

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

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Dr. P.C. Alexander, a former Member of the House, on the 10th of August, 2011, at the age of 90 years.

Born at Mavelikara, in Alappuzha district of Kerala, in March, 1921, Dr. P.C. Alexander had his education at Travancore University, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, and Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu.

A Civil Servant, Dr. Alexander served as Secretary, Ministry of Commerce from 1975 to 1978 and as Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister from 1981 to 1985. He was the High Commissioner of India to the United Kingdom from 1985 to 1988.

Dr. Alexander was closely associated with the United Nations in several capacities. He served as Senior Advisor, United Nations, New York, from 1963 to 1966; Chief of the United Nations Project on Industrial Development, Tehran, from 1970 to 1974; and Assistant Secretary General and Executive Director of the U.N. International Trade Centre, Geneva, from 1978 to 1981.

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Dr. Alexander served as the Governor of Tamil Nadu from 1988 to 1990, and as the Governor of Maharashtra from 1993 to 2002.

A man of letters, Dr. Alexander had several publications to his credit, namely, '*The Dutch in Malabar, 1946*', '*Buddhism in Kerala, 1949*', '*Industrial Estates in India, 1962*', '*The Perils of Democracy, 1995*', '*India in the New Millennium, 2001*', and '*Through the Corridors of Power, 2004*'.

Dr. P.C. Alexander represented the State of Maharashtra in this House from July, 2002 to April, 2008. He was Chairman of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry from November, 2002 to February, 2004.

In the passing away of Dr. P.C. Alexander, the country has lost a distinguished Civil Servant, an eminent administrator and an able parliamentarian.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Dr. P.C. Alexander.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence for one minute as a mark of respect to the departed.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our deep sense of sorrow and sympathy.

(Ends)

Q.No. 161

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 161. ...(Interruption)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, आज 11 अगस्त है और इस हाउस में as Chairman आप के 4 साल पूरे हो गए हैं, इसलिए मैं आप का अभिनंदन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Panyji. ...(Interruptions)... Thank you Panyji.
Thank you very much.

(Followed by TMV/1B)

-MKS-TMV-KLG/1B/11.05

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Respected Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how the nine institutions under the DAE mentioned in the reply are really helping India to advance technologically in practical terms.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Hon. Chairman, Sir, we have given an elaborate reply. There are nine institutions which are aided by the Department of Atomic Energy for the purpose of helping those institutions to get their R & D work done in the field of science, mathematics and physics. They are also publishing papers on their R & D work in the national and international journals. Apart from that, they are also filing papers for intellectual property. There are nine institutes of national importance. I would like to give one example of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research which has been doing pioneering work in the research

Q.No. 161 (Contd.)

field. Secondly, the Tata Memorial Centre has been concentrating mainly on cancer cases. The new patients alone are 50,000. Three lakh fifty thousand cancer patients from all over the country are going there. They are doing specialised work. Apart from that, we use their knowledge in the field of science for the purpose of the other sections of the Department of Atomic Energy. We are taking from them whatever research work they do and it is being passed on to us. Persons who have passed out from those institutions go to other institutions for developing science and technology. Apart from that, the cream of those people is being absorbed in the Department of Atomic Energy.

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the achievements have made any impact on the development of the people in Odisha.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I would like to mention here that the Institute of Physics in Bhubaneswar is a pioneering institute in the field of Physics and it is contributing a lot. We have mentioned specifically about this Institute. Whatever achievements that it has made in the field of physics have been very clearly mentioned. I don't want to narrate all that. In the reply we have given the names of the institutes, what their achievements are, how they are functioning and how they are assisting in the field of physics and mathematics, and in the field of

Q.No. 161 (Contd.)

plasma technology at the Institute of Plasma Research, Gandhinagar. The institute in Bhubaneswar is mainly dealing with physics. We are sharing the knowledge and the research work that it does. Even Odisha is benefited from that.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, the Minister has given a long and elaborate reply. I express my thanks to the Minister. However, it is a fact that India is lagging behind in this particular field, so far as research work and publication of papers according to the international standards are concerned. From this perspective, so far as young scientists of our country are concerned, I would like to know whether the Government is in a mood to help young scientists who are working in the atomic energy field to do their laboratory research work, to publish their papers and to complete their Ph.D. degree according to international standards. This is my question.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I would like to share with this august House that our scientists are second to none. Other people are going abroad for the purpose of assisting other countries. Apart from that, we are sharing the research work done in our country, whether it is by the Atomic Energy Department or by the Department of Science and Technology. We are doing enormous research work. I would like to submit that the articles of our scientists

Q.No. 161 (Contd.)

are being published in a prominent manner in the national and international journals. Let us not denigrate our scientists in this country because they are all proud assets of our country. Therefore, I would like to submit that every year the Department of Atomic Energy is helping these nine institutions in a big way for the purpose of sharing the knowledge domain, apart from sharing research work in science and technology.

(Contd. by 1C/VK)

VK-NB/1C/11.10

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (CONTD): Though we get some technology from abroad, but we want to get the major technology in the field of atomic energy from our scientists. Therefore, we are financially supporting these institutions.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister: has any of these institutions filed any intellectual property patents? If yes, what are the details?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, for intellectual property rights, the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research has filed 20 patent rights. It is a long list. If the hon. Member wants the details, I will send it to the hon. Member.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : सभापति जी, अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाली संस्थाएं नेशनल और इंटरनेशनल स्टैंडर्ड से काम करें, इसके लिए रिसर्च

Q.No. 161 (Contd.)

हो रही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हाल ही में गुजरात के काकरापार यूनिट में मज़दूरों पर रेडियेशन का असर हुआ था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाएं न घटें, क्या इस बारे में कोई रिसर्च हो रही है और सरकार ऐसी घटनाओं को किस नज़र से देख रही है?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, though the hon. Member's question about the Kakrapar incident, which he has referred to, does not relate to this question, but I would like to say that actually these employees were not supposed to work at a place from where the spent fuel was being taken through pipelines. These employees were working there. Therefore, they had radiation effect, but it was very minimal. It did not affect their health and they had been shifted from there. Immediately, this action was taken. Thereafter, clear instructions have been given that at a time when spent fuel goes through pipelines, persons should not be employed there. These instructions have been issued. It is also being monitored. Sir, those people had been removed from there and they had been checked medically. So far as the radiation effect is concerned, we have got sufficient approved technology in our country. So, there is no need to worry.

(Ends)

Q. No. 162

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that Panchayats have to provide public infrastructure services such as water supply, sanitation, housing, roads, etc. But still the Gram Panchayats have not been able to deliver the goods. They have failed miserably. For instance, 90 per cent of the villages have no sanitation facilities; over 50 per cent are not connected to power grid. Experts say that primarily the Gram Panchayats suffer from a severe lack of funds. I would like to know: What are the main reasons for such lack of funds to the Gram Panchayats? Is the Government considering increasing the allocation to the Gram Panchayats? If so, by what time, the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken? If not, the reasons thereof.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Sir, the funds for sanitation, drinking water, etc. are actually provided by other Ministries of the Central Government. These funds are actually dispersed to the State Governments and the State Governments then allot them to the local bodies and the Panchayats. If they are given these funds through the District Planning Committees, they spend these monies for the said purposes. As far as we are concerned, we have been discussing constantly with the Department of Rural Development, the Department of Drinking Water Supply, etc. for these various aspects regarding

Q. No. 162 (Contd.)

which the hon. Member wanted the details. Once the funds are released from here, of course, we monitor them and then persuade other Ministries of the Central Government to see that enough funds are disbursed. They are being disbursed. But, ultimately, it devolves upon the State Governments to disburse this money to the districts, according to the requirements, as demanded by the District Planning Committees and then they are given to the Panchayats.

(Followed by 1D)

RG/MP/11.15/1D

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, according to Annexure-VII of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, thirteen districts in Andhra Pradesh have been included for the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The hon. Minister hails from Visakhapatnam; it is his constituency. Now, Visakhapatnam District is not included in the list. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the main reasons for not including Visakhapatnam District for the BRGF; whether the Government is considering to include Vishakapatnam District in the List; and if so, by what time final decision in this regard is likely to be taken.

Q. No. 162 (Contd.)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: First of all, I would like to inform the hon. Member that it is the Planning Commission which decides the districts which are going to be declared...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: But it is a backward district.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: It is the Planning Commission which decides which district will be treated as a backward district, and this depends on certain statistics which are provided by the State Government and by the District Authorities. There are certain norms and guidelines. If Visakhapatnam comes within the norms of the BRGF, I will be too glad, and I shall, certainly, send this request of the hon. Member to the Planning Commission.

श्री कलराज मिश्र : सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंचायती राज संस्थानों के द्वारा फंड का बहुत व्यापक पैमाने पर दुरुपयोग होता रहा है और कई स्थानों पर बहुत सारी चीजें प्रकाश में आई हैं। यहां उनका उल्लेख करना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा कि वह कहां-कहां हुआ है, लेकिन अधिकांश स्थानों पर हुआ है। तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उस दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या-क्या उपाय किए हैं? अगर किए हैं, तो वह बताए और अगर करने की सोच रहे हैं, तो वह भी बताने की कृपा करें।

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Sir, there have been complaints from hon. Members of Parliament and from Members of the Legislative Assembly regarding misuse of funds. Wherever we have received these complaints, we have sent

Q. No. 162 (Contd.)

them to the appropriate authorities of the State Government to conduct inquiries and to take appropriate action. And, they report back to us on the inquiries on various complaints that have been made.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the hon. Minister has identified several reasons for under-utilisation of funds. One of the main reasons not only for the BRGF, but also for other Centrally sponsored schemes is that the guidelines and criteria are not considering the objective realities prevailing in different States. I would like to know whether the Government is ready to revisit the guidelines and criteria so as to ensure proper utilization of the funds, pertaining to these Centrally sponsored schemes, in all the States.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Sir, the basic reasons for non-utilisation of funds are (i) delays in release of funds by the State Governments to the District Authorities; (ii) procedural delays in preparation and implementation of Plans; and (iii) delay by States in reporting the progress in utilization of the grant. We have already taken certain steps to ensure expeditious utilization of the grants. A penalty has been imposed for delayed transfer of BRG Funds from the Consolidated Fund of the States to the implementation entities, and penal interest will be credited to the accounts of the implementation entities. The approval of the State High Power Committee was required earlier. We have done

Q. No. 162 (Contd.)

away with the system. Now, the District Plans will be approved at the District level itself. The States are also being pursued to ensure early submission of the District Action Plans. According to our norms, until 60 per cent utilization is made, we do not give further funds. Now, there could be a genuine problem, a practical problem, for some States to get these particulars from the districts because it may be difficult for the districts also to get these details from their Panchayats. But we are devising a PlanPlus software. I hope that after this is put in place, the procedure will become simplified and be easier.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, the question was about all funds allotted to PRIs. But the answer, regrettably, relates to only one scheme, that is the Backward Regions Grant Fund. The total funds to be placed with the PRIs by the Central Government, through the State Governments, as envisaged in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution, run to at least one lakh crores of rupees a year.

(Continued by 1E)

1e/11.20/ks-sc

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (contd.): Therefore, on the instructions of the Prime Minister himself, circulated by the Cabinet Secretary in October, 2004, that is, seven years ago, all relevant Central Sector Scheme guidelines were to be

Q. No. 162 (Contd.)

modified to provide for such CSS funds to be placed at the disposal of PRIs. Would the hon. Minister kindly inform the House as to the extent of compliance by different Central Ministries with these instructions of the Prime Minister which are, as I said, seven years old, especially in the light of recommendations made by the Renuka Vishwanathan Committee in 2008?

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Sir, as of now, the only grants which are directly made by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj are the BRGF grants. As far as the other grants are concerned, they are made directly and we have been pursuing it with various Ministries and sending it to the State Governments. But many of the State Governments, despite our circulars and reminders, have not been routing it through the PRIs. We are pursuing this matter. Certainly, I would take note of what the hon. Member has said and again ensure that all the States get an advisory from us.

(Ends)

Q. No. 163

(Q. No. 163 — Hon. Member absent)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any supplementaries?

प्रो० अनिल कुमार साहनी : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली से पटना 11.40 पर जो प्लेन चलता था, उसे क्यों बंद कर दिया गया है? महोदय, बार-बार ऐसा बिहार के साथ ही क्यों होता है?

श्री सभापति : आप ज़रा सवाल पर ध्यान दीजिए।

प्रो० अनिल कुमार साहनी : सवाल ही किया है। उस प्लेन को बंद कर दिया गया है। वह प्लेन वर्षों से चल रहा था, उसे बंद कर दिया गया है। सर, हमेशा यही होता है कि बिहार के साथ भेदभाव किया जाता है। ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है? ..(व्यवधान).. यहां की सरकार वहां पर नहीं है, क्या इसीलिए आप ऐसा करेंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please. (Interruptions) आप सवाल पूछिए। ..(व्यवधान)..

एक माननीय सदस्य : जब सदन चल रहा है तब लोगों को काफी कठिनाई हो रही है।..(व्यवधान)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

प्रो० अनिल कुमार साहनी : बिहार को बंद कर देना है तो बंद कर दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahendra Mohan.

Q. No. 163 (Contd.)

प्र० अनिल कुमार साहनी : सर, क्या मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिलेगा कि उसे क्यों बंद कर दिया गया है?

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल से जुड़े हुए सवाल पूछिए। ..(व्यवधान)..

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned that no major airline was found indulging in smuggling of endangered species. So, which airline was involved in it? Was it some small airline that was found to be involved in it? What was the position? Was there smuggling or not? The Minister has said that no major airline was involved. Did smuggling actually take place or not?
(Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Hon. Chairman, I may be permitted to reply to this question. (Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, how can he... ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a reason for it. There is a medical reason.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: But, Sir, has he informed the House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair has been informed about the medical condition.
(Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the hon. Member asked whether two major airlines were found to be indulging in smuggling of endangered species in the North-Eastern Region during January, 2011. Sir, this is not a fact and, therefore,

Q. No. 163 (Contd.)

the reply has been given accordingly. For the information of the House, I would like to submit that actually the people, who have been indulging in smuggling of animal parts, have been sending these parts in parcels through postal services. These parcels come in airlines' offices and are detected when scanned. Imphal had four cases, Hyderabad had one, Agartala had one, Guwahati had five and Kolkata, four cases. When the airlines — Air India, Jet Airways, Kingfisher — detected these, they themselves informed about it. They had found tiger skeletons, pangolins which are anteaters.

(contd. by 1f/kgg)

Kgg-gs/1f/11.25

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (contd.): Then, Sir, it is true about deer's horn also. On all the items which have been found to be parceled and sent, the officials of the Ministry of Environment and Forests have been informed. They came and inspected, then filed the cases. The investigations are going on. The airlines too are cooperating. The consigner and the consignee's address also would be there. Therefore, now the investigation is going on in both the cases.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. Is it a fact that Wildlife Crime Control Bureau officials find it difficult to obtain access to check smuggling? What measures the Government is planning take with regard to a

Q. No. 163 (Contd.)

similar practice that is followed in the developed countries? Is there any possibility of considering and facilitating such checks?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, it is not like that; it has not come to our knowledge, the knowledge of officials of the Ministry or to the knowledge of airlines. All are cooperating, whether it is Customs or the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The MoEF officials came when the items were smuggled. They have been cooperating with them. In the Russian case, the hon. Mr. Chairman knows. Several cases have been detected at the airports-level itself when they smuggle contraband from various other countries.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, Air India itself is an endangered species!

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a point of view. Thank you. Now, Q.No. 164.

(Ends)

प्रश्न संख्या: 164**(Q.No. 164 : The hon. Member absent)**

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, दोनों मुल्कों की जेल में दोनों मुल्कों के नागरिक बंद हैं। पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा love and hate वाला संबंध है। मैं love वाले संबंध के विषय में ही बात करूंगा। दोनों देश ही नहीं बंटें, दोनों देश के परिवार भी बंट गए। आज के दिन भी इस मुल्क के नागरिकों का शादी-ब्याह का संबंध उस मुल्क के नागरिकों के साथ होता है और उस मुल्क के नागरिकों का शादी-ब्याह का संबंध इस मुल्क के नागरिकों के साथ होता है। अनजाने, अनचाहे ढंग से इधर से उधर जाने वाले नागरिकों से किसी छोटे-मोटे कानून का उल्लंघन हो जाता है, तो उन्हें जेल में बंद कर दिया जाता है। अभी इस तरह का एक मामला अजमेर का आया था, जिसमें एक ज़ईफ़ आदमी, जो चलने फिरने में असमर्थ हैं, वे जेल में बंद हैं। उनके बारे में अखबारों में खबर आई थी, तो मैंने प्रिंट मीडिया में देखा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वयं उस मामले में रुचि ली थी और उस मामले को जानना चाहा था। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि जब दोनों देशों के संबंधों को नार्मल बनाने की कोशिश हो रही है, तो क्या इस तरह के मामलों पर भी दोनों मुल्कों के प्रतिनिधियों में कोई बातचीत होती है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह के मामले को उसमें उठाया जाएगा और अजमेर शरीफ़ के जिन बुजुर्ग आदमी का मामला उठाया गया था, उनके बारे में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ? प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जिस मामले में रुचि दिखाई थी, वह मामला कहां तक आगे बढ़ा है, यह मैं जानना चाहूंगा।

Q. NO. 164 (CONTD.)

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question that the hon. Member raised is with reference to a particular person who is detained in Pakistan. Very recently, when the Pakistan Foreign Minister came to our country, in general, we did talk about these questions. But, I know, he was referring to the question of Dr. Chishti. It is a question which needs to be considered by the Government of Pakistan on humanitarian grounds. He is confined to a wheelchair and he is 80-plus. These are factors which mitigate. I am sure, the Government of Pakistan will take a lenient view about this particular case. We will, certainly, pursue this at the level of the High Commissioner.

(Contd. By tdb/1g)

TDB-LP/1G/11.30

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA (CONTD.): Apart from that, there is this India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners which was formed in 2008 itself. It has met a number of times. It consists of four retired judges from the Pakistan side and four retired judges from the Indian side. The latest meeting took place in the month of April, 2011, and all such cases do come up before this Committee. We, certainly, will see that the case that has been mentioned by the hon. Member is pursued vigorously.

Q. NO. 164 (CONTD.)

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I think, the hon. Minister has, actually, misunderstood the question. He was talking about Dr. Chishty who is in a Rajasthan jail. He is in Ajmer. So, I think, the Minister has misunderstood the question. He is referring to a case of a Pakistani citizen, Dr. Chishty, who is locked up in our country. (Interruptions) I think there is a slight misunderstanding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your supplementary.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : वे अजमेर की जेल में बंद हैं..(व्यवधान)..प्रधानमंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं..(व्यवधान)..

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: You have misunderstood the question entirely, Sir. He is talking of somebody else. (Interruptions)

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : वे पाकिस्तान की जेल में हैं..(व्यवधान)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is certainly true that Dr. Chishty is serving a prison sentence in Rajasthan. When I received this request, I contacted the Home Minister, who, in turn, has been in correspondence with the Government of Rajasthan, and further results are yet to be received. (Interruptions)

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, which Dr. Chishty he is referring to?

Q. NO. 164 (CONTD.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. (Interruptions)

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please,... (Interruptions) It is not your turn. (Interruptions) It is not your turn, please. (Interruptions) No, no, no. It is not your turn, please. (Interruptions)

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the matter has been clarified. (Interruptions)

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not your turn. (Interruptions) This is not going on record. Mrs. Karat, put your question, please. आप जरा बैठ जाइए..(व्यवधान)..

श्री बलबीर पुंज : *

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए प्लीज ..(व्यवधान).. Please allow the next question. (Interruptions) Please go ahead.

श्री बलबीर पुंज : *

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: We are not concerned about the external affairs of the Ministry of External Affairs. (Interruptions)

श्री बलबीर पुंज : *

श्री सभापति : आप जरा बैठ जाइए ..(व्यवधान)..

Q. NO. 164 (CONTD.)

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : सभापति जी, प्रधानमंत्री ने आधा बोला है..(व्यवधान)..आधा नहीं बोला है..(व्यवधान)..

श्री सभापति : आप जरा बैठ जाइए..(व्यवधान)..

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : जो अजमेर की जेल में बंद है..(व्यवधान)..उसका क्या हुआ?..(व्यवधान)..

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए..(व्यवधान).. This is not going to help matters. (Interruptions) आप बैठ जाइए ..(व्यवधान).. I think the hon. Prime Minister has clarified the position. Let us proceed with the next question. (Interruptions) Yes, Mrs. Karat. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I think it is a matter of deep concern and regret that even as we try to improve our relationship with our neighbour Pakistan, there are still so many innocent people in jails in Pakistan, and particularly our concern is for the Indian fishermen who may have strayed into Pakistani territorial waters and have been jailed. However, my specific question, Sir, and I hope the Government is going to be more pro-active in getting them released.

(Contd. by 1h-sss)

SSS/1H/11.35

Q. NO. 164 (CONTD.)

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (CONTD.): But my specific question, Sir, is about alleged Indian spies and unfortunately, in the answer from the Minister there is no response on that. I know specifically of one case, Sir, the case of Shri Sarabjit Singh who has been locked up in a Pakistani jail on the false charge of being an Indian spy and I think, his family members and particularly, his sister has been bravely fighting for his release and I know, and I am happy, that human rights activists in Pakistan, including Burney Sahib, have made very serious efforts for his release. My question, Sir, is: even as we urge the Pakistani Government to release all these innocent people, has the Government taken any specific steps for the release of Sarabjit Singh who has been wrongly accused of being an Indian spy and as a result of which, his family, his two young daughters are suffering here without their father, without any help also from the Government? I have two questions, (a) what are the steps you are taking for Sarabjit Singh's release and (b) will you kindly give some help to Sarabjit Singh's family on humanitarian grounds?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, मैं भी स्वयं को इससे associate करता हूँ।

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Sir, Sarabjit Singh was arrested in 1990 for four bomb blasts, three in Lahore and one in Multan around July-August, 1990 and he has

Q. NO. 164 (CONTD.)

been sentenced to death on 15th September, 1991. These are the facts of Sarabjit Singh. (Interruptions) Please, ...(Interruptions)... Why don't you wait?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the answer of the Minister. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: These are allegations. These are charges. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Let me complete my answer and then you can always take the floor. (Interruptions) He is alleged to have ...(Interruptions)... involved. It is not our case that he was involved but he has been taken into custody on that score and then he has been sentenced on that. I was narrating the facts as Pakistan has conveyed to us. But, we don't share that. (Interruptions) Now, Government has been taking up this matter with the Government of Pakistan very seriously and mercy petition is pending with the President of Pakistan and I certainly echo the sentiments of this august House when I convey to Pakistan, through this House, that it is necessary for them to take a humanitarian view of these things and then, Mrs. Karat has asked as to what is it that we are doing to the family. One time ex-gratia payment of Rs. 3 lakhs to the next of kin in the case of each person who has been detained has been provided.

Q. NO. 164 (CONTD.)

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: You can give one of the girls a job. They have to be independent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please Mrs. Karat, please allow the question to be completed.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: I am broadly conveying to the House.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: I appreciate that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please,...(Interruptions)... there cannot be an argument in these matters.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: They are two young women and are in difficult circumstances. If you can kindly give some employment for them....(Interruptions) Try, try, Sir....(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति : मैं देख रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठिए। Please....(Interruptions)....This is not the way to put questions and receive answers. Please go ahead.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: If the hon. Members can give me an alternative with which Government of India can proceed with Pakistan, I certainly will take it up.

(Contd. by NBR/1J)

Q. No. 164 -- CONTD.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA (CONTD.): As of now, we are the Government, we have taken it up with the Government of Pakistan and we pursue it with all diligence, with all the command at our force.

श्री सभापति: डॉ. गिला

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, एक मिनट, मुझे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात कहनी है।

श्री सभापति: देखिए, नक़वी साहब, ऐसा नहीं कीजिए ... (व्यवधान)

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record, Naqvi Sahab.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: *

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, मुझे भी कुछ कहना है। आप हम लोगों को भी तो बोलने के लिए एलाऊ कीजिए ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। Please allow Dr. Gill to ask his question.

Q. NO. 164 (CONTD.)

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record...(Interruptions)...

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, he cannot hijack the question...(Interruptions)...

Sir, may I attempt to put my supplementary? This is a very important question. May I bring it back to its central focus?

There are Indians in Pakistani jails. They are of two categories. The first is fishermen caught, from time to time, by Pakistan. The reply gives a fair amount of satisfaction that both the Governments -- Pakistan and India -- exchange those fishermen and they do keep coming back and this is progressing. Sir, but the graver matter is of civilians from the Western border and mainly from Punjab who are in Pakistan. The figures are given here. There are 500 and odd Indian nationals in Pakistani jails. Out of them, 74 are ex-servicemen from 1971 War and it took place forty years ago! We read in Punjabi papers about Jernail Singh, etc., who are there and we get news occasionally, because there is civil contact between the two countries. Sir, it is one of the most unfortunate fate of the

*** Not recorded.**

Q. NO. 164 (CONTD.)

Independence and partition leftovers. The two Governments meet. The Foreign Minister of Pakistan was here recently. It was said to be a very good meeting. I also met the lady for a brief period. She was very, very positive. But, Sir, whenever we meet, we are mainly concentrating on the Confidence Building Measures and these are mainly on trade. Sir, both the countries -- I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister who is here -- should get this sorted out and see that these 558 little men of India are released. We also have some of the people from Pakistan. Sir, there should be a more serious effort to solve this. The two countries can go on differing with each other, but I appeal not to crush these 500 and odd men.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I totally agree with the spirit with which the esteemed Member of this House has posed this question to the Government. According to the available reports, there are 558 Indian nationals in custody in Pakistan. Out of them, 232 are civilian prisoners, 252 are fishermen and 74 are missing Defence personnel, including 54 Prisoners of War, since 1971. The Government of Pakistan has acknowledged the presence of only 72 Indian civilian prisoners and 237 fishermen lodged in Pakistani jails. So, there is a discrepancy between what we claim and what they concede. There is a Judicial Committee. We also exchange notes amongst ourselves on every first of January and first of July

Q. NO. 164 (CONTD.)

between the two High Commissioners. We update the figures and see whether reconciliation is possible. But, I would like to convey to this august House that the Government of India will do everything within its power to get the Indian nationals who are in Pakistan custody released.

(Ends)

(FOLLOWED BY USY "1K")

प्रश्न संख्या- 165

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: माननीय सभापति जी, पहले तो मैं आपको बधाई देती हूँ कि आज आपको इस हाउस में 4 साल पूरे हो गए। जिस तरह से आपने इसको चलाया है, इस बात के लिए भी यह हाउस आपको बधाई देता है।

महोदय, हमारे देश में 26 राज्य हैं और इन्होंने जो ब्यौरा दिया है, उसके अनुसार इन्होंने जो seminars और workshops लगाए हैं, वे केवल 9-10 राज्यों में ही लगाए हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इन seminars और workshops को लगाने के लिए National Commission for Women का क्या criteria है और किस चीज़ को ध्यान में रख कर ये seminars और workshops लगाए जाते हैं?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्या ने अच्छा प्रश्न किया है। इसमें महिलाओं के खिलाफ जो भी समस्याएँ आती हैं, उन सब चीज़ों के बारे में कि कैसे उन्हें सहूलियतें दी जाएँ, संविधान का संशोधन किया जाए या हमारे जो बहुत-सारे laws हैं या legislations हैं, उनमें किस तरह से संशोधन करके उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान किया जाए, इसलिए NCW ने अभी तक 2008-09, 2009-2010 और 2010-2011 में जुलाई तक 27 seminars organise किए हैं। उसके साथ-साथ और भी बहुत सारी जो NGOs हैं, वे भी महिलाओं की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए seminars organise करती हैं कि उनको कैसे economically empowered किया जाए, female foeticide जो है, उसको हमें कैसे दूर करना है, उनको किस तरह से economically and socially empower करना है। हमारे देश में बहुत सारी बुराइयाँ आ गई हैं, जिनके लिए NCW ने legislation बनाए तथा उस

प्रश्न संख्या : 165 (क्रमागत)

legislation के आधार पर ये सारे कार्य पूरे किए गए। इसलिए, ये seminars organise किए जाते हैं।

उन्होंने पूछा कि इसका criteria क्या है? जैसे, witch-hunting की प्रथा है। यह डायन प्रथा राजस्थान या मध्य प्रदेश में ज्यादा रही, तो राजस्थान में इस तरह के seminars organise किए गए। यह एक example है। जहाँ-जहाँ, जिस राज्य में महिलाओं से related जो समस्याएँ सामने आती हैं, उस राज्य में उनके लिए ऐसे seminars organise किए जाते हैं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सभापति जी, इन्होंने इसी प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि 'The deliberations and exchanges provide inputs for new legislative proposals, for amendments in existing laws and for monitoring the implementation of laws'. तो मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि ये कब करेंगे? क्योंकि, जो NCW है, चाहे वह states की है या केन्द्र की है, उनके पास इतनी powers नहीं हैं जिससे कि उनके पास जो cases आते हैं, उनका वे समाधान कर सकें। तो यह उनको कब दिया जाएगा और जो chairperson है, उनका हमारे आज की hierarchy में क्या status है, यह भी बताने की कृपा करें?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: सभापति जी, chairman का status तो है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि महिलाओं के प्रति जो बहुत सारे अत्याचार हैं, domestic violence की बात है या early marriage की बात है, इस तरह की समस्याएँ जहाँ-जहाँ हैं, वहाँ बहुत-सारे stake holders के साथ और बहुत सारी संस्थाओं के साथ seminars organise करते हैं कि उन बुराइयों को कैसे दूर किया जाए। यहाँ तक कि वे Planning में भी अपने suggestions देते हैं। वे जो

प्रश्न संख्या : 165 (क्रमागत)

suggestions देते हैं, उनके लिए act amend करते हैं या नया act बनाते हैं, रूल्स बनाते हैं। इसमें उनका पूरा-का-पूरा आधार रहता है। अभी इन्होंने जो पूछा कि किस तरह से उसको पूरा करते हैं, बिल कैसे बनाते हैं, तो जो भी चीजें यहाँ से आती हैं, मंत्रालय उनको बिल के रूप में या एक्ट के रूप में लाता है, जैसे बहुत-सारे bills महिलाओं को सशक्त करने के लिए आए हैं ताकि उनको चारों तरफ से पूरी तरह से सुरक्षित किया जाए। जैसे, अभी domestic violence की बात आई या dowry prohibition की बात आई या दूसरे जो हमारे बिल्स हैं, जैसे work place पर sexual harassment से उनकी protection की जो बात आई, इन सब को रोकने के लिए यह जो suggestions और recommendations देते हैं, उनको बिल के रूप में बनाया जाता है।

श्री सभापति: कुमार दीपक दासा ... (व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, इन्होंने मेरे एक क्वेश्चन का जवाब नहीं दिया गया। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No more questions ... (Interruptions)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, मैंने status of the Chairperson के बारे में पूछा था। गवर्नमेंट की hierarchy में उसका क्या status है? उसके बारे में इन्होंने नहीं बताया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kumar Deepak Das, please go ahead.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, the hon. Minister, in her reply, has called for special studies for investigation into specific problems or situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women. There is a need of empowered

प्रश्न संख्या : 165 (क्रमागत)

National Commission for Women (NCW). All of us know that there is a woman Chief Minister, Shrimati Sheela Dikshit, in Delhi. But, still, the women from North-East are not safe in Delhi itself. Everyday there are cases of discrimination and atrocities against the women from North-East. I would like to know whether the NCW is empowered to control this. Has the NCW taken any initiative to discuss this matter with the Government of Delhi, including the Ministry of Home Affairs?

