

Kgg/1a/11.00

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

Q. No. 261

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, referring to the answer that the Minister has given, I request the Minister to correct the figures he has given because, according to the latest figures released by the IRDA, in December, 2009, the difference between the claims paid by LIC and the claims paid by private companies is much more. The claims rejected by the private companies is 7.27 per cent whereas the claims rejected by LIC is 0.64 per cent. I request the Minister to kindly make a correction in the figures.

Sir, this question actually pertains to the plight of widows who are the victims of the rejected policies. Therefore, my question to the Minister is, claims rejected by the private insurance companies are so high, yet the redressal mechanism is very poor. According to the information I have, the claims even given to the Ombudsman are negligible because the people do not know about this process. Would the Minister kindly inform the House if he has the information about the number of claims in the redressal mechanism which were made to the Ombudsman regarding rejection by private insurance companies and what was the redressal on these claims given by the Ombudsman?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I appreciate the hon. Member by giving these figures. Whatever figures I have given were also supplied by the IRDA. Regarding the mechanism the hon. Member is talking, Sir, IRDA is the regulatory body and it regularly monitors the outstanding claims on these issues. They cause inspections from time to time, issue directions to the companies and direct penal interest to be paid to the claimants. Regarding Ombudsman, I do not have the separate figures

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about private companies or the LIC, but in 2008-09, 6,143 complaints were pending before the Ombudsman; there are twelve Ombudsmen in the country; 5,586 were disposed of and that comes to 91 per cent. In addition to that, the IRDA is in the process of putting in place GMS, grievance management system, which will expeditiously address the grievances of the policy holders.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, the figures that the Minister has given actually reflect the very poor redressal mechanism we have. We are talking of crores of people whose claims have been rejected and who are the people approaching the 12 Ombudsmen and the complaints are around 6,000.

(Contd. by kls/1b)

KLS/1B-11.05

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (CONTD): Therefore, Sir, what my basic concern is that we are encouraging the private insurance companies to come in. I am on the rights of insurance holders, particularly when we consider the insurance rights of widows. Therefore, my supplementary again relates to the fact whether the Government, in view of the very weak redressal mechanism, is prepared to set up a Committee to look at the big gap, (a) between private insurance and public insurance as far as claims pending, claims rejected and accepted and (b) whether certain penal provisions and a time bound redressal mechanism can be set up by the Government through a study by this Committee.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, the main question is about the outstanding claims ratio in respect of the repudiation and grievance redressal mechanism to be established. The institution of ombudsman is already there. The private sector insurance companies who have to wait, one of the reasons why is that there is a big gap between the performance of the public sector companies and the private sector companies because the private sector companies have started recently but

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public sector companies, such as LIC, are in operation from 1956. Now, there is a system in the insurance that if an early claim is there, then, there is a detailed investigation and more time takes place to settle the claim. Now most of these companies, which have come into operation for the last 10 to 12 years, naturally, the claims which will be made there and most of them will be in that category where it will require more time. So far as sensitizing the issue about the reduction of the repudiated claims, senior officers in the private sector companies are also visiting, sitting in the local offices, seeing the functioning, identifying the areas of deficiencies and improvements are taking place. But I do agree that there is difference; and, these differences will have to be looked into. A committee is not the solution but any other mechanism which can be considered for improving the situation could be looked into. But I am not very much enamored of setting up a committee every time because there will be committees to look after the committees and thereafter another committee to look after that committee...(Interruptions)..

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, you can chair a new GoM on this. ... (Interruptions).. You can add it to the list of your onerous duties. ... (Interruptions)..

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In this process we go on enhancing the activities without effectively redressing the grievances of the customers.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Thank you very much, Sir. Sir, I declare my interest in this field as Chairman of two insurance companies in the private sector of which I am very happy and proud. * ... (Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not necessary. ... (Interruptions)..

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Okay. ... (Interruptions)..

* Withdrawn by the hon. Member

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MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not necessary. ...(Interruptions).. Please, put your supplementary. ...(Interruptions).. No, no, please. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: If directed I withdraw my comments, Sir. ...(Interruptions).. I withdraw my comments. ...(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is totally unnecessary. ...(Interruptions).. Please resume your places. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Sir, my friends are not allowing me to put my question. ...(Interruptions).. I would like to withdraw that if you do not like that statement. ...(Interruptions).. Sir, I would like to start my question by saying that I am very proud of the private sector. ...(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not necessary. ...(Interruptions).. Please put your supplementary. ...(Interruptions)..

MR. RAHUL BAJAJ: Sir, through you, I would like to ask the Finance Minister or the Minister of State whether it is a fact that the entry of private sector in the insurance eight years ago, was a great boon to the people of India where the penetration increased...(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: That does not relate to this question. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Yes, Sir, because it relates to the satisfaction of the customers. ...(Interruptions).. The customers want benefit of insurance. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: How can he go on like this? ...(Interruptions).. How can he use it as a platform for...(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Karat, please. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: He is talking about Bajaj. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: I am not talking of Bajaj. ...(Interruptions).. I am talking only of insurance. ...(Interruptions)..

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not waste our precious time. ...(Interruptions).. Mr. Madhu, please.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: This is allowed under the rules of this House. ...(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know. ...(Interruptions).. Please ask your question.

(Contd by 1C/SSS)

SSS-MP/1C/11.10

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: What is this? (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not waste precious time. Mr. Madhu, please...(Interruptions)...Please put your question. Do not make a statement.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: I am not making a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question relating to the main question.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: I am asking a question relating to the main question. My supplementary question is: is it not a fact that the people of India who didn't receive enough, -- though the public sector insurance companies are doing very good work -- who did not have enough insurance possibilities to insure themselves are better off now with better products, with better policies and better premiums also of their claims, whether death claims or other claims.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: He cannot see his own private interest.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: He is advocating...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chatterjee, please...(Interruptions)... Mr. Bajaj, please resume your seat. Please resume your seat. (Interruptions) No, no, please...(Interruptions)... Just one minute. If the supplementary pertains to the question, please answer it.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: This is absolutely wrong...(Interruptions)...He cannot speak of his own private sector.

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SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Why is the entire group here cornering one person? He has a point of view. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rudy, please...(Interruptions)... You have not been called upon to speak. Please, Mr. Rudy....(Interruptions)...What is happening here? (Interruptions) No, no, please don't introduce extraneous matters. Let the supplementary be answered.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: This is utterly wrong. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please Mr. Raja, please Mrs. Karat, please...(Interruptions)...Please, let the supplementary be answered.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: There are 23 companies. One is LIC of India and there are 22 private companies doing this work and, I think, they are doing a good service, but at the same time, their outstanding claim ratio is much higher after the intervention from time to time by RBI. Their ratio of pendency is reducing. It was 13.32 in 2006. It was 10.88 in 2007 and in 2008-09, it was 7.75. Hopefully, this will further decrease in the coming years.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, this is a very important question and we should go back to the then, NDA Government when private sector was allowed in LIC insurance. Some of us who were in Congress Party have objected to the entry of private sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, I wish to go back to the history also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no history please. (Interruptions)

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: He should also speak about Mundhra....(Interruptions)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, मेरा submission यह है कि(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए।(व्यवधान).... देखिएप्लीज़।

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SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, because I am associated with trade union movement, I must tell here that the figures are very much in favour of public sector and as a Government we should compliment public sector as against private sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, I am coming to the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, the figures speak for themselves. There is no need for complimenting.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, if a private man can compliment private sector in this House, Government must compliment public sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your supplementary please?

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: I am coming to the supplementary. There, Government has permitted private sector to do work and given all infrastructure with certain conviction. Looking at that performance, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the private companies will be warned? They are not properly performing, that too in the area of human death where the widow or the family member is waiting for the claim. If the delay is occurring there, there should be a warning from the Government side to the private sector doing business in life insurance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

(Followed by 1D/NBR)

-SSS/NBR-SC/1D/11.15.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I would like to clarify one point. There is no dispute between the private sector and the public sector. There are 22 private sector insurance companies operating in the market. These are commercial activities. Any company would like to expand to make more profit and they will have to provide better customer services so that their business expands. I

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explained that most of them came later. That is why they could not come up to the one which has been in existence since 1956. Sir, the LIC was set up in 1956 through the Life Insurance Corporation of India Act. But, the insurance business was in existence before that; some of them were doing this from 30s and some of them were doing from 20s. Therefore, these are the known facts.

So far as the entry of private sector is concerned, they are already operating here and the Government's responsibility is to provide a level-playing ground.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Hon. Chairman, Sir, the pendency or not meeting out the claims by the private insurance companies in comparison to public sector insurance companies happens because of complex hidden conditions. The private insurance policies have too many conditions and they are apparent. So, my question is: Whether the Government will look into this aspect of hidden conditions, will it make a study as to why this pendency happens and why these claims are not settled quickly and what steps will the Government take to make conditions more transparent which will be known to everybody. That is the only way to come out of these hidden conditions.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, there is no question of any hidden conditions.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, they are there...(Interruptions)...There are interpretations...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Whatever conditionalities have been given, they are in the knowledge of the public domain.

(Ends)

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DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, the entire House is fully aware that the pressure of traffic on road, air and sea is increasing by leaps and bounds throughout the length and breadth of the country. For information of the House, it is known that, on an average, 12,000 cars are manufactured and put on road. All the metro cities...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: ...have become crowded, congested and they cannot take the load of passengers, etc. And as such, the expansion and modernization of airports is a must. I have asked a question relating to the expansion and modernization of airports, particularly in respect of Tamil Nadu. I am happy that the reply has been fairly given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the supplementary?

DR. K. MALAISAMY: I come to my first supplementary.

Sir, as far as time-frame given to complete Madurai and Coimbatore airports, it is May. As far as time-frame given for modernization of Chennai Airport, it is January, 2011. My specific question is: What was the earlier time-frame fixed to complete the work? Now, the Government says that it is going to complete the work on such-and-such date. What was the earlier commitment? This is my first supplementary.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I think, hon. Member is asking for earlier time-frame. I think, broadly, the construction at both the airports is on time. Some slippages by a month or two here and there might have happened in the case of Madurai. Whereas, in the case of Chennai, the time-frame as specified is absolutely as it was envisaged.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, my second supplementary, I think, is difficult to answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, why are you asking a difficult supplementary?

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, in the last paragraph of the reply, the hon. Minister says that only working permission has been given, but their assets have not

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been vacated till date. Sir, 1.76 acres of land has been added into operational area where facilities have been developed by AAI and in 19.24 acres only working permission has been given.

(CONTD. BY USY "1E")

-NBR-USY/MCM/11.20/1E

DR. K. MALAISAMY (CONTD.): Sir, the point is this. There is a piece of land to be given to the Airports Authority. The Airports Authority has undertaken to do the facilities for the Defence; and, they have done the job also. But, now, the Defence says that they are giving 'working permission'. I am unable to understand what the 'working permission' is. In spite of the fact that the Airports Authority has given all facilities meant for Defence, they are not occupied. On the other hand, they say that....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't have a supplementary.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, in other words, there is some hitch in existence. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any hitch between the Defence and the Civil Aviation. Is it a local hitch or a national hitch?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that a suspicion or a fact?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I think, the hon. Member must appreciate, as is mentioned in the written reply, that there is some issue of land transfer between the Defence authorities and the Airports Authority. This is not something which is unique to Chennai. In most cases, the Defence authorities and the civilian authorities share the assets. Somewhere we are occupying the assets of the Defence in a Defence airfield and, *vice versa*, in a civilian airfield there are Defence facilities. This is an ongoing process. So, I don't think that the work *per se*, as has been replied, has stopped because of that. We have created some assets for them on the land which they are supposed to vacate. And, as I

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have indicated in the reply, though the formalities are yet to be completed, the work *per se* has not been stopped.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Sir, the Minister's reply is confined to Madurai, Tuticorin, Coimbatore and Chennai. The hon. Minister has neglected my native place, Salem. Salem is one of the biggest cities in Tamil Nadu. After a long wait, one private airlines, the Kingfisher, alone has an evening flight from Chennai to Salem. I would like to know whether the other airlines, particularly the Air India, will also fly from Chennai to Salem. If 'yes', when?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I can't answer which airline will start services when and where. But, at least, one must appreciate that in Tamil Nadu, compared to many other States, there are many airports that are, now, developed by the Airports Authority to much higher standards -- some of them to very, very high international standards -- which, of course, include Madurai and Tuticorin. Until a few months back, there were no flights to Tuticorin and Salem. At least, they have, now, been connected. The Airports Authority is putting its best to invest in these facilities, although the return on investment will not be coming back for many, many years. In spite of that, keeping in mind the connectivity needs of a large State and a large country, like ours, Tuticorin and Salem have been included in the air map and their flights have started.

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, यह प्रश्न मॉडर्नाइजेशन और अपग्रेडेशन से संबंधित है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि विगत एक वर्ष से उत्तर प्रदेश में कानपुर में मॉडर्नाइजेशन और एक्सपेंशन का कार्य.....(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does not relate to this question.

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन : मेरा प्रश्न मॉडर्नाइजेशन और एक्सपेंशन से ही संबंधित है। अभी हाल ही में एयरपोर्ट ऑथोरिटी और एयर इंडिया की टीम भी वहां गई थी और पिछने एक साल में कई बार यह आश्वासन दिया गया कि वहां पर अपग्रेडेशन 31 मार्च तक हो जाएगा। कृपया इसे ध्यान से देखें और कब तक इसे कराएंगे, जिससे वहां पर ये सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो

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सकें, क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश का कानपुर सबसे बड़ा शहर है और वह आज भी एयर फेसिलिटी से पूरी तरह से लैस नहीं है,

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल : सर, मैं जरूर ध्यान दूंगा, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है। सर, आप भी जानते हैं कि कानपुर का हवाई अड्डा डिफेंस का है, उसमें सिविलियन एन्क्लेव है और उसमें जो भी कुछ सुविधाएं हम बढ़ा सकते हैं, आपकी भावना से मैं सहमत हूं और उसके लिए हम जरूर ध्यान देंगे।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, आप जितने स्ट्रिक्ट हैं, मंत्री महोदय उतने कंपीटेंट हैं। पूरे देश भर का उत्तर देने के लिए वह बिल्कुल कंपीटेंट हैं। सर, ऐसा है.....(व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति : आप किसको सार्टिफिकेट दे रहे हैं?

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, मैं 2004 से लगातार उड़ीसा के सम्भावित Jharsuguda एयरपोर्ट के बारे में, जहां पर एयरपोर्ट बनने की सम्भावना है, जिससे छत्तीसगढ़ को लाभ होगा और झारखंड को भी लाभ होगा? सर, वहां माननीय मंत्री जी का भी उड़ीसा राज्य सरकार के साथ चुनाव पूर्व गठबंधन भी था। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह सवाल करता हूं कि Jharsuguda एयरपोर्ट कब से फंक्शनल होगा और कब से यहां से विमान उड़ेगा और लोग पश्चिम उड़ीसा से तथा छत्तीसगढ़ से बैठकर दिल्ली कब तक आ पाएंगे?

(1f/GS पर आगे)

GS-PK/11.25/1F

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (क्रमागत) : कब से झारुसुगुडा से विमान उड़ेगा और उसमें पश्चिम उड़ीसा से और छत्तीसगढ़ से लोग बैठकर आएंगे ?

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल : सर, जब पाणि जी खड़े हुए, तो मुझे यह डर लगने लगा कि कहीं वह अगला चुनाव तमिलनाडु से लड़ने वाले तो नहीं हैं। यह बात आप भी जानते हैं कि झारुसुगुडा एयरपोर्ट के लिए जहां तक भूमि का सवाल है, राज्य सरकार जब हमको भूमि देगी, मुझे एकाएक याद नहीं है कि पांच सौ एकड़ है या छह सौ एकड़ है, भूमि की कितनी संख्या है..।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, 815 एकड़ है।

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल : जितनी भी भूमि अधिग्रहण करके हमें देने की आवश्यकता है, वह जैसे ही पूरी होगी, हमारी ओर से कहीं भी विलम्ब नहीं होगा। (समाप्त)

प्रश्न संख्या : 263

श्री नतुजी हालाजी ठाकोर : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पोत निर्माण योजना को संशोधित किए जाने के संबंध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिया है और अंतिम निर्णय कब तक लेगी ?

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you, that India's share in the world in ship building industry has increased from about 0.1 per cent of the world ship building in 2002 to about 1 per cent by 2007-08. It is the Government's endeavour to provide an environment of domestic ship building industry to compete globally. The Government is considering a modified ship building scheme. For that, Sir, the scheme is being examined internally and has to be discussed with various Ministries including the Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission. I would like to tell the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that the process is on and in the coming months you will see a modified ship building policy.

श्री नतुजी हालाजी ठाकोर : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ए0ए0जी0एल0 की कितनी यूनिट्स हैं ? और पोत निर्माण योजना की ग्रांट एप्रूवल नहीं हुई, इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sir, so far, about Rs.12.98 crores have been released against Rs.23.69 crores for which, in-principle approval has been granted. Regarding rest of the amount, AAGL has submitted a claim of Rs.6.45 crores. It has been found that documents submitted by the AAGL are deficient. AAGL has been accordingly requested to provide the required documents, as per the guidelines. It has also applied for approval of another case which is 12,800 DWT IMO-II chemical tankers. The documents, again, submitted by AAGL were found to be deficient. Time and again, we are requesting to provide requisite documents as per the guidelines laid down.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the ship building industry has witnessed a tremendous growth after the implementation of this subsidy scheme. However, in the absence of subsidy for the on-going contracts, some builders were put to a lot of

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difficulties. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why there was a delay for the grant of in-principle approval in certain cases. And, if so, in how many cases, the in-principle approval is still awaited from the Ministry.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sir, since the scheme expired on 14th August, 2007, in-principle approval could not be granted to revival of the ship building subsidy scheme. Thereafter, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in the meeting held on 26th February, 2009, decided to liquidate the committed liability for payment of subsidy for on-going ship building contracts entered up to 14th August 2007. I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that the date of expiry of the subsidy scheme, in-principle approvals and payment of the subsidy has resumed after the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

(Followed by 1G/PB)

PB/1g/11.30

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, the (b) part of the question relates to the ship-building subsidy in general. So, my question relates to that. I am going to ask only about subsidy. The Shipyard at Cochin is a Miniratna Company and the first indigenous aircraft carrier is being built in that company. Therefore, that is a very important shipyard.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the growth plans for the Shipyard at Cochin. And, what is the amount of subsidy you have so far released and what is the amount of subsidy pending to be released?

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sir, as has been stated by the hon. Member, in partnership with the Indian Navy, Cochin Shipyard Ltd. would be one among the few shipyards of the world to have attempted to construct the aircraft carrier. Because of its inherent strength in detailed engineering capacity to innovate reputation for on-time delivery and modern infrastructure, it was trying the Cochin Shipyard Ltd.

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Regarding the issue of subsidy that the hon. Member has raised, I would like to tell the Member through you, Sir, that so far Rs. 171.37 crore and Rs. 297.77 crore have been released to the CSL during the Tenth Plan and Eleventh Plan respectively under the ship-building subsidy scheme. The Government is likely to sanction around Rs. 92 crore as subsidy to CSL and this will be done during the current year and the next year if requisite documents are submitted as per the guidelines from the CSL. There is also, Sir, a proposal to set up a new dry dock which can accommodate vessels up to 2 lakh DWT. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 1000 crores.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: How much subsidy has been released to the central public sector shipyards, non-central public sector units and private sector shipyards under this scheme? What is the amount involved in which in-principle approval has been granted but subsidy is yet to be released?

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sir, during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan period, so far Rs. 644.04 crore has been released to the Central PSU shipyards, Cochin Shipyard Ltd and Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. both together. Then, Rs. 12.98 crore have been released to Alcock Ashdown Gujarat Ltd. which is a non-central PSU shipyard and Rs. 47.69 crore have been released to private sector shipyards. I would like to tell the hon. Member through you, Sir, that approximately Rs. 331.7 crore is involved in cases in which in-principle approval has been granted but subsidy, Sir, I would like to tell is yet to be released, of which Rs. 92 crore pertain to Cochin Shipyard about which I have mentioned earlier. Then, again Rs. 130.48 crore pertain to Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., another Rs. 10.59 crore pertain to non-central PSU shipyard, and, finally, Sir, Rs. 98.55 crore pertains to the private sector shipyard.

(Ends)

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SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, let me first of all appreciate the efforts of the hon. Minister and the patience he is having in getting land from the Indian Navy. It is really a difficult task. But, Sir, he is knocking the wrong door; forms 1 and 40 of the Survey don't mean title. Indian Navy doesn't have title to this land. The title lies with the Goa Government and the hon. Minister is knocking the doors of Indian Navy to give him the land. They are not giving. They are refusing to give the land. They have got the land to build quarters for their employees working outside Goa. But they don't have the land to give you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: When Pranabda was the Defence Minister, he also tried and he gave some land. Antonyji also tried, Sir. I require your protection. Sir, my supplementary is very simple. The hon. Minister is aware of the nature of documents executed between parties; the nature of documents means, the gift deed, sale deed, exchange deed or lease deed. We know about these types of documents. When he buys property from somewhere, he executes these types of documents. I want to know what document you have signed while taking possession of the land which the Indian Navy has given you. What document you have signed? ...(Interruptions)...

(Followed by 1h/SKC)

1h/11.35/skc

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, put your question and not give a lecture on this. (Interruptions)

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, let me not be too technical, at least, while answering him. Of course, he has put a question and because it is in the nature of a question, we would satisfy him with all that he has wanted to know.

Sir, the fact here remains, as I have said in reply to an earlier question, that both are agencies of the Government. Of course, one is on the defense side while the other is on the civilian side. There are ongoing issues between both of

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them at several airports. In Goa, particularly, there is a very urgent demand and need for building a new terminal at the earliest at Dabolim, as the airport is completely saturated. And the Airports Authority of India has earmarked money, has been in the advanced stages of putting out all the tenders and to see that work commences at the earliest. I would only like to assure the hon. Member -- don't talk about lease and sale deed; there is nothing like a sale deed between the Navy and us; if at all, may be a lease -- that at the moment we function under a Memorandum of Understanding which we signed with each other and all formalities are then subsequently carried out.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: You have said that you have not signed any document.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: That is what I am saying; at the moment, there is an MoU. MoU does not mean that it is a lease deed or a sale deed, as you wanted to know; MoU is a broad understanding on the basis of which we proceed. I would like to tell the hon. Member, as he is interested in knowing whether the Goa terminal work at Dabolim would start or not, the tender process is underway and I can assure him that by the end of May, the tender process would be completed and the physical construction of the work would start.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, initially, the decision of the Government was that this airport would be closed because another airport was coming up. For the kind intervention of the hon. Prime Minister, and we would like you to cooperate as well, Sir, it has been decided that Dabolim would continue to operate. Now, Sir, the construction of the new Mopa Airport is progressing at a slow pace and the people of Goa -- I personally believe you -- are questioning your sense of duty or loyalty towards your own State and are under the impression that you are going slow on the Mopa Airport so that Sindhudurga Airport is not affected. You need to allay this apprehension of the people of Goa,

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not mine; I am convinced about your interest. But please allay this public impression that you are going slow on the Mopa Airport.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I think the impression is wrongly getting carried away, if at all it is there; we have not heard about it. We ourselves bring this issue back and forth on the Table; there is no issue. As far as the Dabolin Airport is concerned, both the hon. Prime Minister and myself have made categorical assertions. And the fact is that Dabolin would continue to function as an airport and if there is requirement of a second airport, which I personally feel there is, Mopa Airport has to be pioneered by the State Government. I think we are sitting on the same side of the divide where the State Government is concerned. I feel, the hon. Member must use his good offices; my friend, Mr. Hariprasad is also here; they can do something more for the faster implementation of Mopa. So, if at all there is any misunderstanding that Mopa is being delayed or going slow because of us, I think, it is more of an onerous responsibility on you and this side of the divide to clear that misunderstanding.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, we all appreciate that in 2004 we revised the charter policy as far international flights were concerned. In India, while in 2004 we had around 150 chartered flights operating, we have more than 1500 today, and a majority of them land in Goa. I appreciate the hon. Minister's position because today, the highest land holding in this country is held by the Armed Forces, whether it is the Air Force or the Navy, and as far as the Armed Forces are concerned, even the air corridors, a large air corridor, whether it is in the sky or the ground, is held by the Armed Forces. So, when it comes to creation of infrastructure which concerns the nation, why does the Government not go in for a large coordination where national infrastructure projects relating to the country are concerned and especially in a place like Goa where a large airport is

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required? I am aware, as I was Minister earlier, that Ministers go around begging for even five acres of land when they have thousands of acres of land.

(Contd. at 1j/ksk)

AKG-KSK/1J/11.40

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (CONTD): Even if we have land in Goa today, the entire landed aircraft proceed to the naval base where they part for some time before they come to the main airfront. When this is a fact, why can't there be a co-ordination at the national level where the Defence Minister and the Prime Minister could go across and settle all these issues across the nation? It is not just the question of one airport, but possibly, in the majority of airports in the country, for example Jodhpur, which are held by the Air Force, we can have a co-ordination. The Armed Forces and the leaders in the Armed Forces must realize that at the end of the day, it is the infrastructure of the country which has to be made. And, this conservatism in the Armed Forces, which have the largest budget today in the country, must go and I will ask the Minister as to what is his approach towards this problem of air corridors in large areas being taken over by the Air Force. They are restraining civilian flights, and also on the ground that they are...(Interruptions). So, I have these two questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer one question.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I understand the sentiment expressed here, but I cannot speak for the Armed Forces primarily because what their operational requirements are, I am nobody to comment on that. All I can say is that on an ongoing basis, with the Armed Forces -- rather I would say the Air Force and the Navy because primarily airports are held either by the Air Force or the Navy -- we have a constant interaction. To say that we have not been able to meet with any success would be unfair to them also. There is an ongoing dialogue on some lands and some requirements on both sides. Even somewhere, we

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have to accommodate their requirements. It is on an ongoing basis. It is happening; may not be at the pace which we would like to, but, at the same time, it is happening.

