleague, Mr. P. Chidambaram, to give benefit in the form of loan waiver to four crore farmers of this country. These are the things which we shall have to take into account in a holistic

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way. I must admit that I could not do all that work which should have been done in this budgetary exercise. I have to keep in mind that I cannot withdraw all the stimulus packages. I have to partially agree to it; and I have done exactly that. I have not fully withdrawn all the concessions which we have given. Because of these concessions -- please read the latest report of the Labour Bureau -- the employment generation has increased by more than one lakh from October to December. The stimulus package which we injected in the system has paid dividend.

Lots of suggestions have come in respect of black money. I do agree that some amount of money has been stashed outside the country. But please remember that each country has its own law. Each and everyone of them is not obliged to what we say in the Indian Parliament. They have their own law; they have their own Parliament; and they have their own system of accountability to their people through their institutional arrangements. With hard negotiations, finally, we have been able to enter into arrangements with three countries, namely, Switzerland, Bermuda, and Bahamas. We have initiated negotiations with 75 countries. We have double taxation avoidance agreement with 78 countries.

Yes, the Income Tax Department has raised income tax demand by several thousands crores of rupees. But raising demand does not ensure that you will be able to get money. There is no guarantee.

All these cases of tax evasion which Mr. Sen was talking about have been stayed. From my earlier experiences I can say that. Some industrialists thought

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that they would deliberately evade taxes and when the Department would issue notices and raise the demand, they would go to court and obtain stay order and in between the interest of the accumulated money will help them pay the taxes. It had happened in this country. For 10-15 years, cases had been going on. What should we do? We cannot just overnight say that the writ of the courts will not run. Sometimes we have to take legislative measures retrospectively. I know that in taxation retrospective measures are totally unacceptable.

(Contd. By VKK/4A)

-YSR/VKK/4a/5.55

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): The Leader of Opposition will never agree with me that any taxation measure should have retrospective effect. But, sometimes, retrospective effect is to be made in order to protect the interests of the Department. Otherwise, instead of collecting taxes, we shall have to refund the amount which is due from them. Therefore, these are the legal aspects which we shall have to look into. Yes, I have not done major changes in the direct or indirect taxes and I explained that while replying to the debate on the Budget. I am expecting Direct Tax Code and I will be able to put it on the website shortly after, more or less, the process of consultation is over. So far as direct taxes are concerned, I intend to introduce it in the House in the Monsoon Session. So far as the indirect taxes are concerned, it is not merely me; I am to carry 28 States with me; I am to carry the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers with me because their interests are also there. They will also have to look at their interests.

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They will have to ensure that their revenue will not be lost. That's why, I stated in my reply to the debate on the Finance Bill in Lok Sabha and I am repeating it that we will provide compensation at the initial stage if there be any loss after switching over to GST. But, merely saying that I will provide compensation will not be adequate. I shall have to discuss it with the State Chief Ministers and the State Finance Ministers to carry conviction with them and thereafter collectively, we shall have to take this. I must say, many of the State Chief Ministers and the State Finance Ministers have told me that I was correct and if I would have done it through enhanced prices of resources from petroleum, diesel and hydrocarbon, through administered price mechanism, they would have been deprived. Therefore, they said that I have shown a good gesture and they would like to see that this type of federal financing is being more and more institutionalized wherever we can. Where we can't, we can't. I have not tampered with a single recommendation of the Thirteenth Finance Commission. By one go, this year alone, I had to pay additional Rs.9000 crores compared to last year's recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission. I had to make provisions for them because it is their money. The State Finance Commissions have recommended under article 275 like Grant-in-aid and various other aids. But, at the same time, I will expect that when they are making recommendations, the conditions which they are giving, the States will accept the money and also comply with the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission so that both the wheels move uninterruptedly and one does not disturb the other.

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Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would not like to take much of your time. Most of the issues which have been raised here have been discussed several times. More discussion will take place. Once again, I would like to thank the hon. Members who have made their contribution. I know, I would have been very happy if I could do it. As Shri Prakash said, instead of giving so many concessions, only one concession would have made us much more happy if I could have said that I am going to roll back the duty on petroleum and diesel. But, I am sorry, it is not possible because the situation is very difficult. Please bear with me. And let us hope for the better days where we can meet your requirements. Thank you.
(Interruptions)

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is,

That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2010-11, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

(Followed by RSS/4b)

RSS/4B/6.00/

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

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Clauses 2 to 87 and the 1st Schedule to the 12th Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

(ENDS)

**STATEMENT RE: AGITATION BY MOTORMEN OF CENTRAL
AND WESTERN RAILWAY FOR HIGHER
PAY AND ALLOWANCES.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): Sir, the motormen of the Central Railway and Western Railway through their Joint Action Forum have been agitating for higher pay and allowances and other benefits for sometime. They have given a notice for hunger strike from 06.00 hours of 3rd May 2010.

The motormen are demanding higher pay than recommended by the 6th Central Pay Commission and additional allowances which are not in the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. A Fast Track Committee is looking into their demands and is expected to submit its report by 15.06.2010. Further action on the issues would require consultation with and approval of the Ministry of Finance.

The Joint Action Forum of Motormen is not affiliated to any of the recognized Federations, Unions or Associations of the Railways. The motormen have also

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approached the Regional Labour Commissioner, Mumbai who has already initiated the conciliation proceedings. In its conciliation meeting held on 29.4.2010, the Regional Labour Commissioner (RLC) has advised the concerned employees not to resort to protest with effect from 3.5.2010 and had fixed the next date for further discussion on 12.5.2010. Any precipitative action taken during the conciliatory proceedings is unlawful under the Industrial Disputes Act. On account of disruption of suburban train services on 3.5.2010, fresh conciliation proceedings are taking place today, that is, 4.5.2010.