(Followed by 11 — VNK)

-PSV/VNK-VP/11/11:50

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने North East की महिलाओं के लिए और दिल्ली में North East की महिलाओं के संबंध में प्रश्न किया है। इस संबंध में पहले एक ऑर्डर होम मिनिस्ट्री से किया गया था और मैंने खुद अपने विभाग से भी किया कि जहां-जहां north east की महिलाएं काम करती हैं, वहां इनको कैसे प्रोटेक्ट किया जाए। चूंकि वे रात के समय काम करती हैं और घर जाती हैं, इसलिए हम recently 20 अगस्त को जसोला में एक वर्किंग वीमेन होस्टल का उद्घाटन करने जा रहे हैं। वह इसलिए है, क्योंकि वे एक जगह पर compact हों, ताकि उनकी निगरानी हो, उनको पुलिस protection मिले, उनको सेफ रखा जाए और उनके खिलाफ कोई अत्याचार न हो। यह वर्किंग वीमेन होस्टल इसलिए बनाया गया है। वे जहां-जहां काम करती हैं, वहां पुलिस की मोबाईल गाड़ियां चलती हैं और वे उनकी देखभाल करती हैं।

प्रश्न संख्या : 165 (क्रमागत)

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: महोदय, नेशनल क्राइम रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो के जो आंकड़े हैं, उनको देखने के बाद पता चलता है कि पूरे देश में महिलाओं के dowry death, छेड़छाड़ और यौनाचार के मामलों में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। मैं माननीया मंत्री जी से सीधा-सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इनको रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस उपाय किए जा रहे हैं और आंकड़ों में हो रही वृद्धि को सरकार क्यों नहीं रोक पा रही है? क्या इसके लिए सरकार कोई नया कानून बनाने जा रही है?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: महोदय, इसके लिए कानून है और पुलिस उनकी देखभाल करती है। जो छेड़छाड़ का मामला है, वह law and order की प्रॉब्लेम है, लेकिन जब भी ऐसे cases NCW में आते हैं, तो NCW तुरंत उनके against action लेती है और action के साथ-साथ अगर उसकी complaint पुलिस को जाए या उसका जो भी रास्ता निकले, उसको पूरी तरह से करती है। मैंने कहा कि छेड़छाड़ के मामले law and order की प्रॉब्लेम है। इसके लिए already हमारा एक्ट है और उस एक्ट के तहत इस तरह के मामले, जो छोटी-छोटी सड़कों पर होते हैं, इसके लिए मार्शल आर्ट की ट्रेनिंग भी दी गई है। इसके लिए पुलिस स्टेशन में भी ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है, इसकी ट्रेनिंग लगातार दिल्ली में भी चल रही है और बाहर के क्षेत्रों में भी चल रही है।

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके: माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर दिया है, मैं इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ। महोदय, 1991 में राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग का गठन किया गया था। इसके पीछे मुख्य मकसद यही था कि किस तरह दुखी, शोषित, पीड़ित महिलाओं को न्याय दिलाया जाए। लेकिन आज मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा

प्रश्न संख्या : 165 (क्रमागत)

है कि राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग वर्तमान में केवल राजनीतिक प्लेटफॉर्म बन कर रह गया है। मैं माननीया मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग के द्वारा महिलाओं के उत्थान तथा उनके सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में ऐसे किन-किन कानूनों में संशोधन करने की सिफारिश की गई और सरकार के द्वारा इन पर क्या-क्या कार्रवाई की गई?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: महोदय, इन्होंने जो कहा कि राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग को राजनीति का अखाड़ा बना दिया गया है, यह बिल्कुल गलत है।...(व्यवधान)... इनको खुद बहुत sensitive होना चाहिए, क्योंकि अनुसुइया जी खुद एक महिला हैं। महिलाओं के खिलाफ जब भी अत्याचार हुआ है, NCW और यूपीए की सरकार ने इसके लिए आवाज उठाई है और उनको प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए नए कानून बनाए हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके: महोदय, माननीया मंत्री जी से मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि मैंने अखाड़ा इसलिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: पहले आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: पहले मैं जवाब तो दे दूँ। जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि 27 seminars किए गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... ये seminars हैं - Seminar on Empowerment of Women in the North East. ...(Interruptions)... जो इतने सारे seminars किए गए हैं।...(व्यवधान)... Rehabilitation of rape victims. ...(Interruptions)... जो भी कानून, जैसे female foeticide की बात आई, Domestic violence की बात आई...(व्यवधान)... मैंने पहले भी बताया कि dowry की बात आई ...(व्यवधान)... आपने जो कहा कि यह राजनीति का

प्रश्न संख्या : 165 (क्रमागत)

प्लेटफॉर्म है, ऐसा नहीं है। जब-जब महिलाओं की परेशानी आती है, उसके लिए सेमिनार करके और बहुत सारे consults करके यानी दूसरे से विचार-विमर्श करके कानून बनाते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: ये जो लिस्ट अभी दी है...(व्यवधान)... अभी जो बना है, ...(व्यवधान)... There is the Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are running out of time. ...(Interruptions)... कृपया आप बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)... कृपया आप बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)...

(1m/hms पर आगे)

VNK-1M/PK-HMS/11.55

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ : सर, Protection against sexual harassment bill अभी पार्लियामेंट में पेश किया गया है और वह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में है। महोदय, इसी तरह समय-समय पर जो समस्याएं आती हैं, उन पर बिल बनते हैं और दो बिल already रखे गए हैं। उन के बारे में स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में आप सभी के विचारों का समावेश हो जाएगा।

(समाप्त)

प्रश्न संख्या 166

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, मैं मंत्री जी के जवाब से क़तई संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ। सर, मैंने पूछा था कि क्या सुरक्षा अभिकरणों ने इंदिरा गांधी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन, दिल्ली के निकट "ऐरो सिटी" परियोजना के निर्माण के कारण विमान पत्तन की सुरक्षा को होने वाले खतरे के बारे में चेतावनी दी है? आप ने कहा है कि हां, दी है। नागर विमानन सुरक्षा ब्यूरो को दिल्ली पुलिस से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था और उस पत्र में लिखा है कि सुरक्षा को गंभीर खतरा है। सर, जब उन्होंने ऐसा लिखा है तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि रन वे नंबर 28 के पास बनने वाले निजी कंपनी के फाइव स्टार होटल के लिए क्या मंत्रालय ने अनुमति दी है और क्या उस अनुमति में सिक्युरिटी क्लिअरेंस शामिल है?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, for the purpose of developing Aero City there, they require permission from the Airport Authority of India, as far as the height of the buildings are concerned. Secondly, the Delhi Pollution Control Board has given the permission. Then, Sir, Delhi Urban Arts Committee also has given the permission. ..(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. We are running out of time.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Then, Sir, clearance has also been obtained from the Fire Department. Apart from that, Sir, the Airport Authority of India, after considering the application of each building that is coming up there, have given permission up to 263.5, which is the maximum. All these things have been complied with by the people who are developing the Aero City there. Then, Sir,

प्रश्न संख्या 166 (क्रमागत)

a letter came from the Delhi Police saying that, as far as security is concerned, there are two angles -- one is about the height of the building and second is about the commercial activities coming up there. Therefore, there is a security threat. Therefore, Sir, the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security constituted a committee under the Joint Commissioner (Security), Civil Aviation. The Committee was constituted in the month of July, that is, on 26.7.2011. The Committee comprises a Chairman and 12 other members. Joint COIS is the Chairman. The members will go into the questions raised by the Delhi Police on security angle. They have been asked to submit their report as early as possible. As soon as the report comes, the Government will take action on that.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, मैंने मंत्री महोदय से पूछा था कि "ऐरो सिटी" प्रोजेक्ट को सिक्युरिटी क्लिअरेंस के लिए मंत्रालय ने संबंधित कंपनी से जानकारी मांगी थी या बिना सिक्युरिटी क्लिअरेंस, बिना जांच-पड़ताल के आप ने प्रोजेक्ट को अनुमति दे दी? सर, आप देखिए वहां काम पूरा होने जा रहा है, वहां होटल पूरा बनने जा रहा है और अब आप समिति बना रहे हैं। सर, एअरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी ने हजारों एकड़ जमीन "डायल" कंपनी को दे दी है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या "डायल" कंपनी के द्वारा कई अन्य प्रोजेक्ट भी एअरपोर्ट के आसपास बनाने की अनुमति इस निजी कंपनी को दी गयी है?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the question relates to security. Now, the hon. Member is asking questions which are out of context. ..(Interruptions).. Why

प्रश्न संख्या 166 (क्रमागत)

are you shouting? ..(Interruptions).. I am answering your question.
..(Interruptions) ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please complete the answer. ..(Interruptions)..

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the Airports Authority of India ...
(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: उनको जवाब कम्पलीट करने दीजिए।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the Airports Authority of India is an authority concerned to give permission for construction. The constructed buildings are already there within the vicinity. The Aero City is coming on the other side. Even Centaur Hotel is also there. That is already there. ...(Interruption)...

Sir, as far as the security part is concerned, the Committee is still going into it. We will submit its report. However, the other information which the hon. Member is asking is not relevant to this Question.

(Ends)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. ...(Interruptions)

-PK/PB-KLG/1n/12.00

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, on behalf of Shri Vayalar Ravi, I beg to lay on the Table—

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 10 of the Railways Act, 1989:—

(a) Annual Report of the Commission of Railway Safety, for the year 2009-10.

(b) Statement by the Government accepting the above Report.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, on behalf of Shri G.K. Vasani, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Ennore Port Limited (EPL), for the year 2011-12.

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2011-12.

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2011-12.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Tribal Affairs) and the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), for the year 2011-12.

श्री बेनी प्रसाद वर्मा: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and MECON Limited, for the year 2011-12.
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), for the year 2011-12.
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, for the year 2011-12.
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MSTC Limited, for the year 2011-12.
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the NMDC Limited, for the year 2011-12.
- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MOIL Limited, for the year 2011-12.
- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the KIOCL Limited, for the year 2011-12.
- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (Visakhapatnam Steel Plant), for the year 2011-12.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (1) G.S.R. 203 (E), dated the 9th March, 2011, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2011.
- (2) G.S.R. 204 (E), dated the 9th March, 2011, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2011.
- (3) G.S.R. 319 (E), dated the 13th April, 2011, publishing Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2011.
- (4) G.S.R. 320 (E), dated the 13th April, 2011, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2011.
- (5) G.S.R. 363 (E), dated the 5th May, 2011, publishing the All India Services (Conduct) Amendment Rules, 2011.
- (6) G.S.R. 379 (E), dated the 11th May, 2011, publishing Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 2011.
- (7) G.S.R. 380 (E), dated the 11th May, 2011, publishing the Indian Police Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (8) G.S.R. 381 (E), dated the 11th May, 2011, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 2009.

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Right to Information Act, 2005:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Central Information Commission (CIC),

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.

(b) Annual Report of the Central Information Commission (CIC),
New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.

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

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under Section
10 of the National Highways Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and
Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport
and Highways:—

- (1) S.O. 1704 (E), dated the 19th July, 2010, amending Notification
No. S.O. 2831 (E), dated the 4th November, 2009, to insert
certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 1872 (E), dated the 30th July, 2010, regarding acquisition
of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M.
81.600 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) on National Highway No.
205 in Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (3) S.O. 1875 (E), dated the 30th July, 2010, regarding acquisition
of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M.
81.600 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) on National Highway No.
205 in Tiruvallur and Vellore Districts in the State of Tamil
Nadu.
- (4) S.O. 1914 (E), dated the 5th, August, 2010, regarding
acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.
121.000 to K.M. 214.300 (Tindivanam-Villupuram-Trichy
Section) on National Highway No. 45 in Villupuram District in
the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (5) S.O. 1953 (E), dated the 11th August, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 102.035 to K.M. 183.060 (Chengapalli-Walayar Section) on National Highway No. 47 in Tiruppur and Coimbatore Districts in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (6) S.O. 1954 (E), dated the 11th August, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.73.900 to K.M. 136.670 (Salem-Ulundurpet Section) on National Highway No. 68 in Viluppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (7) S.O. 2016 (E), dated the 17th August, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 81.600 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) on National Highway No.205 in Tiruvallur and Vellore Districts in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (8) S.O. 2062 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 345.000 to K.M. 409.000 (Bangalore-Salem-Madurai Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Dindigul District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (9) S.O. 2271 (E), dated the 14th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 102.035 to K.M.183.060 (Chengapalli-Walayar Section) on National Highway No. 47 in Tiruppur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (10) S.O. 2303 (E), dated the 17th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

135.800 to K.M. 166.400 (Trichy-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Tiruchirappalli District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (11) S.O. 2315 (E), dated the 17th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 135.800 to K.M. 166.400 (Trichy-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Tiruchirappalli District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (12) S.O. 2364 (E), dated the 30th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 81.600 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Perumbakkam village, Tiruvallur Taluk of Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (13) S.O.2365 (E), dated the 30th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 81.600 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Pandur village, Tiruvallur Taluk of Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (14) S.O. 2580 (E), dated the 18th October, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 3213 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (15) S.O. 2625 (E), dated the 25th October, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 1348 (E), dated the 9th June, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (16) S.O. 2634 (E), dated the 25th October, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 3083 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (17) S.O. 2635 (E), dated the 25th October, 2010, regarding

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 109.558 to K.M. 135.930 (Trichy Bypass Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Tiruchirappalli District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (18) S.O. 2731 (E), dated the 8th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 81.600 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Kuppam village, Tiruttani Taluk of Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (19) S.O. 2732 (E), dated the 8th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 81.600 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Nedumbaram village, Tiruttani Taluk of Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (20) S.O. 2741 (E), dated the 8th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 10.000 to K.M.13.060 and K.M. 14.915 to K.M. 75.200 (Tiruchirappalli-Karaikudi Section) on National Highway No. 210 in Pudukkottai District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (21) S.O. 2753 (E), dated the 9th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 10.000 to K.M.13.060 and K.M. 14.915 to K.M. 75.200 (Tiruchirappalli-Karaikudi Section) on National Highway No. 210 in Pudukkottai District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (22) S.O. 2755 (E), dated the 9th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 81.600 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil

Nadu.

- (23) S.O. 2808 (E), dated the 19th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 44.200 to K.M. 93.800 (Delhi-Agra Section) on National Highway No. 2 in Palwal District in the State of Haryana.
- (24) S.O. 2947 (E), dated the 15th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 85.600 to K.M.155.200 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) on National Highway No. 66 in Tiruvannamalai District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oath and Fees) Act, 1948, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of External Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 325 (E), dated the 18th April, 2011, publishing the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Fees) Amendment Rules, 2011.

SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA: Sir, on behalf of Shri Mukul Roy, I beg to lay on the Table:

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

- (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited (CIWTC), Kolkata, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above

Corporation.

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

SHRI D. NAPOLEON: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped (NIMH), Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

(Ends)

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE**

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I beg to present the Ninety-eighth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on Export of Foodgrains-Premium Non-Basmati Rice and Wheat.

(Ends)

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM
AND CULTURE**

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

- (i) One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Report on* Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) — Issues and Challenges;
- (ii) One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Report* on Helicopter Operations in India;
and
- (ix) One Hundred and Seventieth Report on modernization of Major Ports.

(Ends)

* Presented to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on the 4th May, 2011.

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA (SIKKIM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Forty-sixth Report ** of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons Making the Disclosures Bill, 2010.

(Ends)

REPORTS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2011-12):-

- (i) Thirty-fifth Report on 'Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)' relating to the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation);
- (ii) Thirty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2007-08);

** Presented to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on the 9th June, 2011.

- (iii) Thirty-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

Eighteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Procurement of Stores and Inventory Control' relating to the Department of Space;

- (iv) Thirty-eighth Report on 'Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources Scheme' relating to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region; and
- (v) Thirty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twelfth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Functioning of A.D.G.E.S. Radar, Procurement of Special Clothing and Mountaineering Equipment and Delay in Execution/Renewal of lease' relating to the Ministry of Defence.

(Ends)

(Contd. by 1o/SKC)

1o/12.05/skc-nb

**STATEMENT RE. IMPLEMENTATION OF THIRTEENTH REPORT OF THE
DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
(SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a statement regarding status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development. (Ends)

**STATEMENT RE. IMPLEMENTATION OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH
REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Department of Space.

(Ends)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that two letters have been received from Dr. Ram Dayal Munda, stating that he is under medical treatment. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 1st to 19th August, 2011 of the current (223rd) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 1st to 19th August, 2011 of the current (223rd) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up legislative business.

(Interruptions)

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : उपसभापति जी, मैं जानता हूँ कि आज ज़ीरो ऑवर नहीं है, लेकिन एक गंभीर मामला है ... (व्यवधान) उड़ीसा में डेंगू फैला हुआ है और डेंगू के कारण वहां 10 लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई है। 10 दिन हो गए हैं, मैंने केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को लिखकर दिया है कि वहां एक सेंटरल टीम भेजी जाए ... (व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : आज ज़ीरो ऑवर नहीं है, आप यह मामला कल उठाएं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, मैंने अपनी बात रख दी है। उड़ीसा राज्य में डेंगू फैला हुआ है, जिसके कारण वहां 10 लोग मर गए हैं। यह गंभीर मामला है। मैंने स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से दरखास्त की है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि आप माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को आदेश दीजिए कि एक केन्द्रीय टीम वहां पर भेजी जाए।

(समाप्त)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (KARNATAKA): Sir, taking advantage of the presence of the hon. Minister for External Affairs, I would like to request the Minister to inform the House, at an early date, about the safety and security of

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

Indians living in London and nearby areas, particularly in Birmingham and other areas, where there is a large Indian population. There is much anxiety in the country about the issue. If the Minister could make inquiries... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is already a Notice on the issue but we have not taken it up. There is already a Zero Hour Notice on that. We shall take it up tomorrow.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

THE COINAGE BILL, 2011

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move:-

That the Bill to consolidate the laws relating to coinage and the Mints, the protection of coinage and to provide for the prohibition of melting or destruction of coins and prohibit the making or the possession thereof for issue and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, this Bill has a long history. This Bill was introduced in 2009 in the Lok Sabha. Subsequently, it was sent to the Standing Committee. After the Standing Committee studied it and made recommendations, with Government accepting some of the recommendations on this Bill, it was placed before the

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

Lok Sabha and approval of the Lok Sabha was obtained. Now, it is being placed here for the consideration and approval of this august House.

Quite sometime back, in the early '90s, when the present Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Finance Minister of the country, he made a proposal in his Budget Speech that many of the laws which were operational in our country were archaic, quite a few of them were introduced during the British days and, therefore, many of these laws required to be updated. Various Ministries and Departments appointed committees to look into those and make their recommendations.

(Contd. 1p/hk)

HK/1p/12.10

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): When the Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance examined this issue, they found that currency and coins are covered by five Acts. Of these five Acts, as many as four Acts were passed during the colonial days. One is, the Metal Tokens Act, 1889, the second is Indian Coinage Act, 1906 the third is the Bronze Coin (Legal Tender) Act, 1918 and the fourth is the Currency Ordinance, 1940. Only one Act, that is, the Small Coins Act, was passed in 1971. Each of these Acts had their history; each of these Acts had to go through various changes. It was found, after the Committee made its recommendations, that some of these Acts are to be

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

changed. Thereafter it was suggested that let us bring a comprehensive Bill, which prompted the Government to bring this Bill containing all these five major Acts, and thereafter take the approval of the Parliament so that these Acts can be repealed. We will be noticing in this Bill itself that Currency Ordinance, 1940 was issued during the Second World War when Emergency rules were declared extending to whole of India and Burma which was part of the British colony in those days. On the same occasion, this Currency Ordinance was passed and the major provision in that Ordinance itself

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

was that this would never lapse. In those days, there were provisions in the Constitution which ruled the country at that point of time that this was not required to be converted into regular Act in the legislation and, therefore, it continued as Ordinance of 1940. After Independence and adoption of the new Constitution, the question came as to what would be the fate of many of the laws and orders which are inconsistent with the Constitution and it is one such Ordinance because every ordinance which is passed in the inter-session period will have to get the approval of both the Houses of Parliament within six weeks of the assembly of Parliament. If that approval is not sought within that period, then the ordinance is lapsed. What would happen to it? Taking the provision of Article 372 of the Constitution, Presidential Order No. 7 in 1950 was passed where the same Ordinance continued and it is prevailing till date.

(Contd. by 1q/KSK)

KSK/SC/12.15/1Q

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD): What was the significance of this Ordinance? It provided authority to print one-rupee note and we have seen the distinction between one-rupee note and notes of the higher denominations. All higher denomination notes are signed by the Governor, RBI, and one-rupee note is signed by the Finance Secretary. If one-rupee note is withdrawn from the Budget without adequate substitution, it may cause some problem. That is why,

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

by the adoption of provisions which are provided in article 372, this was continued, but in this legislation, we are also repealing it and we are, instead of having one-rupee note, now bringing one-rupee coin.

Now, there are certain important provisions. We can provide now, as per the provisions of this Bill, the coin of various denominations but not higher than Rs.1,000. We can make payments up to Rs.1,000 to be made in coins. Earlier provision was up to any sum. Any sum could be provided; any sum could be given in terms of coins. Now, the Reserve Bank had suggested, when this Bill was being considered, that it was really very difficult to handle coins instead of currency notes. For example, if you have to pay Rs.10,000 in various denominations of currency, it cannot be carried by one individual. It will require a couple of people. Therefore, they said that now, at maximum, you can have up to Rs.1,000 because Rs.1,000 will be minted and by one coin itself, you can make payment. Of course, the user provisions, penal provisions for punishment with imprisonment up to seven years for offences relating to melting, destruction, defacing of the coins are there. And, this penalty has also been enhanced because there was also a little background. Suddenly, in 1971, it was found that the face value of the coin was less than the metal value of the coin. So, there was a tendency of collecting those types of coins and getting them melted. It happened not only in 1971; it was going on for quite some time. But, to prevent

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

that, in 1971, that Act was introduced. So, some of the provisions of the existing Act, which are relevant, have been taken and which are obsolete, which are not relevant, have been discarded and surely, these have been incorporated into the various provisions of this Bill.

The hon. Members, while making any observations, if they want to make any point, I will try to respond to that. With these words, I would say that it is a simple Bill. It went through the scrutiny of the Standing Committee. Therefore, I will recommend to the hon. Members to accord their approval to this Bill.

(Ends)

The question was proposed.

श्री एस.एस.अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सिक्का निर्माण विधेयक, 2011 पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इसका एक लम्बा इतिहास है। 18 साल के बाद यह विधेयक हमारे सामने पास करने के लिए आया है।

(1आर-जीएस पर क्रमागत)

-KSK/SK-GS/1R/12.20

श्री एस.एस.अहलुवालिया (क्रमागत) : आज के प्रधान मंत्री और तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री 27 फरवरी 1993 को जब अपना बजट भाषण दे रहे थे तो उनके तीसवें पैराग्राफ में उन्होंने कहा कि “Over the past two years, we have taken several steps to remove unnecessary bureaucratic interference in economic activity in order to create an environment in which the energies of our people can be harnessed to maximum

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

innovation, production and growth. However, I am constantly told that despite liberalization at the policy level, our procedure in many areas remain archaic and cumbersome. Many of our laws also need thorough review to bring them in line with the emerging economic environment. The Government has, therefore, decided that a Special Review Group will be constituted in each Ministry to make a review of existing laws and procedures to identify changes needed in the light of the new policies". इसको बेस करके सारे विभागों से जब रिपोर्ट आई तो economic अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री, फाइनेंस ने Report of the Expert Group for the Department of Economic Affairs सबमिट की, जिसको लेकर लॉ कमीशन ऑफ इंडिया ने अपनी एक रिपोर्ट सबमिट की और 159वीं रिपोर्ट लॉ कमीशन ऑफ इंडिया की आई, उसने अपने विचार रखे और विचार रखते समय उन्होंने कहा, "The Report of the Expert Group for the Department of Economic Affairs was forwarded to the Commission under their letter dated 9th March 1998. The said Report sets out, in the first instance, the role of the Department of Economic Affairs and its changed role in the current liberalized economic environment. Since the liberalization of economic environment is a policy of the Government, the Law Commission has no comments to offer thereon. At the same time, it is necessary to mention that liberalization should not and cannot involve a total withdrawal of Government from the economic scene of the country. Until 1991-92, the Indian economy was what may be called a command economy where the commanding heights were

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

supposed to be occupied by the public sector. The private sector was closely regulated and had to operate subject to numerous restrictions contained in various enactments in force or enacted from time to time as the case may be. Probably, in the present day world economic scenario, India had no option but to adopt market-oriented or what may be called market-friendly economic policies. The shift was unavoidable. But it must be said on the basis of experience in this country as well as in the former Communist States that any such shift from a totally controlled and sheltered economy to a market-friendly and liberalized economy ought not to be achieved in a sudden lurch”. इन्होंने उसके बाद बहुत सारे डिजीजन, बहुत सारे बिल जो अपने सामने रखे, उसमें यह था कि, “The recommendations of the Expert Group can be broadly categorized under four heads as stated in the preceding chapter and are being repeated hereunder: Acts which do not need any change; Acts which require to be repealed; Acts which require to be amalgamated and re-enacted as single enactment; and Acts, changes wherein all are still under consideration”. इन सारी चीजों ने जब अपना विचार दिया और लॉ कमीशन ने जब अपने विचार दिए, उन्होंने कहा कि इन चार एक्ट्स, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा, Metal Token Act, Coinage Act, 1906, Metal Token Act, 1889; Small Coins Offences Act, 1971, को रिपील कर दिया जाए और एक नया Coinage Act लाया जाए।

महोदय, सिक्कों का अपना एक इतिहास होता है और सिक्का आपकी सभ्यता के बारे में, आपके कल्चर के बारे में और आपकी सोच के बारे में दर्शाता है। सिक्का सिर्फ एक प्रचलन नहीं है। हमने देखा कि मोहन जोदड़ो में जो हमें सिक्के मिले, उनसे हमें वहां की सभ्यता का, वहां की संस्कृति का पता लगता है, प्रतिलक्षित होता है।

(1S/LP पर जारी)

-SK/YSR-LP/12.25/1S

श्री एस.एस.अहलुवालिया (क्रमागत) : आज अगर हम सिक्कों के बारे में जानने के लिए सोचें और यदि बहुत सारे सिक्कों पर किसी देवी, देवता की फोटो लग जाए तो बड़ी आपत्ति होगी। कहेंगे कि नहीं, यह एक सेक्युलर स्टेट है, यह कैसे लग गई? कल जब मैं इस पर खोज कर रहा था तो मैंने देखा कि जो गजनी था, उसने जो सिक्का चलाया, उसके एक तरफ संस्कृत में लिखा हुआ था और एक तरफ अरबी में लिखा हुआ था। सिक्के पर संस्कृत में लिखा हुआ था, “*अव्यक्तमेकम् मुहम्मद अवतार नृपति महमूद* और दूसरी तरफ अरबी में लिखा था *अव्यक्तिया नाम अयाम तनकम हतो महमूदपुर सवंतो*। यह अरबी में लिखा है। मुझे अरबी तो आती नहीं है, आप अरबी बता सकते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : पर्शियन है।

श्री एस.एस.अहलुवालिया : अरेबिक में है। एक तरफ अरबी में लिखा था और दूसरी तरफ संस्कृत में लिखा था। इतना ही नहीं, जब गौरी आया, गौरी ने जो सिक्का चलाया, तब गौरी ने सिक्का चलाते वक्त उस पर एक तरफ चार हाथों वाली लक्ष्मी की तस्वीर लगाई और दूसरी तरफ देवनागरी स्क्रिप्ट में लिखा, “*श्रीमद् हमीर मोहम्मद साम*”। उन्होंने एक तरफ यह

लिखा और दूसरी तरफ लक्ष्मी की चार हाथों वाली, शंख पकड़े हुए, कमल फूल पकड़े हुए पूरी फोटो लगाई गई। यह सिक्का मोहम्मद गौरी का है। इंडोनेशिया में आज भी सिक्के चलते हैं, जिस पर हनुमान की तस्वीर लगी हुई है। महोदय, आपको कभी हॉलैण्ड जाने का मौका मिले, जहां महर्षि महेशयोगी ने अपना बहुत बड़ा कैंपस बनाया है, उस कैंपस के अंदर जाने के लिए आपको, आपकी जो करेंसी है, यूरो है, डॉलर है, रुपया है या कुछ और है, वहां की करेंसी में चेंज करनी होती है। आप अंदर कुछ भी खरीदें तो वहां पर राम रुपया मिलता है, जिस पर भगवान श्री राम की तस्वीर लगी है, उसका नाम राम रुपया है। उसका एक्सचेंज रेट उनके हिसाब से है कि यूरो का कितना देना है, डॉलर का कितना देना है, चाइनीज करेंसी, जैपनीज करेंसी का कितना देना है और इंडियन रुपी का कितना देना है। यह अपनी-अपनी सभ्यता और संस्कृति के साथ चलता है। मुहम्मद-बिन-तुगलक एक बार दरिया में डूबने लगे तो एक भिश्ती ने बचा लिया था। उसको एक दिन की पूरी सियासत दे दी। उसने पूरा राज्य संभाल लिया। उन्होंने सल्तनत का क्या किया? उन्होंने यह कहा कि साहब, मेरे नाम का सिक्का चलना चाहिए। भिश्ती था, चमड़े को ज्यादा पहचानता था, उसने चमड़े का सिक्का लगा दिया। सिक्का अथॉरिटी है, सिक्का पहचान है, सिक्का आपकी संस्कृति और सभ्यता का प्रतीक है। जब हम liberalization की तरफ चले, हमने कहा कि अड़चनें आ रही हैं, तो हम सिक्कों के जो पुराने कानून थे, उनको हटाकर नया कानून लाए। कानून लाए, बहुत अच्छा किया, किंतु कानून में जो प्रावधान लाए, उसके बारे में सोचिए। कानून लाते वक्त ब्रिटिश इंडिया, ब्रिटिश रेजीम या ब्रिटिश एम्पायर की जो मिंट फिलोसफी है, हम उस legacy को लेकर चले। हम भूल गए कि हम कौटिल्य को भी सोच सकते थे, कौटिल्य को भी सामने रख सकते थे। कौटिल्य के अर्थशास्त्र में उनका “चीफ मास्टर ऑफ दि मिंट” लिखा

हुआ है। कौन बनेगा, उसकी रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी क्या है, “एग्जामिनर ऑफ कोइन्स” की रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी क्या है, फिर ऑफेंस क्या होगा, पनिशमेंट क्या होगी, उसमें सब है। महोदय, उसमें कहा है, for minting coins illegally, अगर वह पच्चीस पाना, एक पाना, आधा पाना या एक चौथाई पाना की coin को बनाने के लिए भी पकड़ा जाता है, तो पहले तो उसको पच्चीस पाना और minting or putting into circulation..(व्यवधान)..

श्री रामविलास पासवान : कौटिल्य अंग्रेजी जानते थे?

श्री एस.एस.अहलुवालिया : अर्थशास्त्र सारी भाषाओं में लिखा है, आप पढ़िए ना आप बिहार के होकर कौटिल्य को नहीं जानते तो यह दुर्भाग्य है। यह आपका दुर्भाग्य है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : कौटिल्य अंग्रेजी जानते थे?