On the other side, about air space management, which you stated, I can assure you that now, between the Air Force and us, we have a dialogue for flexible air space management, and it is proceeding well, where both sides sit together and determine what are the air corridors which are to be used for dual purposes. When their requirements are less, that air space is freed for operation by the civil side and *vice versa*. So, there is an ongoing understanding, on the basis of which, I can assure you that air space management is far better today than what it was yesterday, and will be far better tomorrow than what it is today.

(Ends)

प्रश्न संख्या - 265

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जयपुर देश का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है और आपने उत्तर में बताया है कि वहाँ से नियमित 19 घरेलू उड़ानें हैं। इंडियन एयरलाइंस की मात्र दो ही उड़ानें हैं, जो दिल्ली और मुंबई को connect करती हैं, जबकि जयपुर से देश के भिन्न-भिन्न महानगरों में यात्री नियमित जाते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्या कारण है कि वहाँ से इंडियन एयरलाइंस के विमान अन्य स्थानों पर नहीं जाते हैं? क्या इसके पीछे कुछ तकनीकी कारण हैं, कृपया बताएँ?

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल : माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, मैं इस पर कोई टिप्पणी करना इसलिए आवश्यक नहीं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ तक घरेलू विमान सेवाएँ हैं, इनमें केवल एयर इंडिया ही नहीं, बल्कि अन्य निजी कम्पनियाँ भी अब भारत में हवाई सेवाएँ प्रदान कर रही हैं। इसलिए ये सारी बातें उनकी commercial decisions होती हैं कि किस कम्पनी को किस क्षेत्र में काम करना है। यह धारणा भी गलत है कि एयर इंडिया के लिए या अन्य एयरलाइंस के लिए सरकार यह निर्धारित करती है कि किस रूट पर हवाई सेवाएँ चलाई जाएँ। कई बार हमें भी प्रश्न पूछा जाता है कि इस रूट से एयर इंडिया की विमानें चलाई जाती थीं, उनको बन्द कर किसी निजी कम्पनी को वह रूट दे दिया गया है। यह धारणा ही गलत है, क्योंकि भारत सरकार की ओर से इस सेक्टर में complete deregulation है। केवल route dispersal guidelines, जिसकी जानकारी काफी सदस्यों को है, जिसमें कैटेगरी-I में मेट्रो के रूट्स हैं, कैटेगरी-II में मेट्रो से दूसरी श्रेणी के रूट्स हैं और कैटेगरी-III में Non-Metro से Non-Metro की सेवाएँ चलती हैं। कैटेगरी-II में नॉर्थ-ईस्ट, जम्मू-कश्मीर, लद्दाख, आदि का संचालन किया जाता है। इसलिए मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि जहाँ पर भी जिस मात्रा में सेवाएँ चलती हैं, वे commercial decisions हैं। मंत्रालय के माध्यम से मैं आपकी भावना जरूर एयर इंडिया तक पहुँचाने का काम करूँगा।

(1के/एससीएच पर आगे)

SCH-GSP/11.45/1K

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर: महोदय, पहले प्रश्न के माध्यम से मेरा निवेदन इतना ही था कि ऑलरेडी एअर इंडिया की जो फ्लाइट्स अलग-अलग स्थानों पर जाती थीं, वे बंद कर दी गईं, लेकिन अब वे फिर से चालू क्यों नहीं हुईं, सबसे पहले मुझे इसकी जानकारी चाहिए।

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सभापति महोदय, मेरा सैकेंड सप्लीमेंट्री यह है, सबसे पहले तो मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि जयपुर का एअरपोर्ट चाहे अधूरा था, लेकिन आप उसे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई हड्डे का दर्जा देकर आए। जयपुर से एअर इंडिया और इंडियन एअरलाइन्स के दो विमान केवल दुबई और जेद्दाह के लिए ही प्रतिस्पर्धा में चल रहे हैं, जबकि मस्कट एअरलाइन्स और एअर अरबिया के विमान अलग-अलग जाते हैं। नियमित उड़ानों के लिए जयपुर से बेंकॉक के लिए भी पैसिंजर्स मिलते हैं, जिन्हें वहां जाने के लिए पहले दिल्ली आना पड़ता है। अन्य देशों को जाने वाले पैसिंजर्स भी वहां से मिलते हैं। क्या जयपुर से एअर इंडिया को भी अन्य देशों में भेजे जाने की कोई योजना है?

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: जो उत्तर मैंने पहले दिया, यह भी उसी से जुड़ा हुआ है, इसलिए मेरे उत्तर में कोई ज्यादा फर्क नहीं रहेगा। मेरा इतना ही कहना है और आपने स्वयं भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया है, मैं आपको यही आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि जयपुर के हवाई अड्डे के विस्तार और नूतनीकरण का काम हमने काफी हद तक अच्छे पैमाने पर किया है। आगे इसका जो दूसरा फेज़ है, उसका काम भी हम बहुत जल्द ही हाथ में ले रहे हैं, ताकि जो नया आधुनिक एअरपोर्ट आप देखेंगे, उसकी क्षमता आज की वर्तमान क्षमता से डबल से भी ज्यादा होगी। उसके पश्चात् अवश्य ही अन्य हवाई सेवाओं के लिए कमर्शियल डिस्सीज़न लिए जाएंगे। अगर वहां से यात्री मिलेंगे तो मुझे विश्वास है कि चाहे वे निजी एअरलाइन्स हों, एअर इंडिया हो या फिर विदेश की कोई एअरलाइन्स हो, वे जरूर वहां से नई सेवाओं को शुरू करने के लिए तत्पर रहेंगी। सवाल केवल कॉमर्शियल डिस्सीज़न का है, क्योंकि यह ट्रेफिक पर ही डिपेंड करता है। कई बार हम सोचते हैं कि ट्रेफिक बहुत है, लेकिन अगर एअरलाइन्स की जजमेंट के हिसाब से ट्रेफिक होगा, तो जरूर वहां पर नई सेवाएं शुरू की जाएंगी।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर: लेकिन अभी वहां से दोनों विमान केवल एक ही स्थान पर जा रहे हैं।

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I know that the hon. Minister is not only an expert but also has the ability to convince anybody. I just want to inform the hon. Minister -- and, he can convey this to Air India -- that the flights going to the Middle-East countries are going absolutely full, and, that is the area where they are making plenty of money. Thirty years ago, when the French

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Airline was landing in Delhi, most of the people used to go by bus to Rajasthan, Mandawa, for tourism purposes. I am giving you the name. The first hotel, which was opened for tourism purposes, was at Mandawa. Since there is the tourist traffic coming in, and, also the business and tourist traffic going out of the country, I will request the hon. Minister to convey this message to Air India. Let them examine it. Air India may be benefited to cover other places.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, the question is with regard to the second phase, which you have mentioned, and, I would like to know by what time you intend to complete it because it is already getting congested, and, do you intend to increase the runway also.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I would like to inform you that the second phase of the Jaipur terminal will definitely be taken up, and, I expect that the work on that will commence in the year 2010 itself. So, that would be definitely a matter of satisfaction for the people of Jaipur and the requirements of the State. And, as far as the runway is concerned, I do not think that there is no limitation. It is the runway which can accommodate virtually all major aircraft which are already in operation.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak on this question only.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, with regard to the international airports, in various States, I have seen that...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are talking about this question.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Yes, Sir, I am coming come to that. What happens is that the standard for maintaining the international airports is not up to the mark. Sir, no foreign journey is possible from various international airports like LGNB airport in the State of Assam. That is the problem. Why are the

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Indian Airlines or other airlines not operating from that international airport?
What is the reaction of the hon. Minister on this matter?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I will get it examined.

(Followed by YSR-1L)

-GSP/YSR-PSV/11.50/1L

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, with your permission, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. On the same day the Jaipur International Airport started functioning, the hon. Minister assured us when he visited Visakhapatnam that he would introduce international flights from there. Singapore and Malaysia are close to Visakhapatnam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is about Jaipur.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, Jaipur is also close to Visakhapatnam. (Interruptions) I want to know when he will introduce these flights. (Interruptions) He will speak, Sir.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, let him invite me for dinner which he is famous for and then I will talk to him.

(Ends)

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SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, my first supplementary to the hon. Minister is this. Considering all available reports that the Public-Private Partnership experiment in the port sector witnesses the worst features of the private sector -- high monopoly, delay in projects, and rent seeking in terms of constraining quality of turnaround shipping -- and since the answer that the hon. Minister has given merely says that 'it is under consideration,' would he like to share with this House the salient features of the proposed guideline which ensures that the Public-Private Partnership results in garnering of capital, technology and improved productivity, which is what this experiment is meant for?

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Member, who has posed a very important question on the PPP sector, that the PPP initiative in the port sector, I would say, started around 15 years back. At that point in time, there were a few private parties, and all the parties were encouraged in the port sector. Now after 15 years, the trend has been very good in the country, and there is a lot of change in the scenario. At present, there are several private parties, which are competing for the PPP. The Ministry had to take a decision to ensure that there is transparency and fair play in the port sector. Therefore, the Government has decided to formulate a policy on this.

On the specific question of the hon. Member regarding the current policy and safeguards which the Government is taking, I would like to tell the hon. Member that the Ministry issued some guidelines vide letter dated 26th September 2007 for preventing private sector monopoly in port sector with the approval of the then hon. Minister for Shipping, Road Transport and Highways. In that particular letter, it was clearly given that the successful bidder of the previous container terminal on BOT basis and all their subsidiaries/allied organizations should be excluded from bidding for 330-metre extension projects. This would mean that for the next BOT container terminal in port, in future, the successful bidder of 330-metre extension project could be excluded and so on. It was

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further directed from the Ministry that the above convention shall be followed in all ports in true spirit with a view to avoid monopoly and to promote competition till such time a formal policy is finalised.

Now, Sir, when it comes to the question of PPP monopoly policy, which is going on, I would like to tell the House, because the hon. Member has specifically requested me, about one or two safeguards in the new policy which we are planning to do. One important aspect is that if there is only one private terminal operator in the port for a specific cargo, the operator will not be allowed to bid for the next terminal berth for the same cargo in the same port. Another safeguard, which we implemented, is that existing private operator of the port is allowed to bid for the project only if the operator does not have more than two BOT projects in the same type of cargo at the port or at any port within the radius of 100 km. I am sure, Sir, this will help in plugging the loopholes of the PPP monopoly.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, my second supplementary arises from the reply which the hon. Minister has given in such great detail. Considering that these are all salutary changes, would you like to give some assurance by when these guidelines are likely to be finalised and issued?

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Member that there is a requirement to further fine-tune the same policy.

(Contd. By VKK/1M)

-YSR/VKK-DS/1m/11.55

SHRI G.K. VASAN (CONTD.): Accordingly, draft monopoly policy was framed and put on the website. The Ministry of Shipping invited comments from the stakeholders also. A meeting of the stakeholders was held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary and suggestions were invited from the stakeholders which are currently under examination in the Ministry. I would like to tell the hon. Member that the new monopoly policy of the Ministry of Shipping

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will achieve finality within a period of one month from today. Thereafter, it will be sent to the Ministry of Law for comments.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, unlike the monopoly in a manufacturing area where if there are ill-effects of monopoly, products can be imported from outside, a service sector monopoly is something which clearly has no options left as far as the economy is concerned. Is the Minister in this going to consider only over-presence of those parties on Indian ports, or, is he also factoring in the regional presence considering that shipping is an industry where ports in the region are also used for offloading from bigger vessels into smaller vessels and for sending it in India and the presence of some of the players in the region is also now becoming a bit too apparent?

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sir, the Ministry is well aware of the important suggestions of the hon. Member. We are considering all the suggestions carefully, and we will come out with a fine policy which helps in Exim trade.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, if you prevent monopoly of the PPP project, then, some of the private operators who are very efficient will not be able to compete and get orders. Then, how will you deter inefficiency in the port sector?

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Member that by implementing this policy, the intention of the Government is to increase the number of players in port sector rather than restrict their number with a view to enhance healthy competition in the ports. Sir, this policy will not jeopardise the efficiency and competency of the port operations. Rather, I would say, it would help in bringing a greater number of players in the field. (Interruptions)

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I understand from the reply given by the Minister that the Government is considering an unrestrictive policy for undertaking development projects at our ports. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: What are the reasons or what is the rationale for formulating a policy with regard to the

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prevention of private monopoly in port sector and the scope of coverage of the policy to prevent private monopoly in port sector?

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sir, when it comes to the question of coverage which the hon. Member has asked, I would like to tell that the policy will be applicable to upcoming PPP projects at major ports. This policy will not be applicable to non-major ports since they are under the administrative control of the State Governments. Once the policy is notified under Section 111 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, it would be circulated to all the maritime States, and they would be free to adopt the policy based on the requirements of the ports in the States.

(Ends)

प्रश्न संख्या - 267

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार की तरफ से मण्डी के लिए proposal आया है और वह consideration में है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि उस पर ये कब तक फैसला लेंगे? मैं उनसे यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि Centre ने ऐसे training centres और कहाँ-कहाँ देने के लिए propose किये हैं या उनके पास कहाँ-कहाँ के लिए proposals आये हैं?

श्री सी.पी. जोशी: सर, प्रदेश में already तीन training centres, बैजनाथ, मशोबरा और मण्डी में हैं। दूसरे स्टेट्स के मुकाबले इस स्टेट की जो पॉपुलेशन है, उसके मुताबिक वहाँ पर केवल एक training centre की ही आवश्यकता है, जबकि वहाँ पर already तीन चल रहे हैं, लेकिन फिर भी हम इसको explore करेंगे कि इसकी सम्भावना बनती है या नहीं बनती है।

(समाप्त)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

RSS/AKA/IN/12.00

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

1. **SHRI SHASHI THAROOR:** Sir, I to lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs.

2. **SHRI VINCENT PALA:** Sir, on behalf of Dr. M.S. Gill, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

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

I. A copy (in Hindi only) of the Ministry of Shipping Notification No. G.S.R. 85 (E), dated the 19th February, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R.428 (E), dated the 18th June, 2009.

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2008-09 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above Port Trust.

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

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways, Department of Shipping) and the Ennore Port Limited, for the year 2009-10.

IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Ministry of Shipping.

4. **SHRI PRAFUL PATEL:** Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

5. **SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA:** Sir, I lay on the Table:

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:

- (1) F.No. IRDA/Notification/2/49/2009, dated the 7th January, 2010, regarding IRDA (Regulations of Licensing, Professional Requirements and Code of Conduct of Insurance Surveyor and Loss Assessors Regulations, 2000).
- (2) F.No. IRDA/Notification/2/50/2009, dated the 7th January, 2010, regarding IRDA (Regulations of Licensing, Professional Requirements and Code of Conduct of Insurance Surveyor and Loss Assessors Regulations, 2000).

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 87 (E), dated the 19th February, 2010, publishing the Coinage of the One Hundred Rupees and Five Rupees coined to commemorate the occasion of ₹125 Birth Anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad Rules, 2010, under sub-section (1) of Section 21 read with Section 7 of the Coinage Act, 1906.

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

- (a) Fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budgets of the Flagship Programmes 2010-11.

6. **SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA:** Sir, I lay on the Table:

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:

- (1) S.O. 2890 (E), dated the 13th November, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 3025 (E), dated the 26th November, 2009, regarding exchange rate of conversion of certain foreign currency into Indian currency or vice versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (3) S.O. 3059 (E), dated the 30th November, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) S.O. 3207 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) S.O. 3305 (E), dated the 29th December, 2009, regarding exchange rate of conversion of certain foreign currency into Indian currency or vice versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (6) S.O. 3319 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to

substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (7) G.S.R. 936 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, publishing the Customs Tariff (Determination of Origin of Goods under the Preferential Trade Agreement between the Governments of the Republic of India and the Republic of Korea) Rules, 2009.
- (8) G.S.R. 937 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, publishing the Customs Tariff (Determination of Origin of Goods under the Preferential Trade Agreement between the Governments of Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Republic of India) Rules, 2009.
- (9) G.S.R. 31 (E), dated the 13th January, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) S.O. 93 (E), dated the 15th January, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 41 (E), dated the 19th January, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 937 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) S.O. 195 (E), dated the 27th January, 2010, regarding exchange rate of conversion of certain foreign currency into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (13) S.O. 210 (E), dated the 29th January, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 64 (E), dated the 8th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (15) G.S.R. 74 (E), dated the 11th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 74 of the Prevention of Money laundering Act, 2002, together with Explanatory

Memoranda on the Notifications:

- (1) G.S.R. 18 (E), dated the 7th January, 2010, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Manner of forwarding a Copy of the Order of Provisional Attachment of Property along with the Material, and Copy of the Reasons along with the Material in respect of Survey, to the Adjudicating Authority and its period of Retention) Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (2) G.S.R. 19 (E), dated the 7th January, 2010, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Forms, Search and Seizure and the Manner of Forwarding the Reasons and Material to the Adjudicating Authority, Impounding and Custody of Records and the Period of Retention) Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (3) G.S.R. 20 (E), dated the 7th January, 2010, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Manner of Forwarding a Copy of the Order of Retention of Seized Property along with the Material to the Adjudicating Authority and the period of its Retention) Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (4) G.S.R. 29 (E), dated the 13th January, 2010, publishing the Financial Intelligence Unit-India, Ministry of Finance, Senior Technical Officer (Group 'A') Recruitment Rules, 2010.
- (5) G.S.R. 30 (E), dated the 13th January, 2010, publishing the Financial Intelligence Unit-India, Ministry of Finance, Additional Director (Group 'A') Recruitment Rules, 2010.
- (6) G.S.R. 76 (E), dated the 12th February, 2010, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records of the Nature and Value of Transactions, the Procedure and Manner of Maintaining and Time for furnishing Information and Verification and Maintenance of Records of the Identity of the Clients of the Banking Companies, Financial Institutions and Intermediaries) Amendment Rules, 2010.

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. S.O. 2941 (E), dated the 18th November, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1055 (E), dated the 19th October, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the Original Notification, under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic

Substances Act, 1985, together with delay statement and Explanatory Memorandum thereon.

IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 21 (E), dated the 8th January, 2010, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on tyre curing presses also known as tyre vulcanisers or rubber processing machineries for tyres, originating in or exported from the Peoples Republic of China, under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, together with an Explanatory Memorandum thereon.

7. **SHRI JITIN PRASADA:** Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

8. **SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI:** Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, for the year 2008-09.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

9. **SHRI G.K. VASAN:** Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

10. **SHRI D. NAPOLEON:** Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

11. **SHRI PRADEEP JAIN:** Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Council for Advancement of Peoples Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

(Ends)

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND REMAINS (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) BILL, 2010

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th March, 2010."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

(Ends)

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT IN REPLY TO MOTION OF THANKS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform hon. Members that the following message has been received from the President:

"I have received the expression of Thanks by the Members of the Rajya Sabha for the Address which I delivered to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on 22nd February, 2010."

(Ends)

RE: CANCELLATION OF SITTINGS ON 17TH AND 18TH MARCH, 2010

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that as decided in the Leaders' meeting held today, the 16th March, 2010 the sittings of the Rajya Sabha scheduled for 17th and 18th March, 2010 have been cancelled.

(Ends)

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF THE CHAIR

RE: VIOLENCE IN BAREILY

प्र० राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, बरेली, उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले दो मास से कर्फ्यू लगा हुआ है। सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। बरेली बहुत ही शांतिप्रिय नगर रहा है और वहां पर कभी भी किसी भी प्रकार का दंगा-फसाद नहीं हुआ है। दो मास से वहां लगातार कर्फ्यू है, जिसके कारण महिलाएं, बच्चे या बीमार लोग घर से बाहर नहीं निकल सकते, उन्हें दवाइयां नहीं मिल सकतीं। उत्तर प्रदेश में कल जो रैली थी, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के सब अधिकारी उसमें लगे रहे और बरेली जलती रही, किसी ने उसकी परवाह नहीं की।

श्रीमन्, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां हमेशा शांतिमय तरीके से दोनों समुदाय रहते रहे हों, जहां आला हज़ारात की मजार पर हिन्दू-मुस्लिम दोनों समान रूप से हमेशा अपना आदर प्रकट करने के लिए उपस्थिति होते रहे हों, उस नगर में इस प्रकार का तनाव हो और राज्य सरकार आंख बंद करके देखती रहे, बच्चों को दूध न मिले, मरीजों को दवाइयां न मिलें, लोग घर से निकल न पाएं और सरकार तथा अधिकारियों को रैली से फुर्सत न हो, यह अजीब स्थिति उत्तर प्रदेश की हो गई है! उसमें माइनोंरिटीज़ के लोग बहुसंख्यक पीड़ित हैं। 2 तारीख को Barawafat में जब जुलूस निकल रहा था, उस वक्त हमला हुआ था, उसके बाद से कर्फ्यू लगा हुआ है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर वहां से कोई खबर आई हो तो मंत्री जी सदन को अवगत कराएं।

('10/nb' पर जारी)

NB/MKS/10/12.05

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (क्रमागत) : मैं यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि केन्द्र सरकार इस मामले में तुरन्त हस्तक्षेप करके बरेली को नॉर्मल स्थिति में लाने की कोशिश करे। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Raashid Alvi.

श्री विनय कटियार : उपसभापति जी, बरेली में इस तरह (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Raashid Alvi. उनका ज़ीरो ऑवर मेशन है, राशिद अल्वी जी, आप बोलिए (व्यवधान) I have called Mr. Raashid Alvi.

श्री विनय कटियार : उपसभापति जी, वहां जो हवाई सर्वे हो रहा है (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. I have called Mr. Raashid Alvi.

श्री विनय कटियार : *

श्री उपसभापति : आप छोड़िए इसे ... (व्यवधान) Nothing will go on record.

श्री विनय कटियार : *

श्री उपसभापति : आपने नोटिस नहीं दिया है (व्यवधान)

..... (व्यवधान)

श्री विनय कटियार : *

श्री उपसभापति : कटियार जी, आपने नोटिस नहीं दिया है (व्यवधान)

श्री विनय कटियार : *

श्री राशिद अल्वी : अगर बात करनी है, तो नोटिस दीजिए (व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, आप associate कीजिए।

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he is only associating!

श्री विनय कटियार : *

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, Nothing will go on record. देखिए, उन्होंने law and order situation के बारे में कहा है, आप दूसरी बात बोल रहे हैं, it has nothing to do with it.

श्री विनय कटियार : *

श्री उपसभापति : राशिद अल्वी जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री राशिद अल्वी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मुझे बहुत तकलीफ है कि बरेली के हालात इतने गंभीर हैं और उन्हें आप संजीदगी के साथ नहीं ले रहे हैं। बरेली के अंदर 15 दिनों से कर्फ्यू लगा हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ कि किसी शहर में लगातार 15 दिनों तक कर्फ्यू लगा हो। ऐसी कौन सी सरकार है, जो बरेली

के हालात ठीक नहीं कर सकती? मैं आज सुबह बरेली जाना चाहता था। मैं बरेली जाने के लिए चला, कांग्रेस के वर्कर्स मेरे साथ थे। गाजियाबाद में मुझे पुलिस ने रोक लिया और गिरफ्तार कर लिया। बरेली के DM का ऑर्डर गाजियाबाद में चलेगा, यह संविधान के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं है, तो और क्या है? बरेली के DM हुक्म दे रहे हैं कि मुझे गाजियाबाद से आगे न जाने दिया जाए, यह कौन सा कानून है? उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार किस तरीके से काम करना चाहती है? मुझे गाजियाबाद में रोककर गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया, मुझे गैस्ट हाउस ले गए तथा मुझे आगे जाने से रोक दिया गया। क्यों? बरेली में आखिर क्या हो रहा है, हम क्यों बरेली नहीं जा सकते? वहां पर लोगों के पास खाने के लिए रोटी नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा कि वहां पर लोगों के पास दवाइयां नहीं हैं। अगर 15 दिनों तक लगातार कर्फ्यू होगा, तो लोगों के पास कहां से खाने के लिए आएगा, कहां से दवाइयां आएंगी? लखनऊ में तमाम टी.वी. चैनल चिल्ला रहे हैं कि 200 करोड़ रुपए से वहां पर रैली निकली है। ऐसा हिंदुस्तान में हमने पहले कभी नहीं देखा। हमने इलेक्शन के अलावा ऐसा कभी नहीं देखा कि देश के नेताओं के गले में रुपयों की मालाएं पड़ती हैं। यह सिर्फ चुनाव के दौरान होता है कि रुपयों की मालाएं पड़ती हैं, लेकिन यहां एक-एक हजार के नोट नेताओं के गले के अंदर पड़ रहे हैं, इससे ज्यादा शर्मनाक बात नहीं हो सकती है।

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Is this allowed, Sir? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Pardon.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: When they make comments on other party's rally, is that allowed, Sir? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : उपसभापति जी, मैं सरकार को बताना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का एक भी मंत्री बरेली नहीं गया। वहां 15 दिनों से कर्फ्यू लगा है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के मंत्रियों को फुरसत ही नहीं है कि वे बरेली जाकर देखें कि वहां क्या हो रहा है (व्यवधान) वहां कोई नहीं गया,

इससे ज्यादा शर्मनाक बात और क्या हो सकती है। वहां पर गिरफ्तारियां हो रही हैं। मुझे इत्तला मिली है कि लड़कियों को घरों से उठाकर ले जाया जा रहा है, आखिर उनका क्या कसूर है? मैं सरकार से दरखास्त करता हूं कि इस मामले की जुडिशियल इंक्वायरी होनी चाहिए और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

(समाप्त)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri A. Vijayaraghavan. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : उपसभापति जी, मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि बरेली में जो कुछ हुआ, वह दुर्भाग्यजनक घटना है, उस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए थी। इसकी इंक्वायरी होनी चाहिए। वहां पर बहुत सारे सिखों की दुकानें जला दी गईं। 1984 के दंगों में बरेली इलाके के बहुत से लोग चले गए थे, लेकिन वहां के लोगों के आश्वासन पर और अपनी हिम्मत पर रह रहे थे, लेकिन 27 तारीख के बाद वहां जिस तरह की घटनाएं घट रही हैं, बहुत सारे सिखों और अति अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के लोगों और हिंदुओं की दुकानें जला दी गईं, इस पर तुरन्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए (व्यवधान)

(समाप्त)

1P/VNK पर क्रमशः

-MKS-TMV-VNK/1P/12.10

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने उत्तर प्रदेश से जुड़ा मामला उठाया है ..(व्यवधान)... मुझे अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया जाए..(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, यह Zero Hour है, इसमें आपका नोटिस नहीं है। आपको कैसे मौका दिया जाए? ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: उपसभापति महोदय, जो राज्य का मामला होता है, वह कभी भी सदन में नहीं उठता है। यह संसदीय परंपरा रही है ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, ठीक है, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए ..(व्यवधान).. नोटिस admit हुआ है ..(व्यवधान).. Mr. Vijayaraghavan. (Interruptions)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: उपसभापति महोदय, चूंकि यह संसदीय परंपरा रही है कि राज्य का मामला इस सदन में नहीं उठना चाहिए। इस प्रकरण में माननीय सदस्य ने जो मामला उठाया है, वह राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए इसको expunge किया जाना चाहिए और इसको कार्यवाही से निकाला जाना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति : चूंकि यह admit हुआ है, इसलिए इसको expunge नहीं किया जाएगा।

(Ends)

RE: LARGE-SCALE JOB CUTS AND OTHER ALLIED PROBLEMS BEING FACED BY NON-RESIDENT INDIANS IN GULF REGION

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (KERALA): Sir, I would like to raise an urgent issue related to more than 4.5 million... (Interruptions)...