The Railways is having the best of industrial relations with its 14 lakh employees. All major decisions are taken in consultation with the recognized Federations. In the present case, the recognized Federations have not supported the agitation of the Joint Action Forum.

However, a little while ago, I got the information that the strike has since been resolved. Normal train operations will resume soon The Railways also regret the inconvenience caused to the people of Mumbai due to this strike. Thank you very much.

(End)

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I would like to seek one clarification. Sir, there is a report that a number of motormen were dismissed and ESMA was declared. I would like to know whether the dismissal has been taken back.

SHRI E. AHAMMED: The hon. Member need not worry about it. The conciliation was due to the negotiations started by the Home Minister of Maharashtra, Mr. R.R.

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Patil, and they have come to the conclusion that all the police cases taken against them will be withdrawn by the Maharashtra Government and whatever the disciplinary action taken by the Railways against 20 employees only, that will also be withdrawn.

...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The strike has been withdrawn. Normalcy has returned. Now, further discussion on the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(followed by 4c)

MKS-LP/6.05/4C

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (KARNATAKA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before we take up the discussion, I may recall that yesterday, the House was adjourned because one of the Members had made irresponsible, obnoxious allegations against the Leader of the Opposition and other Members. The House was insisting that the Member should withdraw those remarks. The Chair has expunged it, but, at the same time, I have seen today that many of the newspapers also carried it. The Leader of the Opposition is also a responsible person. And, then, personally, none of us clarified yesterday, made any reference to that hon. Member except finding faults with the views expressed by that person on a particular issue of naxalism. That being the case, how can he just condemn the Leader of the Opposition and make a sweeping allegation? And, then, he is not ready to withdraw! So, Sir, it will be very difficult to cooperate with the Government, and also to have a smooth functioning of the House unless the Member withdraws his

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remarks. It is very, very objectionable. We never expect such things from a senior Member. ...(Interruptions)... He should say 'sorry' and, then, we can move forward.

(Ends)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, he should say 'sorry' to him. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As far as the Chair is concerned, the remarks have been expunged. If the hon. Member is withdrawing it, we have no objection. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No, no; that is not accepted, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot be helpless that way. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not saying I am helpless. ...(Interruptions)... But the question is, it is not there on the record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Chair always takes care of the House, particularly the Opposition. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):
Sir, you have very kindly gone through the records, and you have expunged the remarks. I think, we had a very good debate. Let us conclude it with...(Interruptions)...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Who is allowing the debate? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, Sir; we won't allow it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Why don't you give your advice to the hon. Members? ...(Interruptions)... Why don't you give your advice to the newly converted, reconverted Member? ...(Interruptions)... Why don't you give the same advice to him? ...(Interruptions)... We had a very meaningful, healthy debate yesterday, and the entire atmosphere is spoiled by the remarks of the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : उपसभापति जी,(व्यवधान)..

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We cooperated today. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, he gave an assurance to the Member that they would sort out the issue. What is the thing they have sorted out? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: If someone makes a sweeping remark against the Leader of the House, are they going to keep quiet, Sir? ...(Interruptions)... We respect the Leader of the House. We expect the same respect for the Leader of the Opposition. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is for all of us, for all the Members. ...(Interruptions)... The House has to observe certain rules. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: I am sorry to say ऐसा नहीं चलेगा।
...(Interruptions)...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: We will not allow the House to run. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : आप खड़े होकर बोलेंगे और हमें बोलने नहीं देंगे....(व्यवधान)..

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

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he gave us an assurance that he would sort it out. What is the settlement he has given? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, there is no harm in saying 'sorry'? ...(Interruptions)... There is no harm in saying 'sorry'. ...(Interruptions)... There is no harm in saying 'sorry'. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: If he is withdrawing, then, it is okay. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Members are not interested in the debate, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We have already participated in the debate. ...(Interruptions)... How can you say, Sir, that the Members are not interested? Members are very much interested. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If I refer to the yesterday's proceedings, the Member further said: "I demand the Chair." ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I read it ...(Interruptions)... Sir, at page 732, it is stated, "SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I demand the Chair to look at the record. I demand that the Chair, actually, study the points that I have made." ...(Interruptions)... "I demand that every single word be examined by the Chair." Normally, the people appeal to the Chair, request the Chair, but it is the Member who is demanding the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... See the audacity of the man, the way he is demanding the Chair...(Interruptions)... It is on record. It is not my... ...(Interruptions)...

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Member wants to withdraw, I have no objection. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is the proceeding of the House. It is in the interest of the House, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is in the interest of the debate. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is the proceeding of the House ...(Interruptions)...

He spoiled the entire atmosphere yesterday. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, it is in the interest of this debate. In the interest of the House in future, not only in the interest of today's debate. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He spoiled the entire atmosphere yesterday. Sir, we allowed the debate yesterday. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It bothered me yesterday. Tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, we will speak.....(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we have cooperated with the Government in debating the Finance Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Otherwise, let us play "Vande Mataram".

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You have seen, Sir, that in spite of our serious reservation on the petroleum price-hike, we were even cooperating with the Government because we know the responsibility of the Opposition.

...(Interruptions)...

Otherwise, we would not have allowed the discussion on the Finance Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

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SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: If the Treasury Benches so desire, they can adjourn the House *sine die*. There is no problem. ...(Interruptions)... This behaviour will not be accepted. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have a made a request. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

**The House then adjourned at ten minutes
past six of the clock till eleven of the
clock on Wednesday, the 5th May, 2010.**