श्री एस.एस.अहलुवालिया : वे अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते थे, किंतु जिन्होंने उनके अर्थशास्त्र को समझने की कोशिश की, उन्होंने उसको ट्रांसलेट किया।

(akg/1t पर जारी)

AKG-VKK/1T/12.30

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (क्रमागत) : पर आपने उसको आज तक नहीं पढ़ा। अर्थशास्त्र हिन्दी में भी उपलब्ध है, उसको भी पढ़ लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... उससे वोट भी नहीं मिलता है, नोट भी नहीं मिलता है, इसलिए आप उसको पढ़ते नहीं। आप तो नोट मिलने वाली अर्थशास्त्र को पढ़ते हैं। Minting, putting into circulation, इसके लिए 1,000 पण punishment है। Putting counterfeit coins into the treasury. अभी हमारे यहाँ लखनऊ और गौरीगंज के स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के ट्रेजरी चेस्ट, जो आर.बी.आई. का extension होता है और आर.बी.आई. का ट्रेजरी चेस्ट कहलाता है, जो notified होता है, उसके अन्दर

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counterfeit notes पकड़े गए। इसमें क्या सजा हुई? आज तक लोग पकड़े नहीं गए, inquiry चल रही है। एक छोटा सा क्लर्क पकड़ लिया है और उसको अन्दर कर दिया है। किन्तु ऐसी अवस्था में putting counterfeit coins into the treasury, इसके लिए penalty death है, ताकि कोई करेंसी के दुरुपयोग करने का साहस न कर सके। किन्तु आज हम हर तरह से त्रस्त हैं।

महोदय, मैं ऐसा क्यों कहना चाहता हूँ? मैंने कहा कि यह सभ्यता, संस्कृति और सब चीजों का प्रतीक है। इसके अलावा हम करेंसी का सम्मान करते हैं। हमारे परिवारों में अभी भी लक्ष्मी पूजन में करेंसी की ही पूजा होती है। चाहे गरीब हो, चाहे अमीर हो, वह उसी की पूजा करता है। Clause 13 says, “Whoever contravenes any provisions of section 12 shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to seven years and with fine.” Clause 12 says, “(1) No person shall— (i) use any metal piece as coin whether stamped or unstamped, intended to be used as money except by the authority of the Government, or (ii) melt or destroy any coin, or (iii) use coin other than as a medium of exchange, or (iv) have in his possession, custody or control,— (a) any melted coin, whether in the molten state or in a solid state, or (b) any coin in a destroyed or mutilated state...” ये सारे उदाहरण दिए गए हैं। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि 1971 के पहले coins में जो metal use होता था, उसकी कीमत coins की कीमत से ज्यादा होती थी, इसलिए लोग उसको गला लेते थे और metal बेच देते थे, इसलिए अब सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है और एक thumb rule बनाया है कि metal की कीमत roughly 60-70 per cent होनी चाहिए। महोदय, इससे खतरा और बढ़ जाता है।

अगर आदमी metal की minting करने लगे और उसे circulate करने लगे, तो क्या होगा? आप 10 रुपए की coin तक ले गए हैं, आपके 100 रुपए के सिक्के भी हैं, आप 1,000 रुपए के सिक्के तक बना सकते हैं, जब भी आप फैसला लेंगे। आज एक हजार रुपए और पाँच सौ रुपए के नोट संदेह की दृष्टि से देखे जाते हैं। आप कहीं भी किसी भी इलाके में चले जाइए, खास कर बिहार में जो बॉर्डर एरिया है या पश्चिम बंगाल के बॉर्डर एरिया या असम में अगर आप पेट्रोल पंप पर पाँच सौ रुपए या एक हजार रुपए का नोट देते हैं, तो वह आपसे आपका मोबाइल नम्बर माँगता है। वह सिर्फ माँगता ही नहीं है, बल्कि confirm करने के लिए उसे बजा कर भी देखता है, क्योंकि उसे proof चाहिए। इसी तरह जितने भी बॉर्डर एरियाज़ हैं, जहाँ पर घुसपैठ हो रही है और पाकिस्तान से छपा हुआ नोट आ रहा है, इसका दुरुपयोग हो सकता है। इसका दुरुपयोग सामने आया है। अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद ने बंगलादेशी घुसपैठियों के ऊपर बॉर्डर एरिया का दौरा किया और सारी details मँगाईं।

(1यू/एससीएच पर जारी)

SCH-KR/12.35/1U

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (क्रमागत): गवर्नमेंट के पास जो डॉक्यूमेंट्स अवेलेबल हैं और सिक्कों की जो शॉर्टेज हो रही है, खासकर बॉर्डर एरिया में, इसे मद्देनजर रखते हुए उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट के डॉक्यूमेंट्स पर आधारित एक रिपोर्ट बनाई। उस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया कि पहले 70 के दशक में इसका मैटल बिकता था और अब बांग्लादेश में इस क्वाइन को गला कर दाढ़ी बनाने वाले रेजर बनते हैं, ब्लेड बनते हैं, पेन की निब बनती है, ऑर्नामेंटल ज्वेलरी बनती है। चूंकि सिक्कों का जो मैटल है, उस पर जंग नहीं लगता, फिनिशिंग बड़ी अच्छी आती है, इसलिए एक क्वाइन को गला कर उसकी जो आर्टिफिशिल ज्वेलरी बनती है, उसके

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

माध्यम से बाजार में 5 रुपये का सिक्का 50 रुपये में बिक जाता है। एक ही सिक्के में कई ब्लेड बन जाते हैं, जो 5-5 रुपये और 10-10 रुपये के बिकते हैं, या पेन की निब बनती है, जिसकी कीमत रुपयों की वैल्यू में अच्छी मिल जाती है। इस तरह ये सिक्के गला कर वहां इस तरह के सामान बनाए जा रहे हैं, फिर आपने यह कह दिया कि इसमें 60%-70% मेटल कॉस्ट होगी। यह तो इंडिया की बात है, किन्तु truck load of *sikkas* across the border बोरियों में भर-भर कर जा रहे हैं और उनका इस तरह का व्यापार फल-फूल रहा है। बॉर्डर पर ही इस तरह के सिक्कों को गलाने की फार्मसीज़ लगी हुई है, जो इस काम को कर रही हैं। पता नहीं हमारा ध्यान अभी तक उधर गया है या नहीं गया है।

महोदय, आगे हम बताते हैं कि इसका कॉन्ट्राडिक्ट्री क्या है। जब हम सैक्शन 19 पर आते हैं, उसमें एक तरफ तो हम कहते हैं कि सात साल की सज़ा होनी चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ इस सैक्शन में कहते हैं, "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, offences under this Act shall be cognizable and bailable, but shall not be compoundable."

कानून के बारे में मेरी जितनी जानकारी है, उसके हिसाब से जिसमें दो साल से नीचे की सजा होती है, उसी में बेलेबल सैक्शंस होते हैं, सात साल की सजा के केस में बेलेबल सैक्शंस नहीं होते, लेकिन आप कह रहे हैं कि यह बेलेबल होना चाहिए, यह कैसे होगा?

Section 232 - Indian Penal Code says, "Whoever counterfeits or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting (Indian coin) shall be punished with (imprisonment for life) or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine."

'Indian Penal Code' coins के बारे में यह कह रहा है और आप Coinage Act बना रहे हैं, जिसमें एक तरफ तो आप कह रहे हैं कि सात साल की सजा होनी चाहिए, दूसरी तरफ आप कह रहे हैं कि यह बेलेबल सैक्शन होना चाहिए। न तो सात साल की सजा वाला सैक्शन बेलेबल हो सकता है और न ही दस साल की सजा वाला सैक्शन बेलेबल हो सकता है, तो इसे आप बेलेबल कैसे करेंगे? इस कानून को चेंज करने के लिए या सिर्फ सैक्शन 19 और सैक्शन 13 को चेंज करने के लिए आपको Indian Penal Code को भी चेंज करना पड़ेगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह स्पेशल लॉ है।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: कहां लिखा है कि यह स्पेशल लॉ है। पार्लियामेंट मुहर लगाएगा स्पेशल लॉ पर या सिर्फ यूं ही कह दिया जाएगा।

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए, बोलिए।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: महोदय, दूसरा Clause 21 of the Bill says, "Notwithstanding anything contained in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, offences under this Act may be tried summarily by a Judicial Magistrate of the first class or a Metropolitan Magistrate."

महोदय, जहां तक मैं कानून जानता हूं उन केसिज़ में Summary Trial होता है, जिनमें 6 महीने की सजा होती है। छः महीने की सजा वाले को ही Summary Trial हो सकता है और फिर जहां पर बेलेबल सैक्शंस हैं, वहां अलग ट्रायल है और जहां नॉन-बेलेबल सैक्शनंस हैं, वहां अलग ट्रायल है, लेकिन आपके जो दोनों चैप्टर्स हैं, चैप्टर 5 और चैप्टर 6, ये दोनों contradictory हैं और एक-दूसरे को गलत बता रहे हैं।

महोदय, इस तरह आपके सामने एक तो Coinage Bill का इश्यू है, जिसके लिए आप एक ऐक्ट ला रहे हैं और Coinage को आप regularize करने जा रहे हैं।

1w/psv पर जारी

-SCH/PSV-MKS-TMV/1W&1X/12.40 & 12.45

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (क्रमागत): आपने अभी-अभी, कुछ महीने पहले 10 रुपए तक के coins release किए। ये आपके हाथों द्वारा released हुए। अब आपने चवन्नी खत्म कर दी। जिस चवन्नी पर पता नहीं कितनी फिल्में बनीं, कितने गाने बने, कितनी सोच बनी, जिस चवन्नी पर कितने ही मुहावरे हैं, उस चवन्नी को आपने जून के महीने से खत्म कर दिया! अगर उस चवन्नी को लेकर किसी बैंक में जाएँ तो वे उसे लेने को तैयार नहीं हैं। आपने रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया का एक नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया कि बैंक वाले उस चवन्नी को लेंगे और आपसे दो चवन्नियाँ लेकर पचास पैसे का सिक्का वापस करेंगे या चार चवन्नियाँ लेकर एक रुपया आपको देंगे, परन्तु बैंक वाले चवन्नी लेने को तैयार नहीं हैं। वे बोलते हैं कि हमारे पास इन्हें रखने की जगह नहीं है, तो हम इसका क्या करेंगे? आपने चवन्नी समाप्त कर दी।

करेंसी नोट को और coin को कंट्रोल करने के लिए या उसका दुरुपयोग न हो, इसके लिए Indian Penal Code में कानून बने हुए हैं। Counterfeit currency notes के बारे में सेक्शन 489 A, B, C, D, E आदि सब कहते हैं, किन्तु महोदय, क्या आपने इनको कभी देखा है? करेंसी नोट छापने वाले को और इसे सर्कुलेट करने वाले के लिए कहीं तो किसी सेक्शन में सजा हो कि उसे दस साल की सजा होगी। उसे सिर्फ पाँच सौ रुपए फाइन की ही सजा है। अगर मिलीभगत हो जाए तो पाँच सौ रुपए में करेंसी बाँटने वाला बरी हो जाता है। यही कारण है कि जब हम विधेयक बनाते हैं-- हमने Law Commission से रिपोर्ट लेकर

चार laws repeal कर दिए और नया कानून लाए। यह एक अच्छी पहल है। मैंने कहा कि 18 साल बाद हम यहाँ आए। यह एक अच्छी पहल है। हम चाहते हैं कि यह कानून बने। सिक्कों का कानून तो बनना ही चाहिए, क्योंकि सिक्के एक ऐसी चीज़ हैं, जो भारतीयता की पहचान दर्शाते हैं। जब इमरजेंसी के समय में-- माननीय मंत्री महोदय को तो बहुत अच्छी तरह से याद होगा, क्योंकि वे मंत्री थे और माननीय डा. कर्ण सिंह जी को भी याद होगा, वे भी संसद में थे-- उस वक्त एक कैप्सूल जमीन में गाड़ा गया था। बाद में जब जनता पार्टी का रूल आया तब उन्होंने उस कैप्सूल को उखाड़ा और बाकायदा डा. प्रताप चंद्रा की रिपोर्ट बनी। उसमें हर तरह का भारतीयता का लिटरेचर था। अगर प्रलय आ जाय या कोई जलजला आ जाए या दुनिया खत्म हो जाए, nuclear weapon से सब खत्म हो जाए तो कई million years के बाद यदि उस कैप्सूल को जमीन से उखाड़ कर निकाला जाएगा तब पता लगेगा कि यह भारत की राजधानी दिल्ली थी और यहाँ पर इस तरह की सभ्यता बसती थी, उसका इतिहास क्या था और उसकी विरासत क्या थी। उसमें लिटरेचर के साथ-साथ सिक्के भी होते हैं, जिससे इस सभ्यता का पता लगता है।

आप सिक्कों के लिए कानून लाए, यह बहुत अच्छा किया। किन्तु, यह कानून कमज़ोर है, यह दुर्भाग्य है और कानून में contradiction है, यह और बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है। क्योंकि, कानून का दुरुपयोग करते वक्त या सिक्कों का दुरुपयोग करते वक्त, जोकि हमारी पहचान है, उसका दुरुपयोग करते वक्त, अगर हम ऐसे लोगों को सज़ा न दिला सकें और हमारे अपने कानून में ही, हमारे अपने एक्ट में ही ये कमज़ोरियाँ रह जाएँ, तो उसके लिए आने वाली पुश्तें किसको जिम्मेवार ठहराएँगी? वे हमें इसके लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराएँगी, क्योंकि हम यह कानून पास कर रहे हैं।

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर: सर, आपकी इजाजत से मैं कुछ पूछना चाहता हूँ। मेरा सवाल यह है कि जब अहलुवालिया जी इतना अच्छा भाषण देते हैं, तो क्यों हमेशा हंगामा मचाते रहते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: सर, मणि शंकर अय्यर जी को मुझे परखने के या मुझे देखने के दो लाभ हैं। उन्होंने तीन जगह से मुझे देखा है। एक तो लोक सभा के सांसद के रूप में देखा, दूसरे राज्य सभा के सांसद के रूप में देखा, किन्तु उसके पहले पी.एम.ओ. के एक ऑफिसर के रूप में देखा है। इन्होंने मेरे तीनों रूप देखे हैं और इनको पता है कि मैं यह क्यों करता हूँ और उसके बावजूद ये मुझसे यह सवाल कर रहे हैं।

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर: मैंने तीन रूप नहीं देखे, इस * के दस रुख देखे हैं।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: नहीं, नहीं। देखिए, जब आप ऑफिसर्स गैलरी में पी.एम.ओ. की तरफ से बैठते थे और जब मैं वहाँ खड़ा होकर ऐसा करता था, तब आप शाबाशी देते थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: एक मिनट, एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)... आप ठहरिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर: अहलुवालिया जी, ...(व्यवधान)... को वे सियासत में ले आए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: क्योंकि आप उस वक्त वहाँ बैठ कर शाबाशी देते थे। आप उसको appreciate करते थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अहलुवालिया जी, आप अभी कितना वक्त लेंगे, क्योंकि आपकी पार्टी का समय पूरा हो गया है?

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी से अकेला बोलने वाला हूँ।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, अकेले की बात नहीं है। समय पूरा हो गया है।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: महोदय, इसीलिए मैं यह चाहता था कि कानून आप बनाएँ, किन्तु कानून बनाते वक्त एक yard stick भी रखें और वह yard stick है - हमारे भारत की सभ्यता और संस्कृति। सिर्फ आँख मूँद कर ब्रिटिश module को adopt करके हम कानून न बनाया करें। हम कानून बनाते वक्त कभी-कभी 'कौटिल्य' का 'अर्थशास्त्र' भी पढ़ लिया करें और कौटिल्य का jurisprudence भी पढ़ लिया करें। तब हम समझते हैं कि हमारी मानसिकता के अनुसार हम भारत को एक अच्छा कानून और अपनी अच्छी विधि-व्यवस्था दे सकेंगे और हम एक समृद्ध, सशक्त और स्वाभिमानी भारत का निर्माण कर सकेंगे। यही कहते हुए मैं आपका समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं केवल एक sentence कहना चाहता हूँ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं भी संसद में 18वाँ साल गुजार रहा हूँ। कानून के ऊपर इस प्रकार की व्याख्यात्मक चर्चा बहुत वर्षों बाद सुनने को मिली है और वह भी अहलुवालिया जी के मुख से सुनने को मिली है। ...(व्यवधान)... उससे मुझे बहुत खुशी है। लेकिन, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अहलुवालिया जी से कहिए कि ...(व्यवधान)... आप अहलुवालिया जी से कहिए कि ...(व्यवधान)... और extra curriculum ...(व्यवधान)... को छोड़ दें।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सर, मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर जी ने एक शब्द का जो इस्तेमाल किया है, उस शब्द को आप expunge कर दीजिए। उन्होंने इनका नाम * के रूप में लिया है। * इसलिए * शब्द को हटा दिया जाए।

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री उपसभापति: * शब्द को रिकॉर्ड से हटा दिया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: मैं तो उस पर कहना नहीं चाहता था।..(व्यवधान)..

एक मिनट। उन्होंने मुझे * कहा। वे मुझे * कहें या कुछ कहें, उससे मुझे कुछ नहीं होता। मैं तो श्री गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी का सिख हूँ। मैं सच बोलने से कतराता नहीं। मैं इतनी बात जरूर कहूँगा कि चवन्नी हटाने के पहले कम-से-कम यह तो सोचना चाहिए था कि कांग्रेस की सदस्यता चवन्नी से ही शुरू होती थी। आपने इसकी प्राथमिक सदस्यता ली थी या नहीं? मैंने तो यह ली थी, चवन्नी में ही ली थी और उस चवन्नी को ही समाप्त कर दिया गया। सदस्यता ही खत्म हो गई है। ...(व्यवधान)... सदस्यता ही खत्म हो गई। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)... वह निकाल दिया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल। ...(व्यवधान)... These are unnecessary comments.

(Interruptions)... Please stop it. (Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: *

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर: *

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions)...

Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions)... आप बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप खामोश रहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए न? ...(व्यवधान)... पाणि जी, आप बैठिए। श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल।

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (GUJARAT): Respected Deputy Chairman, I am here on behalf of the Congress Party and I am also in support of the Bill which is introduced by the hon. Finance Minister. While introducing the Bill he has given in brief the reasons and the complete history of the four Acts which were in existence and the problems which cropped up in our country on account of coins in the past. As some of us know, the Ph.D. thesis of the father of the Constitution, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, when he has studying in London,

* Not recorded

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was on the subject, that is, the problem of rupee. That was his main topic for his Ph.D. thesis. Even in our country the money is in two forms, one form is the metallic coins and the other form is the notes. I don't know why we have got two separate Acts, one for coinage and another for notes. I have not studied much about it.

(Contd. by 1Y/VK)

VK/1Y/12.50

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (CONTD): But I am of the considered opinion that in our country we must have one Bill for the entire currency, whether it is in the form of notes or in the form of coins. It is very well known to all of us that a metallic coin has got two values. Suppose you go to a market with a one rupee coin. You will get goods worth one rupee from the merchant. If you go to a market with a ten rupee coin, you will get goods worth ten rupees. So, that is one value of the coin. For example, prior to 1970, there were coins of 10 paisa, 25 paisa and 50 paisa. The metallic value of these coins was more than the banking value. In some States -- I will not mention the name of a particular State -- the people who were in the business of manufacturing instruments, vessels, etc. for the kitchen, were using these coins. They used to collect coins from all over the country by this mean or that mean, and then melt them for their use and thereby they were earning profit out of that.

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

Anyhow, as rightly pointed out by the hon. Finance Minister, this Bill provides for amalgamation of four Acts which are there right from 1889, that is, the Metal Tokens Act, 1889, the Coinage Act, 1906, the Bronze Coin (Legal Tender) Act, 1918 and the Small Coins (Offences) Act, 1971. By passing this Bill today, we will have only one Act, that is, the Coinage Act. This will solve some of the problems. As we all know, we have got Government Printing Press at Kolkata, Nasik and other places and coins are made in this country and outside the country. In fact, I am very much concerned about Clause 3, Chapter II of the Bill, which says, "Establish a Mint at any place which may be managed by the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs or by any other person". This is alright. But in the third para, it says, "Provided further that where the Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient in the public interest so to do, it may authorize the minting of coins by any organization or Government of any foreign country, within or beyond the limit of India". It means we are going to give it to the private sector also. Here I would like to make a request to the hon. Finance Minister. We know what problems we are facing right now. As far as notes of 500 rupees and 100 rupees are concerned, there are a lot of duplicate notes in circulation all over the country. As my colleague from the BJP has very rightly pointed out, when people go to a market or a bank and give a 500 rupee note, then many a times

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

they ask their name and write it. They refuse to take it if they don't have a machine to check the note. All these shop owners are keeping machines to check these 500 rupee notes; to find out whether it is a real legal tender or not. Villagers are facing a lot of problems.

(Contd. By 1Z)

RG/12.55/1Z

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (contd.): Now, on the other side, we are likely to switch over to manufacturing of coins outside the country. My suggestion is that we may allow a foreign company to manufacture our coins, but, at least, the factory, or, the particular place of manufacturing, should be within the borders of India. I say this for two reasons. One is that our own people will get employment because we have people here who are well-versed on this subject. The other reason is security of the Indian currency. I would request hon. Minister to kindly consider my suggestion.

Then, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a particular clause which says: "All silver coins issued under the Coinage Act, 1906, after the 10th day of March, 1940, shall continue as before to be a legal tender in payment or on account, in case of." Now, we all know that one rupee coins of that period were made of silver. I wonder what the value of that coin will be now! As far as the metal is concerned, the present value could be something around Rs.150.

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

Supposing I go to a bank with a one rupee coin of 1941, will the bank give me the value of one rupee or will I get Rs.150? That is not clear. Another question is: Why should we continue with the coins which were printed by the Britishers? Somewhere, there should be *rashtriyata*. There should be an end to it. After 1947, when we have become independent, we must have all currencies and coins with photographs of Mahatma Gandhi or the great leaders of this country, or, at least, our rulers, who fought for our freedom and gave sacrifices. So, the photograph of Victoria or Edward should not be there on our coins. That is my personal request, and that may, kindly, be considered. Also, when the Government has decided and requested the citizens, who are possessing coins which were printed by the British or those manufactured prior to independence, to come forward and give them to banks, then, a decision should be taken as to how they should be valued and how they should be treated.

Now, coming to notes, -- I am mixing the subject of notes because there is a suggestion to mint coins of denominations of Rs.1000 and Rs.500 — we all know that Rs.1,000 denomination notes were withdrawn from the market because it was felt that black money is kept in higher denomination notes. Now, we are thinking of manufacturing Rs.1000 denomination coins. What purpose will it serve? Will it be easy for people to carry 10 to 15 such coins in his pocket and will there be security? All these things need to be considered. We

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

may try to restrict to minting coins of denominations of Rs.100. Minting of Rs.1000 denomination coins will again be creating problems of carrying them to market places, safety, etc. I am informed that nowadays there is a trend of plastic notes which have a longer life and are more useful. In fact, the paper notes, that we have of Rs.5 and Rs.10, are not of good quality.

(Continued by 2A)

2a/1:00/ks-klg

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (contd.): Nowadays, we come across denominations of one, two, ten and twenty rupees which are very old and which have become soiled, mutilated and damaged. Can we not switch over to plastic notes?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is one o'clock. My suggestion is that we complete the discussion on this Bill and then, adjourn for lunch.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: All right, Sir.

So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider this.

Lastly, I come to another issue. I am aware that after the passage of this Bill, we are likely to close a mint here and a mint there, but the employees and officers who are posted there would face a difficult situation. The Government should call them, discuss it with them and try to accommodate them in their respective States, according to their seniority. Two or three Class-I officers from

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Nashik had approached me. In their case, the UPSC says that the decision would be taken by DoPT, but the DoPT says their problems will be resolved by the UPSC. So, on behalf of these Government officers and employees, I would request that when we switch over to the new system, we should also consider the problems being faced by these employees and officers who are working at places like Kolkata, Nashik and Mumbai and who are likely to be affected on account of the decision of closure.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI TARIQ ANWAR, IN THE CHAIR)

We should not forget the 'great' Telgi who printed bogus stamp papers and earned crores of rupees and who was subsequently arrested. Sir, those bogus stamp papers were printed with the help of dyes which he had purchased from scrap and that scrap was not sold by a private citizen; that scrap was sold by a Government mint. Here, I want very serious attention of the Ministry. The iron waste or this waste and that waste, and even dyes of the printing machines were sold by our mint people outside and they were purchased by outsiders and with the help of those dyes, duplicate stamp papers were sold as genuine ones all over the country. It was proved beyond doubt. In that case, we had to declare that these should not be treated as genuine and that we have gone in for the print of new ones. It is a very serious matter. That is why I suggest that we should not

go to foreign countries for the manufacture of our coins. Let us do it in our own mint factories, within the territory of India, with proper security.

(Ends)

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। सरकार ने सिक्का निर्माण विधेयक, 2011 जो एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य के लिए प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं इस पर चंद मिनटों में कुछ अपने सकारात्मक विचार रखूंगा। चूंकि सरकार की कोशिश है कि चार अधिनियमों को एक अधिनियम “सिक्का निर्माण विधेयक” में तब्दील किया जाए, यह कोशिश इस प्रक्रिया को आसान करने का जरिया हो सकती है, यह बात सही नजर आती है। इसमें कुछ ऐसे संशोधन जो इस अधिनियम के पक्ष में हो सकते हैं या जो इस अधिनियम के लिए बेहतर हो सकते हैं, वह मैं आपके माध्यम से यहां रखना चाहता हूँ।

(2बी/एनबी पर क्रमशः)

NB/2B/1.05

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (क्रमागत) : मान्यवर, लगातार देश में सिक्कों की कमी महसूस हो रही है, इसके बावजूद सरकार ने 25 पैसे का सिक्का बंद करने का फैसला लिया। जब हम जनमानस की दृष्टि से देखते हैं, तो 50 पैसे या एक रुपए का सिक्का भी मार्केट में नजर नहीं आता है, जिसका दुष्परिणाम देश के बहुत से गरीब लोग भुगतते हैं। एक गरीब आदमी जब कोई चीज लेने जाता है, जिसकी कीमत 50 पैसे होती है या एक रुपया होती है, लेकिन एक रुपए या 50 पैसे का सिक्का मार्केट में उपलब्ध नहीं है, तो उसे अपनी जरूरत की चीज को खरीदने के लिए या तो 5 रुपए का नोट देना पड़ेगा या 10 रुपए का नोट देना पड़ेगा।

दुकानदार पहले से इस बात के लिए तैयार होता है कि जब गरीब आदमी या मज़दूर आदमी दुकान पर अपनी जरूरत का सामान खरीदने आएगा, चाहे वे खाने की चीजें हों या घर में इस्तेमाल करने की चीजें हों, उस दुकानदार ने यह trend बना लिया है कि जिस व्यक्ति को एक रुपए की चीज चाहिए, अगर वह 5 रुपए का नोट लेकर आता है, तो दुकानदार उसे 4 रुपए वापस करने के बजाय, उतने मूल्य की कोई चीज उस पर थोप देता है। अगर एक बच्चा 5 रुपए का नोट लेकर पेंसिल या कलम लेने के लिए दुकान पर जाता है, तो वह 2 रुपए का पेन लेता है, लेकिन उसे मजबूरी में 3 रुपए की टॉफी लेनी पड़ती है या च्युइंग गम लेनी पड़ती है। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि माननीय मंत्री जी सदन में विराजमान हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि वे देश की गरीब जनता के भावों से और व्यवहार से वाकिफ होंगे। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बिल में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करने पर विचार करेंगे, जिससे देश में सिक्कों के अकाल की पूर्ति हो सके, सिक्कों की उपलब्धता मार्केट में हो सके, ताकि आम आदमी जो आज बिना वजह पिस रहा है, वह बच सके? आज एक आदमी को अपनी जरूरत के सामान के लिए कीमत कम होने के बावजूद, ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ता है, क्योंकि सिक्के उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। क्या मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करेंगे? क्या मंत्री जी ने कभी इस मुद्दे पर विचार किया है कि एक रुपए की चीज खरीदने के लिए गरीब आदमी मार्केट में 5 रुपए लेकर जाता है और खाली हाथ घर लौट आता है। इस बात के लिए इस बिल में कोई प्रोविज़न नहीं किया गया है। इसके विकल्प पर विचार नहीं हुआ है। हम इस बात को मान सकते हैं कि 25 पैसे का सिक्का आपने बंद कर दिया, उसकी मार्केट वैल्यू गिर गई होगी या फिर 25 पैसे का वजूद इतना है कि उससे कोई चीज खरीदी नहीं जा सकती है, लेकिन हमारे पास उसका क्या विकल्प है? हमने 25 पैसे का सिक्का बंद कर दिया, 50 पैसे और एक रुपए का सिक्का

मार्केट में मिलता नहीं है और हमारे पास उसका कोई विकल्प नहीं है। इसका सीधा दुरुपयोग हो रहा है और देश के गरीब लोगों पर इसका बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी बड़े विद्वान हैं और वे बड़े वरिष्ठतम क्रम में आते हैं। वे जानते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क में टकसाल है और टकसाल के जरिए सिक्कों के निर्माण का कार्य तेज हो सकता है।

(2C/MP पर क्रमशः)

MP/2C/1.10

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (क्रमागत) : टकसाल के ज़रिए सिक्कों की कमी को पूरा किया जा सकता है, लेकिन महोदय, आज दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि टकसालें अपनी क्षमता के अनुरूप सिक्कों का निर्माण नहीं कर रही हैं, जिसके दो नुकसान हो रहे हैं। पहला नुकसान मुझे यह नज़र आता है कि देश में सिक्कों की लगातार कमी पड़ रही है और दूसरा बड़ा नुकसान यह है कि हम मैनपावर को काम नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। हमारे पास टकसाल भी है, मैनपावर भी है और ऑफिसर्स भी हैं, लेकिन हमारी टकसालों में जो सिक्कों का निर्माण है, उसकी क्षमता को हम बढ़ा नहीं पा रहे हैं, जिसका नुकसान आज हमारे देश के लोगों को कहीं न कहीं भुगतना पड़ रहा है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि आज हमारा मुल्क विदेशों से कितने सिक्कों का आयात करता है? माननीय मंत्री जी जब अपनी बात कहने के लिए उपस्थित होंगे, तब इस बात का जवाब ज़रूर देंगे कि कितने सिक्के हम विदेशों से आयात कर रहे हैं और क्यों? क्या हमारे देश में मटीरियल नहीं है? क्या हमारे देश में टकसाल नहीं है? क्या हमारे देश में मैनपावर नहीं है? आखिर किस चीज़ की कमी है कि हमें विदेशों से ये सिक्के आयात करने पड़ते हैं? महोदय, विदेशों से सिक्के आयात करने की ज़रूरत क्या है, इस पर भी माननीय मंत्री जी कोई न कोई वक्तव्य देकर देश की जनता की जिज्ञासा को शांत करने की ज़रूर कोशिश करेंगे। इसके अलावा सिक्कों की कालाबाज़ारी कैसे रुके, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने कभी इस पर विचार किया है? महोदय, अभी हमारे दूसरे वरिष्ठ साथी अपनी बात को रख रहे थे कि हमारे देश की मार्केट में जो छोटा-मोटा सिक्का भी है, वह भी कालाबाज़ारी के ज़रिए दूसरी कंट्रीज़ को इसलिए चला जाता है कि हमारे सिक्के की मार्केट वैल्यू ज्यादा है या धातु की मार्केट वैल्यू ज्यादा है।

विदेशों में उस सिक्के का दुरुपयोग होता है, चाहे वे सिक्के के ज़रिए कोई निब बनाएं, दूसरा कोई गहना बनाएं या और कोई चीज़ बनाएं। यानी हमारे देश से कालाबाज़ारी के ज़रिए विदेशों को जो सिक्का जा रहा है, क्या सरकार की कोई ऐसी योजना है, क्या सरकार ने इस अधिनियम में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करने का प्रयास किया है कि उस कालाबाज़ारी को रोका जाए? महोदय, अगर कालाबाज़ारी रोकी नहीं जाएगी, विदेशों को जाने वाले सिक्कों को प्रतिबंधित नहीं किया जाएगा, तो मार्केट में इन सिक्कों को वापस लाया जाना संभव नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि कालाबाज़ारी के ज़रिए सिक्कों के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध की यदि कोई योजना मंत्री जी ने बनाई है, तो कृपया इस पर भी कुछ न कुछ प्रकाश डालें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : कश्यप जी, आपका समय खत्म हो गया है, कृपया समाप्त करें।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : मैं अभी समाप्त करता हूं। मान्यवर, इसके अलावा नकली सिक्कों का दुरुपयोग आज देश में बड़े पैमाने पर होता है। यह बात सही है कि इस अधिनियम में पनिशमेंट के लिए प्रोविज़न किया गया है, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी, यह जिस तरह का अपराध है - कालाबाज़ारी के ज़रिए सिक्कों का विदेशों में जाना और अपने देशों में कुछ लोग जिसका दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं, तो उसमें पनिशमेंट पर हमें पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। महोदय, चूंकि बिल के अंदर सैक्शन 15 में सिक्कों के गलत प्रयोग पर सात साल की सज़ा का प्रावधान है, मैं आपके ज़रिए से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस सज़ा के प्रावधान में तबदीली करें। सात साल का प्रावधान मुझे देश के इस गंभीर मुद्दे पर काफी नज़र नहीं आता है। यदि इसको उम्र कैद में तबदील कर दें, तो उसमें सरकार का कौन सा घाटा

होने वाला है? उसमें जुर्माने की राशि को अगर हम बढ़ा दें, तो दुरुपयोग करने वालों पर कम से कम एक दबाव बनेगा, इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि सजा के प्रावधान में माननीय मंत्री जी दोबारा विचार करें और जुर्माने की राशि को बढ़ाने पर भी विचार करें। इसके अलावा, जो अपराध इन सिक्कों के ज़रिए इस देश में होते हैं, उनको सेशन ट्रॉयल करने पर अगर विचार करेंगे, तो शायद इन सिक्कों के अपव्यय और दुरुपयोग पर विराम लगेगा और देश के लोगों को शायद इससे कुछ राहत मिल सकेगी। आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

(2D/SSS-SC पर आगे)

SSS/2D/1.15

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (WEST BENGAL): Sir, this is a comprehensive Bill. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, Government has said that the present Bill will provide amalgamation of four Acts, namely, the Metal Token Act, 1889, The Coinage Act, 1906, The Bronze Coin (Legal Tender) Act, 1918 and Small Coins (Offences) Act, 1971 into one Act. So, this Bill is a comprehensive Bill. Sir, this Bill was passed in Lok Sabha without any discussion on 25th March, 2011. Without any discussion Lok Sabha passed this

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Bill. Sir, I am not opposing the Bill because the Objects and Reasons of the Bill is comprehensive, but, I have some observations to be made here because I have seen the Standing Committee on Finance table the 22nd Report on the Coinage Bill, 2009 on August 31, 2010. The Standing Committee made certain recommendations such as the intrinsic value of the coin, the penalty for melting or making coins by unauthorized persons should be increased to a maximum of ten years' imprisonment. Here the hon. Finance Minister has mentioned seven years, but Standing Committee recommended for ten years' imprisonment and at the same time, said that proper mechanism should be incorporated in the Bill to put a curb on counterfeiting of coins and so on and so forth. I request the Government to consider the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance and incorporate them in the Bill. Sir, we are all aware that recently Government has withdrawn 25 paise coins. This is very difficult for the poor business men also because they are living in rural and urban areas and are facing problems. They are sometimes being compelled to pay more price or less price for each and every commodity in round figure though the actual price of the same commodity may be 25 paise or 50 paise or 75 paise less or more than the amount being paid. Sir, in the entire area of the Northern part of West Bengal, specially some districts like Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri and some others have actually become a hey ground for the Bhutan currency. Bhutan currency has occupied in

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all markets and there is random use of this currency in grocery shops to big markets also. I urge upon the government to take steps against such illegal use of Bhutan currency. I think the value of Bhutan currency is less than the Indian currency. Making our currency available there sometimes creates shortage of our currency. Bhutan currency also occupies our markets. Sir, in recent past, fake currency has become a problem for the entire country. I think Minister is also aware of this dangerous trend. Fake currencies came out of ATMs of several banks.