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन: सर, आपने स्टेट का मामला यहां allow कर दिया ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं, स्टेट का मामला तो उठता रहता है...(व्यवधान)..
Mr. Vijayaraghavan.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, I would like to raise an urgent matter related to Non-Resident Indians who are working in the Gulf region. They are facing unprecedented job cuts due to recession. Millions of Indians, who are unskilled and skilled labourers, are remitting nearly 52 billion dollars from their earnings to this country, which is the highest amount of foreign currency that comes to the exchequer. They are suffering because of job cuts in that particular region. Naturally, in such a situation, they have to approach our embassies in that region and the embassies have to extend sufficient support to those workers who are losing their employment.

Similarly, thousands of workers are staying in the cities without facilities to come back to India. Naturally, those workers who lost employment and don't have sufficient documents and air ticket to come back to India should be assisted by the embassies in that region. So, the Central Government has to give necessary instructions to our embassies in the Gulf region in this regard.

Sir, a good number of them are Malayalees from Kerala and in some of the embassies there is not even a single officer who knows their language, the Malayalam language. There are complaints from the Gulf countries, especially from Saudi Arabia, where more than three million workers are there from our State alone. In Saudi Arabia, this problem is there. There is no Malayalam-speaking officer in the embassy. So, it is very difficult for the workers to approach these offices and explain the problem. So, the External Affairs Ministry and the Overseas Affairs Ministry have to take note of this problem of communication and appoint Malayalam-knowing officers in these concerned embassies.

Similarly, there is no special package or rehabilitation package for those employees or workers who are coming back from the Gulf region. Recently, the State of Kerala has introduced a scheme which provides for some welfare measures and there is a pension scheme for those who are working in that region and coming back to India. The Central Government has a special responsibility to assist those who are losing their employment in the Gulf region and coming back to India. A special package should be announced by the Central Government. That is not being done. In such a situation, these issues have to be taken

note of by the Central Government and the Central Government should take the necessary steps.

Thank you.

(Ends)

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I associate myself with the submissions made by Mr. Vijayaraghavan.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All Members associate themselves with the submissions made by Mr. Vijayaraghavan.

(Ends)

**RE: WITHDRAWING WORK FROM VISAKHAPATNAM PORT TRUST
AND ALLOTING IT TO GANGAVARAM PORT TRUST**

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, I would like to raise the issue of withdrawal of work from Visakhapatnam Port Trust and allotting it to Gangavaram Port Trust. Visakhapatnam Port is one of the premier ports in India. With its ideal location, it acts as a major hub for shipping activities. But, after a private port called "Gangavaram Port Trust Limited" came into being, there has been a tremendous pressure from all sides on Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. to withdraw work worth more than Rs.6,200 crores from VPT and give the same to Gangavaram Port Trust Limited (GPTL) by entering into an agreement with the GPTL.

(Contd. By 1Q/VK)

VK/1Q/12.15

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU (CONTD): Even the Chairman of Visakhapatnam Port Trust and the Secretary, Shipping wrote letters to the Government of India opposing the agreement. In spite of strong

opposition from the RINL, a Sub-Committee was constituted to negotiate with the GPTL to allot the work. It is surprising to know that the Sub-Committee was not at all transparent in its negotiations with the GPTL and made recommendations which are detrimental to the interest of the VPT. I have no hesitation in saying that in the coming years the VPT would incur losses worth thousands of crores.

For example, railway freight, siding, haulage and demurrage charges are paid by the VPT to the Railways, but the same has not been made applicable to the GPTL, which comes to Rs. 150 per tonne and one can imagine, when millions of tonnes are loaded, how much the total amount comes to. Secondly, some of the members of the Sub-Committee recommended for reduction in the contract period from 15 years to 3 years. But, it has not been accepted. Thirdly, terminal handling charges are pegged at much higher than the normal cost. Fourthly, the GPTL is imposing conveyer and other charges which are illegal.

It is also relevant to mention here that in view of the total surrender of the RINL to the GPTL resulting in loss of thousands of crores to the VPT, a public sector unit, Shri U.P. Singh, one of the Government Directors on the Board and Dr. Jagat Pal, an Independent Director of the RINL have resigned in protest.

In view of the above, I sincerely request the hon. Prime Minister to immediately intervene and direct the officials concerned to scrap the report of the Sub-Committee and agreement with the GPTL forthwith and allow the VPT to carryout the work which the Committee proposed

to give to a private port, i.e. GPTL. Thank you.

(Ends)

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (WEST BENGAL): Sir, it is a very serious matter. I associate myself with this issue.

(Ends)

RE: REPORTED KILLINGS OF WILD ANIMALS IN VARIOUS NATIONAL PARKS INCLUDING KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (ASSAM): Sir, killing of wild animals is growing day by day. In spite of having the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, the Government has failed to stop such activities. It is surprising to note the number of deaths of wild animals due to poaching during the last three years, that is, 2007 to 2009: tiger - 24; lion - 9; elephant - 56; and rhino - 49.

Sir, in the Kaziranga National Park 12 one-horn rhino were killed during 2009 by poachers. Asiatic lions are the pride of Gujarat. In the last two years, 12 lions died in the Gir National Park. It was informed by the Chief Minister of Gujarat in the recent Assembly Session. Before that, there were only 291 lions left in the Gir National Park.

In Assam, during the last three years, only 29 cases of wildlife crime have been registered. I would like to know whether the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau is working properly or not.

In Assam, near Manas, Nameri National Park and other wildlife sanctuaries trading of deer meat, elephant tusk, tiger skin, bear cub skin is going on smoothly.

(MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

Sir, in reply to a question the Minister informed that while there are instances of wild animals crossing over to human habitations and falling prey to the ire of public, there are instances also of people moving into the habitats of the wild animals and killing them.

Sir, the rapid growth of population poses a tremendous threat to the existing forest cover and the biodiversity of the area along with predominant illegal migration.

(Contd. by 1R)

RG/12.20/1R

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (contd.): Large scale deforestation is rampant throughout the North-Eastern Region.

It was reported by the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau in the North-Eastern Region that only seven seizures were made along the Indo-Bangladesh border and four among the Indo-Bhutan border during the last three years. On the other hand, 92 cases of seizures have been reported by the Forest Departments of the North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Assam, Sikkim, Mizoram and Nagaland in the last three years.

The rapid growth of population poses a tremendous threat to the existing forest cover...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

(Ends)

FAREWELL TO RETIRING MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today, we bid farewell to thirteen of our colleagues who are retiring in April this year after completion of their term of office.

I understand that some of the retiring Members would be returning; the House will miss those who do not.

Members belonging to this House represent the diversity of our nation. They also reflect, in abundance, the talent, expertise and oratorical skills essential for public debate. The passion and liveliness of their interventions will be missed and so would their repartee and their sense of humour as also the courtesy they have always shown to me in the conduct of the business of the House.

I place on record my heartfelt appreciation of the contribution of the retiring Members in the deliberations of the House. The House will surely miss some of the familiar faces when it meets again. I am sure the retiring Members will cherish their association with this august House and the camaraderie with which we all have worked together.

I wish the retiring Members long life, full of happiness and good health and do hope that they would continue to serve the nation in other capacities with the same vigour and enthusiasm.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, 13 of our distinguished colleagues retire from the Membership of this House, and I join you in wishing them all the best in serving this country. Since they are in the vocation of public service, I am sure that those who are not coming back will have other important areas of public service to render.

Sir, we all know the day we enter the House that the inevitable is that when the term comes to an end, we have to gracefully and honourably exit from the House. We enter this House with a certain sense of awe because this is an unknown area we are chartering into.

But considering the environment in the House, we all go back wiser. I am sure, all of us and the distinguished colleagues, who are retiring today, share the same experience. Ours is a House of continuity. The House, as such, never retires. It is only individuals who retire from this House. All of us are in a vocation of public service, where we change the area of public service, but using the words 'retirement from public service itself' may not be very appropriate. There is a certain amount of regard and respect we all learn from each other. There are several areas in the House which are, absolutely, non-partisan; these are the Question Hour, the Zero Hour, Raising of Public issues, etc. These are all non-partisan areas. And, even when we have intense partisan debates on certain issues, we have disagreed with each other, but we have still learnt a lot from our colleagues. And I am sure like me, all other colleagues also, have learnt a lot from these 13 colleagues. That is why, our inter-personal relations are excellent. We have learnt to respect each other. And I am sure that those who are coming back will continue to make that contribution to this House, and to those who are not coming back, I join you, Sir, in wishing them a very healthy, balanced life, and a great service to this country in the years to come.

(Ends)

(Followed by 1S)

1s/12.25/ks-mcm

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sir, 13 of our colleagues are retiring on 2nd April. I join you in expressing our sentiments.

Sir, retirement is only a temporary phase in the political career of our retiring colleagues. They will continue to serve the country in

different capacities. The dynamic nature of parliamentary experience and exposure which they have gained over the years in Rajya Sabha, will come in handy in discharging their duties in the larger society. As Members of Rajya Sabha, they have made important contribution in passing laws, shaping policies and impacting the lives of millions of our people.

On this occasion, let me place on record that their contribution in enriching and in enlivening the debate in the House, their initiative and participation in the Committees, will be missed very much. I particularly miss the contribution, the participation in debates and the cooperation with the Chair of the Members who are retiring. I miss that very much.

Sir, I take this opportunity to wish all of them good health, happiness, fulfillment in life and many more years of service to the nation.

(Ends)

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (WEST BENGAL): Sir, on behalf of CPI(M) Members in Rajya Sabha, I convey our good wishes to the retiring Members. Rajya Sabha never retires; a retiring Member goes and a new Member enters. It is a continuous process in Rajya Sabha.

We will be missing in this House and from the other parliamentary activities these honourable and valuable colleagues who have made sincere contribution here. But, surely, they will continue to contribute outside with their knowledge and experience for the welfare of the people and the whole country.

(Ends)

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति महोदय, मैं समाजवादी पार्टी राज्य सभा की तरफ से रिटायर होने वाले सदस्यों के प्रति हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं व्यक्त करता हूं। यह सचमुच बहुत ही दुखद क्षण है, जब हमारे बीच से ये अनुभवी और जानकार सदस्य रिटायर हो रहे हैं। उन्होंने अपने अनुभव से, अपने ज्ञान और जानकारी से इस सदन को समृद्ध किया है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि वे रिटायर होने के बाद भी राष्ट्र सेवा और समाज सेवा में रत रहेंगे और सक्रिय रहेंगे और उससे देश को ताकत मिलेगी, देश के लोकतंत्र को ताकत मिलेगी। मैं उनके स्वस्थ्य और दीर्घायु की कामना करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

(समाप्त)

DR. V. MAITREYAN (TAMIL NADU): Mr. Chairman, Sir, some of our colleagues, after having completed their term, will be going back to their respective States and continue the job which they are familiar with. These thirteen of our colleagues have made significant contribution to the various debates which have taken place in the House. We will surely miss in the coming years some of these vociferous voices and the fighting voices, particularly like those of Shri Vijayaraghavan and Shri Matilal Sarkar. All the Members who are retiring will have immense satisfaction that they have voted for the Women's Reservation Bill, the historic Bill of the decade. They are going back with that satisfaction.

I wish them all success in their lives.

(Ends)

SHRI N. K. SINGH (BIHAR): Sir, I would like to associate my party, the Janata Dal (United), with the sentiments expressed by others that we

will greatly miss the contribution and the presence of these 13 Members of the Rajya Sabha who will be retiring.

Sir, I have been in this House, and have been privileged to be here, for a much shorter period than that of the Members who are retiring. I have no doubt that they will, beyond the Rajya Sabha, continue to make important and valuable contribution in public life in various specialized spheres with the domain knowledge which they carry with themselves.

I would like to join the sentiments of the House in wishing them well, a lot of happiness and a lot of success in their constructive endeavours.

(Ends)

(followed by 1t/gs-tdb)

GS-TDB/12.30/1T

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : सभापति महोदय, विदाई का समय बहुत ही भावुक होता है और जो लोग जुदा हो रहे हैं जाहिर है कि हम सब लोगों को उनकी विदाई का बहुत दुख होगा। इसके साथ ही साथ जो उनका योगदान इस सभा में रहा है और जो कंट्रीब्युशन रहा है वह हमेशा याद रखा जाएगा और एक सदस्य के रूप में जो उन्होंने राष्ट्र के लिए, देश के लिए, समाज के लिए जो कुछ किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यहां से रिटायर होने के बाद भी वह सिलसिला जारी रहेगा। चूंकि यह एक फोरम है देश की सेवा के लिए, राष्ट्र की सेवा के लिए और यहां से विदाई होने के बाद वह सिलसिला जारी रहेगा। मेरी ऐसी धारणा है, मेरी ऐसी भावना है और मैं अपनी शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ और जो तमाम पार्टियों की ओर से, विपक्ष के नेता ने जो अपनी भावना रखी है, अपनी पार्टी एन0सी0पी0 को भी उस भावना से जोड़ते हुए, मैं उनको एक बार फिर से जीवन में सफल होने के लिए शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I and my party colleagues join you and all my other colleagues in wishing the retiring Members all the best in the days to come. Primarily, we are all activists committed to the service of the people and the nation. Serving in the capacity as Rajya Sabha Members is a period, and we have different periods and areas to continue this service to our people and the country. Some may come back; some may be in different forums in different areas continuing the service of our nation. Myself and my Party wish them all the best, wherever we are, in whatever capacity we can serve the nation, serve the people; let us continue to do. I wish them once again all the best in their future. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (TAMIL ANDU): Sir, parting is always painful. We meet, we know, we will have only to part. It is a quote from a poem in English. Sir, we are bidding a formal farewell to our colleagues from being the Members of this august House. But, we are sure that they will continue to contribute their expertise in other fields of public service. Sir, apart from conferring our wishes to them, at this moment, I could just sense in what feelings they will be having, Sir, because I have come across the same experience, when I retired last time, and was not re-nominated. But, I had an instinct I would come back here, and after five years, I returned to this House. So also, I hope, Sir, those who are not able to come to this House immediately, they will once again come here to contribute their valuable service in this august House. I hope, they would realize the best place they have been ever in life is this House. I

would like to register this, Sir, because here, whether the industrialist Rahul Bajaj or the comrades Vijayaraghavan or Sarkar or the legal luminary like Arun Jaitley or the bureaucrat like Mr. N.K. Singh or senior leaders like Santosh Bagrodia or Janardhana Reddy, all were just Members, cutting across all differences, regional, political or any other background any person is having outside this House. Sir, it is a very proud period they have been here. Their contributions by way of deliberations were remarkable and their friendship with us is valuable. I wish them, with all other Members, all the best in their future endeavours. Thank you very much, Sir.

(Ends)

(Followed by 1u-kgg)

kgg/asc/1u/12.35

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (KERALA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a great opportunity in our life to be parting from the august House. As an activist of a democratic movement which has certain different viewpoints about the Parliamentary democracy in our country, I got an opportunity to be a part of this House which expanded my views about the strength of democracy in our country. Sir, I am lucky in that sense. At the age of 32, I became a Member of the other House. After a short stint in that House, I got an opportunity to be here in this House, to be a part of this House for the past 12 years. The main experience for me from this House is the strength of pluralism which is

prevailing in our country. I have certain views about those who are sitting on my right side and certain views about those who are sitting on my left side, of course. Some times, I was very much vociferous towards some of my colleagues. Sir, even then, I would say that there is a strength in our country though we have different political viewpoints, different ideologies. Whatever may it be, the strength of this country is that this country is strong enough to face any problem and we are together on serious issues related to this nation. That is important. That is the education I had from this august House. This has strengthened me to fight for the cause of the toiling masses of this country.

Sir, I have had some difficult moments even with you and some times with some of my colleagues on whatever it may be. I think, we are good friends. That friendship and bondage will continue. I am very much thankful to you for giving me this opportunity. Thanks to all my friends who showered all kind of love and affection towards me. That friendship and bondage would continue. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (TRIPURA): Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me a chance to speak in this parting moment. Sir, when I came here for the first time, I had some hesitation, fear

and doubt because I had heard so high of this House. It was a dream for me. Now, I think, the dreams have mostly turned into a reality. I have been enriched by the working of this House. The system, methods, subject-matters we deal with and issues we deal with, I shall not see them any more. I shall not find them any more. I think, anyone who comes to this House develops in him a sense of rationality as told by Rabindra Nath Tagore: *naanaa bhaashaa, naanaa mata, naanaa paridhaana*

(The Hon. Member may fill up the Bengali line). Unity in diversity is the significance, wrote Tagore. Sir, I am very much grateful. I express my gratitude to my Party, the Communist Party of India (Marxist), my Politburo, the Central Committee, and the State Committee for having selected me to come to this House. I will be missing my friends here, the speeches I could have experienced being in the House from our Leader of the House.

(Contd. by kls/1w)

KLS/12.40/1W

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (CONTD): He is a sounding personality. I could hear the sounding voices of the Leader of the Opposition, my colleague, Brinda Karat and all my other colleagues here. I will be missing that but I am carrying with me the experience with which you have enriched me by your deliberations. For this, I express my gratitude to all of you. Sir, at the end I am just inviting the attention of hon. Dr. Manmohan

Singh to some issues. On the issue of the North East I tried my best. Dr. Manmohan Singh also comes from the North East. Much more needs to be done for the North East. In these eight States, you cannot even move from one State to the other because transport facility is very much lacking there. The North Eastern States have a huge potential but we are not able to harvest even a fraction of it. It can be a very adored area if we can nurture the beauty of this area.

Sir, another thing is that I have moved a Private Member's Resolution regarding right to job as a Fundamental Right. I introduced a Private Member's Resolution but now this will lapse because I am retiring. I would like to submit that the OBC people in Tripura are not getting reservation because there is already 50 per cent reservation for the SCs and STs. The OBCs and minorities comprise 40 per cent of the population but not a single person can be provided reservation. I have tried to raise this issue many a time here, but this has remained unfulfilled. This august House can carry on this and find a way to complete these unfinished things. Outside the House I will be the happiest man if these tasks can be fulfilled. The House may not miss me but I will be missing you. But the House will miss me when discussing these issues and whenever these issues are raised here. If these issues can be fulfilled, I will be the happiest man. With this aspiration, I am parting with you and my heartiest thanks and gratitude to all of you. Thank you.

(Ends)

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (PUNJAB): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. Sir, being here is an enriching experience and I have learnt a lot from my

knowledgeable, experienced colleagues. Sir, I have also learnt what not to say in this House which my friend, Mr. Rahul Bajaj has successfully so far resisted. But I am sure in the next term that he gets he will also learn that. ...(Interruptions).. Sir, I have only suggestion that we have such knowledgeable, experienced friends here especially those who are nominated by the President of India for their specialization. We have eminent people like Dr. Swaminathan. Every time he speaks on agriculture, it is pleasure to listen to him.

(Contd by 1X/SSS)

AKG-SSS/1X/12.45

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (CONTD.): But, unfortunately, people like them or people like us who come from very small parties are given very little time to speak on important issues. So, I hope the House will make some remedies so that it is able to share the knowledge and the wealth of experience that our knowledgeable friends possess here. Sir, fortunately, I am coming back to the House, but, I am sure those who are leaving us will continue with their social work that they have been doing, and, I wish them long years in the service of the nation.

(Ends)

श्री धर्म पाल सभ्रवाल (पंजाब) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। आज विदाई के अवसर पर मेरे साथियों ने अपने विचार रखे। यह कोई ऐसी विदाई नहीं है, जिसमें हम दोबारा मिल नहीं पाएँगे। हम हमेशा मिलते रहेंगे।

इस सदन में मेरा इतना अनुभव हुआ है, वह मेरे जीवन में बहुत मूल्यवान होगा। मुझे वह दिन, सोनिया गाँधी जी के वे शब्द जीवन में हमेशा याद रहेंगे, जब 15 मार्च को मुझे उनका टेलीफोन मिला। टेलीफोन पर उन्होंने मुझे आदेश दिया कि आप सुबह अपने कागज दाखिल करें। मेरे पास शब्द नहीं थे कि मैं

उनका धन्यवाद कर पाऊँ। मैंने कहा कि मैडम, मैं किन शब्दों में आपका धन्यवाद करूँ, तो मैडम ने कहा कि हमें मिल कर देश की सेवा करनी है। उनके ये बहुमूल्य शब्द मेरे जीवन का एक भूषण बन गए हैं।

इस सदन में मुझे गर्व है कि हमने डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की रहनुमाई में जितने भी बिल लाए हैं, वे देश के हित के लिए लाए हैं, गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए लाए हैं, बच्चों की बहबूदी के लिए लाए हैं और महिलाओं की बहबूदी के लिए लाए हैं। जितने भी बिल हमने इस सदन में पारित किए हैं, वे देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए पारित किए हैं। यह भी मुझे गर्व होगा कि मेरे tenure में इतने सारे बिल देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए पास हुए।

मैं अपने साथियों का बहुत ही आदर से मान करता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने-अपने विचार बड़े ही तर्कपूर्ण ढंग से और देश के हित में रखे। यह जो ऑपोजीशन है, वह विचारधारा भी इस लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करके रखती है। इस तरह से हमने इस सदन में बहुत कुछ सीखा है। इंसान आखिरी लम्हे तक सीखता है। अगर कोई कहे कि मैं बहुत परिपूर्ण हूँ, मैं बहुत कुछ जानता हूँ, तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि वह बात गलत है। हम हर सेकंड में, हर मिनट के बाद रोजाना एक नयी चीज सीखते हैं। इंसान आखिरी लम्हे तक सीखता है।

मैं आपका अति आभारी हूँ और सदन का बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूँ, जिन्होंने हमें बहुत प्यार दिया है। हम फिर मिलेंगे और मिलते रहेंगे। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you, the hon. Leader of the Opposition, the leaders of other political parties and all other colleagues in recording our deep appreciation of the contribution made by the hon. retiring Members to this House. I have been now a Member of this House for nearly 19 years and it is my experience that this House has some unique characteristics which enrich the public life in our country.

-SSS/NBR-SCH/1Y/12.50.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH (CONTD.): This House is a reflection of the pluralism and diversity of our great country. We come from various parts of our country. We bring our own perceptions of what is in the public good. And, it has been my experience that in the process of deliberations in this House, our polity and our nation has benefited enormously by the amount of wisdom, knowledge and experience represented in this august House.

Sir, I join all the Members of this House to bid farewell to our retiring colleagues. Many of them will come back. Some of them can hope also to migrate to the other House. But, even those who do not come back to this House immediately, I think, they will find that their experience of working as a Member of this House has been of enormous benefit to them. It creates an awareness of the complexity of managing a vast diversified polity that India is.

With these words, I once again join the hon. Leader of the Opposition, leaders of other political parties and all other colleagues in wishing our retiring Members, Godspeed, good health and happiness. Thank you.

(Ends)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now resume our discussion on the Budget (General). On the 15th March, 2010, Shri Kumar Deepak Das had concluded his speech. I now request Mrs. Anusuiya Uikey to resume the discussion.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2010-11 (CONTD.)

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस बजट भाषण में मैं संक्षिप्त में ही बोलना चाहूंगी। वैसे तो हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के नेता सम्माननीय श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने अपने बजट भाषण में बहुत ही जबरदस्त तौर पर इस देश की जनता के हित की बात रखी है। इस बात के लिए उनका समर्थन करते हुए मैं स्वास्थ्य बजट के संबंध में अवश्य कुछ कहना चाहूंगी।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा 2010-11 के बजट में स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण जैसे विभाग के लिए 22,300 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। उसमें आयुर्वेदिक प्रणाली के विकास के लिए 107 करोड़ रुपये, होम्योपैथी प्रणाली के विकास के लिए 55 करोड़ रुपये, यूनानी पद्धति के विकास के लिए 44 करोड़ रुपये, योग एवं प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के विकास के लिए 22 करोड़ रुपये एवं राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन के लिए 252 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान रखा है। इस प्रकार स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग के 22,300 करोड़ रुपये के कुल बजट में से आयुष के लिए मात्र 800 करोड़ रुपये तथा उसमें भी सबसे अधिक सरल, लाभदायक तथा बिना किसी दुष्प्रभाव की भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति - प्राकृतिक एवं योग चिकित्सा पद्धति के लिए मात्र 22 करोड़ रुपये का ही प्रावधान किया गया है, जो कि ऊंट के मुंह में जीरे के समान है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जो स्वास्थ्य विभाग का बजट है, वह बीमारी का बजट है। जब व्यक्ति बीमार होकर मरीज बन जाता है, तब उसके लिए इस राशि का उपयोग किया जाता है।

1z/psv पर जारी

-SCH/PSV-USY/1Z/12.55

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (क्रमागत): अधिकांश राशि का उपयोग अस्पताल, डॉक्टर, मशीन और दवाइयों पर व्यय करने में होता है। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि राशि उस कार्य के लिए दी जाए जो बीमारी को पैदा ही न होने दे और वह है

प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा एवं योग पद्धति, जिसके द्वारा व्यक्ति को स्वस्थ रहने के तरीके सिखाए जाते हैं। यदि व्यक्ति उन्हें सीखकर स्वस्थ रहेगा तो आपके इस लाखों-करोड़ों रुपए के बजट की आवश्यकता ही नहीं होगी। इसके साथ-साथ आम गरीब व्यक्तियों को भी इसकी सुविधा अपने घर एवं ग्राम में ही मिलेगी।

महोदय, मैं यहाँ पर इस बात का उल्लेख करना चाहूँगी कि हमारे देश में ग्रामीण अंचल एवं आदिवासी अंचलों में आज भी लोगों के लिए स्वास्थ्य की सुविधाएँ पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, जिसके कारण गरीब लोग बड़ी बीमारियों का इलाज नहीं करा पाते और उससे हजारों लोगों की मौत हो जाती है। महोदय, ऐसी परिस्थिति में प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा और योग बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है, जिसके लिए मात्र 22 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। आप लोग यह जानते हैं कि इस देश में बाबा रामदेव महाराज जी ने योग के माध्यम से लाखों-करोड़ों लोगों को स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से निरोग करने का जो प्रयास किया है, वह वास्तव में उनका एक क्रांतिकारी कदम रहा है। मैं यहाँ पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करना चाहूँगी कि गरीब लोगों के लिए, जिनको कम पैसों में इलाज कर के उन्हें निरोग बनाया जा सकता है, इसके लिए आपने जो 22 करोड़ रुपए पूरे देश के लिए दिया है, तो इसमें कम-से-कम 50 से 100 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान अपनी दूसरी बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूँगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी आपके पास दो मिनट बाकी हैं।

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके: माननीय मंत्री जी, आपने विगत दिनों 70 हजार करोड़ रुपए की ऋण-माफी की जो घोषणा की थी, उसमें आज भी देश में कई ऐसे प्रदेश हैं, जहाँ पर किसानों का पूरा ऋण नहीं माफ हो सका है। वे अभी भी इससे वंचित हैं। उसका एक उदाहरण देते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि इ पारखंड, जो कि काफी पिछड़ा और आदिवासी प्रदेश माना जाता है, वहाँ के जिला देवघर और संथाल परगना में, जो कि Grain Bank है, आज भी 70

हजार किसानों का कर्ज करीब 2 करोड़ 32 लाख रुपए बैंक की किसी गलती के कारण माफ नहीं हो पा रहे हैं और उसका खमियाजा APL और BPL के गरीब किसानों को भुगतना पड़ रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति को देखते हुए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करना चाहूँगी कि वह किसानों को इसका लाभ देने के लिए कम-से-कम उनका यह कर्ज माफ करने की कृपा करेंगे।

इसी तरह से आपने पिछड़ा वर्ग और आदिवासी वर्ग के लिए काफी कुछ बजट का प्रावधान किया है, लेकिन उसी परिस्थिति में मध्य प्रदेश के लिए आपने बहुत कम बजट का प्रावधान इसमें रखा है। मध्य प्रदेश में कुल जनसंख्या का आधा अर्थात् 51 प्रतिशत पिछड़ा वर्ग के लोग निवास करते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश शासन इस वर्ग के छात्र-छात्राओं को प्री मैट्रिक तथा पोस्ट मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करती है। मध्य प्रदेश में प्री मैट्रिक के लिए करीब 4 लाख 25 हजार छात्र-छात्राओं को तथा पोस्ट मैट्रिक के लिए 28 लाख छात्र-छात्राओं को कुल 232 करोड़ रुपए प्रतिवर्ष छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जाती है। इस मद में केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से मात्र 10 करोड़ रुपए ही प्राप्त होते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there is no lunch hour today.

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके: जोकि मात्र 8 प्रतिशत है तथा 232 करोड़ रुपए की छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करना राज्य शासन के सीमित साधनों की वजह से सम्भव नहीं हो पाता है।

(2ए/डी0एस0 पर क्रमशः)

-PSV/DS-PK/1.00/2a

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (क्रमागत): अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग के छात्र-छात्राओं को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करने से इस वर्ग के पिछड़े और दलित वर्ग के बच्चों का सर्वांगीण विकास हो सके, इसलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूँगी कि आपने जो पिछले वर्ष मात्र 10 करोड़ रुपये प्रदान किये हैं, वह इस वर्ष कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत करें। इतना कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ।

(समाप्त)

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई (छत्तीसगढ़): मोहतरम डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपकी बहुत मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे 2010-11 के बजट पर अपने ख्यालात का इजहार करने का मौका दिया। मैं भी इस बजट के समर्थन के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ और मैं समझती हूँ कि किसी भी देश का बजट, जैसा फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने खुद अपने बजट भाषण में कहा कि यह सिर्फ हमारा document नहीं है कि जिसको हमने पेश कर दिया, बल्कि यह एक ऐसा document है जिसके जरिये सरकार, जो यह बजट पेश कर रही है, उसकी नीयत झलकती है, उसका एक पक्का इरादा झलकता है और उसका vision सामने आता है। मुझे फ़क्र है कि मैं यह कह सकती हूँ कि यह एक बहुत ही visionary और बहुत बासलाहियत बजट है और यह पूरे मुल्क के नक्शे को सामने रखकर बनाया गया है। मैं अपने देश के प्राइम मिनिस्टर, जो खुद दुनिया के एक जाने-माने economist हैं, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर, जो कि बहुत ही तजुर्बेकार और बहुत ही बासलाहियत हैं, उन दोनों को बेहद मुबारकवाद देना चाहती हूँ। इसके साथ ही मैं श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी को भी मुबारकवाद देना चाहती हूँ जो कि यूपीए की चेयरपर्सन हैं, क्योंकि इसमें उनके भी बहुत से सुझाव हमेशा से आते रहे हैं और तब यह बजट बन कर तैयार हुआ है।

मान्यवर, मैं एक बात आपसे यह जानना चाहूँगी कि मुझे कितना वक्त allot किया गया है ताकि मैं उस हिसाब से अपनी बात कह सकूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी पार्टी से आपको 15 मिनट दिये गये हैं।

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई: मैं यह अर्ज कर रही थी कि जहाँ तक मुझे याद है, जिस वक्त देश आज़ाद हुआ था, उस वक्त हमारा खज़ाना 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये का था और उसके बाद, मैं तफ़सील में नहीं जाना चाहती, अब एक-एक स्टेट के हजारों करोड़ के बजट बन रहे हैं। उसके हिसाब से, जैसे बजट हमारे शुरू में आये, वे हजार-दो हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा, जब Five Year Plan बना तो उसके हिसाब से प्लानिंग होती रही और चूंकि हमारे पास फंड्स नहीं थे, इसलिए उस हिसाब से हमारा प्लान बजट आता था। हमारे सामने पिछले

जो दो-तीन बजट आये, उनमें यह बात देखने में आयी कि पहले हम quantity पर जोर देते थे, क्योंकि आजादी के बाद न तो सड़कें थीं और न ही बिजली, पानी, स्कूल, कॉलेज और हॉस्पिटल्स थे। उस वक्त quantity की तरफ जोर दिया गया था कि कैसे हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को सहूलियतें पहुँचाएँ। अब दो-चार सालों से आप जो बजट देख रहे हैं, आपने यह अनुभव किया होगा कि उनमें अब quality की तरफ भी जोर है। मैं समझती हूँ कि ये एक बहुत ही तजुर्बेकार इंसान के बजट हैं जिन्होंने इस देश की पूरी आबादी की तरफ ध्यान दिया है। दुनिया में ऐसे मुल्क कम ही होंगे जहाँ हजारों जातियाँ, बिरादरी, धर्म और मजहब हों। इनमें से हर एक की बुनियादी जरूरतों का ख्याल रखते हुए यह बजट पेश किया गया है। मुझे सबसे बड़ी खुशी इस बात की है कि अब quality की तरफ जोर दिया गया है। Education अच्छी quality की होनी चाहिए। इसमें लोगों की सेहत की ओर भी ध्यान दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, समाज की जो अन्य कमियाँ और पुरानी बातें हैं, उनकी तरफ भी इसमें जोर दिया गया है। पिछले कई बजटों से social sector के ऊपर हमारी पार्टी का जो एक नजरिया है, वह केवल नारा ही नहीं है बल्कि एक नजरिया भी है कि "आम आदमी के साथ हमारा हाथ", मैं समझती हूँ कि उसके background में यह बजट बनाया गया है। मैं समझती हूँ कि इस बजट की जितनी भी सराहना की जाए, वह कम है। मैं यह नहीं कह सकती कि इंसान की जो सारी बुनियादी जरूरतें हैं, वे पूरी हो गयीं या हमने सब काम कर लिये, लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने बजट भाषण में जो बातें कही हैं, वे बहुत ही बुनियादी बातें हैं।

(2बी/एकेए पर क्रमशः)

AKA-PB/2B/1:05

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई (क्रमागत) : उन्होंने जब पिछला बजट पेश किया था, उस वक्त जो देश के और दुनिया के हालात थे, बहुत जबर्दस्त uncertainty थी और हमारी इकॉनमी के लिए बहुत बड़ा चैलेंज था, लेकिन उन तमाम चीजों को

देखते हुए हमारे नेताओं ने, हमारे रहनुमाओं ने उस मुश्किल घड़ी को निकाल दिया। दुनिया भर में जो recession आया, उसका जितना असर दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों में पड़ा, उसके मुकाबले हमारे मुल्क में उसका असर बहुत कम पड़ा और इसकी सबसे बड़ी वजह मैं यह समझती हूँ कि हमारी इकॉनमी एग्रीकल्चर बेस्ड इकॉनमी है और इस एग्रीकल्चर बेस्ड इकॉनमी के जरिए हमने अपने गांवों के लोगों के लिए, गरीब तबकों के लिए खास तौर से सोशल सैक्टर में जो स्कीम्स चलाई - महात्मा गांधी इम्प्लॉयमेंट गारंटी स्कीम और इसी तरह की और भी बहुत सी स्कीम्स हैं, उनके कारण recession का जितना असर दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों में पड़ा, हमारे मुल्क में बहुत कम पड़ा।

Global Warming या climate change जैसी जो चीजें हमारे सामने आ रही हैं, इनको देखते हुए मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारे लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम अब

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी०जे० कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए)

अपने एग्रीकल्चर पर ज्यादा जोर दें, क्योंकि सबसे ज्यादा इम्प्लॉयमेंट एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर जनरेट करता है। मेरा ख्याल है कि मुल्क में लगभग 58 से 60 परसेंट तक इम्प्लॉयमेंट एग्रीकल्चर से मिलता है। इसलिए हमें एग्रीकल्चर की तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। मुझे खुशी है कि बजट का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा एग्रीकल्चर के लिए भी रखा गया है।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने तीन चैलेंजिस का तजिकरा किया। पहला चैलेंज तो उन्होंने कहा कि 9% तक हम अपना GDP लाएं, मैं समझती हूँ कि वह इतना ज्यादा बड़ा चैलेंज नहीं होगा क्योंकि माननीय मंत्री जी एक बहुत सलाहियत आदमी हैं और वे इसको पूरा कर लेंगे। लेकिन, जो दूसरा चैलेंज उन्होंने बताया - *The second challenge is to harness economic growth to consolidate the recent gains in making development more inclusive.* यह एक चीज इसमें इन्होंने कही और इसके लिए इन्होंने रूरल डेवलपमेंट के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर ज्यादा जोर दिया, मैं समझती हूँ कि यह बहुत जरूरी चीज है।

तीसरा चैलेंज जो इन्होंने कहा है, इस वक्त सबसे ज्यादा उसी पर जोर देने की बात है। इन्होंने कहा कि - The *third* challenge relates to the weaknesses in government systems, infrastructure and institutions at different levels of governance. Indeed, in the coming years, if there is one factor that can hold us back in realising our potential as a modern nation, it is the bottleneck of our public delivery mechanisms. मैं

समझती हूँ कि इन्होंने जो यह बात कही है, यह बहुत अहम है और इसी पर हमें जोर देना है।

उपसभापति जी, सेंटर देश के लिए स्कीम्स बनाता है, जो स्टेट्स को जाती हैं। लेकिन, इसमें सबसे बड़ा रोल स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का होता है क्योंकि वे implementing authority हैं, वे implement करती हैं। आप जितनी भी स्कीम्स बनाएं, अगर स्टेट्स में उनका implementation सही नहीं है, तो वे स्कीम्स आगे नहीं चल सकतीं। दुनिया में शायद ही कहीं और इतनी बड़ी स्कीम्स, जैसे मिड-डे मील, न्यूट्रिशन प्रोग्राम और साथ ही साथ महात्मा गांधी इम्प्लॉयमेंट गारंटी स्कीम है, चलें। मैं समझती हूँ कि इनके लिए एक मजबूत इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर जरूरी है, जिसकी कमी है। आप कोई भी स्कीम बनाएं, हेल्थ, एग्रीकल्चर या एच0आर0डी0, कोई भी स्कीम बनाएं, उसके लिए मजबूत इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और मजबूत डिलीवर सिस्टम बहुत जरूरी है, जिसकी मैं समझती हूँ कि अभी भी बहुत कमी है। आप रोज देखते हैं, तमाम शिकायतें आती हैं कि 'नरेगा' के जरिए कितना करप्शन है - 25 परसेंट ही शायद जा पाता है, बाकी सारा करप्शन में चला जाता है। मैं अपने माननीय विकास मंत्री, माननीय रूरल डेवलपमेंट मंत्री से कहना चाहूंगी कि 20 बरस से पंचायत राज को डायरेक्ट पैसा दिया जा रहा है। यह भी एक बड़ी अच्छी सोच है। पहले कहा जाता था कि गांव में तरक्की नहीं होती। यह नया सिस्टम श्री राजीव गांधी की देन है, उन्होंने बताया कि पंचायत को, लोकल बॉडीज़ को हम डायरेक्ट पैसा भेजें और

वह डायरेक्ट पैसा पंचायत के ज़रिए खर्च होता है। मैं समझती हूँ कि पंचायत के लोगों से ज्यादा कोई नहीं जानता कि उनके अपने गांव को क्या चाहिए।

('2c/nb' पर जारी)

NB/2C/1.10

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई (क्रमागत) : 20 वर्षों से जो पैसा जा रहा है, उसके सदुपयोग के लिए आज एक बहुत strong monitoring system की जरूरत है, इसलिए है कि यह पैसा गांवों के लिए जा रहा है। अब छोटे-छोटे गांव हैं, वहां आबादी के हिसाब से पैसा दिया जाता है और मेरे ख्याल से अब तक तो हर गांव में सड़क हो गई होगी, उनकी जो भी छोटी-मोटी जरूरतें थीं, वे पूरी हो गई होंगी। मैं समझती हूँ कि आज Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Emplayemnt Gurantee Scheme के जरिए पंचायतों को जो पैसा दिया जा रहा है, वह गांवों के लोगों के लिए, जिन बेचारों को दो वक्त की रोटी नहीं मिलती थी, एक नियामत है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सभी मंत्रालयों के बारे में एक ही बार में बात करना चाहती हूँ। मेरी नज़र में आज सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मिनिस्ट्री है - Women & Child Development, क्योंकि नस्ल यहीं से शुरू होती है, पीढ़ियां यहीं से शुरू होती हैं। इसलिए मैं समझती हूँ कि Ministry of Women & Child Development को इस निगाह से नहीं देखना चाहिए कि उनकी क्या योजनाएं हैं, बल्कि हमें यह समझना चाहिए कि Ministry of Women & Child Development, हिंदुस्तान की नयी नस्ल को पैदा करने और उसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए है। आज़ादी के समय death rate और birth rate तकरीबन एक ही था, उस वक्त महसूस नहीं होता था। आज मेरे ख्याल से life expectancy 27 to 30 percent है। आज आपने इतनी facilities दी हैं कि life expectancy बढ़ गई है और यह करीब 65 साल हो गई है। इसके अलावा child mortality rate में भी कुछ कमी आई है, लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि इतनी कमी नहीं आई, जबकि ICDS के जरिए बहुत काम हुआ है और हो रहा है, लेकिन फिर भी United Nations की जो latest report है, उसके हिसाब से malnutrition की वजह से 5,000 बच्चे रोज मरते हैं और उसमें 98 परसेंट majority tribals की है, उससे कम 88 परसेंट Scheduled Castes की है। अगर बच्चे इस तरह से मरेंगे, तो इन योजनाओं का

क्या लाभ? हमारे family welfare programmes बच्चों से ही related हैं। जब तक हमारे living children की सेहत, उनकी पैदाइश से लेकर उनके 3 साल की उम्र का होने तक, उनके खाने-पीने और इसके अलावा उनकी देखरेख के काम को अगर सरकार की तरफ से बल नहीं मिलता, तो मैं समझती हूँ कि हम जो छोटी फैमिली रखने का motivation चाहते हैं, वह उस हद तक नहीं हो सकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज Women & Child Development के लिए आपका जो बजट है, वह 6,705 करोड़ रुपए है। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि यह बढ़ा है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि आपके जो इतने सारे प्रोग्राम्स हैं - malnutrition को दूर करने का प्रोग्राम है, mid-day meal है, pregnant women and lactating women की देखरेख की बात है, एक सर्वे के हिसाब से इन सारे प्रोग्रामों के लिए 75,000 करोड़ रुपए चाहिए, लेकिन हमें केवल 6,705 करोड़ रुपए का बजट माननीय मंत्री जी ने दिया है। मैं उनके constraints समझती हूँ कि हरेक स्कीम के लिए इतना बजट नहीं दिया जा सकता, लेकिन मैं फिर उनसे कहना चाहूँगी कि यह जो women and child development की बात है, बच्चों की पैदाइश सही हो, इसके लिए जरूरी है कि हम pregnant women की देखभाल करें। मैं समझती हूँ कि इस संबंध में हमारे यहां जो बुराइयां हैं, वे दूसरे मुल्कों में नहीं हैं, जैसे child marriage एक वजह है, ignorance भी एक वजह है, फिर समाज की कमियां हैं, यह भी एक वजह है। जो 15 वर्ष की बच्ची है, वह खुद एक बच्ची है, लेकिन फिर भी वह मां बन जाती है। इस तरह देश के सामने ये सारी चुनौतियां हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब इन तमाम चीजों की तरफ देख रहे हैं और मैं उनसे निवेदन करूँगी कि वे इन चीजों की तरफ भी ज्यादा ध्यान दें और हमारी ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करें।

2D/VNK पर क्रमशः

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई (क्रमागत): यह जो आंगन वाड़ी है, उसमें आपने जितना दिया है, पहले तो एक district में था, अब सारे districts में इसकी facilities हो गई है, खास करके मिड-डे मिल की, उसमें लगभग 75 मिलियन बच्चे मिड-डे मिल पा रहे हैं और हमारी pregnant women और lactating women हैं, वे 15 परसेंट के करीब हैं। लेकिन फिर भी malnutrition से हजारों बच्चे और औरतें रोज मरते हैं। मैं समझती हूँ कि इसमें देखने की बात यह होगी कि involvement of the local people ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो, ताकि वह अपने बच्चों को अच्छी गिजा खिला सकें और बना सकें। इसमें जो सबसे बड़ी बात कही गई है, वह यह है कि जो किचन का, मिड-डे मिल का सामान आता है, हेल्थ से मुताल्लिक जो सामान आता है, वह पीडीएस से मिलता है। पीडीएस का जो हाल है, वह सबको मालूम है। आज मैं समझती हूँ कि महंगाई की जो बात है, वह भी पीडीएस से जुड़ी हुई है, क्योंकि गांव के लोगों को शायद उतनी नहीं अखरती है, क्योंकि गांव के लोग गल्ला तथा और भी चीजें पैदा कर लेते हैं, लेकिन महंगाई की सबसे बड़ी मार middle class और lower middle class के लोगों पर पड़ रही है, जो पूरी तरह से पीडीएस पर निर्भर हैं। मैं समझती हूँ कि पीडीएस के इस मामले को सुधारना बहुत जरूरी है।

महोदय, अब मैं एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में कहना चाहूंगी। मैंने पहले भी कहा कि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है, इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि हम कृषि के ऊपर जोर दें। कृषि के ऊपर बहुत जोर दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन आज जब हमें global warming और climate change का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, तो जैसा मैंने कहा कि हमें सबसे ज्यादा जोर एग्रीकल्चर पर देना पड़ेगा, उसके लिए जरूरी है कि strong infrastructure हो, irrigation का इंतजाम हो और सबसे बड़ी बात रिसर्च का इंतजाम हो, कि हमें कौन से बीज चाहिए, किस तरह से फसल उगाई जाए और कितनी फसलें किसान ले सकता है, क्योंकि अब uncertain मौसम हो गया है, कभी बाढ़ आ जाती है, तो कभी सूखा पड़ जाता है। उसमें बहुत जरूरी बात है कि हम किस तरह से अपनी रिसर्च को आगे

बढ़ाएं। मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ा अफसोस हो रहा है कि रिसर्च में कहीं कोई कमी नहीं है, यूनिवर्सिटीज और कालेजों में बहुत-सी रिसर्च होती हैं, लेकिन उन रिसर्च को किसानों तक नहीं पहुंचाया जाता है। रिसर्च का असल काम तो यही है कि किसानों को नए तरीके मालूम हों, नए विज्ञान से वे आगे बढ़ सकें। उसके लिए कोई खास इंतजाम नहीं है। सिर्फ एक है link between the farmers and the research centres और वह आपका KVC है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, KVCs के जो हाल हैं, वे तो आप भी देखते हैं और जानते हैं, मेरे ख्याल से 90 परसेंट KVCs बिल्कुल defunct होंगे, न वहां स्टाफ है, न वहां scientist है, तो मैं कृषि मंत्री से यह दरखास्त करना चाहूंगी कि वे KVCs पर खास जोर दें, क्योंकि KVCs किसान और रिसर्च people के बीच एक लिंक है। उसके बिना यह नहीं हो सकता है। आज हजारों टन गल्ला सड़ रहा है, आपने उसकी भी बात की है कि उसका wastage कैसे दूर करें। मैं समझती हूँ कि इन सारी चीजों पर जोर देने की जरूरत है और खास तौर से infrastructure, delivery system और स्टेट तथा सेंटर के बीच बहुत जबरदस्त संबंध होने चाहिए। यहां पर जितने मंत्रालय हैं, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, चूंकि समय कम है, लेकिन कई-कई मंत्रालय, जैसे Woman and Child Development का है, उसमें Health Ministry, HRD Ministry और Rural Development Ministry आते हैं, क्या इन तीनों का co-ordination है? इन तीनों का co-ordination केन्द्र स्तर पर और स्टेट स्तर पर मजबूत होना चाहिए, क्योंकि implementation असल चीज है, जो नहीं हो पाता है। मेरी नजर में education का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा प्री-प्राइमरी और प्राइमरी एडुकेशन है, जिसके लिए qualitative change आना चाहिए। वहां trained teacher नहीं हैं। अब आप trained teacher रख रहे हैं, residential school का इंतजाम कर रहे हैं, उस वक्त मैंने आपको इशारा किया कि एक बहुत सेहतमंद रास्ता है कि हम एक ऐसी नस्ल पैदा करें, जो आगे चल कर हिन्दुस्तान के कारबार को अच्छे से संभाल सके। उसकी पूरी नजर उसके ऊपर है।

महोदय, मैं एक और बात के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी को मुबारकवाद देना चाहती हूँ, वह यह है कि उन्होंने एक Finance Institutional Fund कायम किया है। मैं

समझती हूँ कि यह एक बहुत जबर्दस्त चीज है। जितना मैंने सुना है, वह यह है कि Finance Institutional Fund की तरफ से उसमें कई बैंक्स इकट्ठे होकर, उनमें नबार्ड भी है, वर्ल्ड बैंक भी है, प्राइवेट बैंक्स भी हैं, आपके ग्रामीण बैंक भी हैं (समय की घंटी) मैं दो-तीन मिनट और लेना चाहूंगी।

(2e/MP पर जारी)