(Contd. by NBR/2E)

-SSS/NBR-GS/2E/1.20.

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (CONTD.): The ATM users are becoming victims of the circumstances. Sir, this is a very serious issue. This should be stopped and foolproof arrangements should be made, so that the interest of the common man is saved.

Sir, in this regard, I wish point out one very serious issue. I think, it was in 1997-98, the then Government, the then Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, outsourced the printing of currency notes! A total amount of Rs. 1 lakh crores worth of currency notes in the denomination of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 outsourced for printing in Germany. This is a very serious matter. After that incident, the Committee on Public Undertakings strongly indicted the Government. I don't

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

know what steps the Government has taken on the CoPU's recommendation. I want to know about this from the hon. Minister. Sir, the issued I had mentioned should be sorted out before this Bill becomes an Act. Thank you.

(Ends)

SHRI N.K. SINGH (BIHAR): Sir, I have only a few observations to make.

The first and foremost, I commend the hon. Finance Minister for having accepted bulk of the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance contained in its Report of 31st August, 2010. But, I think, there are some areas in the recommendations of the Finance Committee where there is ambiguity, which is inherent, needs to be clarified. One is, of course, mentioned earlier by hon. Members. It is about the suggestion to increase the penalty for melting coins to ten years and enhance the penalty in relation to imprisonment and to really, progressively, ensure that the intrinsic value of the metal is lower than the face value of the coin in order to curb unauthorized melting of coins. I think, the acceptance of the Committee's recommendations that if a coin is defaced due to sweating it shall be deemed as having been fraudulently defaced is not fair. And, many of us know, coins are used in rural areas. This is a tropical country. I think, sometimes, people sweat by way of kind of climatic impact which they have. So, this issue really be reconsidered, and, therefore, this particular provision be deleted.

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

In addition to this, I have three points to make. First, I associate myself with a number of points made by Mr. Ahluwalia and others that a coin has more than its monetary value. It is a symbol of sovereignty, of culture and the civilizational ethos of any country. The hon. Finance Minister, I am sure, has traveled to museums all over the world. If you go, for instance, to Takshila, which I have had the privilege of going, the coins really speak about the Kingdom of Chandra Gupta Maurya. Or, the Kingdom of Mathura preserved in the Museum of Takshila is really representing the civilizational ethos. And, I say it with considerable pride, since Pataliputra was the capital of Chandra Gupta Maura's Dynasty, which minted those coins, they are now being exhibited in Takshila currently in Pakistan. So, those of us who traveled to museums all over the world, whether in Greece or Athens or Egypt or Takshila, realize the historical and civilizational values embedded in the cultural ethos of any country.

(CONTD. BY USY "2F")

-NBR-USY/2F/1.25

SHRI N.K. SINGH (CONTD.): I, therefore, suggest to the Finance Minister whether in the design and presentation of coins, which are being minted or which are to be minted, some thought could be given to how this particular civilizational ethos, which India represents in entirety, could, in some form, be represented.

My second point is that many of us increasingly view the coin not merely, as I said, for monetary purposes, but for purposes of ceremonial, symbolic and souvenir value. Whether coins could be specially minted, which could subserve this particular important objective as well as of not merely the monetary equivalence of what a coin represents.

My third and last point is this. I associate myself with the speaker, who has preceded me. But I am somewhat surprised that this Bill has a specific provision that encourages minting of such coins by foreign organizations to be imported in India. India is rich in metals. That we all know. In fact, we export a large amount of metals of various kinds to various parts of the world. For a country, therefore, which has such a comparative factor advantage, in terms of labour, in terms of metals of various varieties that we have, in terms of the skills and the history that we have, is a Government mint institution, which is the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India does not really have the ability to mint coins that fully meets the needs of India. We should really consider involving private sector within the country. And, this should be outsourced to private sector. We should encourage them to do so. And, instead of becoming net importers of mint we should regard really exporting our coins to a large part of the world, considering the fact that we have comparative factor advantages in multiple areas, both in terms of raw material, in terms of skilled labour and in

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

terms of experience that we have. So, I would encourage the Finance Minister that by means of this Bill, which will really make India an important export hub of coins to be minted to fully meet our domestic need and, indeed, use this for purposes of seeking market in large parts of the world. So, I think, in many ways it would automatically curb the smuggling about which there are so many provisions in the Bill. These are some of the points that I thought to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister.

(Ends)

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI (MAHARASHTRA): Sir, I agree with Shri Ahluwaliaji when he says that the coins have a particular significance in our civilization, the civilization, as we know, came into being when we replaced barter by currency. Initially, we had coins of various metals -- copper, silver, bronze and gold. All this was, in those days, bet by gold standards. The Government was bound to give the gold for the currency or for the coins, which a man may be holding. We know after the Second World War, gold standard was replaced by the paper currency. The Government is, now, under no obligation to give gold for the paper currency or for the coins which are

tendered to the Reserve Bank of India. I personally believe that coins are no different from the currency notes. What we require is a currency law, a currency law that will take into consideration the

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

currency notes, the coins, the e-currency, the debit card, the credit card, the demand draft, all the banking transactions will be considered and will be engulfed in this Currency Act.

(Contd. by 2g — VP)

-USY/VP/1.30/2g

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI (CONTD.):- There may be a separate chapter there for coins. It may deal with a particular type of currency, that is, coins. But, otherwise, there must be a Currency Act. And that Currency Act should take into consideration all types of prevalent currencies which are in vogue for the purpose of exchange of goods. We are discussing this Coinage Bill and I support this Bill. I am not against this Act because it replaces five different legislations. One has been replaced and some are deleted. But, I am reminded that originally we had *pie, paisa, anna*, etc. They have all lost their importance. We must realise how coins have lost their importance. The coins are today important — as mentioned earlier — for religious purposes. Maybe, they are to be stored in museums for future generations to know what type of civilization there was in the past. But, by and large, coins are losing their importance. Today, even if you give a coin to a beggar on the road, he would frown at you because it has very little value. Most of the transactions are now rounded up

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

to the nearest ten, it may be, Rs. 10 or Rs. 50 or Rs. 100. Coins have lost their importance. Now, under these circumstances, the Finance Minister is talking about a coin of Rs. 1000/- value. I am shuddered at this. I think, he is, probably, visualising the inflation to come when we will have to move with a Rs. 1000/- value coin in our pocket. Things would become so costly that Rs. 1000/- value coin would become of considerable importance. I agree with what my friend, Shri N.K. Singh, has stated. He said that when we are talking about coins, we should think in terms of coins which are lesser in value. This was the recommendation given by the Standing Committee on Finance that coin should be lesser in value than the metallic content thereof. We know the Fisher's theory that bad coins drive out good coins. If the metallic content is more, then, it is likely to be melted, and, ultimately, the coin will lose its importance. They will totally go out of circulation. At the same time, I also agree -- I am a Member of the Standing Committee on Finance -- with some of the suggestions that due to the tropical nature of the country, coins might get spoiled very easily. The type of punishment that is sought to be meted out for defacing coins is far too severe. I am also of the opinion that plastic currency should be in vogue because metals are getting rarer. We need metals for many other purposes; industrial purposes. Then, one thing which I would like to mention here is this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude now.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: We must have coins of different sizes because coins may be used by people who can see and they may also be used by people who are visually impaired, that is, those who cannot see. So, if all coins are of the same shape, that is, round, many people, even we, sometimes, get confused as to whether it is One rupee coin, Two rupees coin or five rupees coin. They should be of different shapes. Some may be rectangle and some may be square so that we know that a round coin is of one rupee value and a square coin is of five rupee value. So, there will not be confusion. The confusion which is being created today because of the same shape of the coin could be avoided to a large extent.

By and large, I believe, this is a proper Bill. I fully support it. But, I also believe that the Finance Minister should come out with a Currency Act which will take into consideration all types of currencies that are in vogue because there are different types of currencies. Today we are seeing that currency notes are going out of circulation. There is the plastic currency, that is, credit cards are being used. So, we require a comprehensive legislation and we must address this issue. Thank you very much. (Ends)

(continued by SCH/PK/2 H)

SCH/1.35/2H

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): श्री मोहन सिंह जी, आपके पास सिर्फ 2 मिनट हैं।

श्री मोहन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास इतना कम समय है कि मेरे लिए कुछ भी कहना बहुत मुश्किल है, सिवाय इसके कि एक ही वाक्य में मैं यह कह दूँ कि मैं इस विधेयक के साथ हूँ।

चूंकि अहलुवालिया जी ने सिक्कों के इतिहास से अपनी बात शुरू की, इससे मुझे भी लालच पैदा हुआ कि उसमें कुछ बातें मैं भी जोड़ दूँ। A.K. Narain और David Diringer ने जो 'History of Indian Coinage' लिखा है, यदि उसे ठीक से गंभीरतापूर्वक पढ़ा जाए तो भारत में सिक्कों का इतिहास तब से शुरू होता है, जब से ऑर्गनाइज्ड स्टेट्स बननी शुरू हुईं। सिंधु घाटी की सभ्यता एक समाज द्वारा विकसित सभ्यता थी। उस समय की कुछ मुहरें प्राप्त हुई हैं, जिनकी भाषा आज तक इतिहासकार पढ़ नहीं पाए हैं, इसलिए कोई हिम्मत से यह कह नहीं पा रहा है कि वे सिक्के हैं या प्रार्थना के लिए बनाई गई मुहरें हैं, क्योंकि उन मुहरों पर सूर्य के, गाय के, बैल के, पशुओं के चित्र चित्रित हैं और उस ज़माने के भारतीय लोग प्रकृति की पूजा करते थे, किसी देवता की पूजा नहीं करते थे।

मौर्य काल से भारत में ऑर्गनाइज्ड स्टेट्स बननी शुरू होती हैं और तब से जितने राज्य हुए, राज्यों और राजाओं के राजगद्दी संभालने के साथ उनकी स्मृति में सिक्कों को ढाला जाना हमारे देश में शुरू हुआ। अंग्रेजी राज की भी यही प्रथा थी। अंग्रेजी राज के समय 1940 में जो ऐक्ट आया, वह क्यों आया? इस देश में अंग्रेजी राज में चांदी के सिक्के चलते थे। लोग बोरे में लाद करके चांदी के सिक्कों को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान ले जाते थे, लेकिन आधुनिक बाजार का नियम है कि जब भी बाजार में slump आता है, तो नोट की कीमत

घटती है और मैटल की कीमत बढ़ती है। सैकिंड वर्ड वार के समय जब सोने-चांदी के दाम बढ़ने लगे तो पैसों की कीमत घटने लगी, जैसे आज की तारीख में हो रहा है। ऐसे में उन्होंने फैसला लिया कि अब चांदी के सिक्के नहीं, आल्टरनेटिव मैटल के सिक्के ढाले जाएंगे, इस तरह भारत में उनकी शुरुआत हुई।

आजाद भारत में भी हमने गांधी जी की स्मृति में, जवाहरलाल जी की स्मृति में सिक्के ढाले हैं। ये सिक्के दुनिया के हर सभ्य मुल्क में उनकी परम्परा, उनके इतिहास और उनकी संस्कृति के परिचायक होते हैं। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि भारत में कांग्रेस पार्टी अपने 125 वर्ष के इतिहास का प्रकाशन कर रही है, मैंने उनके किसी भी खंड में चवन्नी के इतिहास पर कोई लेख नहीं पढ़ा है। यह बहुत ही अफसोसजनक बात है। चूंकि प्रणब बाबू स्वयं उसके सम्पादक हैं, इसलिए मैं उनको स्मरण कराना चाहता हूँ कि 1921 में गांधी जी ने सोचा कि वार्षिक सम्मेलन करके हम disperse कर जाते हैं, यह बात उचित नहीं है, इसका स्थायी संगठन होना चाहिए, तो उन्होंने कांग्रेस पार्टी को एक Mass Party के रूप में कन्वर्ट करने का फैसला किया। इसके लिए उन्होंने कांग्रेस की मैम्बरशिप चार आने से शुरू कराई और यह निर्णय लिया गया कि चार आने में से एक आना मंडल कांग्रेस कमेटी के पास रहेगा, एक आना जिला कांग्रेस कमेटी के पास रहेगा, एक आना प्रान्तीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के पास रहेगा और एक आना केन्द्रीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के पास अपने वार्षिक और दैनिक खर्च के लिए रहेगा। गांधी जी ने इस पद्धति की शुरुआत की। अब उस चवन्नी को आपने इतिहास से ही गायब कर दिया है। आपके आदेश के बावजूद दो वर्ष पहले से ही दुकानदारों ने चवन्नी लेना बंद कर दिया था। हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी बैंक भारत सरकार के आदेश को नहीं मानता है। भारत सरकार कहती है कि शाखाएं खोलो, कोई शाखा नहीं खोलता, यह कहती है चवन्नी ले लो,

कोई चवन्नी नहीं लेता, केवल रिज़र्व बैंक में जा करके हम लोगों ने अपनी पुरानी चवन्नी को वापस कराया और उसके एवज में हमें नोट मिला है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दो-तीन चीजों का आग्रह करके अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा, क्योंकि आपके अनुसार मेरा समय समाप्त हो गया है। भारत की सरकार विदेशों से जो नोट छपवाती है, सिक्के ढलवाती है, इसका प्रचलन किसी भी कीमत पर बंद किया जाना चाहिए। दूसरी बात हम सुझाव के तौर पर कहना चाहते हैं, चूंकि हम लोग नेपाल के निकट हैं, हमारे सभी बाजारों में नेपाल के सिक्के और नोट चलते हैं।

2j/vnk पर जारी

-SCH/VNK-PB/2j/01:40

श्री मोहन सिंह (क्रमागत): छोटे-छोटे व्यापारी उन सीधे-सादे नेपालियों को उसकी कीमत से आधी कीमत पर सामान देकर लूटते हैं और उधर के बाजार में भारत के नोट उसी रूप में चलते हैं। भारत सरकार को सीमा पर एक देश से दूसरे देश के नोट और सिक्के के प्रचलन को दृढ़तापूर्वक बंद कराना चाहिए। यदि आप दुबई के बाजार में जाएं, तो उनको international currency चाहिए, लेकिन यदि कोई वहां भारत के पांच सौ के नोट दे, तो इसे दुबई के बाजार में बड़ी आसानी से लिया जाता है और उनका exchange होता है। इसके बारे में भारत सरकार सोचे।

खास तौर से सीमावर्ती जिलों में, यह घटना एक साल पहले घटी है, सिद्धार्थ नगर जिले में स्टेट बैंक की एक शाखा के मैनेजर ने बैंक के ही अंदर 25-25 लाख के फर्जी नोट रखे थे और आज की तारीख तक उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई। वह पकड़ा गया, उसके ऊपर मुकदमा चला और वह जमानत पर रिहा होकर बाजार में घूम रहा है।

फर्जी नोटों का प्रचलन भारत में बंद करने के लिए सरकार को दृढ़तापूर्वक कदम उठाना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि आपने मेरे ऊपर कुछ मरव्वत की और मुझे कुछ अधिक समय दिया। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

श्री आर. सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल): धन्यवाद, सर। सर, Metal Tokens Act, 1889, Indian Coinage Act, 1906, Bronze Coin (Legal Tender) Act, 1918 and the Small Coins (Offences) Act, 1971. इस comprehensive बिल पर आपने जो मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। सर, यह इतिहास रहा है कि जब हम किसी सामान का exchange करते हैं, तो exchange के लिए इस तरह के coins आते रहे हैं। आप अभी भी गांव में देखेंगे कि वहां घर में जो सामान उत्पन्न होता है, उसको दूसरे सामान से बदल लिया जाता है, लेकिन ये सब संभव नहीं था, इसलिए मेटल युग में इसका प्रवेश हुआ और coins बनने शुरू हो गए। हड़प्पा और मोहनजोदड़ो वगैरह की खुदाई में भी इस तरह के coins वगैरह मिले हैं, जो exchange के रूप में काम आते रहे हैं। हमारे यहां भी इसकी कुछ जरूरतें हैं और मंत्री महोदय ने इस बिल में इसको लाने की कोशिश की है। मैं इस संबंध में एक-दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात यह है कि इस अधिनियम के सैक्शन 19 और सैक्शन 14 में punishment की बात है। सैक्शन 19 में है कि इस अधिनियम में अपराध संज्ञेय है, दंडनीय है, अधिकतम सात वर्ष की सजा है और जमानती भी है। ठीक इसी तरीके से जिस धातु से सिक्का बनाया जाता है, अगर उस धातु के कुछ हिस्से को अपने कब्जे में रखते हैं, तो इसके लिए एक वर्ष की सजा है और पुनः दोबारा पकड़े जाने पर तीन वर्ष की सजा है।

यह contradictory है। मेरा कहना यह है कि Comprehensive Bill में एक तरह की बात होनी चाहिए। इसमें अपराध के लिए दंड एक समान ही होना चाहिए।

आप सभी जानते हैं कि जब 20 पैसे का सिक्का चलता था, तब उस सिक्के को गला करके ornament वगैरह बनाने का प्रचलन चला था। आज वह बाजार में नहीं मिलता है। वह बंद हो गया है। इन सिक्कों से ornament वगैरह बनाने के कारण 20 पैसे के सिक्के का दाम बाजार में एक रूपया से ज्यादा चला गया था। ठीक इसी तरह से, हम जिस धातु का प्रयोग सिक्का बनाने में करते हैं, यदि उसकी value मार्केट value से ज्यादा हो जाती है, तो उसका दुरुपयोग होना भी शुरू हो जाता है। सरकार को चाहिए कि इसके लिए जो दंडनीय प्रावधान हैं, उनको बखूबी लागू करने व्यवस्था की जाए।

सर, मंत्री महोदय ने इस बिल में कहा है कि सिक्के में जो धातु प्रयोग होगी, उसका मूल्य 60 प्रतिशत के लगभग होगा। लेकिन जब बाजार में धातु का मूल्य बढ़ता है, तो उसका मूल्य बढ़ जाता है और उसको गला कर दूसरी चीजें बनाई जाती हैं।

(2k/HMS पर क्रमशः)

2k/1.45/hms-sk

श्री आर०सी० सिंह (क्रमागत) : इस के प्रचलन को रोकने के लिए कड़े कदम उठाने की जरूरत है।

सर, एक बात का उल्लेख और करना चाहूंगा। अभी भी हमारे यहां दशमलव प्रणाली लागू है और मंत्री महोदय भी अपने बजट में 1 पैसा, 31 पैसा, 51 पैसा, इस तरह का उल्लेख करते हैं। लेकिन जब हमारी इस प्रणाली में 50 पैसे से नीचे का सिक्का ही नहीं रहेगा तो उस के परिवर्तन का क्या मूल्य रहेगा? इसलिए हमारे सिक्कों का आधार भी दशमलव प्रणाली पर

रहना चाहिए ताकि उस से तब्दील करने या exchange करने में सुविधा हो सके। इसे बंद नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

सर, अंत में एक बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। अभी एक हजार रुपए या एक सौ रुपए के सिक्के बनाने की बात हो रही है। यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि इस से रख-रखाव में काफी सुविधा होगी, लेकिन इस से ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और ब्लैक मनी रखने की भी सुविधा हो जाएगी। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए ताकि पचास रुपए और एक सौ रुपए की fake currency को रोका जा सके। साथ ही इस के डिजाइन में क्या परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है, इस पर भी मंत्री महोदय को विचार करना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, first of all, I would like to express my deep appreciation for the hon. Members who have made their contributions on this Bill. I would like to thank Mr. Ahluwalia for enlightening the House with his research work on the evolution of the coinage, showing some of the inscriptions on the coins of Mohd. of Ghazni and Mohd. Ghouri and also referring to various others. The basic fact is, the coin has an important place in the history of civilization. That is why, researchers, scholars, historians, sociologists, all of them have worked in detail on it. The coin is also closely associated with the evolution of the economic system in course of civilization. In the primitive days, there was the barter

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

system, that is, exchange of commodities. With the advance of civilization, with the advance of technology, and practically, from the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, there have been massive and rapid changes in the system of currency and coins. With globalization, this has been brought under the control of the international mechanism, first, after the Great Depression of the '30s, and even before that, when as a result of The Treaty of Versailles, the Deutschmark got a serious beating and caused a huge chaos in the monetary world. League of Nations made a feeble attempt but it was not very successful. But the variation in the value of money and currency was successfully implemented after the establishment of the Brettenwoods Institutions, notably the International Monetary Fund, in 1945, after the end of the Second World War. I am not going into the history of all these things because the scope of The Coinage Bill is very limited. I am happy that it has been received well by the hon. Members.

Now, I would like to respond to some of the issues raised by the hon. Members in connection with the Bill.

(Contd. 2l/hk)

HK/2l/1.50

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): Mr. Ahluwalia has drawn our attention about the apparent contradiction of the level of punishments in Indian Penal Code and in this Act. It has been done deliberately. In Penal Code, both for melting

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

and counterfeiting, punishment is same for 10 years. A deliberate decision was taken to reduce the penalty for melting and misuse and then counterfeiting, and this is not new. In the earlier Act also, it was there. There the punishment was for five years. In this new Act, it has been extended to seven years. But still it is less than that and, as you know, all these provisions word by word have been vetted by the Law Ministry. So, there is no apparent contradiction in it. The issue which has been raised was: Why has four *anna* coin been withdrawn from the circulation? Gradually, we have withdrawn not only four *anna* coin but also other coins. In our childhood days, even we used to have the smaller division of one paise. There was one coin which was called *pie*. I think three *pies* used to be one paise and four paise used to be one *anna* and four *annas* used to be, what we call, 25 paise or *sika*. These revolutions have taken place over the years. As and when the economy has expanded, the relevance of these coins have lost and these have been withdrawn from circulation. As on August 2, the coins which we have withdrawn from the market are: One paise coin, 99,176 pieces; two paise coin, 7,39,180 pieces; three paise coin, 3,76,079 pieces; five paise coin, 27,03,353 pieces; ten paise 1,46,12,274 pieces; twenty paise, 95,50,240 pieces and four annas, 23,55,17,031. Four annas are the largest number of coins withdrawn because it was put out of circulation recently. Mohan Singhji has very correctly pointed out about the history of four annas and

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

association of Congress Party with four anna membership. Surely, Ahluwalia cannot be a member of four anna because he became the member in 70s. At that time, by amending the constitution, the subscription was increased. But you will be surprised to know, Mohan Singhji, that the same pattern is being maintained. Distribution is, from the booth committee that means village committee -- the nomenclature has been changed -- to block committee to district committee to PCC to AICC. Whatever be the subscription, the distribution pattern remains the same. But this is part of history. Let us come back to current topic. Therefore, this is the point which we shall have to keep in mind that these are to be used. I entirely agree with almost everybody in the House that while minting we shall have to take note of aesthetic part of it which will represent the culture of the country. (Contd. 2m/KSK)

KSK/1.55/2M

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD): And, I am sure, most of you have noticed that most of our coins contain flowery designs and mainly the lotus which is the national flower. Some variations have taken place depending on the size from time to time, whether it would be 15 petals or it would be 10 petals, but that lotus used to be a very dominant feature of our coins and it will continue to be so. And, these things are normally being done more and more by the artists which are being chosen.

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

I would like to share one important feature with the hon. Members. They are aware of it. For the first time, Indian currency has been recognised by the international community by its reserved symbol. Our reserved symbol is '₹'. We write '₹' in the Devnagari script in the same form that '₹' is the reserved symbol of Indian rupee, and we are the fifth such country in the world which has reserved symbol, which is recognised by international community. After American Dollar, Euro, British Sterling Pound and Japanese Yen, the fifth one is the Indian Rupee '₹'. All these new coins will have that '₹' symbol, the rupee symbol.

Of course, as you have mentioned that if currency was to be circulated during the days of Mahmud of Ghazni, or, Mohammad Gauri, it would have to be in the local languages, whether it is Sanskrit, whether it is Pali, or, whether it is Prakrit. Similarly, in Indian notes today, you will find all the recognised Indian languages, local languages. Otherwise, how will the people use it? Apart from the symbol, they will have to read it. So, those things are being taken care of.

One hon. Member expressed concern about the shortage. Yes, sometimes, we feel shortage, and that is why, we step up the production. Currently, I am told that India mints about 18 billion pieces. Current annual indent is 18 billion pieces. One billion is one thousand crore. So, it comes to 18,000 crore pieces of various denominations, which is valued at Rs.3.74 lakh crores. Currently, we are having four mints. One is located in Kolkata. Another is

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

located in Hyderabad. Third one is located in Mumbai. Fourth one is located in NOIDA. We are also having four currency prints for printing currency notes. Two are owned by the Security Printing and Minting Corporation Limited, and the other two are owned by the Reserve Bank of India, but they are subsidiary, which is known as the Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Private Limited — Nasik, Dewas, Mysore and Salboni. At present, capacity to print is 24 billion pieces. One hon. Member referred to one point and it is correct that in 1997-98, we had to print some notes outside and it was highly criticised. Thereafter, it has been decided that we will have to print the currency within the country. Apart from security and other issues, it is a question of the national prestige, and particularly to me, who has been associated with the Finance Ministry from 70s. When I first became the Minister of Revenue, we used to print notes and mint coins for some of our neighbouring countries. For quite some time, Indian currency was the legal tender in many of our neighbouring countries. Therefore, for a country of that size, nature and history, it is odd if we have to print our currency notes outside. That is why, we are expanding. From the security point of view, I would not like to go in details.

(continued by 2n — gsp)

GSP-MP-2N-2.00

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): But, three, four major steps which we have taken include steps relating to ink and paper, which we use for the currency notes. We are trying to achieve self-sufficiency in the manufacturing of paper which is used for bank notes, which is not so as yet. A substantial quantum of it is still imported but we hope that in the coming few years, our production would be adequate to meet the requirement.

As far as ink is concerned, it is a special quality ink, and, only two, three companies all over the world manufacture that ink, and, they are the suppliers. In one way, it is equalizing. Everybody can think that if they want officially to counterfeit, the same ink is to be used. Constant exercises are being made. It is also a battle. One battle is there between the smugglers and the Government. Smugglers always evolve new methods, new mechanism to smuggle, and, sometimes, they do things like melting coins and converting them into metal; using coins as new designs to have jewellery items etc. Nowadays, demand for artificial jewellery is increasing very fast because of the increasing prices of gold, silver and other precious metals. So, it is quite natural. Therefore, this is some sort of battle of wits, which continues, and, the Government will have to come up to the level and that exercise continues.

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

Therefore, by evolving the design, making special security features, we are trying to look into these aspects, and, I am quite sure that it would be possible for us to tackle the fake currency. Fake currency is not a problem, which causes confusion in the circulation of the currencies, causing economic harm but what is more dangerous is that it is being used as a very potential instrument to destabilize a country, both economically and politically. Sometimes, it is being used as a policy matter. I would not like to mention the names of the countries. Everybody is aware of routes through which fake currency notes are coming, and, what are its ultimate objectives.

Constantly, efforts are being made to detect it also through the Reserve Bank. As per the latest report of the National Crime Records Bureau, in the year 2008, the counterfeit currency approximately worth Rs. 25.89 crore was detected and forfeited. For the year 2009, this figure was Rs. 23.01 crore, and, in the next year, that is, 2010, this figure went up to Rs. 26.95 crore. From Rs. 25.89 crore in 2008, it had come down to Rs. 23.01 crore in 2009, but, it went up in 2010. During the current year, from 1st January till 30th June, 2011, this has been Rs. 10.62 crore. In terms of percentage of the volume of the currency notes in circulation, it is 0.001 per cent. Eight notes are counterfeit notes per one million notes.

(Contd. by SK-20)

-GSP/SK/20/2.05

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): Out of ten lakh currency notes in circulation, eight notes are counterfeit notes as per the Reserve Bank's assessment and figures. What we have taken in the Act is an enabling provision for having thousand-rupee coins, and it is nothing new. It was in 1905 Act. It was amended in 1976. On ceremonial occasions, we have brought out, but that enabling provision is there. Currently, we are going to have four series of the coins — one rupee, two rupee, five rupee and ten rupee. New series of coins of fifty paisa, one rupee, two rupee and five rupee, all of them will contain a flowering design. Ten-rupee coins will now contain ten-petal feature, as I have already mentioned, against fifteen petals of lotus. And, there are certain other technical features which will distinguish because efforts are always being made that by touching the note, by size of the coin, even an illiterate man can assess its value.

There are certain commemorative coins. Very recently, to celebrate the 150th birth anniversary of Rabindranath, we issued commemorative coins. To celebrate the 100th birth centenary of Mother Teresa, we released commemorative coins. We released commemorative coins of one thousand rupees for the celebration of Brihadeshwara Temple. Apart from that, coins are

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

released for a number of individual, a number of institutions. For example, you will be interested to know that this year is very important from the Finance Ministry's point of view because we are celebrating 150th year of the establishment of organisation of Comptroller and Auditor General. I received a request from the CAG to mint a coin to celebrate that. This is the year where we have introduced (Interruptions). You can buy it. No problem. I will ask them to print more so that you can buy.

Another point is Income Tax Act. First Income Tax Act was introduced in 1861 by one gentleman, Mr. James Wilson, and the reason was very interesting. Four years before that, there was First War of Independence. So, the gentleman came out — by that time, the power had been transferred from East India Company to British Sovereign — with a proposal that Indians should also bear a part of the expenditure which had been incurred to meet the First War of Independence for India. In their language it was mutiny. They used to call it mutiny and we used to call it our first freedom struggle. Anyway, this Income Tax Act was introduced in 1861 for five years, but till date, it was never withdrawn. It has been continuing for 150 years. Therefore, I think, I have accepted their proposal that I will bring out a commemorative coin for them. So, sometimes we bring it on other major international events or national events.

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

Therefore, I will request the hon. Members to give their consent to the provisions which have been made so that this can come into operation. We have waited for long. There is no doubt about it. Mr. Ahluwalia pointed out correctly that we have waited for eighteen years. But eighteen years ago, we started.

(Contd. by ysr — 2P)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): It is still a continuing process. I have myself appointed a Commission to re-write all the financial laws. Even the Indian Penal Code is of 1860. But it has been amended. I have appointed a Commission under Justice Srikrishna to study all the financial laws. It will give me its report so that we can re-write all the financial laws. That Commission will give its report within next one and a half years or two years. I hope that in that process major changes will take place.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the approval of the House.

(Ends)

श्री तरुण विजय : अगर इन्कम टैक्स की शुरूआत स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन को दबाने के लिए हुई थी, तो आपसे सादर प्रार्थना है कि उस दिन की 150वीं जयंती का अपमान न करें।
...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : अहलुवालिया जी, आप क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछना चाह रहे थे। आप क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछ लीजिए।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब देते वक्त कहा कि जो सैक्शन पेनल्टी के और दूसरे हैं, पूरे बिल में पेनल्टी का प्रावधान करने के लिए ही यह बिल लाया जा रहा है। महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से गुजारिश करूंगा that he should read it again or re-check clause 12, clause 13 and clause 14 vis-à-vis clause 19 and clause 21 of the Bill. They are contradicting each other.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I will..(Interruptions)..

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You have said that you have done it deliberately. If I go by your judgement or what you said, then you have to request the Home Minister to bring amendment in the Indian Penal Code also. Because the Indian Penal Code does not match with this. Make them synchronised. If you can bring an amendment in the Indian Penal Code for this Bill..(Interruptions)..

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have already got it vetted by the Law Ministry. But if you want, I will once again get the advice of the Attorney General.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, हजार रुपये के नोट के बयान के बारे में...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Now the question is:

That the Bill to consolidate the laws relating to coinage and the Mints, the protection of coinage and to provide for the prohibition of melting or destruction of coins and prohibit the making or the possession thereof for issue and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Now we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 28 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 passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

(Ends)

उपसभाध्यक्ष : सदन की कार्यवाही भोजन अवकाश के लिए 3.00 बजे तक स्थगित की जाती है।

**The House then adjourned for lunch
at fifteen minutes past two of the clock.**

KR/2Q/3.00

**The House met at two minutes past three of the clock,
MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, in the Chair.**

THE APPROPRIATION (No.3) BILL, 2011

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Deputy Chairman,

I move:

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2011-12, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Mr Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is the first batch of supplementary after presentation of the Budget. The total amount which we have asked for is gross additional expenditure of Rs.34,724.50 crore of which the net cash outgo would be Rs.9,060.60 crore and technical supplementary would be because the expenditure is being matched by savings in other grants, all enhanced receipts for recovery is Rs.25,707.84 crore. A token provision for enabling the appropriation of savings involving items of main instrument service is Rs.0.6 crore, the total cash outflow of Rs.9,016 crore, an amount of Rs.8,806.63 crore, that is, 98 per cent are related to seven major items -- National Clean Energy Fund, BPL survey, MPLAD Scheme, Integrated Child Development Scheme,

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

Settlement of pending claims, Air India and maintenance cost of cabs for VVIP service, modernization of police force, ex-gratia to the victims of the Bhopal gas leak, proposal involving the net cash outgo of Rs.9016.06 crore will not have any adverse impact on the fiscal deficit projected in the Budget Estimate of Plan and Non-Plan 2011-12 as there would be overall savings in other areas.

I will just give one explanation to the first batch of supplementary. Normally the supplementary demands consist of the expenditures which were not foreseen at the time of the presentation of the Budget. All these expenditures from the nature of it, one can say that you should have anticipated these expenditures and made provisions in the Budget. The hon. Members will recall as and when the reply to the observations of the Members will come, I will explain in detail. Some of them could not be anticipated. For example, enhancement in the MPLAD Scheme. The decision was taken, in response to the demands of the Members of Parliament coming from the floor of Parliament. That is why when we decided to increase the MPLAD from Rs.2 crore to Rs.5 crore that additional amount of more than Rs.2000 crore could not be added.

(Continued by 2R)

MKS/LP/3.05/2R

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): Similarly, it could not be anticipated because the announcement which I made for the enhancement of honorarium of anganwadi workers was also in response to the various suggestions made by the hon. Members.

So far as the technical expenditures are concerned, naturally, these demands have come from the different sectors, and we have taken note of it. I would also like to add that always, there is an apprehension which the hon. Members express, and rightly so, because the parliamentary control over Executive is most prominent, and more so, of the other House, in matters of money. No tax can be imposed without the approval of Parliament. No expenditure can be incurred by the Executive without the approval of Parliament. No money can even be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India without the approval of Parliament. That is why we have come as this House does not have the opportunity, as per constitutional provisions, to discuss the demands. That is why they discuss it in the form of the Appropriation Bill.

Sir, I commend the Appropriation Bill (No.3) for consideration of the House and its subsequent consequences.

Thank you, Sir.

(ENDS)

The question was proposed.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे “विनियोग विधेयक, 2011” पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। भारत की संचित निधि में से 3,47,24,50,00,000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि को, विभिन्न प्रभारों को चुकाने के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस विधेयक को लेकर आए हैं। पहले क्वार्टर में कुल वर्ष का जो वित्तीय घाटा अनुमानित किया गया था, वह 4,12,000 करोड़ रुपये था, लेकिन इस पहले क्वार्टर में ही यह घाटा 40,000 करोड़ रुपये के आसपास आ गया। उपसभापति जी, यह जो कुछ भी घाटा हो रहा है, इसकी पूर्ति करने के संबंध की कोई जानकारी इस विधेयक में नहीं है। हम ऐसा अनुमान करते हैं कि कुछ समय बाद वित्त्ा मंत्री जी सदन में फिर आएंगे। यह जो घाटा बढ़ता जा रहा है, जिस पर नियंत्रण पाना मुश्किल है, उसके लिए वे टैक्स का कोई न कोई प्रपोजल लेकर आएंगे या नहीं आएंगे, इसके बारे में उन्हीं को बोलना होगा। उपसभापति जी, वैसे तो यह एक प्रकार का रूटीन बिजनेस है, संवैधानिक प्रक्रिया है, हमें इसे पास करना है, लेकिन इस पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करते समय हमें इतना मौका अवश्य मिलता है कि देश के वित्तीय ढांचे के संबंध में, वित्तीय प्रबंधन के संबंध में, देश में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों के संबंध में अपनी बात, अपनी चर्चा सदन में रख सकें। उपसभापति जी, मैं यह बात जानता हूँ कि यह आर्थिक विषय बड़ा नीरस होता है। पार्टी मुझ पर बड़ी कृपा करती है कि अक्सर मुझे यह नीरस विषय बोलने के लिए देती है। मैं कोशिश करता हूँ कि यह नीरस न रहे, इसलिए मैं अपनी बात की शुरुआत दो शेर से करना चाहता हूँ।

रास्ते आंख से ओझल हैं, सफ़र जारी है

जाने किस अहद, दूर के आगाज़ की तैयारी है।

अहद का मतलब दूर के आगाज़ की तैयारी है।

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

जिस तरफ देखिए मज़लूम फरियादी हैं

जिस तरफ देखिए जालिमों की तरफदारी है।

मेरे इस एक विषय से बहुत सारी बातें साफ हो जाती हैं।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : उपसभापति जी, देखिए समय कितना बदल गया है कि एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल की शुरुआत शेरों शायरी से हो रही है।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : अभी चिंता मत कीजिए। मैं बहुत लंबी-चौड़ी बात नहीं करना चाहता, फिर भी चाहता हूँ कि सदन में कुछ शब्दों में अपनी बात कह दूँ।

(akg/2s पर जारी)

AKG/2S/3.10

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (क्रमागत) : इस समय व्यक्ति की क्या हालत है? मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रणब दा थोड़ी बहुत उर्दू और हिन्दी समझते हैं।

“एक पल भी सुकूँ नहीं हासिल

हर घड़ी बेकली सी लगती है” —

हर घड़ी परेशान। व्यक्ति परेशान महँगाई से, व्यक्ति परेशान भ्रष्टाचार से, व्यक्ति परेशान लॉ एंड ऑर्डर से।

“एक पल भी सुकूँ नहीं हासिल

हर घड़ी बेकली सी लगती है

होंठ सूखे बुझा हुआ चेहरा

जिन्दगी दिलजली सी लगती है”

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर : क्योंकि अभी आप विपक्ष में बैठे हैं इसलिए!

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : मणि शंकर जी, मैं दोनों तरफ रह चुका हूँ, इधर भी और उधर भी।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक और छोटी सी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे अशक अली जी बैठे हैं, राजस्थान में उन्हीं के एरिया के आसपास की बात है। वहाँ एक बड़े ठाकुर साहब जागीरदार हुआ करते थे। उन्हें शेरवानी पहनने का शौक था। उनकी शेरवानी सिलाने का काम उनके कामदार करते थे। एक बार, दो बार, पाँच बार बड़े अच्छे महँगे कपड़े की शेरवानी सिल गई। कुछ लोगों ने देखा कि इसमें गड़बड़ यह है कि हमारे ठाकुर साहब की शेरवानी 9 मीटर में सिल रही है। कुछ लोगों ने ठाकुर साहब से शिकायत की कि साहब, यह क्या मामला है, क्योंकि 3 मीटर में मोटे से मोटे आदमी की शेरवानी सिल जाती है, आपके खाते से 9 मीटर में आपकी शेरवानी सिलने का बजट उठाया जा रहा है। जब यह बात ठाकुर साहब के नोटिस में आई, तो उन्होंने कामदार से पूछा कि लोग कहते हैं कि शेरवानी 3 मीटर में सिलती है और तुम 9 मीटर का पैसा लेते हो, यह मसला क्या है? उसने कहा कि हुजूर, 3 मीटर में तो हम जैसे गरीब आदमी की शेरवानी सिलती है, ठाकुरों की शेरवानी तो 9 मीटर में ही सिला करती है। उसके बेटे ने उससे कहा कि आप यह क्या करते हैं, तो उसने कहा कि देखो, तुम राजनीति नहीं समझते, यह coalition की मजबूरी है। कामदार मेरा खास आदमी है, मैं उसको हटा नहीं सकता, यह मेरे coalition की मजबूरी है, तुम चुप रहो। माननीय उपसभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जिस दिन यह वक्तव्य दिया, मेरे मन में बड़ी टीस हुई। जब उनसे भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें पूछी गईं, तब उन्होंने कहा कि coalition की मजबूरी है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी का अंतर हृदय से प्रशंसक रहा हूँ। मैं गलत बात नहीं कहता। पार्टी में रहने के बावजूद मैं इन दो व्यक्तियों को इस पार्टी में, यू.पी.ए. में एक अच्छे श्रेष्ठ व्यक्ति के नाते पसन्द करता हूँ, लेकिन मेरे मन में उस दिन बहुत

दर्द हुआ, जब यह बात कही गई और वह भी हमारे मनमोहन सिंह जी के द्वारा कही गई कि coalition की मजबूरी में बहुत कुछ करना पड़ता है। उपसभापति महोदय, सौभाग्य से वित्त मंत्री महोदय बैठे हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहूँगा, मैं इस देश की संसद में कहना चाहूँगा कि कृपा करके ऐसी गलती आने वाले समय में मत करिए, वरना इतिहास आपको कभी क्षमा नहीं करेगा। आप भ्रष्टाचार को राजधर्म का रूप मत दीजिए, भ्रष्टाचार को राजधर्म का स्वरूप प्रदान मत करिए। अगर आपने भ्रष्टाचार को राजधर्म के रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया, तो भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने का कोई भी संकल्प इस देश में कभी काम नहीं करेगा। हमें भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाना है, हम यह संकल्प लेंगे, तब तो बात अलग है।

उपसभापति जी, इस समय संसद का जो सत्र चल रहा है, इसमें खास तौर से मैं तीन घटनाओं की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ।

(2टी/एससीएच पर जारी)

SCH-VK/3.15/2T

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (क्रमागत): पहली घटना वह है, जो अभी कुछ दिन पहले अमरीका और यूरोपीय देशों में हुई, जिनका आर्थिक ढांचा इतना मजबूत था कि उनको AAA मिला हुआ था। यूरोप के दूसरे देशों में, जहां काफी आर्थिक मजबूती थी, उन देशों का आर्थिक ढांचा भी चरमरा गया। उनके कारण हमारे देश के ऊपर क्या असर होगा, उसके बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी और देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी बोल चुके हैं। मैं ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कहना चाहता, जिससे मेरे देश के आर्थिक ढांचे पर कोई तकलीफ आए, लेकिन मैं इस बात का इसलिए रैफरेंस दे रहा हूँ, क्योंकि यह परिस्थिति आई है। अमरीका में यह परिस्थिति दो बार आई है

और यूरोप में भी घूम कर यह परिस्थिति दोबारा वापस आ गई, इसलिए आप भी इस परिस्थिति का ध्यान रखिए।

दूसरी एक परिस्थिति और है, जो उन सत्ताधारी लोगों के लिए है जो यह समझते हैं कि वह सत्ता में हैं और अगर कोई सत्ता के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार या महंगाई के विरोध में अथवा शासन के खिलाफ आवाज उठाता है तो उसकी आवाज को कुचला जा सकता है। अगर यह किसी के भी दिमाग में है, तो वह इस भ्रम में न रहे। यह बात मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ देशों में, जहां तानाशाहों ने 40-40 साल तक राज किया, उन तानाशाहों को जेल की सलाखों के पीछे बंद कर दिया गया। आज वे तानाशाह अपने राज को बचाने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। जब जनता खड़ी होती है, तब कोई भी तानाशाह टिक नहीं पाता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, तीसरा संदर्भ मैं इसलिए देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि एक स्थान पर चार चुनाव समाप्त होने के बाद विधान सभा में सदन का सेशन हुआ है। यह रैफरेंस मैं इसलिए देना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में कम्युनिस्टों का शासन करीब 33 साल तक था। जनता ने वामपंथियों के अत्याचार और उनके द्वारा उठाए गए जनहित विरोधी कामों के कारण ममता बनर्जी को समर्थन दिया और 33 साल की सत्ता को उखाड़ कर फेंक दिया ... (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य: आप यह बजट पर बोल रहे हैं या आलोचना कर रहे हैं।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: उपसभापति महोदय, यह बजट से ही संबंधित है। इसी तरह से जो डीएमके यह समझती थी कि वह अरबों रुपया खर्च करके चुनाव में जीत कर आ जाएगी, जिसने मानो केन्द्र सरकार को बंधक बना लिया था और जो मर्जी आती थी, उसे वह केन्द्र

सरकार को करने के लिए मजबूर करती थी। इसी कारण प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह बोलना पड़ा कि यह coalition की मजबूरी है।

उपसभापति महोदय, डीएमके की सरकार को भी जनता ने उखाड़ कर फेंक दिया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी व्यक्ति, कोई भी सत्ता जब अपनी ताकत के बूते पर रुकने की कोशिश करती है, तो उसका यही हाल होता है। आपने रामदेव जी के कैम्प में से सोते हुए लोगों को लट्ट मार कर भगा दिया, फिर परसों ही यहां पर युवा मोर्चे की रैली हुई, जिसमें आपने नौजवानों को लाठियां मार कर भगा दिया। इसी तरह न जाने और भी किस-किस प्रकार के अत्याचार जगह-जगह पर हो रहे हैं। मैं यह इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि सत्ताएं कभी भी अपने मन में इस तरह का विश्वास रख कर न चलें।

मैं एक रैफरेंस और देना चाहता हूँ। यह रैफरेंस मैं इसलिए भी देना चाहता हूँ कि आज की हमारी सत्ता कहीं न कहीं निरंकुशता की ओर बढ़ रही है। भ्रष्टाचार और महंगाई के दबाव में आकर वह अपने काम से, अपने पथ से च्युत हो रही है। वह अपने काम को अंजाम नहीं दे पा रही है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक आखिरी उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। स्वयं इन्दिरा गांधी जी बहुत सशक्त प्रधान मंत्री थीं, लेकिन इमरजेंसी के बाद जनता ने उनको उठाया और उखाड़ फेंका।

प्रणब दा, आपको याद होगा कि राजीव गांधी जी लोक सभा में 425 सीटें जीत कर आए थे, इतना विशाल बहुमत स्वयं नेहरू जी नहीं लाए थे, जितना बड़ा बहुमत राजीव जी लाए थे, लेकिन जब जनता ने समझा * तो जनता ने राजीव गांधी जी की सरकार को बरखास्त कर दिया।

श्री उपसभापति: यह ठीक नहीं है।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Ramdasji, please excuse me. Even a court has commented that after years of struggle, no implication about Shri Rajiv Gandhi in Bofors was found out. That is the observation of a court. Please don't bring in that incident.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सर, मैंने जो कहा है, आप पहले उसे पूरा सुन लें...(व्यवधान) मैंने जो कहा है, उसे पूरी तरह सुनने के बाद ही आप निर्णय करें ...(व्यवधान)

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ramdasji, there are two Members from your Party who have to speak. You have already taken sufficient time. (Interruptions). I will not be able to give time to the other Member.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: मैंने यह कहा है कि जनता ने 425 सीटों से जितवाने के बावजूद उन्हें अल्पमत में भी ला दिया ...(व्यवधान) क्यों ला दिया था, क्या हमें यह नहीं पता? मैं उस चार्ज को दोबारा रिपीट नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं आपको इतिहास बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश की जनता जब बदल जाती है, तो 425 सीटें लाने वालों को भी 200 सीटों पर ला देती है।

1u/psv पर जारी

-SCH/PSV-RG/2U/3.20

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (क्रमागत): वह डी.एम.के. की सरकार को हटा देती है, इन्दिरा जी की सरकार को हटा देती है, पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार को भी हटा देती है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप अपने मन में यह विचार मत कीजिए कि आपने कोई स्थायी शासन प्राप्त कर लिया है। ...(समय की घंटी)... और आज जो मर्जी आएगी, उसी प्रकार से काम करते रहेंगे। महोदय, भ्रष्टाचार की लड़ाई के लिए ...(समय की घंटी)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, any references, especially, about the DMK, CPI (M) and the Congress (I), which are not relevant, may kindly be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into the record.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी के होते हुए और प्रधान मंत्री जी के होते हुए हमारा आर्थिक ढाँचा आज की स्थिति में क्यों आ

गया? मैं केवल अपनी बात नहीं कहता, आप नाराज होते हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramdas Agarwal, are you going to give some time to the second speaker from your party or not?

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सर, मेरे पास दो मिनट हैं। मैं आपके सामने एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। आप दूसरे स्पीकर की चिन्ता मत कीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: महोदय, खुद प्रधान मंत्री की जो Economic Advisory Council (PMEAC) है, उसके चेयरमैन ने देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में जो कहा है, उसे मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ। सलाहकार परिषद के अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा है- “The spate of corruption related controversies, that have emerged over the past one year, has consumed energies of Government and has led to an unintended slowing down of initiatives to restore investment and economic confidence.” महोदय, ये मेरे शब्द नहीं हैं। ये शब्द उन चेयरमैन के हैं, जो प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यालय के साथ जिम्मेदार हैं। इसी के साथ मैं एक दूसरी बात भी कोट करना चाहता हूँ। Planning Commission के मैम्बर और PMEAC के मैम्बर श्री सोमित्र चौधरी ने भी यह बात कही है कि “For business, to take these risks, the first pre-condition is the promise of stability both financial and political.”

महोदय, देश के आर्थिक ढाँचे को अगर मजबूत रखना है तो यह आवश्यक है, जैसा इन्होंने कहा है और मैं भी यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के आर्थिक ढाँचे को मजबूत करने के

लिए हम जो कुछ भी प्रयास करते रहे हैं या कर रहे हैं, वह sufficient नहीं है। उसके कारण हम जितना इलाज करते जाते हैं, बात उतनी खराब होती जाती है। एक तरफ Reserve Bank of India कहता है कि हमें inflation rate को कंट्रोल करना है, उसे रोकना है और उसने ब्याज की दरें बार-बार एक साल के अन्दर बढ़ा कर पाँच परसेंट से लेकर आठ परसेंट तक, within one year तीन परसेंट ब्याज की दर increase कर दी, इसलिए कि inflation rate को घटाना है। मेरे पास प्रत्येक month के डेटा हैं। आप चाहें तो मैं वह दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन इसमें समय लग जाएगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ब्याज की दरें बढ़ीं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पेट्रोल के दाम इस सरकार ने 2010 और 2011 के इन महीनों में 19 रुपए प्रति लीटर बढ़ा दिए। डीजल का दाम 9 रुपए प्रति लीटर बढ़ गया, किरोसिन का दाम भी काफी बढ़ा, गैस का दाम 100 रुपए से ज्यादा बढ़ गया। अभी हमारे पेट्रोलियम मंत्री महोदय ने एक दिन कहा कि पेट्रोल के दाम दुनिया के बाजार में गिर रहे हैं तो हम उसके दाम कम करेंगे। मैं सरकार से यह माँग करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसका दाम कम करेंगे या नहीं, यह तो आप जानें, लेकिन अगर सरकार पेट्रोल के दामों में एक-दो रुपए की कमी करने की योजना बनाती है तो यह देश को स्वीकार नहीं होगा। मैं यह माँग करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पेट्रोल के दामों में यहाँ कमी आती है, सरकार इसे कम करती है, तब जो 19 रुपए बढ़ाया है, तो कम-से-कम पेट्रोल के दाम आठ रुपए कम करने चाहिए, डीजल के दाम में कम-से-कम पाँच रुपए की कमी की जानी चाहिए और गैस के सिलेंडर के दाम में 50 रुपए की कमी की जानी चाहिए। आपने इसे बढ़ाया तो इतना, लेकिन आप घटाएँगे ऊँट के मुँह में जीरा के समान, केवल एक रुपया या दो रुपए! उसको केवल संतोष की बात मान कर कैसे चलेंगे?

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महोदय, अंत में मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में, जो यहाँ मेरा तारांकित प्रश्न था-- उसमें वित्त मंत्री महोदय शायद ध्यान दे सकते हैं-- मेरे प्रश्न की संख्या 97 थी। उसमें जवाब देते समय यह कहा गया..।

(2w/के.एस. पर क्रमशः)

-PSV/VNK-KS/2w/3:25

SHRI RAMDAS AGRAWAL (Contd.): "As on 31st December, 2010, 599 Central projects costing Rs.150 crores and above, were on the monitor of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. State-wise and sector-wise details of these projects are given in annexure". Important line यह है, "As reported, the cost overrun in these projects is Rs.126000 crores". The expenditure of Rs. 126000 crores is more than what was planned because the projects could not be completed in time and the reason given by the hon. Minister in the same reply was this: "The main reason for delay in ongoing projects includes slow progress of contractors due to labour supply, financial problems, funds constraints and delay in land acquisition". महोदय, इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार होगा? आप देश के खजाने से रुपया withdraw करते हैं, लेकिन देश के खजाने का यह रुपया कहां जा रहा है? 1 लाख 26 हजार करोड़ रुपए cost overrun हो गया और अभी तक आपने किसी के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई की?

महोदय, मैं भी बिजनेस में हूँ। अगर मैं कोई contract देता हूँ, तो contractor को कह देता हूँ कि दो साल में इसको पूरा करना है और यदि आप दो साल में पूरा नहीं करेंगे, तो आपके ऊपर इतनी penalty लगेगी। लेकिन, यहां काम उल्टा हो रहा है। सरकार काम देती है, सरकार उनको व्यापार देती है, उद्योग देती है या ठेका देती है और सरकार बाद में overrun की जिम्मेदारी भी खुद पर लेती है। यह देश की जनता के पैसे के साथ सरासर खिलवाड़ है।

महोदय, मैं एक और तथ्य आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, जो अभी कुछ दिनों पहले ही समाचार पत्रों में बहुत अच्छी तरह से प्रकाशित हुआ। वह यह है कि inflation rate इतना ज्यादा हो गया कि देश के गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के परिवार के व्यक्ति ने लगभग 5 लाख 26 हजार करोड़ रुपए अपने पॉकेट से निकाल कर दूसरे लोगों की जेबों में दे दिया। पता नहीं, वह किनकी जेबों में चला गया। महोदय, यह उन लोगों की जेबों में चला गया, जो profiteering करते हैं, जो black marketing करते हैं या जो trading करते हैं या जिनका सरकार या सत्ता पर प्रभाव है। लेकिन, तीन साल के inflation के कारण गरीब जनता के जेब में से इतना पैसा चला गया, जिसकी कल्पना करना मुश्किल है। यह पैसा उन लोगों के हाथों या जेबों में चला जाता है, जो इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों में शामिल होते हैं। चाहे वे राजनीतिक लोगों को खरीदें या चाहे समाज के लोगों को खरीदें या चाहे किसी और व्यक्ति को खरीदें, लेकिन उनका पैसा सदुपयोग में नहीं जाता है और उनका उपयोग नहीं होता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से जो लूट मची है, क्या वे इन चीजों को रोक नहीं सकते हैं?

महोदय, जब सीमेंट और स्टील के दाम बढ़ते हैं, जब sugar के दाम बढ़ते हैं, क्या उस समय इनके ऊपर नियंत्रण पाने में कठिनाई है? महोदय, यह केवल सरकार की कमजोरी का प्रतीक है कि जब चाहे लोग सीमेंट के दाम बढ़ा देते हैं और उन पर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं होता है। जब sugar का, स्टील का, सीमेंट का दाम बढ़ता है, आलू और प्याज का दाम बढ़ जाता है, उस समय जनता कराह उठती है। जनता की भावनाएं सुलगने लगती हैं। जनता के मन में एक प्रकार की वेदना पैदा होती है कि हमने कैसी सरकार चुनी है, जो इन सब पर नियंत्रण नहीं कर पाती है! सरकार भ्रष्टाचार को नहीं रोक पाती है, टैक्सों का जो 4 लाख करोड़ रुपए का outstanding है, वह बढ़ता जा रहा है और सरकार उसकी recovery नहीं कर पाती है। सरकार महंगाई नहीं घटा सकती है, सरकार भ्रष्टाचार नहीं कम कर सकती है, तो यह सरकार किस मर्ज की दवा है? महोदय, यह देश की जनता जानना चाहती है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप कम से कम कृपा करके इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार का जो राक्षस पैदा हो गया है, उसको खत्म करने के लिए विपक्षी दलों के साथ बैठकर कोई कारगर नीति बनाइए। इस समय महंगाई और भ्रष्टाचार का संबंध चोली और दामन जैसा हो गया है। यदि भ्रष्टाचार घटेगा, तो महंगाई घटेगी और महंगाई घटेगी, तो भ्रष्टाचार घटेगा। महोदय, भ्रष्टाचार और महंगाई को घटाने के लिए सरकार को कदम बढ़ाने होंगे, केवल शब्दों के जाल से या केवल नारों से काम नहीं चलेगा। देश की जनता का धैर्य मत तोड़िए। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि देश की जनता के धैर्य को ध्यान में रखिए और उसके बाद अपनी नीतियों का संचालन कीजिए।

(2x/HMS पर क्रमशः)

2X/KGG-HMS/3.30

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (क्रमागत) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं जानता हूँ कि आप मेरी तरफ टेढ़ी नजर से देख रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : मैं नहीं देख रहा हूँ। दरअसल आप के दो मिनट बचे हैं, वह भी आप ले लीजिए।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं, अंत में एक शेर आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ,

"बहुत ऐसी आंखें तुम्हें हम दिखा दें, चमन में जो आग आंसुओं से लगा दें,

मगर ऐसी आंखें हैं कमतर जहां में, जो रोककर जहन्नुम के शोलों को बुझा दें।"

उपसभापति महोदय, इन जहन्नुम के शोलों को कौन बुझाएगा, यह भगवान जाने पर अभी हम उस का इंतजार कर रहे हैं।

(समाप्त)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (TAMIL NADU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2011, that was presented before us by the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, I see that our approval is really required effectively for about Rs. 12,035 crores. This is because we have already earlier voted and approved over Rs.22,000 crores and the total amount that is asked for is short of Rs.35,000 crores. So, out of this Rs.12,035 crores, I find that as much as Rs.12,000 is on account of transfers being made to States and U.T. Governments and that is why I would like to concentrate on that aspect.

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Some portion of this is, doubtless, for development and welfare schemes affecting the really poor of this country, a very large proportion of whom live in the rural India and a significant proportion of whom live in slums of the urban India. Since Shri Pranab Mukherjee dates back to the time of Indiraji's enormous victory of 1971, based on the fundamental cause of growth with social justice, and, since in the present age we are seeing more growth than the social justice, my earnest plea to the hon. Finance Minister in these circumstances is that whatever steps are taken by the Finance Ministry, they must ensure that not only is the social justice component maintained and strengthened in our total fiscal architecture but also that it is a privilege over growth, if there be any kind of conflict between growth and social justice.

But, I believe that it is not necessary to compromise on growth to achieve social justice because one way of translating accelerated growth into social justice is through inclusive growth. Inclusive growth essentially means Parts IX & IXA of the Constitution, headed respectively the Panchayats and the Municipalities, read along with the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution which lists 29 issues in which the local authorities, the elected local bodies, are supposed to undertake the planning and the implementation. Plus, of course, the subjects that are listed for urban local bodies in the Twelfth Schedule.

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Now, a vast proportion of the funding for these 29 subjects in the Eleventh Schedule and 18 subjects in the Twelfth Schedule comes from Centrally-sponsored schemes that are funded by the hon. Shri Pranab Mukherjee. The money is in his hands. His performance, and that of his immediate predecessor, has been so remarkable that on these social sector and anti-poverty Centrally-sponsored schemes, the Central Government expenditure over the last 17 years has increased by a factor of 17. It has gone up from approximately Rs.7,600 crores in 1994 to about Rs.1,65,000 crores in the current Budget. But, what has been the outcome? According to the U.N. Human Development index, India stood at position 134 in 1994; that is why I picked that particular year.

(Contd. by tdb/2y)

TDB/2Y/3.35

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (CONTD.): India's position in 1994, when we were spending Rs.7,600 crores, was 134. Today, when we are spending Rs.1,65,000 crores, our position on the U.N. Human Development Index is still 134. We are exactly where we were. We are like Alice in Wonderland, that the faster we run, the same is the place where we stayed. Why? Because a huge amount of this money, which is largely covered in the broad heading, 'Transfers to States and Union Territory Governments' which is what is referred to primarily in this Appropriation Bill, are relating to those matters that are given in the Eleventh and

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Twelfth Schedule, but they are not reaching the Panchayats. They are being held up by State Governments and by Union Territory Governments. The Union Territory Government is unforgiveable because the Union Territory Governments are the Government of India, and if the Government of India itself will not set an outstanding example of Panchayati Raj in States where they have very strong political influence, then, what kind of lesson can the Central Government give to State Governments? That is the key question. What we could do in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, what we could do in Lakshadweep, what we can do in Daman and Diu, what we can do in Chandigarh, why are we not doing it? And why can not we influence the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and of Puducherry, two of the worst States in Panchayati Raj? In fact, in Delhi, there is no Panchayati Raj, and in Puducherry, they have just dissolved the entire system that has been set up previously. Now, if we are not able to get the Ministry of Home Affairs to listen to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Law, who are the upholders of the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules of the Constitution and article 243(g) read with article 243-ZE, then, who is going to tell these people? Unless we do it, with what face can we turn to the State Governments and say the only way of spending these vast sums of money more efficiently so that they reach the people is what I would call the Rajiv Gandhi Yojana, which was not, in fact, Rajiv Gandhi's way. For all he did was to give

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

constitutional shape to the ideas which have been with us since Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. It is actually the Gandhi to Gandhi way, from the Mahatma to Rajiv, and, this House, this Parliament passed those constitutional amendments almost unanimously. The only party to vote against it was the DMK, and yet the DMK is running one of the best Panchayati Raj Systems, or, was, so long as it was in power, which in Tamil Nadu is going on. In these circumstances, I think, at the time when huge sums of money are being transferred to States and Union Territory Governments, there should be some conditionality deriving from the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedule, Parts 9 and 9A of the Constitution. Now, for this, the Prime Minister, I had asked this question this morning, I am not sure the new Minister of Panchayati Raj fully understood what I was saying, but back in October, 2004, that is, less than six months after the UPA-I Government had come into office, the Prime Minister of India, none less than the hon. Prime Minister directed the Cabinet Secretary to circulate all Ministries of the Government of India whose schemes and plans had anything to do with Parts 9 and 9A of the Constitution to modify their guidelines to ensure the centrality of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and the Municipalities. It is now seven years since then. It is now more than three years since the Government of India received the Renuka Viswanathan Committee Report, which explained how this could be done, and yet the fact of the matter is that the CSS guidelines, at least, with

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

respect to the role of the local government institutions remains exactly as it was, and there have been numerous attempts made in Union Territories, particularly in the Andaman Islands to completely subvert as a result of the Lt. Governor's actions the existing institutions of local self-government. Now, in these circumstances, Sir, when we are passing a Bill, where Rs.12,000 crores is on account of transfers to State Governments and Union Territories...