MP-GSP/2E/1.20

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई (क्रमागत) : तो उसके लिए आपने जो फंड कायम किया है, मैं सारी मिनिस्ट्रीज़ से कहती हूँ कि वे इसका अध्ययन करें। इसका मक़सद है उन लोगों तक बैंकिंग फैसिलिटीज़ पहुंचाना, कम से कम 50 से 60 करोड़ लोग होंगे, जिनके पास बैंकिंग फैसिलिटीज़ नहीं हैं, उन तक यह पहुंचाने की बात है और महोदय, आपने भी ज़रूर सुना होगा और देखा होगा कि यह स्कीम सबसे अच्छी आंध्र प्रदेश में चल रही है, हरियाणा और पंजाब में भी चल रही है और कई दूसरे स्टेट्स इसको ले रहे हैं। इसमें जो beneficiaries हैं, उनके fingerprints लिए जाते हैं और बैंकों के जो ग्रुप होते हैं, जो ये स्कीम्स लेते हैं, उनके ज़रिए स्टाफ़ रखा जाता है। सरकार का इसमें कोई पैसे का भी खर्चा नहीं है और beneficiary का fingerprint लेकर उसका पैसा जमा हो जाता है। इसका एक फायदा तो यह है कि बचत की आदत बन रही है, औरतें आकर दो रुपए भी जमा कर जाती हैं, तो आप देखिए कि यह स्कीम आंध्र प्रदेश में बहुत अच्छी चल रही है। मैं सारी मिनिस्ट्रीज़ से, खास तौर से Food and Civil Supplies से कहना चाहूंगी कि अगर पी.डी.एस. का इंतज़ाम आप इस तरह से करेंगे, तो एक तो करप्शन से निजात मिलेगी, उसमें जिसका पैसा है, वह उस तक पहुंच जाता है। अगर पी.डी.एस. का इंतज़ाम करेंगे, तो जिसको जितना राशन मिला है, वह भी उसको पता है कि पांच किलो उसने लिया है, पांच

किलो उसने नहीं लिया है, तो करप्शन के रास्ते भी उससे कम होंगे। महोदय, क्योंकि आपने समय की घंटी बजा दी थी और मैं बहुत disciplined हूँ, इसलिए मैं बैठ जाऊंगी, लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद देना चाहती हूँ ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Finance Minister has to reply at 4.00 p.m.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : मैं एक बात और कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो नेशनल पेंशन स्कीम आप unorganised sector के लिए लाए हैं, तो यह पहला मौका है कि unorganised sector की तरफ आपने ध्यान दिया है। मैं समझती हूँ कि इस स्कीम की ज्यादा से ज्यादा पब्लिसिटी करनी चाहिए, ताकि लोग उसकी तरफ आ सकें और मैं समझती हूँ कि unorganised sector के लिए यह बहुत अच्छा कदम है। इसके अलावा जो 60,000 villages आपने रखे हैं pulses के लिए या और भी बहुत सी अच्छी योजनाएं हैं कि दिल चाहता है कि हरेक की बात की जाए, लेकिन इतना मौका नहीं है। मैं आपकी बहुत मशकूर हूँ और मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करती हूँ।

(समाप्त)

محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی (چھتیس گڑھ) : محترم ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، میں آپ کی بہت مشکور ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے 2010-11 کے بجٹ پر اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کرنے کا موقع دیا۔ میں بھی اس بجٹ کے سمرٹھن کے لئے کھڑی ہوئی ہوں اور میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ کسی بھی دیش کا بجٹ، جیسا فائنینس منسٹر صاحب نے خود اپنے بجٹ بھاشن میں کہا کہ یہ صرف ہمارا document نہیں ہے کہ جس کو ہم نے پیش کر دیا، بلکہ یہ ایک ایسا document ہے جس کے ذریعے سرکار، جو یہ بجٹ پیش کر رہی ہے، اس کی نیت جھلکتی ہے، اس کا ایک پگا ارادہ جھلکتا ہے اور اس کا ویژن سامنے آتا ہے۔ مجھے فخر ہے کہ میں یہ کہہ سکتی ہوں کہ یہ ایک بہت ہی visionary اور بہت باصلاحیت بجٹ ہے اور یہ پورے ملک کے نقشے کو سامنے رکھ کر بنایا گیا ہے۔ میں اپنے دیش کے پرائم منسٹر، جو خود دنیا کے ایک جانے مانے economist ہیں، فائنینس منسٹر، جو کہ بہت ہی تجربہ کار اور بہت ہی باصلاحیت ہیں، ان دونوں کو بے حد مبارکباد دینا چاہتی ہوں۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی میں شریمتی سونیا گاندھی جی کو بھی مبارکباد دینا چاہتی ہوں کہ یو پی۔اے۔ کی چیئر پرسن ہیں، کیوں کہ اس میں ان کے بھی بہت سے سجھاؤ ہمیشہ سے آتے رہے ہیں اور تب یہ بجٹ بن کر تیار ہوا ہے۔

مانیور، میں ایک بات آپ سے یہ جاننا چاہوں گی کہ مجھے کتنا وقت ایلوٹ کیا گیا ہے تاکہ میں اس حساب سے اپنی بات کہہ سکوں۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی: آپ کو پارٹی سے آپ کو 15 منٹ دئے گئے ہیں۔

محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : میں یہ عرض کر رہی تھی کہ جہاں تک مجھے یاد ہے، جس وقت دیش آزاد ہوا تھا، اس وقت ہمارا خزانہ 50 ہزار کروڑ روپے کا تھا اور اس کے بعد، میں تفصیل میں نہیں جانا چاہتی، اب ایک۔

Global Warming یا climate change جیسی جو چیزیں ہمارے سامنے آرہی ہیں، ان کو دیکھتے ہوئے میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ ہمارے لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ ہم اب---

{شری اپ سبھا پتی (پروفیسر پی جے کورن) پیٹھاسین ہوئے}

---اپنے ایگریکلچر پر زیادہ زور دیں، کیوں کہ سب سے زیادہ ایمپلائمنٹ ایگریکلچر سیکٹر جنریٹ کرتا ہے۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ ملک میں لگ بھگ 58 سے 60 فیصد تک ایمپلائمنٹ ایگریکلچر سے ملتا ہے۔ اس لئے ہمیں

مانٹے منتری جی نے تین چیلنجز کا تذکرہ کیا۔ پہلا چیلنج تو انہوں نے کہا کہ 9 فیصد تک ہم اپنا جی ڈی پی۔ لائیں، میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ وہ اتنا زیادہ بڑا چیلنج نہیں ہوگا کیوں کہ مانٹے منتری جی ایک بہت باصلاحیت آدمی ہیں اور وہ اس کو پورا کر لیں گے۔ لیکن جو دوسرا چیلنج انہوں نے بتایا -

The second challenge is to harness economic growth to consolidate the recent gains in making development more inclusive. میں انہوں نے کہا اور اس کے لئے انہوں نے رورل ڈیولپمنٹ کے انفراسٹرکچر پر زیادہ زور دیا، میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ یہ بہت ضروری چیز ہے۔ تیسرا چیلنج جو انہوں نے کہا ہے، اس وقت سب سے زیادہ اسی پر زور دینے کی بات ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ The third challenge related to the weakness in government systems, infrastructure and institutions at different levels of governance. Indeed, in the coming years, if there is one factor that can hold us back in realising our potential as a modern nation, it is the bottleneck of our public delivery mechanisms. میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ انہوں نے جو یہ بات کہی ہے، یہ بہت اہم ہے اور اسی پر ہمیں زور دینا ہے۔

سبھاپتی جی، سینٹر 'دیش کے لئے اسکیمس بنانا ہے، جو اسٹیٹس کو جاتی ہیں۔ لیکن اس میں سب بڑا رول اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کا ہوتا ہے کیوں کہ وہ implementing authority ہیں، وہ implement کرتی ہیں، آپ جتنا بھی اسکیمس بنائیں، اگر اسٹیٹس میں ان کا implementation صحیح نہیں ہے، تو وہ اسکیمس آگے نہیں چل سکتیں۔ دنیا میں شاید ہی کہیں اور اتنی بڑی اسکیمس، جیسے مڈ-ڈے میل، نیوٹریشن پروگرام اور ساتھ ہی ساتھ مہاتما گاندھی ایمپلائمنٹ گارنٹی اسکیم ہے، چلیں۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ ان کے

اپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، میں سبھی منترالیوں کے بارے میں ایک ہی بار میں بات کرنا چاہتی ہوں۔ میری نظر میں آج سب سے زیادہ اہم منسٹری ہے وومن اینڈ چائلڈ ڈیولپمنٹ، کیوں کہ نسل یہیں سے شروع ہوتی ہے، پیڑھیاں یہیں سے شروع ہوتی ہیں۔ اس لئے میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ منسٹری آف وومن اینڈ چائلڈ ڈیولپمنٹ کو اس نگاہ سے نہیں دیکھنا چاہئے کہ ان کی کیا یوجنائیں ہیں، بلکہ ہمیں یہ سمجھنا چاہئے کہ منسٹری آف وومن اینڈ چائلڈ ڈیولپمنٹ ہندوستان کی نئی نسل کو پیدا کرنے کے لئے اور اس کو آگے بڑھانے کے لئے ہے۔ آزادی کے وقت ڈیٹھ ریٹ اور برتھ ریٹ تقریباً ایک ہی تھا، اس وقت محسوس نہیں ہوتا تھا۔ آج میرے خیال سے life expectancy 27 سے 30 فیصد ہے۔ آج آپ نے اتنی facilities دی ہیں کہ life expectancy بڑھ گئی ہے اور یہ قریب 65 سال ہو گئی ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ child mortality rate میں بھی کچھ کمی آئی ہے، لیکن افسوس کی بات ہے کہ اتنی کمی نہیں آئی، جبکہ ICDS کے ذریعے بہت کام ہوا ہے اور ہو رہا ہے، لیکن پھر بھی United Nations کی جو latest report ہے، اس کے حساب سے malnutrition کی وجہ سے 5,000 بچے روز مرتے ہیں اور اس میں 98 فیصد majority tribals کی ہے، اس سے کم 88 فیصد Schedule Castes کی ہے۔ اگر بچے اس طرح سے مریں گے، تو ان یوجناؤں کا کیا لابلہ؟ ہمارے family welfare programmes بچوں سے ہی related ہیں۔ جب تک ہمارے living children کی صحت، ان کی پیدائش سے لیکر ان کے 3 سال کی عمر کا ہونے تک، ان کے کھانے پینے اور اس کے علاوہ ان کی دیکھ ریکھ کے کام کو اگر سرکار کی طرف سے بل نہیں ملتا، تو میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ ہم جو چھوٹی فیملی رکھنے کا motivation چاہتے ہیں، وہ اس حد تک نہیں ہو سکتا ہے۔

اب سبھا ادیکھیش جی، آج Women & Child Development کے لئے آپ کا جو بٹ ہے، وہ 6،705 کروڑ روپے ہے۔ بڑی خوشی کی بات ہے کہ یہ بڑھا ہے۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ آپ کے جو اتنے سارے پروگرامس ہیں - malnutrition کو دور کرنے کا پروگرام ہے، mid-day meal ہے، pregnant women and lactating women کی دیکھ ریکھ کی بات ہے، ایک سروے کے حساب سے ان سارے پروگراموں کے لئے 75،000 کروڑ روپے چاہئے، لیکن ہمیں کیول 6،705 کروڑ روپے کا بٹ مائے منتری جی نے دیا ہے۔ میں ان کے constraints سمجھتی ہوں کہ ہر ایک اسکیم کے لئے اتنا بٹ نہیں دیا جا سکتا، لیکن میں پھر ان سے کہنا چاہوں گی کہ یہ جو Women and Child Development کی بات ہے، بچوں کی پیدائش صحیح ہو، اس کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ ہم pregnant women کی دیکھ بہال کریں۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس سمبندھ میں ہمارے یہاں جو برائیاں ہیں، وہ دوسرے ملکوں میں نہیں ہے۔ جیسے child marriage ایک وجہ ہے، ignorance بھی ایک وجہ ہے، پھر سماج کی کمیاں ہیں، یہ بھی ایک وجہ ہے۔ جو 15 سال کی بچی ہے، وہ خود ایک بچی ہے، لیکن پھر بھی وہ ماں بن جاتی ہے۔ اس طرح دیش کے سامنے یہ ساری جنوتیاں ہیں۔ مجھے خوشی ہے کہ فائینس منسٹر صاحب ان تمام چیزوں کی طرف دیکھ رہے ہیں اور میں ان سے نویدن کروں گی کہ وہ ان چیزوں کی طرف بھی زیادہ دھیان دیں اور ہماری زیادہ سے زیادہ مدد کریں۔ یہ جو آنگن واڑی ہے، اس میں آپ نے جتنا دیا ہے، پہلے تو ایک district میں تھا، اب سارے districts میں اس کی facilities ہو گئی ہے، خاص کر مڈ-ڈے میل کی، اس میں لگ بھگ 75 ملین بچے مڈ-ڈے میل پا رہے ہیں اور ہماری pregnant women اور lactating women ہیں، وہ 15 فیصد کے قریب ہیں۔ لیکن پھر

مہودے، اب میں ایگریکلچر منسٹری کے بارے میں کہنا چاہوں گی۔ میں نے پہلے بھی کہا کہ ہمارا دیش کرشی پردھان دیش ہے، اس لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ ہم کرشی کے اوپر زور دیں۔ کرشی کے اوپر بہت زور دیا جا رہا ہے، لیکن آج جب ہمیں global warming اور climate change کا سامنا کرنا پڑ رہا ہے۔ تو جیسا میں نے کہا کہ ہمیں سب سے زیادہ زور ایگریکلچر پر دینا پڑے گا، اس کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ strong infrastructure ہو، irrigation کا انتظام ہو اور سب سے بڑی بات ریسرچ کا انتظام ہو، کہ ہمیں کون سے بیج چاہئیں، کس طرح سے فصل اگائی جائے اور کتنی فصلیں کسان لے سکتا ہے، کیوں اب uncertain موسم ہو گیا ہے، کبھی باڑھ آجاتی ہے، تو کبھی سوکھا پڑ جاتا ہے۔ اس میں بہت ضروری

مہودے، میں ایک اور بات کے لئے وزیر خزانہ کو مبارکباد دینا چاہتی ہوں، وہ یہ ہے کہ انہوں نے ایک Finance Institutional Fund قائم کیا ہے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ یہ ایک بہت زبردست چیز ہے۔ جتنا میں نے سنا ہے، وہ یہ کہ Finance Institution Fund کی طرف سے اس میں کئی بینکس اکٹھے ہو کر، اس میں نابارڈ بھی ہے، ورلڈ بینک بھی ہے، پرائیویٹ بینکس بھی ہیں، آپ کے گرامین بینک بھی ہیں۔

....(وقت کی گھنٹی)....

میں دو تین منٹ اور لینا چاہوں گی۔ تو اس کے لئے آپ نے جو فنڈ قائم کیا ہے، میں ساری منسٹریز سے کہتی ہوں کہ وہ اس کا ادھین کریں۔ اس کا مقصد ہے ان لوگوں تک بینکنگ فیسلٹیز پہنچانا، کم سے کم 50 سے 60 کروڑ لوگ ہوں گے، جن کے پاس بینکنگ فیسلٹیز نہیں ہیں، ان تک یہ پہنچانے کی بات ہے اور مہودے، آپ نے بھی ضرور سنا ہوگا اور دیکھا ہوگا کہ یہ اسکیم سب سے اچھی آندھرا پردیش میں چل رہی ہے، ہریا نہ اور پنجاب میں بھی چل رہی ہے اور کئی دوسرے اسٹیٹس اس کو لے رہے ہیں۔ اس میں جو beneficiaries ہیں، ان کے fingerprints لئے جاتے ہیں اور بینکوں کے جو گروپ ہوتے ہیں، جو یہ اسکیمس لیتے ہیں، ان کے ذریعے اسٹاف رکھا جاتا ہے۔ سرکار کا اس میں کوئی پیسے کا بھی خرچ نہیں ہے اور beneficiary کا fingerprint لے کر اس کا پیسہ جمع ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس کا ایک

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : The Finance Minister has to reply at 4.00 p.m.

محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : میں ایک بات اور کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ جو نیشنل پینشن اسکیم آپ unorganised sector کے لئے لائے ہیں، تو یہ پہلا موقع ہے کہ unorganised sector کی طرف آپ نے دھیان دیا ہے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس اسکیم کی زیادہ سے زیادہ پبلسٹی کرنی چاہئے، تاکہ لوگ اس کی طرف آسکیں اور میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ unorganised sector کے لئے بہت اچھا قدم ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ جو 60,000 villages آپ نے رکھیں ہیں pulses کے لئے یا اور بھی بہت سی اچھی یوجنائیں ہیں کہ دل چاہتا ہے کہ ہر ایک کی بات کی جائے، لیکن اتنا موقع نہیں ہے۔ میں آپ کی بہت مشکور ہوں اور میں اس بجٹ کا سمرتھن کرتی ہوں۔

(ختم شد)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much. I would have given you more time but my hands are tied because of shortage of time. Now, Shri Vijayaraghavan. Your Party has no time.

Therefore, take less than five minutes.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (KERALA): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in this discussion. Sir, my basic contradiction with the General Budget is with regard to its general approach. Sir, unfortunately, this Budget has come at a time when our country is facing spiraling prices of essential commodities and the inflation is accelerating. Sir, the increase in prices of essential commodities, especially, the food articles, for the poor man, the agricultural labourers and the rural people was nearly 25 per cent, but, unfortunately, we could not have a proper approach in this regard.

Sir, the word '*aam aadmi*' was very much there in the Budget in different parts. But, unfortunately, the approach was against the interests of the '*aam aadmi*'. I do not know whether the approach has changed. Yesterday, I read in the newspaper that in the 2010 Forbes List of World's Billionaires, India has nearly 50 billionaires, and, the elder one of the Ambani brothers tops the Indian list. I don't know whether the Government considers them as '*aam aadmi*'. Why am I saying all this? Sir, in our country, of course, we have to give subsidy to the poorer section, but, unfortunately, the approach is slightly changed. There has been a decline in the total subsidy as proportion to the GDP since 2008-09. During 2008-09, the total subsidy as a proportion to GDP was 2.33 per cent, which declined to 1.68 per cent in 2010-11 Budget. Similarly, Sir, the total subsidy as a proportion to the Union Budget declined to 10.48 per cent in 2010-11 from 14.67 per cent in 2008-09. The major cut in this case has been in the fertilizer subsidy etc. Here, Sir, the approach is totally negative towards the

rural masses, who are suffering because of the price rise, the failure of agriculture and other defects in the system.

(Contd. by yrs-2f)

-GSP/YSR/VKK/1.25-1.30/2F&2G

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (CONTD.): Sir, expenditure on rural economy in 2008-09 was 21.6 per cent of the total Budget. Now, Sir, there has been a declining trend since 2008-09. Here it is noticed that the share of expenditure on rural economy as a proportion of the total Union Budget expenditure has been on a decline, and in the Budget estimates of 2010-11, it reached to 16.18 per cent. This trend in the Union Budget towards the expenditure on rural economy has an adverse impact on the rural masses in our country.

With regard to the farming community, agriculture accounted for 55 per cent of the GDP during the early 50s. Then it declined to 36 per cent. In the last Budget, it declined to 17 per cent. And, in this Budget, it has now come down to 15.7 per cent. Sir, 60 per cent of the rural masses have to live with this meager amount of 15.7 per cent of the GDP. It means the living conditions of the poor peasants in our villages have been showing a declining trend. It is declining year after year. We have to address this problem. It was reported that there would be a minus .2 growth in agriculture.

Sir, we all claim that this country is progressing. Unless we address the problems of the farming community, it would be very difficult for our country to progress. The Government has to enhance the expenditure on agriculture. Similarly, we have to think about the Public Distribution System. Unfortunately, I think the Government is

going to wind it up. The poor man is in difficulty. My State Kerala is producing 15 per cent of the total foodgrains. So, naturally, we need special assistance. I would request the Central Government and the Finance Minister to strengthen the PDS and try to universalise it in the whole country.

Similarly, I have some problems relating to my State. One thing is regarding the Aligarh Muslim University off-campus centre. In the last Budget, there was an announcement of Rs.25 crore for it. This time our State Government took over land worth Rs.20 crore and handed it over to the Central Government. But, unfortunately, no fund was allocated for the Aligarh Muslim University off-campus centre in Kerala. I request the Government and the hon. Finance Minister to announce sufficient amount for this.

Sir, two small things are there. One is related to the NRIs from Kerala. They are contributing 52 billion dollars per annum. The Government has to provide a special package and a rehabilitation scheme for the NRIs in the State.

Sir, one thing is related to the Kochi Metro. It was announced during the 100-day flagship programmes of the Government. Unfortunately, that was not included in this Budget. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give proper allocation for this scheme. One more point is left.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): How many points do you have?

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, only one more. It is related to strengthening the efficient scheme of the State Government of Kerala to

help the poor man and middle class during the period of price rise. The Government has spent Rs.450 crore additionally towards strengthening the Public Distribution System. I would request the Central Government and the Finance Ministry to expand assistance towards these schemes, to those who are helping the poor in this difficult time of price rise. If the State Governments are coming forward to help the poor, so that they are not impacted by the price rise, the Central Government should also extend its cooperation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, a comprehensive pension scheme for agricultural workers has to be taken note of. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak in my mother tongue Tamil.

* Hon'ble Vice Chairman sir, On behalf of AIADMK, I express my sincere thanks for providing me an opportunity to participate in this discussion on General Budget. This is the August House which had passed the historic legislation of Women's Reservation Bill. Once again, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak in this August House.

India is a big country. Many developed nations of the world wonder at India's growth and development. Budget 2010-2011 has been presented now. Our nation had been subjected to so many trials and tribulations, and had faced so many challenges in the past. But even after 62 years of independence, we are taking steps to eradicate hunger. Prices are always increasing. Unemployment problem is

increasing. On the one hand, we face terrorism, on the other hand, we have to face Maoism. Naxalism attacks us from another side.

Hon'ble Vice Chairman sir, Even after 62 years of independence, crores of our people lack basic facilities such as insufficient food, clothing and shelter. They had to live in abject poverty. Their day to day life is filled with tears and tribulations. At this juncture, Budget has been presented by our Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance, who is an efficient administrator and an experienced politician.

*English translation of the original speech in Tamil.

I humbly request the Hon'ble Minister that the Government should not stop only with planning and allocation of money. Steps need to be taken to check whether the allocated fund reaches the targeted mass. The plans and its benefits had to benefit the poor people, farmers, women, children and senior citizens etc.

Hon'ble Vice Chairman sir,

The prices of essential commodities have been skyrocketing. The Union Government has cited many reasons for this price rise. During the recent months, the price of some commodities has been increased to more than 200-300%. Hon'ble Vice Chairman sir, can you believe this. Certainly, you will not believe this.

Our household women are toiling everyday in their kitchens due to this price rise. They are in a better position to explain the effects of this price rise. Due to this price rise even basic food items like salt, tamarind, chilly, dal, sugar, edible oil, wheat, rice, ladies finger and brinjal have become a distant dream to the working class, the farm labourers, and for people living below poverty line. Therefore, sir, I request the Government to reduce the prices of essential commodities in order to protect the common man.

Next, I would like to mention about the plight of agriculturists. Majority of the population depends on agriculture. We can eat only because of the labour of farmers. I am one among the crores of farmers of our nation. They had to face so many problems ranging from seed, water, insecticides, fertilizers and finance. If they produce something overcoming these obstacles, they are affected by various factors such flood, drought, plunder, ground water depletion etc. If they

sustain all these obstacles and cultivate, they could not get proper remuneration price for their agricultural produce. There is no proper storage facility for their yield.

They could not get proper loan facility. In order to get loans from nationalized banks, they had to cross so many official procedures. Otherwise the nationalized banks will not sanction loan to them. More than 45% of farmers get loan from private money lenders. They were not able to repay the loan on time due to various obstacles they face during cultivation. Unable to repay their loan, many farmers had to sell their land. Due to the tortures of private money lenders, crores of farmers had been forced to sell their land . After selling their land, they commit suicide.

Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir,

The Union government has announced the agricultural loan waiver scheme. Though it is a welcoming scheme, it has not yielded proper result. In the year 2009, 16,196 farmers have committed suicide. What is the reasons for such suicides? Government have to take steps to identify the factors leading to the suicide of farmers. One of the prime reasons for farmers's suicide is private money lending business.

Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir,

In Tamil Nadu, during the regime of our esteemed leader Dr. Puratchithalavi Amma Ms. Jayalalitha, steps were taken to abolish private money lending. As a result, farmers of Tamil Nadu are protected from private money lenders. Private money lending had been totally abolished in Tamil Nadu. This step can be considered by the Union

Government also. The Union government may enact a legislation to abolish private money lending.

Next, I would like to point out the problem of providing water facility for agricultural purposes. If ground water level is depleted, agriculture can not flourish. Therefore, proper planning has to be done by the Government to increase the ground water level.

Sir, next I want to speak about the education sector. In this budget, only Rs.31,036 crore has been allocated for the education sector. It is really doubtful whether this amount is enough for our nation which has an enormous population. The outlay is certainly not enough for our nation. More than 380 million people did not get education in our nation. More than 30% of the students drop their education at 8th standard level. Only 10% of the students go for higher education. More than 120 million students could not get higher education due to poverty. Only 3.6% of the National Income is allotted for education. This allocation has to be increased to 6%. Sir, this is not my recommendation, this is not your recommendation. This has already been recommended by the Kothari Committee 40 years ago. Sir, one more minute. I will conclude the speech.

If our nation has to become a developed nation, if our nation has to become a super power, terrorism and extremism had to be controlled. Internal security had to be strengthened. Prices of essential commodities had to be reduced. The problem of unemployment and hunger had to be abolished. More financial allocation is needed for education sector. A special long-term plan and also a short-term plan

have to be formulated for the welfare of labourers. Thank you very much, sir. Vanakkam.

(Ends)

(Followed by RSS/2H)

RSS/2h/1.35

SHRI N.K. SINGH (BIHAR): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at this stage of the debate when so much has been said and so much has been written about it, there can be little scope for new suggestions, much less, make any innovative observations. But since economic management is an ongoing process which transcends mere budget-making, it is in this spirit that I will venture to make a few observations. First and foremost, Sir, the Finance Minister usually get credit for what they have done. They really get credit for what they had abstained to do. For instance, he has abstained from rolling back the fiscal stimulus in one go, in jacking up the excise duty to 4 per cent, in a faster compression of expenditure, in compressing devolution to States which would have enabled better improvement and quicker improvement of the Central finances, or not tightening liquidity pressures unduly throttling new investments, but able to mitigate inflation, these, and having an aggressive revenue raising measures. Sir, these are options which the Finance Minister had also had. But he did not choose not to exercise his options. These indeed are equally creditable, as in addition to what he has done. What he has done, of course, is a very credible tight rope walking in combining the virtues of growth with fiscal consolidation along with getting some signals on agriculture, a green chapter in the Budget on fertilizer rationalization, roping up of banks, to mention only a few.