(Contd. by 2z-sss)

SSS/2Z/3.40

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (CONTD.): ...I think, it is appropriate that we should stress that the time has come for the Ministry of Finance to set up a Commission as the hon. Minister has already set up many commissions, a Commission to see how can Central funds in respect of the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedule subjects be directed more effectively than they are at present into the hands of the elected local bodies and let us not forget, Sir, that we have 250,000 elected local bodies in India. Then, we have elected 32 lakh people, 3.2 million elected representatives to help the Government to run its own programmes and instead of entrusting and believing in these 3.2 million Indians elected by other Indians, we depend upon a small bureaucracy, a bureaucracy to which I had the shame of belonging at one stage. This bureaucracy is not to be trusted.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: You said, 'you had the shame of belonging.'?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Yes, I had the shame of belonging to a bureaucracy which swallows 85 paise in the rupee. If that is not a shame, then, what is a shame? And I will quote Shri Rajiv Gandhi on that. Eighty-five paise in the rupee goes into administrative expenses and therefore, we have to switch from benevolent delivery by the bureaucracy to self development and self delivery by the elected institutions of the people. That is my first plea. With respect to the tribal areas, Sir, we are in a very, very serious situation in this country where according to the figures given by the Minister of Home Affairs, nearly one-third of India has been just taken over by insurgency. We have 35 districts that are completely out of the control of either the Centre or the State Government. We have an additional, approximately 60 districts, which are very severely affected and if you take the partially affected LWE districts, the Left Wing Extremism affected districts, according to the Ministry of Home Affairs last report in March, 196 districts of India in 20 States of the country are submerged in insurgency and to tackle this, the Constitution has prescribed only one law, that Parliament must pass. The Constitution does not have any provision for any law to be necessarily passed by this Parliament except the Panchayats' extension to Scheduled Areas Act, 1996. It is 15 year old piece of legislation. It has been on the Board ever since then and to the best of my knowledge it has never been challenged by any successive Parliament since 1996 and yet, Sir, the Report submitted to the

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

Planning Commission by the Bandopadhyay Committee on development challenges in extremist affected areas, despite that Report being with the Government for the last three years, no action has been taken whatsoever in ensuring that Panchayat institutions in Fifth Schedule areas are so empowered as to make them capable of passing a law which Parliament passed 15 years ago. It has never been challenged and which is a requirement of the Constitution, a mandatory requirement of the Constitution. Therefore, Sir, in May last year, in my maiden speech in this House, I suggested to the Home Minister that he read paragraph three of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution which specifically empowers the Union Government to issue directions to State Governments in respect of administration in Fifth Schedule areas and the request was that you either get the State Governments which have Fifth Schedule areas to implement PESA or alternatively to be directed by the Union Government to implement PESA. Till today, the only action taken is that in the National Development Council, the NDC, the same State Governments whose faults in this regard are listed in great detail in the Bandopadhyay Committee Report have been requested to please be good about it and what is worse is the integrated action plan of about Rs. 1600 crores which Government has specially prepared for these extremist affected areas are being implemented through a Committee of three district officers. These three district officers are the very three district officers

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

who have been indicted by the Bandopadyay Committee for not implementing the Action Plan.

(Contd. by NBR/3A)

-SSS/NBR-MP/3A/3.45.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (CONTD.): So, under these circumstances, it is imperative that the Union Government have recourse to Paragraph 3 of the Fifth Schedule, which was written by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. It does not go back to yesterday or the day before. It was written between 1946 and 1949 when our Constitution was drafted. It has been there on the statute book for such a long time. I don't see why we don't use them, especially when we know that all the guns in this world are not going to end Naxalism. Naxalism will end when the people themselves say that it is more advantageous to be with the Government of the country and the State than to be with the Maoists. And, it is so simple, Sir, because you, Mr. Finance Minister, have made a provision for 1/3rd of our country to get Rs. 50,000 crores which, according to the Constitution, should be planned and spent by the Panchayats. Just ensure that Rs. 50,000 crores...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Aiyar.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, it is not yet over. I still got 14 minutes. I will finish in just half a minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your colleague is looking at the clock.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, Mr. Subbarami Reddy is going to talk for the rich; let me talk for the poor.

The hon. Finance Minister has made a provision of, at least, Rs. 50,000 crores. My own calculation is, it is nearly Rs. 80,000 crores. But when I checked with him once, it seemed as if it was Rs. 50,000 crores. He has made a provision of Rs. 50,000 crores to reach the 1/3rd naxal affected districts of India. But, they are going into the hands of bureaucracy and the politician-bureaucracy nexus. Instead of giving them into the hands of the elected representatives of the Tribal people, this may be planned and spent in accordance with the provisions of PESA Act, 1996. Sir, one little step by you and you completely transform the extent of social inequality in this country and not until social justice is served can you sustain high rates of economic growth.

So, with that plea, Mr. Deputy Chairman, I will resume my seat so that my friend can now talk for the rich. I hope my words are the voice of the poor has reached the hon. Finance Minister. Thank you.

(Ends)

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने शुरू में सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्ज़ के बारे में संक्षेप में बताया और इसकी ज़रूरत क्यों है, इसके बारे में भी उन्होंने सदन को बताया। जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्ज़ हैं, वे तो पास होनी ही हैं और आप करा भी लेंगे, लेकिन हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि ये हमारे काबिल वित्त मंत्री हैं और यह

भी चर्चा हो रही है कि ईमानदार प्रधान मंत्री हैं, लेकिन इस सबके बावजूद हमारे देश की दशा क्या है, इस पर हमें चिंतन करने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि 15 अगस्त आ रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए

बीच में तीन-चार दिन का समय है। महोदय, 15 अगस्त, 1947 को जब हमने इस देश में अंग्रेजी हुकूमत का अंत किया था, जिसको हम “आज़ादी” कहते हैं, तब आज़ादी का मकसद, आज़ादी का मतलब सिर्फ पोलिटिकल आज़ादी नहीं था। वह पोलिटिकल फ्रीडम नहीं था। उसमें इकनॉमिक फ्रीडम भी था। पोलिटिकल आज़ादी के माध्यम से आर्थिक आज़ादी हासिल करना, सामाजिक आज़ादी यानी सामाजिक बराबरी हासिल करना और सोशल, इकनॉमिक और religious फ्रीडम का एक atmosphere create करना - it was the objective of Azadi.

(CONTD. BY USY "3B")

-mp/sc/3.50/3b

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (क्रमागत) : आज जब हम ऐप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर डिस्कशन कर रहे हैं, तो हम आदरणीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहेंगे कि आज़ादी के उस उद्देश्य को हमने किस हद तक अचीव किया है। आज हमारे देश में 70 फीसदी से ज्यादा लोग गरीबी की जिल्लत में अपना जीवन जी रहे हैं, अभी भी आज़ादी उनके दरवाजे तक नहीं पहुंची है। आज भी एक साल में 20 लाख के करीब बच्चों की चार वर्षों की आयु से नीचे मृत्यु हो जाती है। आज भी इस देश में लाखों औरतें पेट की खातिर अपना जिस्म बेचने के लिए मजबूर हैं। आज देश में 20 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास अपना घर नहीं है। इस आम आदमी की सरकार की कृपा से आम आदमी आज महंगाई की मार झेल रहा है। सरकार

कहती है कि हमारे पास महंगाई का कोई इलाज नहीं है, जब कुदरत की कृपा होगी, बरसात हो जाएगी, मानसून अच्छा आ जाएगा तो शायद महंगाई कुछ कम हो जाए। महोदय, मैं एक आंकड़ा देकर बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार की इच्छा और नीयत प्राइस को कंट्रोल करने की हो तो ऐसा नहीं है कि महंगाई कम नहीं हो सकती। मेरे पास आंकड़ा है कि जब मई 2009 में इलेक्शन आने वाले थे, तब सरकार को मालूम था कि जनता के सामने अपने कर्मों का हिसाब देना पड़ेगा तो सरकार ने पहले से रणनीति बनाई। 18.07.2008 को पेट्रोल का दाम 50 रुपए 62 पैसे था, लेकिन जब सरकार को पता चला कि अब जनता को मुंह दिखाना पड़ेगा तो 6.12.2008 को पेट्रोल का दाम 45 रुपए 62 पैसे हो गया। इस प्रकार पेट्रोल का दाम पांच रुपए कम हो गया। उसके बाद 29.01.2009 को 40 रुपए 62 पैसे हो गया। इस प्रकार मात्र चार महीने में पेट्रोल का दाम दस रुपए कम हो गया। महोदय, जब मई में इलेक्शन हो गए और फिर वही सरकार सत्ता में आ गयी तो इलेक्शन के बाद जुलाई में पेट्रोल का दाम 40 रुपए 62 पैसे से बढ़कर 44 रुपए 63 पैसे हो गया। इस प्रकार से आम आदमी के साथ धोखा हुआ, आम आदमी के साथ बेइंसाफी हुई। इलेक्शन से पहले हम पेट्रोल का दाम दस रुपए प्रति लीटर कम कर देते हैं और इलेक्शन के दो महीने बाद हम उसे चार रुपए बढ़ा देते हैं। उसके बाद निरंतर उसके दाम बढ़ाते-बढ़ाते उसे आज हम 63 रुपए 70 पैसे पर ले गए हैं। इस प्रकार महंगाई की नींव जो है, वह पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार मजबूत इच्छाशक्ति रखे, महंगाई को कंट्रोल करे, भ्रष्टाचार को कंट्रोल करे। आज एक तरफ लोग भूखे पेट तड़प रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ अनाज सड़ रहा है। इसके अलावा स्टेट्स के साथ भी भेदभाव की नीति अपनाई जा रही है। महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 80 हजार करोड़ का पैकेज मांगा था। पश्चिमी बंगाल के इलेक्शंस से पहले आपने

उसे पैकेज दिया। हमें उस पर ऐतराज नहीं है कि आपने वहां पर यह पैकेज क्यों दिया, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ आप भेदभाव कर रहे हैं - हमें इस बात पर ऐतराज है। जो पैसा स्टेट्स को दिया जाता है, वह भी बजट ईयर के लास्ट टाइम पर जाकर देते हैं, इस व्यवस्था में, इस प्रक्रिया में सुधार करने की जरूरत है ताकि वह पैसा गरीबों के काम आए, सही जगह पर लगे।

(3सी-जीएस पर क्रमागत)

VP-GS/3C/3.55

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (क्रमागत) : इसके अलावा हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि इस देश की जो स्थिति है, उसमें आज देश के अंदर महंगाई, भ्रष्टाचार और अत्याचार का दौर चल रहा है। हमारी आजादी का उद्देश्य था कि हम पॉलिटिकल आजादी हासिल करके इस देश के आम नागरिक को इकनॉमिक फ्रीडम देंगे, हम उसको आर्थिक तौर पर आत्म-निर्भर बनायेंगे, उसको गरीबी की जिल्लत से उभारेंगे। इसके अलावा झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में रहने वाले लोगों को अच्छा मकान बनाकर देंगे, बे-जमीनों को जमीन देंगे, ये जो सपने हमने उनको दिखाये थे, वे सब चकनाचूर हो गये हैं। आज हालत यह है कि गरीब के घर का चूल्हा भी ठीक से नहीं जल रहा है। इसीलिए हम भी आपको एक शेर सुनाना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि यहां शेरों-शायरी की बात चल रही है।

“न खंजर पर खून है, न चेहरे पर शिकन,

तुम कत्ल करते हो या करामात करते हो।”

यह 15, अगस्त पर जरूर सोचना और सोचकर देश की जनता को आप जवाब देना। सर, इसी के साथ हम आपका धन्यवाद करते हैं।

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन(पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर,

“वक्त के साथ ज़माना भी बदल जाता है,
बदले मकसद तो निशाना भी बदल जाता है,
जिंदगी अपने तजुर्बे से यह समझाती है,
साज़ बदले तो तराना भी बदल जाता है।”

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Appropriation (No.3) Bill seeks to grant approval for expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. This fund is created out of the tax payments received from the people of our country. Here, I would like to put one question. How do you propose to tackle tax evasion and default in payment of tax by rich people and by corporates? This is getting reflected in the huge accumulation of unpaid tax arrears.

In reply to an unstarred question no. 994 on 9th August, 2011, the House was informed that as on 31. 3.2011, direct tax arrears reached Rs. 3.33 lakh crore. And the target for recovery in 2011-12 was fixed at Rs. 16, 954 crores only. I would like to know how this problem can be solved. Such targets reflect that there is a deliberate indulgence to tax evasion. I want the hon. Minister to please clarify this. It is the poor people who are contributing money towards your public exchequer. The rich people and the corporates are simply looting this. Will this continue? The common people; the poor are being fleeced due to the continuing price rise and corruption. Will this continue perpetually?

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

Secondly, there are discrepancies in figures of tax arrears and default cases. In the reply to a question given in this House on 9th August, 2011, the direct tax arrears as on 31.3.2010 were shown at Rs. 2.48 lakh crore.

As per the latest CAG report, the unpaid direct tax arrears for the year 2009 -10 locked up in litigation stood at Rs. 3 lakh crore. As per the Receipts Budget 2011-12 circulated in this House, the unrealised direct tax, that is, revenues raised but not realised is shown as only Rs. 1.09 lakh crore of which Rs. 42,949 crore is undisputed. Why are such wide discrepancies in the figures of direct tax arrears for the year 2009-10 getting reflected in the statements made in reply to a question raised in this House, and your Budget paper?

Without clarifying and sorting out these discrepancies, can the Appropriation Bill make a sound proposition? The Government owes an explanation to this point.

खुदा बंदा ये तेरे सादा दिल बंदे किधर जाएं

कि सुल्तानी भी अय्यारी है दरबेशी भी अय्यारी है।

(3डी/एससी पर जारी)

ASC-PK/3D/4.00

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन (क्रमागत) : 1946 में जब जोश मलीहाबादी ने देखा कि कांग्रेस दिन पर दिन अमीरों की तरफदारी करती जा रही है, तो उन्होंने वार्निंग दी थी, उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर कांग्रेस अपनी यह नीति नहीं बदलेगी, तो ये सेठ उंगलियों पर कल तुझे नचाएंगे और अपनी मिलों में तुझसे ये झाड़ू दिलवाएंगे, आज कांग्रेस पार्टी झाड़ू देने का काम कर रही है, जिसकी वजह से देश की हालत दिन पर दिन बिगड़ती चली जा रही है। अमीर और अमीर व गरीब और गरीब होते जा रहे हैं।

अंजुमन इकवाम-ए- मुतेहदा के मुताबिक दुनिया में अमीरों की तादाद में हिन्दुस्तान सबसे आगे है। सबसे ज्यादा अमीर लोग हिन्दुस्तान में हैं और सबसे ज्यादा गरीब लोग भी हिन्दुस्तान में हैं। अमीरी और गरीबी का ये फर्क अगर बढ़ेगा, तो देश की हालत कभी सुधरेगी नहीं, देश की हालत बिगड़ती जाएगी और बिगड़ती जा रही है। इसमें जो डिटेल्स दिए गए हैं उनमें कहा गया है कि एयर इंडिया को भी पैसा देना पड़ेगा। आज एयर इंडिया की क्या हालत है, यह सबको मालूम है। एयर इंडिया में नाक्रिस इंतिजामियां हैं, इन एफिशिएंट लोग हैं। उसको पैसे देने से प्रॉब्लम सॉल्व नहीं होगी, बल्कि मैं यह कहूंगा कि पहले एयर इंडिया की इन इंतिजामियों को बदलना चाहिए। उनको बदलने पर ही कुछ हो सकता है। इन इंतिजामियों के साथ इम्प्लॉइज के रिलेशन बहुत खराब हैं। कुछ लोगों को डिसमिस किया था और यूनियन के लीडर्स भी उसमें हैं। उनमें से 9 आदमियों को अभी तक वापस नहीं लिया गया है। अगर इंतिजामियों के साथ इम्प्लॉइज का रिलेशन अच्छा नहीं होगा, तो एयर इंडिया कभी नहीं सुधरेगा और उसकी हालत दिन पर दिन खराब होती जाएगी। इसमें कुछ अच्छे सुझाव भी हैं। जैसे ICDS, आंगनवाडी और उनके हेल्पर्स के एलाउंस बढ़ाए गए हैं। सरकार ने यह अच्छा काम किया है, लेकिन उनकी डिमांड यह है कि उनको सरकारी मुलाजिम माना जाए। अभी तक इसका कोई हल नहीं निकला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए। महंगाई और करप्शन का तो यह हाल है कि देश के हर आदमी की जुबान पर एक ही बात है। सारी मसाइल की जड़ महंगाई और करप्शन है। करप्शन में देश डूब रहा है और महंगाई का यह आलम है कि साल में दो मर्तबा, तीन मर्तबा, चार मर्तबा पेट्रोल, डीजल, केरोसीन, खाना पकाने की गैस आदि की कीमतें बढ़ाई जाती हैं। ... (व्यवधान).. सर, अभी मेरा टाइम है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने दो साल पहले जो बजट पेश किया था, उसमें 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए की कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर को छूट दे दी। हम लोगों ने इसी सदन में कहा था कि अगर पूरे देश में BPL के लोगों को दो रुपए किलो के हिसाब से चावल दिए जाएं, तो 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए में इतना बड़ा काम हो जाएगा। सरकार इधर

तो देखती नहीं है, तो कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर को 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए, 90 हजार करोड़ रुपए की छूट क्यों दी जा रही है? यह बात तो किसी की समझ में आती नहीं है। सर, ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार अपनी नीति नहीं बदलेगी। अगर सरकार नीति नहीं बदलेगी, तो फिर देश के लोग तय करेंगे कि वह क्या करेगी। यह चलने वाला नहीं है। ..(समय की घंटी).. “बर्बादीए गुलशन की खातिर तो एक ही उल्लू काफी है, जब हर शाख पर उल्लू बैठे हों, तो अंजामे गुलिस्तां क्या होगा।”

(समाप्त)

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جناب محمد امین (مغربی بنگال) (Shri Mohammad Amin): سر،

"وقت کے ساتھ زمانہ بھی بدل جاتا ہے،

بدلے مقصد تو نشانہ بھی بدل جاتا ہے،

زندگی اپنے تجربے سے یہ سمجھتی ہے،

ساز بدلے تو ترانہ بھی بدل جاتا ہے"

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Appropriation (No.3) Bill seeks to grant approval for expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. This fund is created out of the tax payments received from the people of our country. Here, I would like to put one question. How do you propose to tackle tax evasion and default in payment of tax by rich people and by corporates? This is getting reflected in the huge accumulation of unpaid tax arrears.

In reply to an unstarred question no. 994 on 9th August, 2011, the House was informed that as on 31.3.2011, direct tax arrears reached Rs. 3.33 lakh crore. And the target for recovery in 2011-12 was fixed at Rs. 16, 954 crores only. I would like to know how this problem can be solved. Such targets reflect that there is a deliberate indulgence to tax evasion. I want the hon. Minister to please clarify this. It is the poor people who are contributing money towards your public exchequer. The rich people and the corporates are simply looting this. Will this continue? The common people; the poor are being fleeced due to the continuing price rise and corruption. Will this continue perpetually?

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Secondly, there are discrepancies in figures of tax arrears and default cases. In the reply to a question given in this House on 9th August, 2011, the direct tax arrears as on 31.3.2010 were shown at Rs. 2.48 lakh crore.

As per the latest CAG report, the unpaid direct tax arrears for the year 2009 -10 locked up in litigation stood at Rs. 3 lakh crore. As per the Receipts Budget 2011-12 circulated in this House, the unrealised direct tax, that is, revenues raised but not realised is shown as only Rs. 1.09 lakh crore of which Rs. 42,949 crore is undisputed. Why are such wide discrepancies in the figures of direct tax arrears for the year 2009-10 getting reflected in the statements made in reply to a question raised in this House, and your Budget paper?

Without clarifying and sorting out these discrepancies, can the Appropriation Bill make a sound proposition? The Government owes an explanation to this point.

خدا را یہ تیرے سادا دل بندے کدھر جائیں گے

کہ سلطانی بھی عیاری ہے درویشی بھی عیاری ہے

1946 میں جب جوش ملیح آبادی نے دیکھا کہ کانگریس دن بہ دن امیروں کی طرفداری کرتی جا رہی ہے، تو انہوں نے وارننگ دی تھی، انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ اگر کانگریس اپنی یہ نیتی نہیں بدلے گی، تو یہ سیٹھہ انگلیوں پر، کل تجھے نچائیں گے اور اپنی ملوں میں تجھ سے یہ جھاڑو دلوائیں گے، آج کانگریس پارٹی جھاڑو دینے کا کام کر رہی ہے، جس کی وجہ سے دیش کی حالت دن بہ دن بگڑتی چلی جا رہی ہے۔ امیر اور امیر و غریب اور غریب ہوتے جا رہے ہیں۔ انجمن اقوام متحدہ کے مطابق دنیا میں امیروں کی تعداد میں ہندوستان سب سے آگے ہے۔ سب سے زیادہ امیر لوگ ہندوستان میں ہیں اور سب سے زیادہ غریب لوگ بھی ہندوستان میں

ہیں۔ امیری اور غریبی کا یہ فرق اگر بڑھے گا، تو دیش کی حالت کبھی سدھرے گی نہیں، دیش کی حالت بگڑتی جائے گی اور بگڑتی جا رہی ہے۔ اس میں جو ڈٹیلز دئے گئے ہیں ان میں کہا گیا ہے کہ ائیر انڈیا کو بھی پیسہ دینا پڑے گا۔ آج ائیر انڈیا کی کیا حالت ہے، یہ سب کو معلوم ہے۔ ائیر انڈیا میں ناقص انتظامیاں ہیں، ان-ایفیشیئنٹ لوگ ہیں۔ اس کو پیسے دینے سے پر اہم سولو نہیں ہوگی، بلکہ میں یہ کہوں گا کہ پہلے ائیر انڈیا کی ان انتظامیہ کو بدلنا چاہیے۔ ان کو بدلنے پر ہی کچھ ہو سکتا ہے۔ ان انتظامیہ کے ساتھ ایمپلائز کے رلیشن بہت خراب ہیں۔ کچھ لوگوں کو ڈسمس کیا تھا اور یونین کے لیڈرس بھی اس میں ہیں۔ ان میں سے 9 آدمیوں کو ابھی تک واپس نہیں لیا گیا ہے۔ اگر انتظامیہ کے ساتھ ایمپلائز کا رلیشن اچھا نہیں ہوگا، تو ائیر انڈیا کبھی نہیں سدھرے گا اور اس کی حالت دن بہ دن خراب ہوتی جائے گی۔ اس میں کچھ اچھے سبھاؤ بھی ہیں۔ جیسے ICDS، آنگن واڑی اور ان کے ہیلپرس کے الاؤنس بڑھائے گئے ہیں۔ سرکار نے یہ کام اچھا کیا ہے، لیکن ان کی ڈیمانڈ یہ ہے کہ ان کو سرکاری ملازم مانا جائے۔ ابھی تک اس کا کوئی حل نہیں نکلا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس پر منتری جی کا دھیان دینا چاہئے۔ مہنگائی اور کرپشن کا تو یہ حال ہے کہ دیش کے ہر آدمی کی زبان پر ایک ہی بات ہے۔ سارے مسائل کی جڑ مہنگائی اور کرپشن ہے۔ کرپشن میں دیش ڈوب رہا ہے اور مہنگائی کا یہ عالم ہے کہ سال میں دو مرتبہ، تین مرتبہ، چار مرتبہ پیٹرول، ڈیڑل، کیروسن، کھانا پکانے کی گیس وغیرہ کی قیمتیں بڑھائی جاتی ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

سر، ابھی میرا ٹائم ہے۔ فائنننس منسٹر صاحب نے دو سال پہلے جو بجٹ پیش کیا تھا، اس میں 80 ہزار کروڑ روپے کی کارپوریٹ سیکٹر کو چھوٹ دے دی۔ ہم لوگوں نے اسی سدن میں کہا تھا کہ اگر پورے دیش میں بی۔بی۔ایل۔ کے لوگوں کو دو روپے کلو کے حساب سے چاول دئے جائیں، تو 80 ہزار کروڑ روپے یس اتنا بڑا کام ہو جائے گا۔ سرکار ادھر تو دیکھتی نہیں ہے، تو کارپوریٹ سیکٹر کو 80 ہزار کروڑ روپے، 90 ہزار کروڑ روپے کی چھوٹ کیوں دی جا رہی ہے؟ یہ بات تو کسی کی سمجھ میں آتی نہیں ہے۔ سر، ایسا لگتا ہے کہ سرکار اپنی نیتی نہیں بدلے گی۔ اگر سرکاری نیتی نہیں بدلے گی، تو پھر دیش کے لوگ طے کریں گے کہ وہ کیا کرے گی۔ یہ چلنے والا نہیں ہے۔۔۔(وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔

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برباد گلشن کی خاطر تو ایک ہی آلو کافی ہے
جب ہر شاخ پہ آلو بیٹھے ہو تو انجام گلستان کیا ہوگا

(ختم شد)

मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब आज विनियोग (सं. 3) विधेयक, 2011 लेकर आए हैं और यह पास होगा। हम सोच रहे थे कि जो रीजनल डिस्पेरिटी है, उसको कंट्रोल करने के लिए या कम करने के लिए कभी न कभी बजट में व्यवस्था होगी। हम पार्लियामेंट में हर एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल में और मेन बजट में, यह पहलू और यह विचारधारा रखते हैं।

(क्रमशः 3E/LT पर)

-KLG/LP-PB/3e/4.05

श्री मंगल किसन (क्रमागत) : मगर सरकार के नजरिये के बारे में, जो under-developed area हैं या स्टेट हैं, उनका कभी भी सोचते नहीं हैं और future में भी इसके बारे में सोचेंगे, इसकी उम्मीद रखना भी ठीक नहीं है। हम लोगों की जितनी population Tribal Affairs में आती है, Social Justice and Empowerment department में आती है, Minority Affairs में आती है, OBC Groups में आती है, इनके जितने लोग भी पार्लियामेंट में सदस्य हैं, Appropriation Bill में हो या main Budget में हो या और कोई हिसाब से पार्लियामेंट में अपना पक्ष रखते हैं, उसमें इन चार-पांच विभागों के जो beneficiaries हैं या population से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, वे लोग सरकार से और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से कहते हैं कि इनके बारे में देर हो चुकी है, इनके बारे में नये तरीके से सोचना चाहिए। आप देश के लिए जो प्लान बनाते हैं, उन प्लान्स का, जो पुरानी पद्धति से चल रहे हैं, यहां जो बेनिफिट पहुंचना चाहिए, वह नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है, जिसके चलते ex-Minister, जो कांग्रेस के वक्ता थे, जो बोल रहे थे कि देश का one-third region माओवादी लोगों की चपेट में आ चुका है और अभी सरकार उसके बारे में सोच में पड़ी हुई है। माओवादी के लिए आप लोग जो Tribal लोगों पर, आदिवासी

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

लोगों पर दोषारोपण करते हैं कि पिछड़े क्षेत्र में Tribal लोग ही माओवादी ही हो गए हैं, मगर ये जो Tribal लोग हैं, ये इनकी ढाल हैं, इन लोगों को यूज किया जा रहा है। इन माओवादी लोगों का लीडर कौन है, वे लोग कहां रहते हैं, क्या करते हैं, सरकार के पास इसकी सब रिपोर्ट है, मगर उनको कोई पकड़ता नहीं है और इन माओवादी लोगों के चलते scheduled areas को सरकार neglect कर रही है। गरीब आदमी, जिसके पास खाने के लिए नहीं है, जिसके पास रहने के लिए घर नहीं है, जिसके पास पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं है, उनकी जो भी थोड़ी मदद करता है, वे उनके नजदीक चले जाते हैं, उनकी बातों में आ जाते हैं। मगर जब आप, सरकार, उन लोगों को, निर्धन हिसाब से, गरीबी के हिसाब से रखने के लिए मजबूर करेगी तो वह गरीब आदिवासी भाई कहां जाएगा? जो उनकी मदद करेगा, वह उनके साथ चला जाएगा और वह उनके साथ जाने के लिए मजबूर है, क्योंकि उसे जिंदा रहना है। वे लोग चार-पांच हजार रुपये महीना देते हैं, पहनने के लिए कपड़े देते हैं, खिलौना चलाने की ट्रेनिंग देते हैं। जो प्रोग्रेसिव समाज के आदमी को रखने से डरते थे, अब उनको उस खिलौने से..(व्यवधान)..

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : खिलौना क्या है?

श्री मंगल किसन : खिलौना मतलब टॉयज। खिलौना बंदूक है और क्या है? यह बंदूक उनके हाथ से छुड़ाने के लिए सरकार को उनके बारे में सोचना होगा। उनको educate करना होगा..(व्यवधान)..उनके इकनॉमिक डेवलपमेंट के लिए सोचना होगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

श्री मंगल किसन : परसों 86 या 87 क्वेश्चन पार्लियामेंट में उठा था, Education Department के बारे में आया था, 1700 या something Model Schools

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

Navodaya Vidyalayas के स्टैंडर्ड से बनाए गए, मगर झारखंड और उड़ीसा, जहां पर आदिवासी लोग ज्यादा रहते हैं, उस स्टेट को एक भी स्कूल नहीं दिया गया। सर, उन लोगों का डेवलपमेंट कैसे होगा? जब तक इस तरह से इस देश में अंडर डेवलप स्टेट्स और जहां Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBC Groups और दलित ग्रुप्स आते हैं, उनको neglect किया जाएगा ..(व्यवधान)..

उपसभाध्यक्ष : आपने ज्यादा टाइम लिया है।

श्री मंगल किसन : यह देश खुद ही प्रॉब्लम को इनवाइट कर रहा है, इसीलिए इनके डेवलपमेंट के लिए, रीजनल इम्बैलेंस को दूर करने के लिए सरकार को सोचना पड़ेगा और यह जो बजट आ रहा है उसकी रीमॉडलिंग करना जरूरी है। धन्यवाद। (समाप्त)

(Followed by skc/3f)

3f/4.10/skc

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, let us hear Shri M.P. Achuthan. You know how much time you have; you have less than five minutes.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (KERALA): Sir, we are discussing this Appropriation Bill in the backdrop of the effects of the global crisis on the Indian economy and other countries of the world. In India, whatever be the claims of the Government, the prices are steadily increasing. Unemployment is increasing. The misery of the people is increasing. Take price rise, for example. The Government had promised that when they decontrol the price of petrol, when the price of crude oil

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

decreases in the world market, there would be a corresponding decrease in the price of petrol. Now, the global price of crude oil is 79-80 dollars per barrel but the oil companies are not ready to reduce prices. They offer a price reduction of just 150 paise per litre, whereas actually it must be reduced by up to six rupees. The Government says that it is up to the oil companies and that Government has no control over them. They are allowing the oil companies to loot the people. The same thing would happen when we decontrol diesel prices too. Government must know that it is abetting price rise in a way.

In the agricultural sector, the crisis is deepening. This year, we have got a bumper harvest, but there is no storage facility. I had hoped that in the Appropriation Bill some amount will be allocated for creating more storage and warehousing facilities, but nothing has been done. Next year, we would find that farmers will not be interested in producing more when fertilizer prices, after decontrolling prices of Urea, Potash and other fertilizers, would be increasing. So, agricultural prices are increasing everyday.

Then, about employment, the Government had promised that when there is increased growth, employment opportunities would also increase, but statistics from the latest Sample Survey show that in 2005, increase in the rate of employment was 2.7 per cent whereas in 2010, it was only 0.8 per cent. At the same time, the growth rate during this period, on an average, was eight per

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

cent. So, on the one side, we are claiming that we have economic growth, the rate of growth is increasing, but, on the other, employment generation is decreasing. This peculiar situation is there not only in India but in many other countries where neo-liberal economic policies are being pursued. We can see it in the United States also. In the United States, the problem is that growth is increasing, though relatively, only 1.2 or 2 per cent growth, but employment generation is not increasing correspondingly. Unemployment is increasing.

(Contd. 3g/hk)

HK/3g/4.15

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (CONTD.): The same thing is happening in India. What we see now is that in all the countries whether it is in India or in European countries or in the United States wherever neo-liberal policies are being pursued, they are heading for a crisis. This is the crisis of neo-economic policy. So, that economic policy will have dangerous consequences in India. If the Government is serious about the issues being raised by hon. Mani Shankar Aiyar, ...(Interruptions)... You are not able to do justice to the poor. That is what he has said in a nutshell. If you want to do justice to the poor, to the nation and to the public, you have to revisit the economic policy being pursued today. ...(Interruptions)... Otherwise, there will be problems just like what we have

seen in the United Kingdom and what we have seen in the Arab countries and the same thing will definitely repeat in India.

(Ends)

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (NOMINATED): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have a few points that I wish to share through you with the hon. Finance Minister. And, I think, we are covering India, especially the media, and even hon. Members of this House, with a gloom. Where is the crisis? The crisis is in the G-7 countries. We import crisis by our thinking and/or by our words. Remember 2008, the world was plunged into an economic crisis and in India we managed our affairs. It's a compliment to the Government that we managed our affairs with great élan quietly, keeping our heads down; we contributed to our growth too. In 2011-12, this is a rare opportunity for a country like India. But we have to face the reality, rise and spread the message that the gloom of the West need not visit upon us. We have our strengths. As the hon. Member said, we are going to have one of the most bumper crops in our history; the vegetable and fruit production is going to be outstanding and raw materials are available in plenty in our country. We have to manage them. We do not have to squander them. Our savings habits are a great strength for India. Where will the funds go? Where will the people run? They will have to come to India. We have to create conditions that India is the most attractive investment for a long, long time and it is going to be élan for a

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

long time. Public consumption is going to grow and we have to face up to fulfilling the public consumption rather than restricting public consumption. However, there are some challenges. The cost of money has to be managed, because, at the current cost of money, it is going to be very difficult to create capital, to create capacity, to increase production and improve productivity. We have to tame inflation. It is a supply-demand issue and anybody who says that supply has to be restricted is not going to fight inflation. We have to fight inflation. We know the measures. The hon. Finance Minister has done it over the years. He knows the measures. He has to rise and guide this country and create the confidence that inflation can be managed. Our infrastructure is again another opportunity. We have to create conditions to improve our infrastructure. Otherwise, it is a challenge that might restrict our growth. Our exports are going to face a challenge but far lesser challenges than China is going to face because our export-dependency ratio is significantly lower than that of China.

Finally, I think, we have to take advantage of the price of crude because the price of crude is now going to be depressed. The growth in the West, the growth in Europe, the growth in Japan -- due to unfortunate circumstances -- and the growth in the United States is going to be suppressed.

(Contd. by 3h/KSK)

KSK/4.20/3H

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (CONTD): Where is the crude going to be sold and at what price it is going to be sold? It is something that some of the Members have mentioned and I think we should take advantage of it. We have to motivate, we have to modernise and we have to grab this opportunity. We have to rise to this opportunity because if we continue to beat ourselves with the problems that we have, we will not succeed. And, we have enormous problems. We have the problem of the poor, the problem of the dispossessed, the problem of poverty. We have those problems. Nobody is denying those problems. But, you cannot solve those problems by suppressing growth. I am taking this opportunity of the supplementary grants because I have spoken to the Finance Minister previously also that I feel we have to rise and grab this opportunity. Through you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I request the hon. Finance Minister to urge industry, to urge agriculture to bring in, to hasten up with the reforms. Whether it is in retail trade, or, it is in infrastructure and other areas, the reforms, the mounting of reforms, must be followed aggressively. I share this optimism; I do not share the pessimism. I am a realist, but if we don't take the opportunity while the developed countries are facing the challenges, we will miss a major opportunity. I do not want from either side of this House to go on saying that we are going to have a lower growth, we are going to have a higher inflation and we are not going to face this challenge. We are going to face it. The Finance Minister very well

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

understands it. Many people in the Government understand that challenges are there. But, we have to face up to them in a straightforward manner and seek higher growth, seek higher opportunity, create more employment and lower the inflation by positive policies and by declaring those positive policies. I thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir.

(Ends)

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (ASSAM): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to speak on the Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2011 regarding the issue of Rs.34724,50,00,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 2011-12. Sir, global economic crisis is serious concern for all of us. Due to the recession, many leading banks of the USA and the European countries have gone bankrupt. But, due to the strong banking system of our country, our banks have performed well during the recession period also. I must congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for increasing funds for the Anganwadi workers which is really helpful for the poor Anganwadi workers of our country. Regarding the present situation of the USA financial crisis, the hon. Finance Minister very rightly said that it is very early to comment on it, but we are also very much concerned about the present financial situation of the USA.

Sir, one of the major problems faced by our country is the rising prices of essential commodities. Purchasing power of the common people is decreasing

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

day by day and the prices of essential commodities are increasing like anything. Sir, it is a very serious matter. The common people are facing many hardships, and the Government has failed to control the inflation in our country. I hope that the Government is going to take some strong measures to reduce the price of essential commodities in our country. The worst effect on the middle-class and poor people is due to the price hike in the petroleum products like diesel, petrol, kerosene and LPG.

(continued by 3j – sk)

-KSK/SK/3J/4.25

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (CONTD.): Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister, now when globally the prices of crude oil have decreased, kindly re-consider the price hike on the petroleum products, especially kerosene oil and LPG because our poor people cannot live without kerosene oil and LPG.

The Government has taken some initiative to finance the Air India. It is a welcome move. But financing the Air India from the Government of India side will not solve the problem because the functioning that is going on in the Air India is a very important area. Sir, the Air India should work properly. Otherwise, the Government can give them money all the time, but it will not be helpful. First, their work culture should be changed. I would like to give a small example. In many profit-making sectors, I am repeating, in many profit-making sectors, Air

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

India withdrew their flight services and within a few days after withdrawing of flight services by Air India, private civil aviation companies introduced their flight services in those profit-making sectors and they are making profit. This is a very serious matter, Sir. On the one hand, Air India withdraws the flight at the cost of its economy, on the other hand, after a few days, only after 7-8 days, private civil aviation companies introduce the flight and making the profit. So, I hope the hon. Finance Minister take this very seriously and look into this case.

Sir, our poor people, middle class people and common people are affected very badly due to increase in the interest rate of home loan. One of the major slogans of this Government is that it is for the *Aam Aadmi*. They have always been speaking that there should be home, there should be cloth, there should be food for the people. But increase in interest rate on home loan is affecting the common people and middle class people very badly. So, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister, in the interest of the middle class people, in the interest of the common people, kindly re-consider the increase in interest rate on home loan. Otherwise, these poor people, middle class people, will never get their house. (Time-bell).

Allow me, Sir, just for one minute. I know that there is time constraint. I will take only one minute.

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

Sir, regional imbalance is one of the biggest concerns. They cannot solve this problem immediately. But I hope the learned Finance Minister will take some measures in the next Budget to decrease the regional imbalance in our country.

Then, Sir, in the last Railway Budget, the hon. Railway Minister announced that she would take some priority sector to the North Eastern Region with the consent of the DONER Ministry. All Railway projects will be funded by the DONER Ministry. This was not affecting your General Budget, Sir. Otherwise, there is no increase in the funds for the DONER Ministry. So, this is only a speech, Sir. Nothing has happened so far. So, I hope, in the coming Budget, you will look after this project. What was announced by the then Railway Minister, Mamataji, will be looked after by you. You will also give some budgetary support to the DONER Ministry. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

SHRI N.K. SINGH (BIHAR): Thank you very much, Sir. I rise here to support the general purpose and to support the *inter se* allocation also proposed by the Finance Minister. I draw comfort from the fact that he says that this is not going to put any additional fiscal pressures because the bulk of it would come through savings and that the net cash outgo would be less than ten thousand crores of rupees. However, Sir, we must remind ourselves that this is the first batch of the Supplementaries which will follow. Embedded in this Supplementary, Sir, my

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

apprehensions really are that already there is an under provisioning on account of three important factors — implementing the Right to Education Bill, there is an under provisioning; under provisioning on account of under recoveries in the petroleum sector, under provisioning on the Right to Food which has yet to be factored in.

(Contd. by 3K-ysr)

-SK/YSR/4.30/3K

SHRI N.K. SINGH (CONTD.): Therefore, Sir, the entire approach to fiscal consolidation and fiscal deficit, and the path of fiscal consolidation, which was outlined in the medium-term fiscal policy statement presented along with the Budget, and what was accepted as part of the recommendations of the Finance Commission is something that worries me with some uncertainty. I say this particularly because given all the uncertainties, the disinvestment target through the IPO remains somewhat problematic given the weak market sentiments. There is pessimism on the tax buoyancy given the fact that the manufacturing sector has registered a slowdown and that the debt to GDP ratio still remains a matter of concern. The issue, whether we would be able to adhere to the path of fiscal consolidation, concerns me more than the amount for which the Finance Minister seeks our approval, very legitimately, through the first batch of supplementaries.

Sir, my second important concern -- and this is an overarching one -- deals with the consequences of the global financial uncertainties. I just say this because clearly there are three very immediate issues which will bother us.

One, the contagion effect will affect us in regard to exports, shrinking markets in the United States and uncertain market in Europe. How do we look

for market diversification to keep our current account deficit under control? This is something which is problematic.

Two, the uncertainty of being able to raise external capital given the fact that there is an aversion to risk, particularly in making investments in emerging markets. Sure, the assurance of the Finance Minister is rather assuring. But the fact that in respect of access to external capital given the weaknesses which are exhibited in the large developed countries remains problematic.

Three, I must commend the Finance Minister that he has recognised the weakness of investment sentiment today. And for overcoming the weakness of investment sentiment, we need to do something *sui generis*, somewhat differently, because they must recognise that this particular slowdown may not be cyclical, and on our part it requires structural actions.

I say this because the Finance Minister is quite aware that our monetary policy is somewhat out of sync with the global monetary policy.

Sir, in the United States, you know that the interest rates are next to zero. Yes, today, Bernanke has said that he will continue with this policy of keeping interest rates at zero for the next two years. The quantitative easing and the dumping of dollar and the debasing of dollar are going to continue. The fact that it might have an effect on our export competitiveness is another issue.

In Europe, Sir, interest rates also continue to be at a historically low point. Contrary to what is happening in the rest of the world, given the need to fight inflationary pressures, our interest rates have crept up eight times in eleven months. And, therefore, our monetary policy seems to be out of sync with the global monetary trends.

How do you, therefore, in such a situation, keep our investment sentiment alive? Given Finance Minister's commitment to deal with issues of financial rectitude, in a manner which will not shake the global confidence on the management of macroeconomic parameters of the Indian economy, remains a very problematic issue. We are caught, therefore, Mr. Finance Minister, between two very difficult things.

The world, in general, is still talking in terms of the need to continue with fiscal stimulus and the need, therefore, of continuing with the monetary policy which is accommodative.

Our compulsion on the other hand, Sir, is that the need to adhere to the path of fiscal consolidation limits the extent to which the Finance Minister can take recourse to the path of continuing with any amount of an accommodative fiscal policy.

Sure, Sir, monetary and fiscal policies have to move in tandem. And, therefore, India has to protect itself, at least substantially so, from the

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

consequences of a global contagion effect. I would encourage the Finance Minister to take more tangible steps on a further revival of the investment sentiment, which is being deeply burdened not only with other kinds of issues but also with the issues which impair our ability to manage the macroeconomic framework in a climate of growing global uncertainty.

The need, Sir, therefore, is to adopt not only cyclical but also structural policy. Some of it was mentioned by my very good friend, Dr. Ashok Ganguly. I would encourage the Finance Minister to pursue that path in an environment where the cost of borrowing is becoming extremely prohibitive, where the emphasis needs to be on completing the projects, which are currently under implementation, to ensure that the opportunity cost of investment is maximised, to put money where we can get the maximum possible return, considering that incipient greenfield investments may remain weak for some time.

(Contd. By KR/3L)

KR/3L/4.35

SHRI N.K. SINGH (contd.): These are some of the macro economic parameters. These are in the global context in which the Finance Minister, I am sure, would wish to look at what he has presented to us as the first supplementary, and has provided us valuable opportunity to consider the more important global economic

issues. Thank you.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): Shri N.K. Singh, thank you very much. Now, Shri Piyush Goyal.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (MAHARASHTRA): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I thank you very much. I won't get into poetry and, in any case, I do not know poetry. But I can stick to hard facts. Illustrious speakers, like Dr. Ashok Ganguly and Shri N.K. Singh, I think, what they have highlighted is something I can only elaborate a little bit upon.

Obviously, the international situation is disturbing. We are all aware of it. I am not as confident as Dr. Ganguly that there is no cause for concern. I think we may have a strong domestic market but the way the economy has been managed specially in terms of infrastructure development growth, in terms of rising interest rates, I think, we need to have a review of our entire policy to tackle the problems facing the nation.

As Shri N K Singh has said, I think, inflationary pressures on the economy are not going to be handled only by the monetary policy. We will have to attack the supply side problems only then can we flood the market with adequate goods and services and inflation could be brought under control. We need to have lower interest rates to spur investment and infrastructure. We need to have lower

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

interest rates to spur investment in housing. Growing needs of the people will have to be met by a larger credit at lower rates. I think the example of the Europe or the USA should be considered very seriously by the Reserve Bank and the Government in terms of lower interest rates.

I think in terms of reform, it is not only a question of opening up the FDI. That has become the mantra of this Government. I think we need to internalize reform. We need to see some more action on administrative reforms. We need to see Government not only set up Commissions to come up with procurement policy or to come up with the policies on how to deal with natural resources, but we need to see the action on the ground. It is high time we don't have to hear once again the senior leaders of the Treasury Benches citing their late leader that 85 per cent of the money of the Government is squandered away and lost in the system. I think the Government needs to address that problem. That is the solution to the rising deficit. That is the solution to the country's problems.

We have public procurement which goes over \$300 billion. It is time that we look at that seriously. We have had Committees' reports on public procurement. The Government should act quickly on that and come up with the programme which the States and the Centre can adapt and bring down the leakages in the system.

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

In the same way, there is a talk about auction of scarce natural resources. The Government, in the last four years, in a reply to the question in Parliament four days back, mentioned that they have allocated 13 billion tons of coal mines, coal reserves to private parties without the auction route on an allotment basis. I would urge the Government to reconsider all those allotments, reopen the file and see what was the consideration for all those allotments and get those allotments on the track of auction, maybe e-auction route that was used for the 3G spectrum. That auction route could be used for these coal blocks and other mineral resources, additional spectrum, the Government land that is available with the Government. Every thing should go on the auction route. Just the coal mines alone, looking at the international prices, can fetch this Government above \$100 billion if they were to follow the auction route and cancel all these coal mines allocations.

Sir, the budget in the recent years had become an art of only financial jugglery. I was going through the Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates of the last 12 years. It started with almost matched Budget Estimates with Revised Estimates. There used to be a 0,1,2,3 difference in the two. In 2008-09 the difference was 20 per cent. But the Finance Minister said, "I have given a stimulus. Therefore, I needed to borrow Rs.2,050 crore extra." I think, the whole nation stood by him and encouraged his stimulus package.

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

But now, the budget of the current year, we have a gap of almost 3 per cent increase in expenditure which has been provided for. If you see the growth of expenditure over the year, you will have a shortfall of nearly Rs.2,00,000 crore in the expenditure in the current year with no corresponding revenue receipts coming from anything like 3G auction or any special dispensations on the revenue side.

(Continued by 3M)

MKS-NB/4.40/3M

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (CONTD.): In this circumstance, Sir, we will see many more supplementary grants coming up. We will have a lot of problems in terms of fiscal management. As Dr. Singh said, you will have a problem of larger borrowings, and, I am afraid, India could get into a situation of a downgrade similar to the U.S. situation now, and I think the country cannot afford any downgrade at this stage, which will result in increased cost of our international borrowings. I know there is a paucity of time, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is one minute more.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I have many more things to state but I will raise them on some other occasion. Thank you very much, Sir.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Goyal. But you made good points. Now, Dr. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar put forward the point about poverty. I fully agree with him that the biggest challenge before the nation is poverty and unemployment. People are suffering because of poverty and unemployment. Once again, I am repeating this. But the question is how to eradicate them. Not by making contradictory statements or fights. The Indian parliamentary democracy is highly respected all over the world. In fact, we feel proud of our democracy. It is a democratic country, the most populous one, in the world, but, at the same time, we should not forget that in a democratic country, the Ruling party, the Opposition party and other parties are one to eradicate the poverty and remove the frustration of youths when they are not getting employment and education. How to achieve this target? The best thing is to have an all round growth in agricultural production and its infrastructure. For instance, our Government is concentrating on agricultural sector, IT, power, road transport, highways, housing, urban poverty alleviation, tourism and health. These are the areas on which you have to concentrate. Sir, from the other side, every minute, they keep on criticizing each other. Whenever the Government does some good things, you must have the magnanimity to laud that and say, 'Yes, out of the ten things done by you, six

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

things are good, four things are not good.’ You have to think of doing a positive criticism. Democracy does not mean everything could be only wrong, wrong, wrong! बार-बार बोलते हैं करप्शन, बार-बार बोलते हैं इन्फ्लेशन। These are the few words they use. People in the world are laughing at us. Why are you, every day, talking like this? Let us be together in achieving the goal of prosperity and a better future for this nation.

Sir, there is one thing more which we should not forget. In spite of the hurdles in the world economy, India is still marching forward as the third largest economy in the world; perhaps, the United States of America will be the second largest economy and China is the third largest economy. Trade goes to whom? To the people of India. The Government and all the political parties must take credit for that.

Sir, I must also say that the Government is giving incentives to the farmers. They are giving enough money for infrastructure. For instance, we have doubled the amount, Rs.20 lakh crores, in the Eleventh Plan. Public-private partnership has been a huge success. This is a demand of the time. There is a big demand for that. That is why the contribution of private sector has reached 34 per cent. If things are going like this, what is wrong there? As Mr. Ashok S. Ganguly rightly said, in 2008, the entire world was in turmoil and was facing a very bad economy; India stood first. Even today, in spite of American economic crisis,

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

people all over the world are in a queue to invest in India. That shows how fast the country is progressing and how the Government is doing a phenomenal job.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister, who is a pride political leader of the country and who has profound experience in every field, that Air India distress हर Indian Citizen के लिए दुःख की बात है। Why? Because Air India is a child of the Indian Government. And today's newspaper says, "The Indian Oil Company has refused to give oil to the Indian Airlines flights." Very bad! See, it belongs to the Government. IOC belongs to the Government. So, it is the duty of the Government to see that infrastructural development takes place. Why is India suffering? Huge debts are there. They have to also pay interests. A few days back, in reply to a question, they said, 'Every month, they are losing heavily compared to what they receive and what they spend.' There is a lot of gap. It is the duty of the Government to see that within 30 days, Air India should be restructured and should, again, become a pride of the public sector. Air India is meant for the poor men because there are many places where private airline flights do not go. They do not take the passengers. It is only the Air India which, in spite of incurring a loss, is doing it.

(Contd. by TMV/3N)

-MKS-TMV-MP/3N/4.45

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (CONTD.): Therefore, I, once again, call upon the Finance Minister to look into the Air India issue.

Another thing is tourism. The Government needs money. The Government must get more revenue. Tourism is one of the biggest sectors where you can create employment and also get revenue for the country. We are neglecting tourism. I request the Finance Minister to prevail upon all the concerned people that tourism should be recognised as a different industry and all incentives should be given to it. In India we have got so many spots where tourists can be attracted and get a lot of foreign exchange. Recently, I went to Switzerland. They have developed so much in tourism. We have not developed so much. Therefore, it is very important. I request the Finance Minister to concentrate on this.

As regards the GDP growth, we have grown at the rate of 8.6 per cent. Our agricultural growth rate is 5.4 per cent. Our industrial growth rate is 8.1 per cent. Our service growth rate is 9.6 per cent. Then why is it our friends are not recognising these things? As our Government completes seven years, every minute the Opposition is only showing the weapons and fighting with the Government. They never said any good words. I am surprised to see yesterday

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

that Shri Dalai Lama, the great spiritual leader, was very much upset over our country being spoken of ill all over the world. We should not do like that.

There is one more thing. I would not take more than two minutes. Andhra Pradesh has initiated some reforms in the health sector, namely, the Aarogyasri Scheme for the poor people. Mr. Mani Shankar wants to be poor. Everybody wants to be poor. I want to be poor. I believe in capitalism and socialism. If you want prosperity of the nation, you must accelerate the progress in the capital sector and also in the social sector. That is why China is progressing. If you go only by socialism, you will not be able to progress. Therefore, the Aarogyasri Scheme is helping the poor man who has no money, who is about to die. The State Government is not in a position to give financial support to it. I call upon the Finance Minister to think of it.

Another thing is the construction of a separate Haj terminal at the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad. There should be allocation of funds to construct a separate Haj terminal at Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad. It is very important to cater to the growing demands of the Haj pilgrims and to make Hyderabad a hub for Haj pilgrims from the entire South India.

Lastly, if you really want to eradicate poverty, the exact word is unemployment because of which we are suffering, -- there is a huge number of

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

unemployed graduates; there is no employment for them now -- you need all-round growth. Take, for instance, agriculture. Irrigation projects, if they are constructed, will help the entire nation. The Polavaram project in Andhra Pradesh, if it is constructed, will bring 2 lakh acres of land under irrigation and the drought-prone areas of almost 15 districts will come under irrigation. The State can't afford it. The Government of India has accepted it two years ago. Our great leader, Pranabda, agrees that because of red tapism things do not move. The best medicine is to throw out red tapism and be constructive and accelerate our efforts and see to it that we achieve the goals. An assurance has already been given in respect of the Polavaram project a long time ago. It should be seen that, at least, within three months the Polavaram project of Andhra Pradesh, which will help the economic sector, the agricultural sector and the power sector in a great way, is recognised as a national project.

Once again, I am very grateful to you for giving me this time. I support this Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2011.

लोकोत्तराणां संघटनाः निरुपमाः सन्निवेशः नद्वितीयः -- the country's progress should be phenomenal, nation is unparalleled and magnificent. Thank you all.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Bharkumar Raut. He is not present. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav.

[-mp/sc/4.50/3o](#)

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं आपके प्रति आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे विनियोग विधेयक, 2011 पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। महोदय, देश को आज़ाद हुए 64 वर्ष बीतने जा रहे हैं। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि हमारे देश ने तरक्की की है, हमारा आर्थिक विकास हुआ है, लेकिन देश की जो आवाम है, वह आज भी गरीबी, फटेहाली और बेरोजगारी के बोझ से दबी जा रही है। आज आम आदमी परेशानी की हालत में है। यह चिंता का विषय है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी एक अनुभवी वित्त मंत्री हैं और लम्बे अरसे से उन्होंने वित्त मंत्रालय का भार संभाला है। उन्होंने आम लोगों की तकलीफ का अहसास भी किया होगा। हमारे देश के 70 से 75 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था गांव, किसान और मजदूरों पर निर्भर करती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज अगर सबसे अधिक कोई दुखी है तो वह गांव का किसान है, मजदूर है, जो परेशानी की हालत में है। मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर काफी समय से यह कहा जाता रहा है कि हम किसानों के उत्थान की बात करेंगे, किसानों और मजदूरों को आगे बढ़ाने की बात करेंगे। इस संबंध में नीतियां भी बनती रही हैं, लेकिन मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आता कि आज इतने वर्षों के बाद भी किसान खुशहाल नहीं है। खासकर जिस प्रदेश से मैं आता हूँ, बिहार, वहां की लगभग 85 प्रतिशत अर्थव्यवस्था उन पर निर्भर करती है। गांव में रहने वाले जो लोग हैं, वे खेत और खलिहान पर निर्भर करते हैं। क्या हमने कभी यह देखा कि आज किसानों को हम क्यों मायूस कर रहे हैं? किसान बड़े पैमाने पर आत्महत्या क्यों कर रहे हैं? खेती के प्रति उनका आकर्षण कम क्यों हो रहा है? मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर इस पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार

करने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि आज किसान घाटे का काम कर रहा है। वह पूरी क्षमता के साथ उत्पादन करता है, पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ अपना धन लगाता है, उसके पास धन नहीं होता है तो कर्जा लेकर लगाता है, लेकिन जब उत्पादन हो जाता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको उसकी उचित कीमत नहीं मिलती है। यही कारण है कि आज लोगों का आकर्षण खेती के प्रति कम हो रहा है। यह ट्रेंड बहुत ही खराब है। जब लोगों का रुझान गांवों के प्रति कम होने लगे और शहरी इलाकों के प्रति लोग जाने लगें, तो यह उचित नहीं है। आज पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में आप हर स्टेट का आकलन करिए तो आपको लगेगा कि शहरी आबादी आगे बढ़ने का काम कर रही है। उसको अगर रोकने का काम नहीं किया तो निश्चित तौर पर यह उचित संकेत नहीं होगा। अगर किसान खुशहाल नहीं रहेगा तो देश की खुशहाली की बात हम कर ही नहीं सकते हैं। महोदय, क्या हमने कभी सोचा कि गांवों में जो अंग्रेजों के जमाने की जो सिंचाई व्यवस्था थी, उस सिंचाई व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कौन से ठोस कदम उठाए हैं? उसके लिए हमने कितनी राशि आबंटित करने का काम किया है? क्या हमारी सिंचाई व्यवस्था सुव्यस्थित हो रही है? आज भी गांवों में बिजली का अभाव है। डीजल रात-दिन महंगा होता जा रहा है, उन्हें खाद भी प्रॉपर ढंग से नहीं मिल रहा है, वह भी महंगा होता जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि किसान जो पूंजी लगा रहे हैं, उसके बावजूद भी बहुत सी ऐसी स्टेट्स हैं, बहुत सी ऐसी जगहें हैं, जहां प्राकृतिक आपदा से किसान परेशान हैं। महोदय, हम जिस प्रदेश से आते हैं, वहां कभी सुखाड़ आता है तो कभी बाढ़ से हमें गुजरना पड़ रहा है। आज बिहार में यह हालत है कि एक तरफ बाढ़ आ रही है और दूसरी तरफ सुखाड़ है। आज बिहार में लगभग आधे से अधिक इलाके बाढ़ से परेशान हैं और आधे से अधिक सुखाड़ से गुजर रहे हैं। इस कारण से वहां की आर्थिक व्यवस्था बिल्कुल चरमरा गयी है। मैं समझता हूँ

कि कमोवेश जो पिछड़े प्रदेश हैं, वहां की स्थिति यही है। उसकी तरफ अगर हमने ध्यान नहीं दिया तो स्थिति बदतर हो जाएगी। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन पैदा हो रहा है, इसको अगर हमने व्यवस्थित करने का काम नहीं किया, जो बीमार राज्य हैं, उनकी तरफ अगर आपने ध्यान देने का काम नहीं किया तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश का कोई बड़ा भाग अगर परेशानी की हालत में है तो देश आप देश को सुव्यवस्थित नहीं कर सकते हैं। आज महंगाई को कम करने की कोई ठोस व्यवस्था हम नहीं कर रहे हैं। निश्चित तौर पर पिछले दिनों सदन में महंगाई पर चर्चा हुई है, लेकिन केवल मात्र चर्चा करके ही हम अपनी जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वहन कर दें, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूं। महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को चाहिए कि वे कुछ ठोस उपाय करने का काम करें।

(3पी-जीएस पर क्रमागत)

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श्री राम कृपाल यादव (क्रमागत) : इस देश का आवाम बदहाली से बहुत परेशान है। हम आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहेंगे कि आप किसानों को खुशहाल करने का काम कीजिए। जब तक किसानों की अवस्था सुदृढ़ नहीं होगी, तब तक देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ नहीं हो सकती है। आज किसान बड़े पैमाने पर कमाने के बाद भी निराश है, मायूस है, आप उनकी तरफ देखने का काम कीजिए। बिहार जैसा प्रदेश बड़ी खराब हालत से गुजर रहा है। जहां पर गरीबी और बेरोजगारी है, आप उस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने का काम कीजिए तभी मैं समझता हूं कि आप देश की तरक्की की बात कर सकते हैं। अगर हमारे देश का कोई इलाका, कोई भाग परेशानी की हालत में है, तो देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता है।

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

सर, इस देश में गरीबी और अमीरी की खाई बढ़ रही है। ... (समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं अपनी अंतिम बात कह कर समाप्त करूंगा। यह जो अमीरी और गरीबी की खाई है, अगर इसको रोकने का प्रबंधन आपने नहीं किया, तो जैसी कि सदन में चर्चा हो रही है उनको नक्सलाइट बनने से कोई नहीं रोक पाएगा। ... (समय की घंटी)... जिस बड़े पैमाने पर आज पूरे देश में नक्सली अपने प्रभाव को बढ़ाने का काम कर रहे हैं..।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : अगर आपने उनकी तरफ ध्यान देने का काम नहीं किया, तो आप देश में खुशहाली नहीं ला सकते हैं। (समय की घंटी)... आप देश को तरक्की के रास्ते पर नहीं ले जा सकते हैं। इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप इस पर ध्यान दीजिए और देश में जो गैर-बराबरी है, उसको दूर करने का काम करिए। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Dr. Bharatkumar Raut. You have only five minutes.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (MAHARASHTRA): Sir, while talking on the Appropriation Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to only two aspects because a lot of speakers have already spoken before me. Sir, in the Demands for Atomic Energy, there is a token demand of Rs.1 lakh. I do not know why this has been kept. Taking advantage of this, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the plight of the villagers at Jaitapur in Maharashtra, where thousands of farmers are agitated; they are opposing the

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

Jaitapur Atomic Power Plant. Instead of convincing them, the Government is using lathi charge and using bullets to quell them. By doing this, the Government can show its power. But it cannot convince them. The Government may say that they are giving them compensation. But monetary compensation is not all. You are giving them compensation. You are saying, “We will give jobs to the people.” But that is not enough for the sons of the soil. When they are giving you land, *bhoomatha*, they should be convinced that their providence is secure. I do not want to go into the technical details or the scientific details of the validity of the thermal power station there. Nor do I want to go into the seismic reasons. I am only going into the economic part of the local people, those who will be the worst sufferers. What do they get out of the Jaitapur Power Station? The Government should state in clear terms, “This is what the local people are going to get; this is what the district will get and this is what the State will get, and that is why, we are coming out with such a gigantic 10,000 MW power plant in the Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra.” We are also suffering from ecological problems. How do you compensate that? Fisheries will be affected. Farms will be affected. The production of Alphanso will get affected. What are you doing about that? Development at what cost? The hon. Minister has to, sometimes, address this issue.

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

The second and the last issue which I would like to raise is this. For the Ministry of Textiles, you have given the grants both under revenue and capital heads. Here, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the issue of textile mill workers in Mumbai. I come from Mumbai. Mumbai is known for textile mills. The industry is in crisis. The mills may be gone, but the mill workers are there. Their main problem is housing. Nearly 1,35,000 workers are crying for houses. They have been thrown out of Mumbai.

(Continued by 3Q)

3q/5:00/ks

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (contd.): Their next generation is being thrown out of Mumbai. Why should we do this? They are the sons of the soil. They had developed Mumbai. Their forefathers had developed Mumbai. And they are being thrown out of Mumbai! Now, the Government is saying that, at best, it can give 22000 houses. How is it possible? Where has the land gone? The land belongs to the National Textile Corporation which comes under the Central Government. The land was sold for peanuts. You have huge commercial complexes, pubs, discotheques, offices and so on which have come up. And where has the mill worker gone? Can't you give a piece of land to the mill worker? Sir, this is a sin in the name of democracy. You cannot deprive 1,35,000 families of Mumbai of their legitimate right to housing. *Roti, kapada aur*

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

makaan is their slogan and you are depriving them of *makaan*. You are throwing them out of Mumbai! Now, you are saying that those who have got houses are not entitled. How is it possible? Do you think for 21 years these people should have stayed on pavements? Those who are staying on pavements, those who have been living in slums, have already been given legitimate houses but those who are the legitimate tax-payers, citizens of the State, they are being deprived of houses. This is not good. The National Textile Corporation earns a revenue out of Mumbai; 95 per cent of the revenue of NTC comes from Mumbai. It is coming from the sale of textile lands in Mumbai. And how much are we giving back to that city?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Yes. Please conclude.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: All right, Sir. There is paucity of time. So, I would like to conclude. I am thankful to you for having given me this opportunity to raise my queries. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will reply to them.

(Interruptions)

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, only two minutes please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I have a few clarifications only for getting enlightened.