Having said all this, it is often said that Finance Minister's due candour as a form of financial speculation, as indeed eschewing audacity, is a form of preventing misadventure first, Sir, on candour. On candour, Sir, let me say that the Finance Minister I am sure is clever enough to recognize that some of the assumptions contained in part B of the medium-term fiscal policy statement look problematic. For instance, the basic macro economic assumptions which are used for 12.5 per cent nominal rate of growth of GDP is predicated on a continuation of inflation at just 4 per cent which looks somewhat optimistic. In case inflation then turns out to be higher, nominal GDP growth will have to be higher, interest rates will begin to look northward, which apart from stifling investments, could also begin to increase the debt payment liability of the Government. It is equally audacious, for instance, to presume that the inflation throughout the adjustment period would continue to be just 4 per cent or so.

(contd. by

2j)

MKS-ASC1.40/2J

SHRI N.K. SINGH (CONTD.): Also, Sir, I think that some of the good results of the fiscal consolidation programme, which we have before us, are, partly, on account of one of the factors, like the fact that all areas of Sixth Pay Commission have been paid, that debt waiver will not be a recurring phenomenon. And these have been listed, Sir, in the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement. But notwithstanding the fact that the arbitrage will continue, nonetheless, given the present stance on the disinvestment policy, it is, somewhat, problematic if there would be

appetite for a continued Rs.40,000 crore disinvestment programme every year. A huge borrowing programme of CRI, also, Sir, is, somewhat, problematic, considering that there will not be that kind of liquidity expansion, that open market purchases of Government bonds will be limited and, no doubt, it will not have the benefit of synchronized operation with unwinding of the Market Stabilization Scheme (MSS). Therefore, Sir, the assumption that the Rs.3,45,000 crore market borrowing will have no crowding out effect on the private sector is a matter on which the Finance Minister may like to give some further thought.

Also, Sir, I am sure, he will, perhaps, realize that in this programme of fiscal consolidation, an excessive reliance has been placed on expenditure compression instead of additional revenue measures. The revenue to GDP which has reached 12.3 per cent, in 2007, will, in the entire period of fiscal consolidation, not creep up beyond or close to 10.9-11 per cent whereas, in the overall matrix of the fiscal consolidation path, a better management and a balance between expenditure compression and revenue realization measures is a matter on which he may wish to give an ongoing thought.

Going on, and apart from making these macro statements, I have five suggestions to make for his consideration, and I make these considerations not in suggesting audacity much less adventurism. First, let me refer to Chapter II of the Economic Survey, entitled 'Macro Fundamentals of the Economy', which has the "invisible hand" of the very distinguished Chief Economic Advisor, who has, recently, adorned the Ministry of Finance. A number of very important suggestions have

been made in that Chapter, for instance, on rationalization of subsidies, on having a coupon system of payment of subsidies, the manner in which they are conducting the open market operations for foodgrains, management of the food distribution system and the minimum support price for agriculture. And a number of such suggestions on subsidy realization are also made. That Chapter is realistic enough to also realize that on the energy security, this increase in the price of petroleum and diesel is inescapable, but, that is the more daunting agenda on managing Rs.40,000 crores, under recovery by all companies; since there are limits to which what he can do by way of cash transfers, and there are also limits to what upstream can crosssubsidise the downstream, sooner or later, the Government would have to bite the bullet. And that Chapter makes this recommendation. I am sure, this is in the Finance Minister's purview.

It goes on making other important suggestions on the management of anti-poverty scheme, on administrative reforms and changes, which can minimize the delays in project approvals and project processes, and also the bureaucratic delays. There is a very nice box there, which makes a cross international comparison. That is something which, I think, the Finance Minister may like to give further attention to.

There is one more important suggestion, Sir, before I move on to my second point, which the Economic Survey makes in that Chapter. For the first time, it has been audacious enough to say -- on page 31, at 2.28 "Labour Regulations and Wages", of the Economic Survey goes on to say, and I quote:

"It is arguable that our labour laws, such as the Industrial Dispute Act of 1947, if appropriately reformed, can lead to a greater demand for labour, and through that, improve economic well-being of workers."

Sir, we need to move in that direction. And the Finance Minister should have, at least, given the States, for moving in that direction, a flexibility enough in line with the thinking contained in that particular segment of the Economic Survey.

There are many other suggestions which that Chapter makes on foodgrain distribution and administration of minimum support price, which I have mentioned too.

(Contd. by TMV/2K)

-MKS-TMV-LT/2K/1.45

SHRI N. K. SINGH (CONTD.): My second point, Sir, is that in my last Budget intervention, the Finance Minister would, I am sure, recall, I had made a suggestion that the classification of Government accounts need a fundamental rethink. It needs a rethink because many items are wrongly being classified as revenue deficits and are wrongly being classified giving the impression that they are not capital creating. But, now the Government has come to realize this and, again, I would like to quote from paragraphs 38 and 39 of the Mid-Term Policy Statement where it goes on to say, and I quote:

"These revenue expenditures can't be treated as unproductive in nature. On the contrary, they contribute to the growth of the economy because presently most of the capital-related expenditure is not directly funded in the capital account of the Central Government. There are autonomous bodies who are executing and funding these projects."

Sir, there is, therefore, a case for re-looking at the Government of India's classification of accounts in a more pragmatic way and more emphasis can be laid on the end outcomes than expenditures. Would the Finance Minister, therefore, in the light of the conclusions he has himself come to, consider constituting an empowered group for reclassification of Government accounts?

My third point, Sir, is that the centre piece in the Budget strategy is the emphasis on agriculture, agricultural productivity and making sure that food security is ensured. But I plead with him that the provision of just Rs.400 crores for the entire eastern India is rather miniscule, considering the huge amount of money which would require for seed replication programme and other kinds of inputs, for reaching formal agricultural credit to the rural economy and, of course, not to speak of the costs on account of weather and crop insurance.

Fourthly, while complimenting the Finance Minister, for the first time, for having a Green Chapter in his Budget, let me say that it is worthwhile in future Budgets if this Green Chapter can have a more coherent relationship and linkages with the Prime Minister's special initiatives and with the activities, allocations and outcomes.

Fifthly, let me compliment the Finance Minister that, for the first time, he has taken initiatives on public expenditure management. I draw his attention to paragraph 32 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Statement dealing with these initiatives. The Ministers are, for the first time, being made directly accountable that in each financial year they will, with the approval of the Minister, have a

result-framework document and then assigns key performance indicators or key result areas. These moves are salutary and we hope that they will be implemented and we will be kept informed of the outcome or the progress.

While making suggestions on the evaluation programmes, let me make two other suggestions. First, the practice, which existed, of a biennial report to this House on outcome-outlay performance, needs to be revived and put back. Second, in the evaluation programme assigned under the Planning Commission, we need to make sure that the project initiators and project deciders do not become project judges also. We, therefore, need to have an independence of that evaluation process and putting it in the Planning Commission must really make special efforts to try and mitigate that danger.

Sir, I have some suggestions on other matters. On Budget making, there is some other occasion, when I will have other things to say. On the Direct Tax Code, let me put to the Finance Minister, having given this largesse of a huge break of tax slabs to the middle class community, when it comes to redoing the Direct Tax Code for the consideration of this House, I am sure, he will be conscious of the fact that when it comes to the corporate sector, the applied rate and the realized rate, there is a huge dichotomy. This has been mentioned in this House. The applied rate is 33.3 per cent and the realized rate is closer to 21 per cent, and the companies with a turnover of less than Rs.500 crores, the applied rate may be closer to the rate which is realized. Companies which have turnover of over Rs.500 crores the

realized rate is even lower than the average of 21 per cent. These are matters, I am sure, which he would like to consider as he goes along.

The Finance Minister, Sir, I am sure, would like to keep the global parameters in view, the changes in the global economy, the fact that the global recovery is far from certain and the fact that there are many other unpredictabilities in the circumstances. These need to be constantly monitored. Therefore, it would be a good and sanguine practice if the Finance Minister could consider that at the end of each of the sessions of Parliament -- we have three sessions; the Budget session, the monsoon session and the winter session -- he would share with this House a statement on the state of the economy, on how these important assumptions have been made in the Budget, the behavioural characters of these things and how the economy has performed during this period.

(Contd. By 2L/VK)

VK-AKG/2L/1.50

SHRI N.K. SINGH (CONTD): It will enable a more meaningful interaction.

Finally, I wish the Finance Minister luck. I have great faith in the soundness of his judgement and I encourage him that he relies on his judgement than an excessive reliance on the species of people who like me are pursuers of, what is called, the science of dismal economics, the category called the Economists. John Kenneth Galbraith, the famous Economist, had once said, "There happen to be a species who will only discover tomorrow why the predictions that they made yesterday did not come true today". Mr. Finance Minister, you have my good wishes and luck for every success in these daunting challenges. Thank you.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr. N.K. Singh. Let your prediction shouldn't come true.

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई दूँगा और धन्यवाद दूँगा कि उन्होंने देश की और विश्व की जो मौजूदा स्थिति है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए जिस तरह का बजट पेश किया जा सकता था, उसके अनुसार उन्होंने बजट पेश करने का प्रयास किया है। तमाम हालात के मुताबिक मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बजट अनुकूल है। वही किया गया है, जो आवश्यक था। अभी जो हालात हैं और जो विरोधाभास हैं, उनको देखते हुए एक तरफ विकास को प्रोत्साहित करना था और दूसरी तरफ मंदी के दौर में हम लोगों ने जो खोया है, उसको भी हासिल करना था। वित्तीय हालत को सुधारने के लिए भी सोच समझ कर कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता थी और इस

बात पर वित्त मंत्री जी ने ध्यान दिया है। देश की वित्तीय स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए जो भी ठोस कदम उठाया जा सकता था, उसको उठाने की कोशिश इस बजट में की गई है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने इस बजट में अपनी प्राथमिकताएँ भी तय की हैं। खास तौर पर सोशल सेक्टर, जिसकी बात हम हमेशा करते हैं कि जो हमारा ग्रामीण भारत है, उसकी तरफ ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, जो इस देश की लगभग 60-70 प्रतिशत आबादी है, उस पर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, जिसमें सर्वशिक्षा से लेकर, नरेगा से लेकर भारत निर्माण का जो हमारा लक्ष्य है, उसको पूरा करने की जरूरत है। उस दिशा में भी वित्त मंत्री जी ने उस पर पूरा ध्यान दिया है कि उस सेक्टर, यानी सोशल सेक्टर में किसी तरह की कोई कमी नहीं हो, बल्कि जहाँ तक हो सका, उसमें बढ़ोतरी करने की उन्होंने कोशिश की है।

सुरक्षा, जो हमारे देश के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक है, उसके खर्च को भी नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता था, उसका भी ध्यान वित्त मंत्री जी ने रखा है।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने सभी चीजों में समन्वय करने की कोशिश की है। इस समन्वय का नतीजा यह है कि हमारी विकास दर के 8 फीसदी रहने का जो पूरा विश्वास है, वह 8 फीसदी रहेगी। साथ-ही-साथ यह विश्वास भी है कि आने वाले समय में double digit की विकास दर की ओर भी हम बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बजट से पहले इकोनॉमिक सर्वे की जो रिपोर्ट आई थी, उसमें इस बात का जिक्र किया गया था कि अगर urban और rural क्षेत्र में इसी तरह infrastructure में improvement होता रहा और अगर हम उसके साथ-साथ जो reform in governance and administration है, इसी तरह से करते रहे, तो हमारा growth double digit में होगा ही ...।

(2एम/एससीएच पर जारी)

श्री तारिक अनवर (क्रमागत): और शायद विश्व में जो हमारी फास्ट ग्रोइंग इकोनॉमी है, उसको स्थापित करने में हम कामयाब होंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम प्रगति की दिशा में चल पड़े हैं। बजट की एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि इसमें कृषि पर काफी ध्यान दिया गया है, जो हमारे लिए आवश्यक भी है। पिछले दिनों हमने देखा है कि जो हमारे देश की मांग है, हम उसके अनुसार आपूर्ति नहीं कर पाए, जिसकी वजह से हमको बहुत कुछ झेलना पड़ा है। उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बार वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह कोशिश की है कि कृषि को प्राथमिकता दी जाए और उसे आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जाए, जिससे किसानों को उसका अधिक लाभ मिल सके।

कुछ लोगों के द्वारा यह बात कही गई कि बजट पेश होने के बाद महंगाई बढ़ेगी, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह आशंका ठीक नहीं है। हम महंगाई पर लगाम लगाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और हम समझते हैं कि आने वाले समय में काफी हद तक महंगाई पर हम नियंत्रण पा लेंगे। वित्तीय नीतियों और सामान की आपूर्ति कम होने की वजह से जो दिक्कतें सामने आई हैं, उनको ध्यान में रखने की कोशिश की गई है, इसलिए इस बजट में वित्तीय अनुशासन को अपनाने की कोशिश की गई है, साथ ही महंगाई को बढ़ने से रोकने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए उठाए गए कदम कृषि की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने में भी सहायक होंगे ...(समय की घंटी)। बस मैं समाप्त करने जा रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट भाषण के दौरान जब वित्त मंत्री ने एक्साइज़ को रोल बैक किया था, उस समय हमारे विपक्ष ने उस पर काफी आपत्ति जाहिर की थी, लेकिन उसके पीछे की सच्चाई क्या है, उसे मैं अवश्य स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। एक्साइज़ को रोल बैक करने की बात अवश्य हुई, लेकिन अगर ध्यान से देखा जाए तो सरकार ने सिर्फ दो फीसदी ही रोल बैक किया है, जबकि चार फीसदी तक रोल बैक किया जा सकता था। यदि सरकार चाहती तो मंदी की दुहाई देते हुए, उसको फिर से चार फीसदी किया जा सकता था,

लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बात को ध्यान में रखा कि हमारे देश की जो आर्थिक स्थिति है, उस पर उसका बुरा असर पड़ सकता है, इसीलिए मात्र दो प्रतिशत ही रोल बैक किया गया।

संक्षेप में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा, चूंकि मैं जानता हूं कि समय का अभाव है और आप बार-बार घंटी बजा रहे हैं, मेरा अपना यह मानना है कि वर्तमान परिस्थिति में विश्व के सामने जिस तरह से यह मंदी का दौर चल रहा है, भारत ने उसका सामना बहुत ही ताकत के साथ, हिम्मत के साथ और हौसले के साथ किया है। इन परिस्थितियों में वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक अच्छा बजट पेश किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि आने वाले समय में हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर इसका बहुत ही अनुकूल असर पड़ेगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

2n/PSV-KS पर आगे

2n/2.00/ks

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, yesterday, my colleague, Shri Raja, during his speech on the Budget, spoke about our party's stand on the Budget, and he also made some suggestions. I would like to supplement certain things with regard to the Budget. I feel this Budget is inspired by neo-liberal policies because we see that the Finance Minister has given a lot of concessions to corporate houses. Last year, the figure was Rs.4 lakh crores. This year, it has jumped to Rs.5 lakh crores. It shows that he has given more concessions to corporate houses at the expense of the *aam aadmi* and poorer sections. The NPAs of banks have increased from Rs.55,800 crores as on March 31, 2008 to Rs.66,900 crores in 2009. The credit extended to real estate sector went up exorbitantly. From the private sector and public

sector banks, this year up to March 2009, Rs.99,500 crores were given to them as against Rs.63000 crores last year, which means a jump of 45 per cent. Even though, the Reserve Bank of India has been cautioning the banks in order to regulate the home loans sector in view of the global crisis, this sector has got the lion's share. I think the Finance Minister should look into this matter very seriously. The main problem which each and everyone has been talking about is the price rise. Even though the Finance Minister is very optimistic that the prices would come down, after the hike in petroleum prices, I doubt it very much. Inflation is at 19.6 per cent and, if you look at the intensity of food inflation, that is, processed food, it comes to 26.4 per cent; in the case of non-processed food, it is 19.17. So, this hike in petroleum prices would have an all-round effect. I would like to ask a pointed question: If elections had been round-the-corner, would the Finance Minister or the Government have taken the risk of increasing the petroleum prices? I do not think so. The elections are far off and Government feels that with time, people would forget all and everything would be as they want it to be. The other point is, they could have taken certain concrete measures to bring down the prices. The total food stocks in FCI godowns of the order of 52.5 MT and the common man's buffer stock of the order of 26.9 MT are sufficient. If the Government had released 1.5 MT out of these stocks to APL card holders, prices could have stabilized to a certain extent. Unfortunately, nothing has been done in this direction.

Sir, even though the Budget allocation for Muslim welfare has been increased from Rs. 1740 crores last year to Rs.2,600 crores this

year, last year's expenditure in respect of multi-sectoral development programmes in 19 Muslim-dominated districts shows that only five per cent of the Budget allocation has been spent. Then, if you look at the Indira Awas Yojana, only three per cent has been utilized. In the case of Anganwadis, it is shocking that only 0.5 per cent of the Budget has been utilized. The same is the case with several other Ministries. I do not know why. Is proper monitoring being done to see to it that the allocations are being spent properly? I have some figures pertaining to urban development. Only 42.27 per cent of the Non-Plan allocation has been spent. Then, take, for example, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. They could not spend Rs.4071 crores. In the case of Rural Health Scheme, they could not spend Rs.2000 crores out of the budgetary allocation of Rs.8,380 crores.

(contd. by 2o/tdb)

TDB/20/2.05

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (CONTD.): Then, we are facing acute power shortage. We see here that the Power Ministry could not spend near about Rs.9,230 crores. So, all these shortfalls are there. Even though allocations could have been increased, there was lot of pressure, but in spite of the increased allocations, really it is a sorry state of affairs to see the civil Ministries could not spend the allocations for the welfare or for achieving their own targets.

Sir, the Economic Survey reveals that the medium, small and micro enterprises were badly affected due to recession and other things. But, even these medium, small and micro enterprises could not spend a

meager allocation of Rs.1,794 crores. So, these are some of the things which the Ministries should take a serious view of.

Sir, employment generation is the basic requirement for inclusive growth. Near about 450 million unemployed persons are there in our country. Now, the Budget has offered additional employment to only 5 lakh persons. It means, only 7 per cent of the unemployed people are going to get employment.

Sir, textile industry is the... (Time-bell) Sir, I have just two points. I will complete within two minutes. Sir, textile and clothing industry is the second biggest employment giver, next to agriculture, which is having near about 3 crores. So, there is a need to boost textile and clothing export. This will amount to anti-poverty programmes also and give more employment to the people. So, these are some of my suggestions, which, I think, the Finance Ministry can take up seriously.

Finally, Sir, I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to withdraw the hike in petroleum products, which will give a big relief. If he is really interested to bring down the price hike, this is the one major step which he can take very easily. Sir, with these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you very much.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Arjun Kumar Sengupta, not present; Shri M.V. Mysura Reddy, not present; Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya, not present. Shri Rahul Bajaj. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ (MAHARASHTRA): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for having given me the opportunity to speak on the

Budget. Sir, I refer to a survey after the Budget, of about 15000 people, which is a reasonable number of sample, which indicated that the overall reaction to the Budget was positive. However, to the steps proposed in the Finance Bill to promote growth, reduce fiscal deficit and contain inflation, in that survey, the response is, "They did not deem these very credible". Sir, in the limited time available to me, I would quickly refer to 8 points, with special reference to the three objectives of the Budget. The three important objectives of the Budget are, continue to promote growth, bring in fiscal discipline, that means, reduce fiscal deficit, and quite important to contain inflation. Sir, we know these are sometimes contradictory objectives. First of the 8 points, Sir, the money to be raised through disinvestment and the auction of 3G Spectrum. The Leader of the Opposition has expressed some doubts about that whether this amount of Rs.70,000 crores can be raised or not. All I would request, through you, to the Finance Minister is, it must be raised, it can be raised. The auction part of Rs.70,000 crores is not in their hands, not fully. But disinvestment, I am not suggesting privatization, when lots can be raised, but politically it is not acceptable, Sir. But disinvestment may be more than ten per cent, certainly more, it may be in more companies, irrespective of the conditions of stock market which is not bad, if they do it properly, there is no reason why a total of Rs.70,000 crores cannot come through that, which will be not only help in reducing fiscal deficit but will also help to contain inflation, because it will suck in liquidity from the market.

Second, Sir, the revenue figures, I believe, are achievable. In fact, with the next year's growth of 8.5 per cent, may be higher, we could even have higher growth or higher revenues.

(Contd. by 2p-kgg)

kgg/2p/2.10

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ (contd.): However, what is very important is not to let the Budgeted figures of expenditure rise. Capital expenditure, capital account must be spent. That is required for infrastructure, physical infrastructure and social infrastructure etc. But the other expenditures, wherever possible, should be minimized because if the expenditure rise, fiscal deficit may not be controlled.

I now come to my third point. The partial removal of fiscal deficit by increasing duty to 2 per cent is understandable. But, through you, I appeal to the Finance Minister that the remaining 2 per cent should not be rolled back till before the next Budget, at the earliest. Otherwise, it could hurt the process of recovery.

Fourthly, I would like to mention that the index of industrial production and growth rate have been very well. In this connection, if I may refer---I hope, it is not improper---to the four companies of which I am chairman including Bajaj Auto. This year, 2009-10, all these four companies will produce their best results ever, the best top line, the best bottom line, and Bajaj Auto will show the highest ever exports in spite of a difficult year 2009-10, the best ever results from all these four companies. This is due not only to the efficiency of the management of these companies, but also to the fact that the Government took right

steps from October, 2008 onwards to ensure that our recovery process is not adversely affected.

Fifthly, Sir, I would like to touch the service tax. I am a favourer of expanding the net of service tax. This is the easier way, better way to raise more taxes because it contributes 60 per cent of our GDP. Agriculture is not taxed. We cannot put all the burden on the manufacturing sector, otherwise it will become uncompetitive. So, I agree with that. But, I do feel, because of inflationary conditions this year, service tax on housing and health care, perhaps, could have been postponed by a year or so.

I now come to my sixth point. I am happy that the Finance Minister himself has come back. He considers not a very equitable tax, Sir, because he considers zero tax companies very unfair. Without getting into a debate, I would recall my friend, Shri N.K. Singh's reference to over Rs. 500-crore turnover companies. One of my companies' turnover is Rs.10,000 crores; we pay over 25 per cent by way of tax. But, the point is, there are companies that are not manufacturing, whose main income is dividend income. You have exempted that from tax. That company receives dividend income which is paid by the payer company from the money after tax, which also pays dividend distribution tax. Then this company fully pays MAT. It is not only unfair; through you, Sir, I would say to the Finance Minister that it is also most inequitable. Dividend income companies who are essentially receiving dividend, why should they pay MAT? I am not referring to the other companies.

Nextly, I refer to GST and DTC. These two, as the Finance Minister says, can come into effect from 1st April next year subject to Parliamentary Committee passing it; it is within his control. We are happy. But, GST is not in his control. I do hope, when all these codes come on board, if these two direct and indirect tax codes can come simultaneously from April 2011, it will be a historical situation, Mr. Vice-Chairman. But, I would only like to point out that there are provisions, as the Finance Minister knows in the direct tax code, which cannot be accepted whether it is MAT, taxing dividend, etc. I would speak about those, Sir, when the new tax Bill comes to the House, if I continue to be a Member of the House. As far as GST is concerned, the aim has to be to lighten the burden on the taxpayer. I repeat taxpayer. But, include more people on the tax net those who are not paying tax today, who are in fact thieves! They will have to, because of the cascading situation, pay tax.

(Contd. by kls/2q)

KLS/2Q-2.15

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ (CONTD): So, the third object will be achieved that the day you reduce the burden on the existing taxpayers, the rates, let us say, single rate, hopefully, or at the most at dual rate, but converging on a single rate, regular neutral rates are around 12 per cent. ..(Time-bell)

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

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: The regular neutral rate is on today's basis because more people will come in the tax net and the Government will

get higher tax, the Government will get more revenues. It is not the revenue neutral because more people will come.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: I would, with these words, Sir, and having referred to that survey, which has a very positive view on the Budget, support the Finance Bill, Vote On Account and both the Appropriation Bills. Thank you.

(Ends)

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (MAHARASHTRA): Sir, before I start I would like to know the time allotted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Your Party has 22 minutes. You have two speakers. You may take ten or twelve minutes.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: It is okay, Sir. Sir, regarding this Budget, I will give my comments only on the points which have not been raised in the discussion. But at the outset, let me tell you that this Budget is notional, a routine exercise, inflationary, betrays promises, lacks sanctity and devoid of big ideas. I will go one by one. Why I am saying that this is notional, the provisions made for some schemes which are started afresh or the new schemes, I am referring to the agricultural sector, Sir, in which the Government has said that the Government will follow four-pronged strategies. And to increase production, there is one provision made of Rs.300 crores provided to organized 60,000 pulses and oilseeds producing villages which are in the rain-fed areas - good programme - through conservation farming which involves concurrent attention to soil health, intervention of water harvesting, watershed management, soil management to enhance the productivity of dry land

farming areas. A good programme, 60,000 villages! What is the provision? Rs.300 crores, which comes to Rs.50,000 per village. How will you do water harvesting with Rs.50,000? How will you do watershed development with Rs.50,000 in one village? It is not possible. That is why I say that it is a notional Budget. Secondly, it is a routine exercise. I was fortunate enough to be a part of Budget preparations for my State for four years as the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and I have seen how Departments prepare the Budgets and estimates. No attention is paid to the actual performance of a scheme or a programme, no attention is really paid to the real needs of the sector or even no attention is paid to the competitive schemes available on the shelf. What is done is they take items, say, from No.1 to 1600; just add up certain amount, 10 per cent, 5 per cent, 7 per cent, and that is Budget. That is how the Departments think in terms of just adding few more and demanding much more and the Planning Commission prunes it up and, ultimately, it becomes an exercise of some little addition to the whole provisions and allocations. I am requesting the Finance Minister at least to start afresh. Let us study, as the Leader of the Opposition pointed out, the delays which are causing cost overruns and time overruns. But there are administrative issues involved. More than that, let us check the list of lapsed money, though allocations made in the Budget and not utilized by the Departments, not utilized for the purpose, not utilized with efficiency. But lapsed money is a big portion of any budgetary exercise.