Firstly, it appears that food prices inflation has become unmanageable. Even the monetary instruments being utilized by the RBI by raising the interest

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

rate could not tame the inflation; it is still going up. Will the Finance Minister, while dealing with this, seriously introspect and reconsider the most popular proposal of again universalizing the PDS, putting a ban on speculation and organizing an aggressive crack-down on hoarding in order to contain inflation?

The second is that the present global financial crisis is having its contagious affect on the Indian economy although the Finance Minister has assured us that we need not be panicky. We would like to stand assured. But, at the same time, is the emerging market of India, despite the contagious affect on our economy of the global crisis, still an attractive destination for speculation capital, FII? While the FDI is welcome, will the hon. Finance Minister consider putting some restrictive bar on the flow of FII in this comparatively attractive emerging market of this country?

My last point is that we welcome Government's initiative of restructuring Air India with necessary financial support, because the merger has created a mess and there is a need for the Government to bail it out. But what is of crucial importance is, in order for money or funds given by the Government to be better utilized, it is necessary to change the present composition of the management. That way, the funds would be properly utilized. (Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): All right. Thank you, Mr. Tapan Sen. Now, the Finance Minister.

Kgg/3r/5.05

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation for all the hon. Members who have made their observations. As many as 14 Members have spoken on this issue. Naturally, as usual, it is not merely confined to the technicalities of the demands. Out of 106 total demands in the Budget, in this first Supplementary, as many as 53 demands have been sought to be voted for. As I explained earlier, it was not necessary for me to explain in details, which I would try to do a little now; at the initial stage I did not do to say to what extent it is going to affect the fiscal consolidation programme; in other words, the targets of the fiscal deficit which has been projected in the Budget. I would do that in the course of my observations.

Firstly, let me explain in a little greater details on the nature of the Grants. Though it is 53 Grants out of 106 where allocations are made and we are seeking the approval, the major outgo would be mainly on 7 items— for National Clean Energy Fund it is Rs.1,066 crores; I am rounding off and not speaking in decimal figures. For BPL Survey, it is Rs.2,300 crores; for MPLADS, it is Rs.2,370 crores; for ICDS, it is Rs.1,500 crores; settlement of pending bills for Air India and maintenance cost of the aircrafts, Rs.705 crores; modernisation of the police

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

force, Rs.500 crores; ex-gratia to victims of Bhopal Gas Disaster, Rs.410.73 crores. Therefore, this Rs.9,016.06 crores will be the cash outgo. The remaining Rs.25,000-plus crores are technical because there would be appropriate savings in other areas.

A large number of points have been raised including, naturally, the price rise which is very important issue. Also, points on the current international scenario, to what extent it is going to affect the Indian economy, whether we are insulated or it is going to affect the Indian economy, what its adverse impact on us would be in the coming years, were raised.

So far as the price rise is concerned, I was expecting to have a full-fledged discussion, as we had in the other House. I hope, there would be a discussion and I would like to take the opportunity of explaining in detail. But, I would like to address a couple of points.

Before that, I would like to respond to one point. Because, now-a-days, I am noticing the principal Opposition party becoming a little impatient. That is why, it is saying to us, “Go! You will be thrown out!” So what? In the Parliamentary democracy, the rate of mortality is always high. Therefore, it is in the very nature of the democracy that the people have an option of bringing in a change. You were in power during 1998-2004; you had won two elections during 1998 and 1999. For six years you continued. After that, the people rejected you.

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

They brought us. After 2014, they may reject us. So what? From 1947 to 1977, there was one change. But, even that change was broken in 1977. In as many as 11 States the Congress lost. But, for that, do not bring out open issues to make it a point that we are to go. What has happened when there were frequent changes? Many of you were at that time too. Between 1996 and 1999, there were three elections.

(Contd. by tdb/3s)

TDB/3S/5.10

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): In 1996, 1998 and 1999, and the Principal Opposition Party, the BJP, at that point of time, was toying with various ideas how to ensure by having a positive motion, instead of a No Confidence Motion, so that premature dissolution of Lok Sabha could be avoided, and frequent elections could be avoided. It has been avoided not by any law, but because of the behaviour of the political parties. We are the actors. How we act, how we behave, parliamentary democracy is essentially dependent on it. It is the lesson of history all over the world that how the political parties respond, behave, act, react, strength of the system depends on that. Therefore, if the image of the country has been affected, do not think merely corruption here, corruption there or corruption in some other places is responsible for it. Yes, it is one of the reasons, but if the sovereign Legislature cannot function, fails to discharge its

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

responsibility of debating, discussing, even a new practice of disruption is developed, don't you think that it affects? Can't all of us, as sensible political activists shut our eyes and think of, from 14th Lok Sabha till today, or, even the 13th Lok Sabha, our people also did it, how many hours we have wasted for disruptions? Has it not affected us? These are the issues which we shall have to address. If we want to bring a stable polity in the country, don't worry over who will be in power, who will not be in power, somebody will be in power, and they are not from the different planets but from the political system, political spectrum of this country itself.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Pranabda, are you in a position to ensure that tomorrow if the Congress Party is in opposition it will not disrupt the House? Are you in a position to assure the country? (Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That is why I mentioned hon. Members of the 13th Lok Sabha; in the 13th Lok Sabha, we were in opposition. (Interruptions) Therefore, we did so; and we did not do any good job, but that does not mean that you will exactly follow the same because you claim yourselves you are a different party, you are different from others. I accept mine. Please sit down; otherwise, I cannot speak. Therefore, I can't claim it. It is not my habit of passing a blame on anybody. I have spent 40 years of my life in parliamentary polity, most of them in this House. I have seen serious debates, serious divergences of the

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

views. But, most respectfully, I would like to submit that I have never seen a whole Session has been washed out; I have never seen newly inducted Ministers, who are accountable to the House, could not be introduced by the Prime Minister; I have never seen that the Finance Bill for the whole year was to be passed in the din and bustle. That is the difference. You must make a distinction between the effects, between the limits. Therefore, if we can correct ourselves, it will help. The other day, while participating in the debate, I was shown a photograph of a prominent weekly that six top Indian industrialists are saying, “Hello world, good bye India.”

(Contd. by 3t-sss)

SSS/3T/5.15

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): Naturally, they feel that perhaps somewhere else is a better investment destination. I do not blame. But I told and I am repeating, that picture, that headline we can change. We are in the ruling party. Others are sitting in the opposition party. If we combine and convey a message that we can deal with the situation, we can create the appropriate environment for investment. We can create an appropriate climate for India being the biggest investment destination and this is the time because other countries will take some more time, including China. The question is: Are we ready to do so? Parliament is meant for important legislations. If it cannot be

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

passed and even if it is passed without debate, without due diligence, are you doing justice to it? Therefore my most respectful submission would be, let us think and try to find out ourselves that in what way, what mechanism we could adopt to resolve this impasse. Now, some of the points which have been raised are about inflation. Sometimes I find that erroneously it is sought to be projected as if because of growth there is inflation. In 1974, I was a Member of the House, not that House but this House and I was also in the Government. In September, rate of inflation was as high as 24 per cent. The then Finance Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan had to present a second Budget. In the economy, with the help of our farmers, with the help of our workers we could bring it to negative rate of inflation in 1976. Again it went high. In 1980, when the new Government came under Indira Gandhi's leadership, the rate of inflation was 16 per cent. In 1991, when Government was changed, the rate of inflation was 18 per cent. I do not justify that there should be high rate of inflation.

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN IN THE CHAIR)

The short point which I am trying to drive at is that inflation is an economy phenomenon. Distortion between demand and supply cause is to be addressed and for that sometimes it takes time. I have some figures. With regard to food inflation and fuel inflation, it is not that India is the only exception. I have the figures, not of one year but of ten years, up to 2010-11, from 2000 to 2011. Global inflation and its cumulative effect on food is 81.4 per cent. In India, it is 40.26 per cent. With regard to cumulative global fuel inflation, it is 51.9 per cent in ten years and in India it is 21.8 per cent. I do not justify that 21.8 per cent is acceptable. But is it possible? Please show me the path, I will accept it. When I am to import more than 75 per cent of my oil requirement and from 1998-2004 March, the average rate of petroleum crude was — it started from 12 dollar per barrel, ended at 36 dollar per barrel.

(Contd. by NBR/3U)

-SSS/NBR-PSV/3U/5.20.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): Could the price of diesel, petrol, kerosene and LPG be compared with the situation when the average price of petroleum crude is US \$ 89 per barrel and US \$ 107 per barrel which is currently going for the last 6-7 weeks? It is the blended crude which we use. Therefore, these are the ground realities. Do you expect that food prices will remain the

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

same? When the farmers were given, in 2004, the MSP of Rs. 600 per quintal for paddy, will it remain the same when you are giving the MSP of Rs. 1,050 per quintal of paddy plus Rs. 50 as bonus, assuming the fact that 30 per cent of the total procurement is being procured by the Government and fixing the benchmark for market price? I would like to have. If somebody will have answers to these, I will be too glad.

I come to subsidies. Where from the subsidies will come? Is it from Heaven? Our total Budgetary transaction is Rs. 12.25 lakh crores. Sir, Rs. 8.5 lakh crores comes from tax and non-tax revenue and Rs. 4 lakh crores are the borrowings. I am not going into that 'favourite' aspect that somewhere some huge amount of money is being stored. I would like to see that 'somebody' who is propagating that idea of simply taxing them one day becomes the Finance Minister of India and bring back that money, so that the problem is solved on a permanent basis. I am not going into the technical aspects of it. The fact of the matter is, we are told, day-in-and-day-out, oh! more and more people are becoming poor. Yes; poverty line is to be upgraded. At one point of time, two square meals a day were considered as the mark of poverty. Today, we would like to consider access to energy, education, health and other amenities of life as the mark of poverty. But, the fact of the matter is, as per the latest National Sample Survey, household consumption expenditure in 2009-10 shows a rise in

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

real spending, both in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the increase is 13 per cent and in urban areas it is 17 per cent. Do you mean to say that the average life expectancy is increasing, because people are becoming more and more starved? If the life expectancy is increased from less than 35 to today's 64, do you mean to say that that it is because of that? Do you also mean to say that it is because the people are becoming more and more poor? No; it is not like that. Yes. The number is increasing. The number may increase, because we shall also have to raise the standards.

Coming to the labour force and job seekers, Sir, I would like to submit, during this period, it is 11.7 million. The labour force in jobs is 18 million. What does it mean? To that extent, 18 million minus 11.7 million comes to 6.3 million. It means, 6.3 million unemployment has come down. Yes, it may affect. The organized sector's employment generation may not have been to that extent.

(CONTD. BY USY "3W")

-NBR-USY/3w/5.25

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): On the one hand you are saying that retrenchment is taking place in organized sector, factories are closing down; on the other hand, when a stimulus package comes, you say that we are giving tax concessions, we are reducing excise duties. What would have been the impact if we had not done so? Why advanced countries have to inject stimulus packages.

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

One after another factory closed down. One after another bank collapsed down. And, the recovery is not taking place. I will come to that a little later. Therefore, these aspects are to be reviewed from both sides, not merely from our own ideological perception. We must try to do so. The solution demands a pragmatic approach. We must take the ground reality into account, and not completely ignore that. I am not referring to the employment generation, which has been created even by the MNREGA. The number of households, which were provided employment, has gone up from 2.10 crores in 2006-07 to 5.8 crores — I am talking of the families -- in 2010-11. Even in respect of reduction, what was the rate of food inflation in February, 2010? It was 22 per cent. Yes, if it is 9 per cent today — I would say it is not acceptable — should I say that nothing has been done, only discussed, only we ended in words. In one year, the pulse production has increased by 4 million tones. It has not been achieved merely by words, but by creating 60,000 ‘pulse villages’ by providing adequate support — technological, financial — to bridge the gap of demand and supply. That is why the prices of pulse are not increasing. The prices of edible oils are moderating. I was, today, checking up weekly inflation figures. If I find, suddenly in one week, that the prices of potato, the prices of onion have gone double, it is because of the supply constraints. So, those supply constraints are to be addressed, not merely by the Finance Minister sitting at the North Block, but collectively by the

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

State Governments and the Central Government through an appropriate mechanism. The APC Act is to be amended. More than often, it is pointed out that why do we not ban the 'forward contracting'. In all essential items, it has been banned. It is already banned. Rice is not allowed. Sugar is not allowed. Pulses are not allowed. But, at the same time, if you take a totally negative approach, the farmers will not get the benefit. Today, farmers should have incentive to produce enough because we shall have to keep in mind the basic fundamental thing. Nobody can feed 120 crore plus people of this country. Nobody has that capacity. In 50s or 60s our population was 350 million to 450 million. We could then think of depending on PL480 or import of food. But what was possible with 400 million people, is it possible with 120 crore people? Unless we become self-sufficient...(Interruptions)

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (ORISSA): What is the Government doing to control population?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Pany, if I could have done it, I would have been very happy. I would have been very happy. But let us not trivialize the issue. In a parliamentary democracy, I am here today; tomorrow, you will be there. The problems, which I am facing, you will be facing. So, there is no point in scoring a debating point. It does not help anybody.

(Contd. by 3x — VP)

VP/5.30/3X

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): Therefore, I do agree that inflation has to be controlled. It would have been ideal if we could have kept it at 3, 3 ½ or 4 per cent. But, even if we can keep it at 5-6 per cent for some time, we can meet it. There is no correlation between growth and inflation; at least, to the extent it is being projected. The three years, I specifically mentioned, 1974, 1980 and 1991, were not years of high growth. Those were the regimes of slow growth.

The second point which I would like to address, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, is how we could keep, at this juncture, this fiscal deficit target. It is a really challenging job. It is really a difficult job. But please remember that in 2007-08, we brought down the fiscal deficit to around 2½ per cent. But because of stimulus package, because of injection of huge amount of money, that is, Rs.1,86,000/- crores of rupees in the system, in 2008-09, it went up to 6 per cent. It continued because I could not roll back the tax concessions which we gave. Next year, that is, during 2009-10, it was 6.6 per cent. But during 2010-11, it has improved. I don't take it as my credit but it is partly because of the policies which we pursued. I projected 5 ½ per cent, but, actually, we ended with 4.7 per cent because I got some bonanza from the 3G spectrum. I projected Rs. 35, 000/- crores, and I got more than Rs. One lakh crores of

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

rupees. I did not squander that money by spending. I squared it up to bring down the fiscal deficit to 4.7 per cent. It has caused another problem to me. Now the target for the next year is to bring it to 4.6 per cent. It is very difficult because every year that type of bonanza may not come. But we shall have to try. Why do we have to try? We have to try because a country of this size; of this magnitude, cannot afford to have fiscal profligacy. We should not forget that not far off, just 20 years ago, this great country had to mortgage its gold to borrow a few hundred million dollars. The credit rating came to as low as possible. When I decided to buy a few hundred tonnes of gold from IMF, it did not give me any economic advantage, but it has helped my psychological and my country's psychological feeling that a country which had pledged its gold at one point of time can now buy 300 tonnes of gold from IMF because enough foreign exchange reserves are there. Therefore, the short point which I am trying to drive at is this. This is a very difficult task. But, we shall have to do it because fiscal profligacy is not acceptable. It can be acceptable to some extent, but in quick succession, it is difficult.

Another problem is this. Somebody has suggested this and in the normal conditions, perhaps, it would have been ideal. It is true that FDI flow has not been as high as that. But it is not negative. Between April to June, in these

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

three months of the current fiscal year, it is 7-plus billion dollars.

(Continued by PK/3Y)

-VP/PK/3Y/5.35

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): If you take the entire period of 1991 to 2010, you will find that we have received US \$ 197 billion, but it has not been one-way traffic; India has also invested about US \$ 78 billion abroad. In three consecutive years, Indian investment in UK has become second, next to the US. Jokingly, I told my counterpart that for 190 years, we used to look at you for investment in India for industrialization, and, now, perhaps the direction is changing; you are looking at us, because India has emerged as the second largest investor in three consecutive years — 2008, 2009 and 2010. I am not very much worried if our people go and make investments abroad, but, at the same time, we shall have to clear the investment climate here. Fortunately, Indian people are helping us; rate of savings is high. If we can improve our investment climate by creating appropriate conducive situation, I am quite confident that it will be possible to create the right type of scenario, which is called for. The last speaker had asked me that why have you taken that token for atomic energy? I have taken because this is a technical supplementary. It was Dr. Bhartkumar who raised the issue that why token provisions have been taken for the atomic

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

energy. A token provision of Rs.0.01 crore is to provide Rs.50 crores for the Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre. Money is there, but on this end, I cannot transfer without the approval of Parliament, because there is a change of the demand. So, technically, it will have to be taken. This is not the net outgo. The Net Outgo would be Rs.9,000 crores. Then, Mr. Piyush Goyal and some others also legitimately raised that Mr. Finance Minister, this is the first quarter of the year. Second batch is there. Normally, the heavy draw takes place in the second batch. Sometimes, every Finance Minister quietly places third batch of supplementary demand in the month of March, which the hon. Members do not notice much, because, they are then agitated about the General Budget; this supplementary demand is forgotten. But the second batch of Supplementary Demands is important. That is why, we shall have to take note of it. If you have noticed and analysed these demands, surely, you would have seen that many of the items have been frontloaded. I have frontloaded because of the two counts. Last year also, I did it. For instance, police modernization. It will not go for salary and allowances, but it will go for development. If we frontload it, then, the advantage will be that they will get longer working season. Otherwise, if the supplementary demand was passed in the month of December, the money transferred to the States; they would get only January, February, March, three working months. But when you frontload in July, it will go to

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

them. They can spend it from September, October, November and December. They will get full four months. That is the exercise of frontloading. Perhaps, I would be able to prevent the outgo in the second supplementary. I am not giving any commitment, but I will try my best, because, after all, I shall have to keep the target which I have indicated. Why I have not projected it because, up to now — I am saying, up to now; the apprehension which you are fearing or expressing may be genuine. If industrial production does not increase, if international trade does not expand, my customs duty may be affected.

(Contd. by PB/3Z)

-PK/PB/3z/5.40

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): But, up to June, my growth in the direct taxes is 25.6 per cent which I projected at 19.7 per cent. Therefore, it is 6 per cent more. In indirect taxes, I projected 15.1 per cent growth. But, actually, up to the end of July, it has been 27.7 per cent. So, indirect tax growth has been 12 per cent more than projected and direct tax growth has also been around 6-7 more than projected. This I am talking of late. I am not taking into consideration the growth. I have front-loaded the refund so that in the Second Supplementary or in the Third Supplementary, I am not to pay the refund. Because I have front-loaded the refund, the growth has been little less. But, at the same time, I will

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

utter a word of caution. There is no room of complacency because I do not know what would be the impact. Many a Members have suggested that it may give us an opportunity -- opportunity in the sense that many countries will not find this level of growth. Yes, it is true that I projected rich economic. The Advisory Council's Report has indicated that it would be 8.2 per cent; the Planning Commission is talking of 8.5 per cent. Yes, it is true that I am not getting 9 per cent \pm 0.25 per cent, which I projected in the month of February. But when Europe's growth, America's growth is not even two or two-and-a-half per cent, in that context, 8 per cent is not that bad. It may not be good; but it is not that bad. Not only that. The other area which we could have accepted is China. There also, there are problems. Rate of inflation as per their standards is high; it is 6 per cent. The other problems are also there. I am not looking into it because I do not want to take disadvantage of other countries to bring advantage for us. I would like to stand on our own strength. My export destination would be a disadvantage. I was talking to my colleague, Mr. Anand Sharma. He was saying that 'yes, some export destination diversification has taken place.' That is why you have noticed that in Europe slow recovery is going on for almost the whole year. Except France and Germany, in most of the countries, there has been slow recovery. North American economic recovery is also not very fast. But up to July, the export growth as compared to last year's 182 billion dollars, this year's

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

250 billion dollars is an indication that diversification of export market, export destination and diversification of the export goods have also taken place. To what extent it will be affected as a result of this contagion effect of slowing down, I do not know. But, at the same time, my philosophy is, you may like it or you may not like it, if there is difficulty, simply expressing and saying, 'I am in difficulty, I am in distress' does not help me. Nobody comes to help me; I shall have to help myself. So, if I have my problems, if I have my distress, if I have my suffering, let me absorb it. What is the point of telling the whole world when I know there will be no help from any quarters? So, we shall have to solve our own problems; we shall have to ourselves address those issues collectively.

Therefore, my respectful submission is -- I am not going into the details on the price front or on other fronts, including corruption -- please remember that in all these cases, initiatives were taken by the Government, starting from the 2G case. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: In most of the cases, the courts(Interruptions)...

(Followed by 3a/SKC)

4a/5.45/skc

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am not yielding. Please, listen to me.

(Interruptions) The 2G case was agitated in November, 2010. FIR was filed in October, 2009 by the CBI.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: But, most of the Ministers were... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Will you not allow me to complete my speech?

(Interruptions) I have nothing to say if you don't want to hear me...(Interruptions) This is the fourth time that you have interrupted me. I had yielded on the first occasion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, do not interrupt, Mr. Punj.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Coming to the Commonwealth Games, the day the Games were over, the hon. Prime Minister announced the appointment of the Shunglu Committee. Too much noises are being made about the CAG's report. Please read the Constitutional mandate of the CAG. What is the job of the CAG? It is to find out irregularities, to find out shortcomings, to find out deviations, to find out mis-judgements, because that is his job. His job is to keep an eye on the Executive and see whether on the expenditure side they are following the normal financial rules, the normal practices and the normal norms and regulations. If they deviate, he points it out and brings it to the notice of the Parliament.

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

Now, if you want to make a mountain out of a mole hill, you are free to do so, but that does not distort the picture or the ground reality. Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman.

(Ends)

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: The Minister has said that the Government had appointed the Shunglu Committee... (interruptions) They had submitted a report. No action has been taken on that report. (Interruptions)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I am not on that point. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? (Interruptions)

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: The hon. Finance Minister said that the Government had appointed the Shunglu Committee to look into the matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the issue here.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: The Committee had submitted its report, but what action has the Government taken on that report? No action has been taken. That issue has just been shelved, and as far as the CAG report is concerned, misuse... (Interruptions)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I am not on that point. The fall of Dow Jones and the downgrading of the rating of America is ultimately going to affect the Indian industry, the Indian BPO industry, Indian business, exports and everything else.

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

What comprehensive plan does the Government have to protect the Indian business and Indian industry vis-a-vis our employment?

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I am very grateful that the Finance Minister has given a very comprehensive reply. I would just like to know whether in view of the very fluid and dynamic international situation, the Finance Minister would consider coming up with a mid-term appraisal of the economy, particularly, the macro-economic parameters and the outcome of these initiatives to revive investment sentiment?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, two very important questions have been raised. It is too premature to say what the final shape of the downgrading of the US economy would be. You must have noticed that on the first day the American stock markets went down. On the second day, efforts were made and there were positive signals in important stocks. On the third day, again, it went down. There is no doubt that our IT industry may be affected. As I mentioned, I do not know to what extent we have been able to diversify, but till two years ago, nearly 60 per cent of our export destinations were Japan, EU and USA; all three entities taken together constituted more than 60 per cent. The macro details as to what extent we have been able to diversify are not available right now, but it may affect them. But as far as growth is concerned, please remember, when we did not get eight or nine per cent growth in GDP and when

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

we rested at 6.8 per cent, it was not export driven growth because from October, 2008, continuously for eleven months, till 2011, export was negative.

(Contd. 4b/hk)

HK/4b/5.50

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): But still we have the growth because we generated domestic demand-driven growth scenario and that is one of the strengths of Indian economy which other advanced economies do not have. We have not reached that stage where the scope of expansion of the domestic demand and domestic demand-driven growth will give more employment, which will give more money to farmers, which will give more money to the rural and urban consumers and which will generate more consumer items and wage goods. We have the space for that type of economic scenario. Therefore, I am not unnecessarily worried. I am worried but, as I mentioned to you, there is no need of pressing the panic button because I may press the panic button and I may lament, but it will remain to myself. Nobody is in a position to help me. The Mid-term Appraisal always takes place in the month of November-December. Economic Advisory Council will bring it out and my suggestion would be that we shall have to watch for some more time, at least, a couple of weeks. If it requires -- I am making it conditional -- before the end of the Session, I would like to make a statement on the whole issues that how we are going to respond to it,

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

because, by then, we will be strengthened by having more data, more information and some sorts of firm conclusions would be available. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If you permit me, Sir, I want to seek one clarification. This is regarding the turbulence in the financial market. You have all talked about it. You were right that on the first day there was a fall, on the second day there was a rise and on the third day, again there was a fall. But this fluctuation is bound to happen and this uncertainty will continue for some time. Now, nature abhors a vacuum. This finance capital that is now floating around uncertain, as to which stock market to go into, may find, and may justifiably find, that the Indian situation is much more stable than the one in Europe and in the USA. In such a situation, it is very likely that we can expect -- and the figures that you have quoted have only testified -- that there is a growth in the FII's that will come into India. Now when this flow of FII's, this hot money that will flow, comes into India, given the international financial turbulence, we must be prepared to be vigilant and not lower our guard. When the international financial turbulence worsens, we should not be wiped out with that process.

Therefore, my request to you is: Will you assure this House that the Government is aware of this possibility? The reason why I am asking it is because there is a lot of clamour that 20 years of neo-liberal reforms are over.

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

What is required now is the next-generation or gen-next financial reforms. Now, gen-next financial reforms will have to be tempered with certain degree of prudence and caution that we are not going to allow ourselves to become vulnerable to such vicissitudes and turbulence in the foreign financial market. So, I would like to seek an assurance from you that we will not rush into this financial liberalization in the background of these developments that are taking place in the world.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am not very much enamoured with the fashionable phraseologies because I am an old, conservative man. I believe in the old economic doctrines and theories. Our banking institutions withstood the pressure of the international financial crisis, and when bank after bank collapsed, very prominent banks, Indian banks came out almost without any injury.

(Contd. by 4c/KSK)

KSK/5.55/4C

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD): It is because of the prudent management, conservative approach, not taking too much risk, not exposing themselves to have too much greed. Therefore, caution is needed. Therefore, we shall have to keep in mind volatile nature of the flow of FII. But, at the same

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

time, please keep in mind your requirement also because Current Account Deficit is around 2.7 per cent now. Last year also, it was 2.7 per cent. It has not increased. It is not alarming. But, if export is seriously affected, we have to be cautious. We had one beating in 2008 — eleven-month continuous slide in the exports. Is the economy in a position to bear another sliding down? And, these are the issues on which there is no dispute. Collectively, we can discuss, we can work out that what type of mechanism we can have. I am always ready for that. Therefore, we shall take a cautious approach. We will not allow ourselves to be exposed and vulnerable. (Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial year 2011-12, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

(Ends)

ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT AND OTHER BUSINESS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform hon. Members that the Business Advisory Committee, in its meeting held on Thursday, the 11th August, 2011, allotted time for the Government Legislative Business as follows:-

1. Consideration and passing of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha.
2. Consideration and passing of the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.

Both to be taken together and time allotted is three hours.

The Committee reiterated the decision taken in an earlier meeting regarding allotment of four hours for the discussion on the Motion under article 217 read with article 124(4) of the Constitution for removal from Office of Mr. Justice Soumitra Sen of Calcutta High Court. However, the time allotted for discussion on the Motion would not include the time to be given to the Judge or his representative to make a presentation before the House.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, statement by External Affairs Minister.

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, are we allowed to have clarifications?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Later; not today. We will fix the date. We will have the clarifications.

**STATEMENT Re: ISSUE OF “NUCLEAR
ENRICHMENT AND REPROCESSING TECHNOLOGY”**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Several Members have raised the issue of the adoption of new guidelines by the Nuclear Suppliers Group at its Plenary meeting in the Netherlands from June 23-24, 2011 relating to transfer of enrichment and reprocessing technologies.

Concerns have been expressed about its implications on our existing agreements with other countries on civil nuclear cooperation, whether the revised guidelines are targeted at India and where do they leave us with regard to the scope of our civil nuclear cooperation with the rest of the world.

In this context, I wish to make the following clarifications :-

i) We are absolutely clear that as far as India is concerned, the basis of our international civil nuclear cooperation remains as contained in the special exemption from the NSG guidelines given to India on September 6, 2008. The “Statement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation with India” issued on September 6, 2008 after an Extraordinary Plenary Meeting of the NSG spells out the scope of

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

our cooperation. That statement contains reciprocal commitments and actions by both sides relating to international civil nuclear cooperation.

ii) The September 2008 exemption accords a special status to India. It was granted knowing full well that India is not a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Honourable Members would recall that on August 17, 2006, the Prime Minister had indicated that one of our main objectives of the Civil Nuclear Initiative was the removal of restrictions on all aspects of cooperation and technology transfers pertaining to civil nuclear energy, covering all aspects of the complete nuclear fuel cycle. We see this as the surest guarantee of India's acceptance as a full and equal partner of the international nuclear community. As the Prime Minister had informed this august House on July 29, 2009, we were successful in securing a "clean" exemption from the NSG in September 2008, that is, the NSG members had agreed to transfer all technologies which are consistent with their national law.

iii) As far as we are concerned, the September 2008 decision is the basis and overarching framework that governs cooperation in civil nuclear matters between India and the NSG. The issue is the full implementation of that understanding. This is what we expect and our major partners are committed to.

iv) We must take note of the fact that the NSG Public Statement of June 24, 2011 makes a specific reference to cooperation with India. It says that the NSG

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

“continued to consider all aspects of the implementation of the 2008 Statement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation with India and discussed the NSG relationship with India”.

v) The agreements reached for permitting international civil nuclear cooperation with India contain commitments on both sides. We expect all NSG members to honour their commitments as reflected in the 2008 NSG Statement and our bilateral cooperation agreements.

vi) The Guidelines of June 23-24, 2011 are a decision by the NSG. India is not a member of the NSG as yet and therefore not a party to this decision.

Following the NSG Plenary of June 2011, several of our partners have clarified their positions:

i) The US Department of State in a Press Statement has stated that the “Obama Administration fully supports the ‘clean’ Nuclear Suppliers Group exception for India and speedy implementation of the US-India Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement. Nothing about the new Enrichment and Reprocessing (ENR) transfer restrictions agreed to by the NSG members should be construed as detracting from the unique impact and importance of the US-India Agreement or our commitment to full civil nuclear cooperation”. The Press Statement further states that the “NSG’s NPT references, including those in the ENR guidelines, in no way detract from the exception granted to India by NSG members in 2008”.

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

- ii) A Communique issued by the Ambassador of France in New Delhi on July 5, 2011 has stated that the NSG exemption “reflects the unique situation of India and constitutes a historical achievement. Therefore, in the French view, nothing in the existing and future guidelines shall be interpreted as detracting from that exemption or reducing the ambition of our bilateral cooperation”.
- iii) The Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman on July 14, 2011 stated that the NSG decision “does not affect in any way the September 2008 decision of the Group to unfreeze peaceful nuclear cooperation with India”.

In so far as enrichment and reprocessing technology is concerned, I would like to reiterate to Honourable Members that India has full mastery of the entire nuclear fuel cycle, and this includes enrichment and reprocessing technology. We have a well-developed indigenous enrichment and reprocessing infrastructure. Government is committed to taking forward our domestic three-stage nuclear power programme. India is among the handful of countries that has developed fast breeder technology. Access to enrichment and reprocessing technology from abroad, as part of international civil nuclear cooperation, is only an additionality to accelerate our three-stage programme.

The transfer of enrichment and reprocessing items and technology has no bearing whatsoever on India's upfront entitlement to reprocess foreign origin spent fuel and the use of such fuel in our own safeguarded facilities.

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 11.08.2011

Not every NSG member has the ability to undertake transfer of enrichment and reprocessing items and technology to other countries. We expect that those that do and have committed to do so in bilateral agreements with India, will live up to their legal commitments.

I would also like to reassure the hon. Members that we will not accept pre-conditions for transfer of enrichment and reprocessing items and technology. There is no question of India joining the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear weapon State.

India is engaged with the four multilateral export control regimes, namely the NSG, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Australia Group and the Wassenaar Arrangement for full membership. We have noted with appreciation the expressions of support from a number of our partners towards this objective.

I am confident that the international nuclear order will continue to evolve in India's favour. We are poised to emerge as one of the major nuclear countries in the world, with a large and diversified nuclear industry. India is committed to full international civil nuclear cooperation for the development needs of our country and is engaged in discussions with foreign companies to expand our nuclear energy programme. We expect that our international partners will fully honour their commitments in this regard.

Thank you.

(Ends)

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

The House then adjourned at fifty-nine minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 12th August, 2011.