(Contd by 2R/SSS)

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (CONTD.): That is really the worrisome feature. If we cannot budget properly and if we can't incur that much expenditure, then, we need a review of the whole Budget making procedure and that is why my first suggestion is, let us now start dynamic evaluations of various schemes, programmes and other Government allocations and then, come to a conclusion what is the need of the sector. So, these dynamic evaluations of the programmes on concurrent and on-going evaluation will help to really project and allocate the right amount of money. Sir, as I said, the third point is, this Budget lacks sanctity. I said this because the Budget says that the taxes will result in net earnings or net addition to the Budget revenues to the tune of Rs. 43,000 crores. Actually, only petroleum duties which have been enhanced will mop up more than Rs. 50,000 crores. So, this Rs. 40,000 crores, plus and minus put together, the net amount is Rs. 43,000 crores and did not include Rs. 3000 crores which are expected from the service tax. Mr. Finance Minister, when the Leader of the Opposition raised the point that Railways will lose Rs. 6000 crores, you immediately intervened, and to the best of your knowledge you said, 'we have calculated it and it is Rs. 800 crores only.' But, no, Sir, I have seen it. It is the quote of the Railway Minister herself and Mamataji is on record saying that the loss to the Railways is because of the service tax levied, which will be Rs. 6000 crores. So, you have to clarify whether it is Rs. 800 or Rs. 6000. But, there will be more. I am coming to the basic point of 'lacking in sanctity'. This is the Budget which says that this will be an additional tax. These are the reliefs given in the Budget, but, what has actually happened is, just 15 days

before the Budget, there was a decision that the fertilizer subsidy on urea was withdrawn to a great extent. Now, that has been said as a nutrient-based subsidy regime. That means you have taken away Rs. 40,000 crores from the farmers. For two years, you tom-tom for debt waiver of Rs. 70,000 crores. In one go, you have taken away Rs. 40,000 crores from farmers in the form of withdrawing subsidy on urea. So, that is anti-farmer step. So, I said, that this Budget lacks sanctity. I will give you another example. After the Budget, what is in store? Is it the end of taxation this year? No, Sir. Kirit Parikh Committee recommendations will be decided by the Petroleum Ministry. Any day, Murli Deoraji will announce that, 'yes, now we are floating the prices and as per the international market prices, things will go up.' So, now they are saying that Budget is not an annual exercise where people will know how much tax burden I will have throughout the year. There will be many more decisions which will increase the burden on the common man after the Budget, before the Budget and during the Budget. So, the whole year is a taxation period. So, what is the sanctity left in the Budget? That is my third point. Sir, I need not dwell upon this, but, I must mention that this is an inflationary Budget. Only, yesterday the new figures of WPI have come. It is nine per cent. Next month it will be ten per cent. So, with ten per cent whole price index, inflation rate of ten per cent is not a good sign. It is not a good sign and the inflation on food items is not coming down. It is not going down beyond 17 per cent benchmark. It has come now for the last seven to eight months.

(Contd. By NBR/2S)

-SSS/NBR-MP/2S/2.25

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (CONTD.): The whole inflation will eat away the growth which we are projecting.

There is fiscal deficit. You have to read inflation, not in terms of inflation alone. But you must also read it along with the fiscal deficit which is already stands at 6.8 per cent. Even though you have promised that you would bring it down to 5.5 per cent, it is not that easy. It is not that country can reassure itself into those figures. So, what ultimately happens is, fiscal deficit, with the States deficit stands at 10 per cent, with general inflation at 10 per cent and food price index at 20 per cent, it is not a good sign for economy and, at least, for the common man. That is why I am saying that it will eat way the prospective growth. That is my fourth point.

This Budget, as I said, Sir, betrayed the promises made. The UPA-II gave two solemn promises. The first one is that it will reduce the price and bring down inflation within 100 days. They have betrayed this. The second one is, they are not saying anything about black money. They have promised, 'We will bring back black money and will start our action within 100 days.' I read this Budget twice. There is no mention about black money.

Sir, you are calculating the proceeds of disinvestment which you have rephrased as a 'larger public ownership.' And, you are expecting to get Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 crores from the disinvestment. But, you are not calculating any single rupee from your efforts which you have promised to the nation that you will bring back black money which is stashed in foreign banks. The foreign countries are ready; you are

not ready. Foreign countries are ready to co-operate. You are not really taking that co-operation and that is why you have broken that promise also.

The third promise is this. There are many more promises which are betrayed, but I will mention only three promises that you have betrayed. The third one is, one-rank-one-pension for armed forces. It is the worst betrayal of its kind to our security forces. Sir, security forces was promised that they would be given one-rank-one-pension. But, nothing has been mentioned beyond saying that their pensions are enhanced...(time-bell)...Sir, I will take one more minute. It is a very important point.

Sir, this Budget is devoid of any big idea. My question is: Are we ready to leverage our positive growth prospective which we are claiming at 7 per cent or 8 per cent or 9 per cent or 10 per cent and if we are sure of growing at 10 per cent, because the world acknowledges that you are an emerging economy and you are growing, why cannot we leverage our growth potential to mobilize resource globally? That is my question. Have we applied our mind in this direction? Why cannot we think of this? Just I will mention what China is doing. China, to maintain its export domination, is engaging in two-pronged strategy -- fighting protectionism among its State partners and holding down the value of its currency. Sir, they are manipulating their fiscal policy, their monetary policy and are changing the global rules. Further, they are actually using the rules to their advantage. Why cannot we think? When China can think of such innovative ideas to under value, in a way, their currency, but, still, by that, can really gain

in exports, why cannot India think? So, these are some of the ideas which you should really utilize. I am surprised why we are not talking about the resurgent India Bonds.

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

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, just last few sentences.

Why cannot we think of country shares? The hon. Finance Minister is aware of this idea. Sir, Singapore and Bulgaria have this. Sir, Bulgaria has more growth potential. When our 25 per cent liability or 25 per cent of our Budget taken away by interest, then, we must think of a big idea like country shares where shares are traded, where you are securitized, you lessen your interest burden and you can leverage this tool also.

Last but not the least, there is a very good idea given by Dr. Vijay Khelkar, Chairman of the Finance Commission. We are infusing thousands of crores into our education.

(CONTD. BY USY "2T")

-NBR-USY/2T/2.30

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (CONTD.): But the quality of education is decreasing day-by-day. That is a worrisome feature, Sir. So, he suggests that when we are incurring Rs. 3,000 per student, why don't you give coupons of that amount to the parents to choose a better school for their wards. Such big ideas need to be introduced in this Budget, only then CAN we can say that this Budget is a real 'National Budget'.

(Ends)

MS. MABEL REBELLO (JHARKHAND): Sir, I stand here just to flag off some issues. I am not going to give a speech here because, I think, the time allotted to me is hardly fifteen minutes.

The speakers before me, particularly my colleagues, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and Shri Matilal Sarkar, have said that this Budget is anti-poor and anti-common-man. I would like to highlight as to how this Budget is really pro-poor, pro-farmer, pro-Scheduled-Castes, pro-Scheduled-Tribes, and pro-women. I just want to argue this idea. Even Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari was saying that this Budget was anti-poor. It is not at all so. This is a Budget of almost rupees eleven lakh crores. We are 110 crore population. It means, almost Rs. 10,000 per individual. It is almost this; you can earmark it. This Budget takes care of all the sections of the society, whether you name it the NREGA, the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, *Aanganwadis*, *Bharat Nirman*, farm credit scheme, or giving assistance to under developed districts of India. All this shows that this Budget really wants to develop the country as a whole, and not just catering to some sections of the society.

I thank the hon. Finance Minister for increasing the gender budget by 100 per cent. We are not only just saying, "Reservation, reservation", but, when we have an opportunity, we do things for the women. Rural health, family welfare, training institutions and various other things are there. This Budget is really catering to women. Then, under the *Mahila Shashaktikaran* Scheme, rupees one hundred crores have been reserved for women farmers, which no Finance Minister has ever done. So, all these things are going a long way to see that women are really empowered. It is not only the political empowerment

that we have done here, but we also want to empower them economically so that women have socio-economic stature in the country. If you see the Budget and its strength -- for the last ten years, if you see, the trend has been power, subsidies and food, mid-day meal, ICDS, health and education, whatever Budgetary allocation is there, for all these social sectors the Budget has gone up -- subsidy, when the NDA was in power, six years ago, was only Rs. 44,000 crores; whereas, now, it is Rs. 1,08,666 crores.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

If you see Plan expenditure, when the NDA was in power, the maximum amount that they had given was Rs. 1,32,000 crores to various States under the Central projects; whereas, now, this year, we have made a provision of Rs. 3,73,092 crores. That means the Central Government is giving more money to the States, to the people, to the rural India, to the farmers, to the women, to the Scheduled Castes, to the Scheduled Tribes. So, this is the way, this Budget is proving that money is not a problem. There is plenty of money and the Government of India is willing to assist the States. But the problem is in the implementation, which is the job of the States.

(Contd. By 2u -- PK)

-USY/PK/2U/2.35

MS. MABEL REBELLO (CONTD.): The States are not implementing the schemes; that is why, a lot of States are suffering and the people are suffering.

Now, I come to subsidies. I have already mentioned, Sir, and everybody is saying that fertilizer subsidy has been brought down and Nutrient-Based Subsidy policy has been approved. But what was happening when the fertilizer subsidy was very high. I am happy that fertilizer subsidy has come down because most of the fertilizer subsidy was going to the corporate sector, that is, fertilizer manufacturing companies. It was going to the big farmers. Also, a large amount of fertilizer is being smuggled out to countries like Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal. That is our fertilizer; we are spending money on it and it is being smuggled out and the people are making money out of it.

Eventually, we should, definitely, give coupons to the farmers so that farmers really benefit; otherwise, what is the use of talking big and helping the corporate sector. We are not here to help the corporate sector at all. Sir, I being a social sector person, I would like to confine myself to a few social sectors like NREGA. Of course, the Budget has been increased by Rs.1100 crores. But, then, Sir, under NREGA, we are giving only 100 days' work to a family member; that is not sufficient. I would say that at least in tribal areas and especially LWE districts, we must make it at least 150 days. This is point number one.

Secondly, we still have Rs.100/- as minimum wage. For just Rs.100/- they have to do a lot of hard work like mud digging, etc. So, you must give them adequate compensation. The minimum wage should be increased so that people can lead a little better life.

Now I come to irrigation. What is the major problem in tribal areas? Sir, the major problem in tribal areas like Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Orissa is that they do not have proper irrigation facilities, they do not have power facilities and they do not have rural connectivity. That is why, these naxals are trying to defend them and wooing them away from the mainstream. The national average irrigation in the country is 40 per cent, whereas in Jharkhand it is hardly six to seven per cent. If it does not rain for one month during the rainy season, the entire crop fails. Because of that, they suffer. They have to remain hungry or they have to migrate. That is why, the Finance Minister has increased the amount meant for irrigation benefits from Rs.4,500 crores to Rs.9,700 crores. I would urge the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Water Resources that they should identify

some of the poor districts. He should see that some projects or schemes are prepared, especially, for those districts. Those schemes should be implemented there. Give them a large chunk of money so that they could implement a large number of water resource schemes thereby ensuring that the poor people get benefited. Along with this, we must also give them power connectivity, not only to light their houses, but to lift water. To lift water, we must give them three-phase connection. Only when they are able to lift water and irrigate their fields, they will be able to earn enough to look after themselves and their children. This is what we have to do.

Sir, for Bharat Nirman, allocation this time is Rs.48,000 crores. As for drinking water, there was a question in the House and somebody said that in Tamil Nadu 100 per cent villages are getting clean drinking water whereas in Jharkhand, I am ashamed to tell you, Sir, that only 7.5 per cent people are getting clean drinking water. For these States, a large chunk of money should be released so that the projects and schemes for drinking water, sanitation, etc are implemented. Otherwise, what is happening there? Men and women, before they attain the age of 40, at least 15 per cent of them die. Similarly, very high infant mortality rate is there. Today, there was a news item on television that in a block, nearly 50 kilometres from Ranchi, in Khunti district, 200 children died because no medical facilities were available. (Time-bell).

(Contd. By PB/2W)

MS. MABEL REBELLO (CONTD.): Sir, how many minutes were given to me?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have been given 10 minutes. Now, you have already taken 9 minutes.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, I was told that I have 15 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no; it is there.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, similarly, I am glad that the Finance Minister has said that he is going to open bank branches in all those places wherever there is a habitation of 2000+ people. With that, all the corruption that is going on in NREGA will disappear. People will be able to open their accounts and they will be to transact their finances through their banks. Sir, in this country even today 65 per cent of the people take money from the private moneylenders who are exploiting our people; with this, all this exploitation will stop.

Similarly, under PMGSY, the bridges were allowed only of 50 metre length. The length of these bridges should be allowed as per the actual size of the bridges and we should not regulate it to 50 metre size. Similarly, Sir, the Finance Minister has increased the corpus of the Micro Finance Development and Equity Fund. The corpus has been doubled from Rs. 200 crore to Rs. 400 crore.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: With this, a large number of SHGs which are working for the welfare of women will get the benefit; women will get the benefit.

Similarly, Sir, keeping the welfare of farmers in mind, he has brought down farmers' interest rate to 5 per cent. I will urge him to

bring it down to 4 per cent. Sir, for the first time in the history, he has made a provision of Rs. 400 crore for the farmers of the Eastern sectors, i.e., West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Orissa to bring in Green Revolution. For the last 62 years, the farmers of these States have got nothing and they have been suffering. Punjab and Haryana got large packages and that is why Green Revolution came there. ...(Time-bell)... and if our country has to ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Please cooperate. ...(Interruptions)... We have fixed the reply. Please cooperate. ...(Interruptions)... Please cooperate.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Two minutes, Sir. The *Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana* is for the women farmers and the Finance Minister has made a special provision of Rs. 100 crore which will help the women because a large number of women are in the farm sector and they will be getting this money. This will help them to empower themselves economically. Similarly, Rs. 300 crore has been allocated for 60,000 pluses villages but, Sir, Rs. 300 crore is quite inadequate for 60,000 villages. I would urge the Finance Minister to increase this amount to, at least, Rs. 500 crore.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, you have to conclude because there are still 15 hon. Members and we have fixed the reply at 4.30 p.m. ...(Interruptions)...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Yes; Sir, I am concluding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate. You can take some other opportunity. ...(Interruptions)...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, I want to highlight only one issue. Coming to Mid Day Meal, Sir, two years ago, the President of India in her speech said that Mid Day Meal will be made universal in the country, whereas, even today the Mid Day Meal excludes a large number of tribal children in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, etc. Sir, I would request that Mid Day Meal should be made truly universal. If it is a national programme, it should be given to all; and excluding some of the institutions, which are existing for the last hundred years and looking after the children, is not at all good; and if today tribals are

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ganga Charan. ...(Interruptions)... I have called the next speaker. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, excluding them is not at all good. I request the Finance Minister to include all the children especially all those who are studying in tribal areas and that too the children of primitive tribes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Primitive tribal children have been given protection by the Supreme Court, and, therefore, this Budget, at least, should take care of these primitive tribal children and see that they get, if not two square meals but, at least, one square meal. ...(Time-bell)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; I have called the next speaker. ...(Interruptions)... You reserve it for some other time. You have to again participate. ...(Interruptions)... No. no, please. ...(Interruptions)... If

Treasury Benches don't cooperate, how can I complete it?
...(Interruptions)...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, I am always cooperating. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already taken three minutes more.
...(Interruptions)... See, the time is allocated by the Party, not by me.
...(Interruptions)... You must cooperate. ...(Interruptions)...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, I come from a difficult State. Give me just one minute. I will just mention my State.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are asking for one minute every time and taking more time.

(Followed by 2x/SKC)

SKC-ASC/2.45/2X

Ms. MABEL REBELLO : Sir, Jharkhand has 24 districts and all the 24 districts have been affected by Naxalism, but only 10 districts have been declared as LWA districts. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to declare all the 24 districts as LWA districts and give them special attention so that the people of Jharkhand benefit, get infrastructure development and get human resources development. With that, we can win them away from the Naxals and they can lead a normal life. Only when a State like Jharkhand develops well...(Interruptions)... Otherwise, there would be problems.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you repeat? You have already conveyed what you wanted to say. Now, Shri Ganga Charan.

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। कांग्रेस का बजट और कांग्रेस का

नारा "कांग्रेस का हाथ, गरीब के साथ", लेकिन इस बजट में कहीं भी यह परिलक्षित नहीं हो रहा है कि कांग्रेस का हाथ गरीब के साथ है। बजट को पढ़कर तो ऐसा लगता है कि कांग्रेस का हाथ अमीर के साथ है। क्योंकि इस बजट में गरीबों के लिए कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है। मैं बहुत ज्यादा दूर नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं अपने कांग्रेसी बंधुओं का दिल्ली की झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यदि कांग्रेस का हाथ गरीब के साथ है, तो दिल्ली में अकेले 50 लाख लोग झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में रहते हैं। यह सरकारी आंकड़ा है। मैंने एक प्रश्न के लिखित उत्तर में पाया है कि अकेले 50 लाख लोग दिल्ली की झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में नरकीय जीवन जी रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट में उन 50 लाख लोगों के लिए क्या प्रावधान है। मैंने "Slumdog Millionaire" फिल्म देखी है। यह फिल्म ज्यादातर सदस्यों ने देखी होगी कि झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में रहने वाले लोग कैसी जिंदगी जीते हैं। जब हम लोग किसी चौराहे या रेड लाइट पर अपनी गाड़ी रोक देते हैं, तो दर्जनों मासूम बच्चे और बच्चियां भीख के लिए अपना हाथ फैलाए, हमारे सामने आकर खड़े हो जाते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि जब बजट तैयार करते हैं, तो हम उन मासूम बच्चों की तस्वीर भुला देते हैं, उनके साथ कैसा सुलूक होता है। जो स्लम के माफिया और गुंडे होते हैं, वे उनकी आंखें फोड़ देते हैं। उनको शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग कर देते हैं और उनका यौवन शोषण किया जाता है। यह सब हमारी आंखों के नीचे दिल्ली में हो रहा है। क्या हमें यह सब दिखाई नहीं देता है? क्या उन 50 लाख लोगों के लिए रोजी-रोटी की व्यवस्था हम नहीं कर सकते हैं? हमारे यहां पर कॉमन वेल्थ गेम्स हो रहे हैं, तो सरकार भिखारियों के भीख मांगने पर प्रतिबंध लगा रही है। सरकार कह रही है कि ये भिखारी दिल्ली से बाहर भेज दिए जाएं या इन्हें समाप्त कर दिया जाए। पिछली बार भी आपकी सरकार थी और दिल्ली के सौन्दर्यीकरण के नाम पर उन गरीबों की झुग्गी-झोपड़ियां उजाड़ी गई थी। जिन्होंने दिल्ली में रहकर बड़े-बड़े महल तैयार किए, उन्हें रहने के लिए झोपड़ी भी नसीब नहीं है। ये है आपका "कांग्रेस का हाथ,

गरीब के साथ"। उनकी झोपड़ियों पर बुल्डोजर चलाए गए। *बरस बीत जाते हैं, एक घर बनाने में, तुम तरस नहीं खाते हो, बस्तियां उजाड़ने में।*

सर, जो जूता बनाने वाला है, आज उसके पैर में जूता नहीं है। कपड़ा बनाने वाले गांव के जुलाहे के तन पर कपड़ा नहीं है, उसकी बीबी व बच्चों के तन पर कपड़े नहीं हैं। जो भूख के कारण, रोजगार की तलाश में शहर में आकर बड़े-बड़े महल तैयार करता है, उसको रहने के लिए जिंदगी भर झोपड़ी नसीब नहीं होती है। जो किसान अन्नदाता कहलाता है, 6 महीने बाद उसके घर में अन्न का दाना नहीं होता है।

(2Y/LPपर जारी)

-ASC/LP/2Y/2.50

श्री गंगा चरण (क्रमागत) : जो गाय, भैंस चराने वाले बच्चे हैं, उनको ही घी-दूध नसीब नहीं होता है। कितने गरीबों के मासूम बच्चे हैं, जो भूख के कारण रात में जब अपनी मां से दूध और रोटी मांगते हैं और मां के पास जब दूध नहीं होता है, रोटी नहीं होती है, तो थप्पड़ मारकर सुलाने का प्रयास करती है। एक तरफ गरीबों का वह भारत है, जहां करोड़ों माओं के बच्चे मां का थप्पड़ खाकर सोते हैं और एक तरफ अमीरों का वह भारत है या कांग्रेस का भारत है, जिनके कुत्ते आइसक्रीम या चॉकलेट खाकर सोते हैं। ..(व्यवधान)..

एक माननीय सदस्य : बजट पर बोलिए।

श्री गंगा चरण : बजट पर ही बोल रहा हूं। देश में साठ साल की आजादी के बाद आपने पचास साल राज किया। इस देश की गरीबी, भूख, बेरोजगारी, नक्सलवाद, माओवाद आदि के जिम्मेदार आप हैं। ..(व्यवधान)..

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सभापति जी..(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : विप्लव जी..(व्यवधान)..प्लीज..(व्यवधान)..

श्री गंगा चरण : हमने आपको सुना है..(व्यवधान)..अब आप सुनिए..(व्यवधान)..मेरा बोलने का अधिकार है..(व्यवधान)..मैं अपने कांग्रेसी बंधुओं से कहना चाहता हूं कि देश की साठ साल की आजादी में पचास साल अकेले आपने राज किया है,

देश में जो गरीबी है, भूख है, लाचारी है, बेरोजगारी है, बीमारी है, नक्सलवाद है, माओवाद है, इन सबके लिए कोई सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदार हैं तो आप हैं ..(व्यवधान)..सर, यह गरीबी और भूख हमें हमारी बदकिस्मती से नहीं मिली है, यह गरीबी और भूख सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण मिली है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री पश्चिमी बंगाल से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, मैं उनसे ही पूछना चाहता हूं कि गरीब को आप साठ साल में रोटी मुहैया नहीं करा पाएंगे, एक झोपड़ी नसीब नहीं करा पाएंगे, तन पर पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नसीब नहीं करा पाएंगे - गरीब को और ज्यादा कुछ नहीं चाहिए, न बंगला, न ए.सी., न गाड़ी, न टेलीविजन, न फ्रिज चाहिए, उसे तो केवल दो जून की रोटी चाहिए और आपकी सरकार आजादी के इन साठ सालों में गरीब को दो जून की रोटी भी नसीब नहीं करा पाई है, जिसके लिए आप जिम्मेदार हैं। इसीलिए आज देश में नक्सलवाद बढ़ा है, माओवाद बढ़ रहा है। गरीब आदमी किसी और चीज के लिए नहीं, बल्कि रोटी के लिए हथियार उठा रहा है। जो नक्सलवादी लोग हैं, माओवादी लोग हैं, वे सत्ता के लिए हथियार नहीं उठा रहे हैं, वे सिर्फ दो जून की रोटी के लिए हथियार उठा रहे हैं। माओवादी ग्रुप, नक्सलवादी ग्रुप उनको सिर्फ दो जून की रोटी देते हैं, एक मोटा कपड़ा देते हैं और इसके लिए वे अपनी जान जोखिम में डालकर हाथ में हथियार उठा लेते हैं। गरीबों का आक्रोश बढ़ रहा है। अगर इसी तरह गरीबों का आक्रोश बढ़ता रहा, गरीबों की समस्याओं की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, गरीब की भूख नहीं मिटाई गई, तो देश में नक्सलवाद और माओवाद को पुलिस, सेना या गोलियों के दम पर नहीं रोका जा सकेगा।..(व्यवधान)..कमेंट्स करने की जरूरत नहीं है, इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण है कि आपके यहां पर गरीब के हाथ में नेतृत्व नहीं है। "जाके पैर न फटी बिवाई, सो का जाने पीर पराई।" आपके मजदूर के, गरीब के, किसान के बेटे के हाथ में नेतृत्व नहीं है। हमारी नेता बहिन कुमारी मायावती गरीब की झोपड़ी में पैदा हुई हैं। ..(व्यवधान)..वे गरीब का दर्द जानती हैं..(व्यवधान)..कई बार वे भूख के

कारण..(व्यवधान)..मां का का थप्पड़ खाकर सोई हैं ..(व्यवधान)..सुनिए..(व्यवधान)..वे कई बार गरीबी और भूख के कारण अपनी मां का थप्पड़ खाकर सोई हैं ..(व्यवधान)..इसीलिए उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश में गरीबों के उत्थान के लिए योजनाएं बनाई हैं ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया : पांच करोड़ की माला पहन ली..(व्यवधान)..गरीबों की नेता..(व्यवधान)..पांच करोड़ की माला..(व्यवधान)..गरीब हैं..(व्यवधान)..

सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो : दो सौ करोड़..(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज, प्लीज..(व्यवधान)..

श्री गंगा चरण : बहिन मायावती ने ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया : केस चल रहा है..(व्यवधान)..

श्री गंगा चरण : बहिन मायावती ने सभी जातियों के गरीबों के लिए "महामाया गरीब पेंशन योजना" लागू की है। इसमें यह है कि तीन सौ रुपये, चाहे किसी भी जाति का गरीब हो, जो वृद्धावस्था पेंशन, विकलांग पेंशन, विधवा पेंशन से वंचित हो, उसको तीन सौ रुपए पेंशन दी जाएगी। बहिन मायावती को मालूम है कि गरीब सारी जिंदगी मेहनत करने के बाद भी झोपड़ी नहीं बना पाता है।

(akg/2z पर जारी)

AKG-GSP/2Z/2.55

श्री गंगा चरण (क्रमागत) : इसलिए उन्होंने गरीबों के लिए कांशी राम शहरी आवास योजना बनाई। नगरपालिका, नगर महापालिका, टारून एरिया में जितने भी झोपड़ियों में रहने वाले लोग हैं, जाकर उत्तर प्रदेश में देख लीजिए, गरीबों के रहने के लिए आलीशान बंगले तैयार कर दिए हैं। बिजली है, टॉयलेट है। जिस तरह बड़े-बड़े ... (व्यवधान) ... लोग कॉलोनियों में रहते हैं, बहन कुमारी मायावती ने गरीबों को भी उसी स्तर के मकान दिए हैं कि वे अमीरों के बीच रह सकें और सम्मान की जिन्दगी जी सकें।

बहन कुमारी मायावती ने उत्तर प्रदेश में लड़कियों की शिक्षा के लिए, उनके उत्थान के लिए 25 हजार रुपए दिए हैं और लड़कियों की शिक्षा के लिए,

उनको कॉलेज जाने के लिए साइकिल दी है। ... (व्यवधान) ... अब आपको क्यों दर्द हो रहा है, ज़रा सुनिए न ... (व्यवधान) ... दर्द क्यों हो रहा है। आप उत्तर प्रदेश को एक फूटी कौड़ी भी नहीं दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... उसके बावजूद बहन कुमारी मायावती, उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री, गरीबों के उत्थान के लिए निरन्तर काम कर रही हैं। आपने सरकारी जमीन पर रहने वाले, झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में रहने वाले लोगों पर बुलडोजर चलाया। बहन मायावती ने उत्तर प्रदेश में नजूल की जमीन पर रहने वाले लोगों को उनका स्वामित्व दे दिया, मालिकाना हक दे दिया। यह है गरीब की रक्षक सरकार, यह है बहन मायावती की सरकार। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप चुप रहिए, नहीं तो, हम आपको भी नहीं बोलने देंगे। मान्यवर, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। जब कांग्रेस के लोग बोल रहे थे, तो हमने disturb नहीं किया।

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, नहीं। आप बोलिए।

श्री गंगा चरण : आज जिस तरह ट्रेजरी बेंच के लोग behave कर रहे हैं, ऐसा लगता है कि वे विपक्ष में हों। आप सत्ता पक्ष हैं, आप विपक्ष की बात तो सुनें। अब आपको पीड़ा क्यों हो रही है? आपको बोलने का मौका मिलेगा, तब आप हमारे सवालों का जवाब दीजिएगा ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): Sir, the Member should address the Chair instead of Treasury Benches. (Interruptions)

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए।

श्री गंगा चरण : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कोई unparliamentary language नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, मैं किसी के विरुद्ध नहीं बोल रहा हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ... मैंने कोई धमकी नहीं दी है ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, मैंने कहा है कि इनको रोका जाए, यह व्यवस्था का सवाल है।

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, he is not... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Member to speak. If any unparliamentary word is used, I will expunge it. (Interruptions) Please. अब वे जो चाहते हैं, वही बोलेंगे न!

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, वे बजट पर नहीं बोल रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री गंगा चरण : मैं बजट पर ही बोल रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : अब उन्हें क्या बोलना है या क्या नहीं बोलना है, मैं लिख कर नहीं दे सकता न!

श्री गंगा चरण : सर, इन्होंने बड़ी वाहवाही लूटी है कि किसानों का 72 हजार करोड़ रुपए का कर्ज माफ कर दिया। उसी पर वे दोबारा सरकार में आए हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ वे किसानों का * और दूसरी तरफ बोतल चढ़ा रहे हैं। इन्होंने 72 हजार करोड़ रुपए दिए और किसानों से 78 हजार करोड़ रुपए वसूल कर लिए। इन्होंने 40 हजार करोड़ की खाद सब्सिडी वापस ली है और पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की मूल्य वृद्धि करके, लगभग 70 करोड़ किसान देश में हैं, अगर औसत लगाया जाए, एक किसान 200 लीटर डीजल खपत करता है, डीजल का दाम 2 रुपए प्रति लीटर बढ़ा है, अगर इस तरह जोड़ा जाए, तो किसानों के ऊपर 28 हजार करोड़ रुपए का अतिरिक्त बोझ पड़ेगा। इस तरह इन्होंने 68 हजार करोड़ रुपए किसान की जेब से वापस ले लिए हैं। अब आप बताइए कि आपने किसान को क्या दिया है? मैं कह सकता हूँ कि यह बजट किसान विरोधी है, गरीब विरोधी है। आप किसानों को, गरीबों को *। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने ... (व्यवधान) ... अगर आप running commentary न करें, तो अच्छा रहेगा। सर, मैं तो बजट पर ही बोल रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए। आपको कोई नहीं रोक रहा है।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, इन्होंने इतने करोड़ खर्च करके कौन सा गरीबों का और किसानों का भला कर दिया ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, आप इनको बोलने दीजिए। जब आप बोलेंगे, तो आप इनका जवाब दीजिए।

श्री गंगा चरण : जब आप बोलिएगा, तब हमारे खिलाफ बोलिएगा ... (ब्यवधान) ...
हम मना करते हैं क्या?

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : क्या बीएसपी का सरकार के प्रति समर्थन है?

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री उपसभापति : पाणि जी, आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... See, there is no time. Please don't disturb the speaker.

(3ए/एससीएच पर आगे)

SCH/3.00/3a

श्री गंगा चरण: इन्होंने चुनाव के समय यह घोषणा की थी कि बुंदेलखंड प्रान्त बनाएंगे और जब बहन मायावती ने पत्र लिखा कि हम बुंदेलखंड प्रांत के समर्थक हैं, तो इनकी पार्टी के नेता मुकर गए और कहा कि हम बुंदेलखंड प्रांत नहीं बनाएंगे। उस समय फिर राहुल जी ने जा करके स्टेटमेंट दे दिया कि हम कभी बुंदेलखंड प्रांत के समर्थक रहे ही नहीं। इन्होंने कहा था कि बुंदेलखंड को स्पेशल पैकेज देंगे, मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब बहन मायावती जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश में जो अति पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है, सबसे गरीब, भूखा और बदहाल क्षेत्र है, उस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये मांगे थे, तब इन्होंने घोषणा की कि हम 32 हजार करोड़ रुपये दे रहे हैं, लेकिन बजट में उसके लिए मात्र 1200 करोड़ रुपया ही दिया गया। यह है इनकी बुंदेलखंड के प्रति विकास की नीति। मैं कह सकता हूं कि इनका जो वादा होता है, वह असत्य होता है और इनके जो नारे होते हैं, वे लुभावने होते हैं, जनता को गुमराह करने वाले होते हैं। ये अपने वचन के पक्के नहीं हैं। यदि आप वचन के पक्के हैं तो बुंदेलखंड के विकास के लिए 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये दे दीजिए, यदि आप वचन के पक्के हैं तो बुंदेलखंड प्रान्त का निर्माण कीजिए, जिसका आपने वचन दिया था।

सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि बुंदेलखंड में पानी नहीं है, वहां पर लैंड होल्डिंग अधिक है। सरकार ने जो कर्जा माफ किया, वह केवल चार एकड़ वाले किसानों का किया है। बुंदेलखंड में जो ट्रैक्टर मिलता है, वह केवल दस और बारह एकड़ जमीन पर मिलता है, इसलिए वहां के किसानों को कर्जा माफी का कोई लाभ नहीं मिला है। जो कर्ज माफ किया भी गया है, आप जाकर देख लीजिए, वहां पर केन्द्र सरकार के जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक हैं, उनमें

कितना भ्रष्टाचार है। कर्ज माफी में भी कमिशन लिया गया और उन्हीं किसानों का कर्ज माफ किया गया, जिन्होंने कमिशन दिया। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि इसकी सीबीआई जांच करवाई जानी चाहिए क्योंकि इसमें बड़ा घोटाला हुआ है। कर्ज माफी में बैंक के अधिकारियों ने कमिशन लिया है।

मान्यवर, किसानों को कृषि यंत्रों पर जो ऋण दिया जाता है, कृषि यंत्रों के जो डीलर हैं, उनसे बैंक मैनेजर इन्डायरेक्टली कमिशन लेते हैं, इस बात को सब जानते हैं और इस कारण किसानों को उसका पूरा लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है।

अभी इस बजट में सरकार ने क्रॉप लोन पर ब्याज कम किया है, लेकिन मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि कृषि यंत्रों की खरीदारी पर भी 4% ब्याज पर लोन मिलना चाहिए तथा अन्य जगहों की तरह बुंदेलखंड में भी मात्र दो एकड़ पर किसानों को लोन मिलना चाहिए। अभी परसों वित्त मंत्री जी का बयान आया कि हम किसानों के ऋण के लिए 400 करोड़ रुपया दे रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पन्द्रह दिन में 400 करोड़ रुपये का लोन ये किस तरह दे देंगे? किसानों की फाइलें बैंकों में पड़ी हुई हैं। जब किसान बैंक में जाता है तो दलाल के माध्यम से ही बैंक मैनेजर उससे बात करता है और यदि कमिशन नहीं पहुंचता, तो उसकी फाइल रिजैक्ट कर दी जाती है। आप इस बात को गंभीरता से लीजिए। यदि आप किसानों के हितैषी हैं तो बगैर सुविधा शुल्क दिए किसानों को ऋण मिलना चाहिए। इस पर अभी तक बैंक अधिकारियों के खिलाफ न तो विजिलेंस के द्वारा कोई छापा मारा गया है और न ही सीबीआई के द्वारा छापा मारा गया है। सारे माननीय सदस्य यह जानते हैं कि किसानों के ऋण के समय उनके साथ कितनी नाइंसाफी होती है। उनकी जमीन गिरवी रखते हैं, मकान गिरवी रखते हैं, फिर कहते हैं कि एक सेक्योरिटी वाला लाइए, उसके जानवरों को, पशुओं को भी गिरवी रखते हैं, दो या तीन लाख का ऋण लेने के लिए उसकी सारी सम्पत्ति यहां तक की बीबी-बच्चे भी गिरवी रख लेते हैं।

सर, यदि आप किसानों के हितैषी हैं, यदि यह सरकार किसानों की हितैषी है तो जिस तरह इंडस्ट्री में लोन मिलता है, उसी तरह किसानों को भी लोन मिलना चाहिए। कार के लिए आप 7% ब्याज पर लोन देते हैं और किसान को 12% पर लोन देते हैं। इसलिए मैं दावे के साथ यह कह सकता हूँ कि इस बजट और कांग्रेस की सरकार का हाथ किसान और गरीबों के ऊपर नहीं है, इनका हाथ देश के चंद मुट्टी भर अमीरों के ऊपर है। यह सरकार सैंसेक्स देखती है। सैंसेक्स बढ़ रहा है तो कहते हैं कि देश का विकास हो रहा है और दूसरी तरफ इस देश में 72,000 लोगों ने गरीबी और भूख के कारण आत्महत्या कर ली है, उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी भी आ गए हैं, मैं उनसे एक ही अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में नक्सलवाद और माओवाद को रोकना है, तो सबको छोड़ दीजिए। मेट्रो ट्रेन नहीं चले, फ्लाई ओवर नहीं बनें, एनएचएआई की सड़कें नहीं बनें, लेकिन गरीब को दो जून की रोटी की व्यवस्था जरूर करें।

3b/psv पर जारी

-SCH/PSV-VKK/3B/3.05

श्री गंगा चरण (क्रमागत): उसके लिए झोपड़ी और तन को ढँकने के लिए कपड़े की व्यवस्था जरूर करें। यदि यह नहीं किया गया तो देश में खून-खराबा होने से रोकने वाला कोई नहीं है। आपके बजट से आर्थिक असमानता की खाई और बढ़ेगी, पूँजीपतियों के पास और दौलत इकट्टी होगी तथा गरीब और भी गरीब होता चला जाएगा। इससे आत्महत्याओं का सिलसिला रुकने वाला नहीं है, बल्कि यह सिलसिला और बढ़ेगा। इसलिए, मान्यवर, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह बहुत ही विद्वान हैं, बहुत पुराने नेता हैं, उन्हें देश के आम आदमी की जो हालत है, ज़रा उसकी ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: गंगा चरण जी, आपको मैंने 20 मिनट कहा था। अब finish कर दीजिए।

श्री गंगा चरण: जी, मैं conclude कर रहा हूँ।

आज आम आदमी की जो हालत है, उस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारा खजाना भरा रहे, हमारे गोदाम भरे रहें। आप कहते हैं कि हमारा खजाना डॉलरों से भरा है, हमारे godowns भरे हैं। लेकिन, आप दूसरी तरफ भी देखिए कि गरीब आदमी भूख से आत्महत्या कर रहा है। हम रोज अखबार में यह पढ़ते हैं कि पूरे-के-पूरे परिवार ने सल्फास की गोली खाकर गरीबी और भूख के कारण अपनी माँ, पत्नी और बच्चों के साथ आत्महत्या कर ली या पूरे-के-पूरे परिवार ने ट्रेन के सामने खड़े होकर गरीबी और भूख के कारण आत्महत्या कर ली। यह समाचार रोज छपता है। क्या यह गरीबों का भारत नहीं है? क्या गरीबों ने और किसानों ने देश की आजादी के लिए अपना बलिदान नहीं किया? क्या अमीरों के लिए ही सारी योजनाएँ बनाई जाएँगी? क्या अमीरों के लिए ही बजट बनाया जाएगा? सर, बजट गरीबों के लिए भी बनना चाहिए। जब तक बजट गरीबों के लिए नहीं बनेगा, इस देश में माओवाद और आतंकवाद रुकने वाला नहीं है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश पर भी थोड़ी दया-दृष्टि रखें। जितनी भी सरकारी योजनाएँ हैं, चाहे हेल्थ की योजनाएँ हैं, उनमें आप उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ भेदभाव कर रहे हैं। मैंने अभी पढ़ा कि जो सचल अस्पताल हैं, जो ambulances दी गई हैं, तो उन सारे प्रदेशों में जहाँ गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें हैं वहाँ आपने सचल अस्पताल की वैन नहीं दी है और न ही उत्तर प्रदेश में दी है। उत्तर प्रदेश समेत जितनी गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें हैं उन सब के साथ आप भेदभाव कर रहे हैं। यदि आपकी भेदभाव की नीति बनी रही तो तो एक दिन देश में अस्थिरता आ जाएगी। फिर देश के लोग संविधान को मानने से मना करने लगेंगे। जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, उनमें उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा है। उत्तर प्रदेश गरीब है। आपने यहाँ 38 साल राज किया।

श्री उपसभापति: गंगा चरण जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री गंगा चरण: मैं इस प्रदेश को ऊपर उठाने के लिए पुनः यह माँग करता हूँ कि बहन कुमारी मायावती ने आपसे जो 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए माँगे हैं, वे 80 हजार

करोड़ रुपए उत्तर प्रदेश को देने का कष्ट करें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। जय हिन्द। जय भीम।

(समाप्त)

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। श्री नरेश गुजराल।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (PUNJAB): Sir, the Union Budget was presented at a time when you saw an unprecedented rise in prices of essential commodities, especially of food. Sir, this Budget has been particularly disappointing for the agricultural sector and especially the small farmers. Urea prices were raised just a week or ten days before the Budget and now the burden of expensive diesel has also to be borne by the small farmers. Sir, we are told that the subsidy would be given directly to the farmers. We all know how rotten our delivery system is and it is almost impossible that the ultimate beneficiary will receive the so-called subsidy that the Government is proposing. This would result in the farmer using less urea. Yields will decline and as a result, the foodgrains production in the country will also decline.

Sir, the Finance Minister has kindly announced some interest subsidy and increase in credit facilities for the farmers. This is a welcome step. But, unfortunately, the small farmer again will not benefit because he is only dependent on the money-lender. Sir, the nation needs food security and for that, adequate investments have to be made for irrigation. Sir, Punjab, the nation's granary with just one-and-a-half per cent landmass, provides more than 50 per cent of the foodgrains for this country.

(Contd. By RSS/3c)

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (CONTD.): We have repeatedly been urging the Centre to grant us Rs. 2,200 crores to strengthen and renew our canal system. But unfortunately, it has been completely ignored. Yet, Rs. 22,000 crores are being wasted on holding the Commonwealth Games. Sir, the Finance Minister has announced grand plans for the Second Green Revolution and a paltry sum of Rs. 400 crores has been sanctioned for this purpose. On the other hand, what do we see? Rs. 400 crores will be spent on the opening and closing ceremonies of the Commonwealth Games. The fiscal policy should have been used as an instrument to direct private sector investment into agriculture, skill development and for the rapid industrialization of the backward districts.

Sir, coming to Punjab, I have seen how the FCI has stored more than 6.7 million tons of wheat and 7 million tons of rice in the open. Pests and rodents are attacking day-in-and-day-out, and now, the rabi crop is about to come, and I shudder to think where that will be stored. This would mean further loss and damage to the precious food that this country requires while the *aam admi* will remain under-nourished and hungry. Sir, it defies all logic as to why does the Government not flood the market with wheat and rice which is lying in plenty in the open all over the country. Sir, if agriculture income is tax-free, I do not understand why does the Government not make its storage also tax-free. If the Government were to extend tax-free status to companies and individuals who set up modern silos to store this precious food that we have, I am sure, a lot of private sector investment will flow into this sector and the country will save lots of food. Right now, 11 to 12 percent wastage is there in respect of storage of cereals and 30 to 35

per cent is a loss for fruits and vegetables, and these are Government figures. Sir, if IT industry for so many years could get tax concessions, why can't the food processing industry also get the same concessions? We need to strengthen our food processing industry if we are serious about improving the plight of our farmers.

Sir, I would like to bring another disturbing thing to the notice of this House. Punjab faced more than 49 per cent rainfall deficiency last season. At that time, the Centre urged the State Government to provide all the necessary help to the farmers, and we were told that we would be compensated for whatever relief we provided to the farmer. Sir, as a result, we denied our industry electricity for 4 days a week; we bought expensive electricity from private traders, and we were able to save the crops. We produced more than the previous year. We gave them a bill of Rs. 1400 crores, that is, what we spent. The Agriculture Minister kindly sanctioned Rs. 800 crores, but I am sorry to point out that not a penny has so far been given to Punjab despite the fact that the President of India in her Address said that Rs. 4,000 crores has been given as drought relief. This is unfair to a State that feeds this nation. (Time Bell).

Sir, the Thirteenth Finance Commission has done great injustice to Punjab. We have been given only Rs. 700 crores more, whereas, the Sixth Pay Commission's impact is Rs. 2700 crores on a State which bore the brunt of insurgency for over a decade. We are completely bankrupt because what we pay as salaries and what we pay as interest to the Government of India is more than our total income. We are in a

debt trap, and it is the duty of the Centre to find some innovative way to get Punjab out of this debt trap.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

(Followed

by 3d)

MKS-AKA/3.15/3D

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, give me two minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever time was listed for you, I have given more than that.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, the Budget could have been more innovative. Millions of youths are unemployed in this country, and I wish, we could have done something to involve the private sector in this exercise. If we were to involve the private sector by giving them tax benefits.....(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gujral, please conclude because there are a number of other speakers and we have to conclude by 4.30.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Institutes could be set up by the private sector to provide skill development to those who are unemployed today. Some kind of a weightage deduction, Mr. Finance Minister, should be provided to private sector parties.....(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Raghunandan Sharma.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: ...who wish to invest in this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Please conclude.
...(Interruptions)... Please conclude.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Okay, Sir. One minute more. I will cut it short; I will just say one word.

Finally, we are proud of our 7-8 per cent growth rate and I congratulate the Finance Minister for keeping up the growth momentum. I would suggest that just like the price index, a national nutrition index should also be created, and every year, the Finance Minister, when he presents the Budget, should also give to the country the national nutrition figures so that the poor men who go hungry -- there are more than 200 million people in the country -- also share the success of the 'India Growth Story'. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, देश के वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने 26 फरवरी, 2010 को भारत जैसे विशाल देश, जिसमें विश्व की आर्थिक महाशक्ति बनने की क्षमता है, का बजट प्रस्तुत किया। यह रक्त-रंजित बजट देश के लाखों लोगों के सपनों का खून करने वाला साबित हुआ, जब इस बजट में आपने यह घोषणा की कि डीज़ल और पेट्रोल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की जाती है। आखिर इस मूल्य वृद्धि के पीछे आपकी दृष्टि क्या थी? अटल जी के समय में भी डीज़ल और पेट्रोल पर एक रुपए का अधिभार लगाया गया था। लेकिन, उस अधिभार को लगाने के पीछे एक सुविचारित योजना थी, एक दृष्टि थी कि यदि भारत की ग्रामीण व्यवस्था को सुधारना है, यदि सड़कों का जाल बिछाकर इस देश को सुसज्जित करना है, गांवों को सुंदर बनाना है, तो फिर सड़कों की सुविधा गांव, किसान और गरीब तक पहुंचानी होगी। यदि आपकी दृष्टि भी इसके पीछे उसी प्रकार की है, तो आपको उस लक्ष्य को घोषित करना चाहिए था, उस दृष्टि को वहां पर प्रतिपादित करके सबके सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए था, लेकिन वह कहीं भी इस बजट में परिलक्षित नहीं होती है। अटल जी ने सड़कों के बारे में यह उद्घोषणा की थी, यदि आप भी एक रुपया पेट्रोल और डीज़ल पर बढ़ाकर यह घोषणा करते कि हम एक वर्ष में या दो वर्ष में यह सारी की सारी रकम रेल बजट में देंगे और सारे भारत में रेलों का मानचित्र

बदल देंगे, तो देश के लोगों को समझ में आता कि आपने इसे बढ़ाने के पीछे देश हित के बारे में कोई न कोई मंतव्य प्रकट किया है। लेकिन, ऐसा कुछ हुआ नहीं है, बल्कि आपने अपने भाषण के प्रथम पैरा में ही इन सब विफलताओं को छिपाने का प्रयत्न करते हुए कहा है - 'मैंने 2009 में, जब इस महान सदन में फरवरी में अन्तरिम बजट और जुलाई में नियमित बजट प्रस्तुत किया था तो भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था भारी अनिश्चितताओं से जूझ रही थी। विकास की गति धीमी होनी शुरू हो गई थी और कारोबारी माहौल बन्द था।' अब यह आरोप आप किस पर लगाना चाहते हैं? आप कह रहे हैं कि विकास की गति धीमी हो गई और कारोबार का माहौल बंद हो गया, तो यह आरोप आप अपने ऊपर लगा रहे हैं। यदि आप स्वयं अपने को आरोपित कर रहे हैं, स्वीकारोक्ति कर रहे हैं तो इसके लिए मैं आपको साधुवाद देना चाहता हूं, परन्तु इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस स्वीकारोक्ति के साथ-साथ इसमें इसे कुछ ठीक करने का प्रयत्न करके आपने संकल्प को भी यदि आपने सामने रखा होता तो शायद देश का कुछ भला होता, परन्तु यह कहीं भी दिखाई नहीं देता है।

आपने बजट के साथ बहुत सारी पुस्तकें उपलब्ध कराई हैं, जिनमें से एक पुस्तक 2009-10 का जो बजट आपने प्रस्तुत किया था, उसके कार्यान्वयन की रिपोर्ट है, कार्यान्वयन का प्रतिपादन है और उस कार्यान्वयन के प्रतिपादन में 45 बिन्दु हैं।

(3e/nb' पर जारी)

NB/3E/3.20

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (क्रमागत) : मैंने उनको बारीकी से देखा तो मुझे याद आया कि जब लोक निर्माण विभाग हमारे क्षेत्रों में सड़कें बनाता है, तो सड़कों की दशा यह होती है कि 8-8, 10-10 सालों तक वहां एक सूचना-पट्ट लिखा होता है कि - "कार्य प्रगति पर है, संभलकर चलिए"। आपने उस कार्यान्वयन रिपोर्ट में भी लिखा है कि - "कार्य प्रगति पर है"। उन 45 बिंदुओं में से 33 बिंदुओं पर आपने लिखा है कि - "कार्य प्रगति पर है"। मैं कहता हूं कि आप इसके साथ-साथ यह

भी जोड़ देते कि - "कार्य प्रगति पर है, देशवासियो, आप संभलकर चलिए"। क्या हम इसी गति से चलना चाहेंगे? तो यह स्थिति आपने देश में कर रखी है।

उपसभापति जी, इसके साथ-साथ मैं ग्रामीण परिवेश के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस वर्ष का बजट 11,08,749 करोड़ रुपए का है। आपकी राजस्व प्राप्तियां 8,11,458 करोड़ रुपए की हैं। आपके आंकड़े जो बोल रहे हैं, उनके अनुसार 2,51,664 करोड़ रुपए का कर्ज का ब्याज है। अब जो ब्याज है, वह ब्याज ही 2,51,664 करोड़ रुपए बनता है, जो कि राजस्व प्राप्ति का 31 प्रतिशत है। तो केवल ब्याज ही राजस्व प्राप्ति के 31 प्रतिशत के बराबर है। यानी आपने "ऋणंकृत्वा घृतं पिबेत्" की नीति अपना रखी है। इसके बारे में देश के लोग अपना सिर पीटने के अलावा कुछ नहीं कर सकते। आप ऋण लो, घी पिओ और भावी पीढ़ी को महान कर्ज के अंधेरे गर्त में धकेल दो। यदि आप गैर-आयोजना पर खर्च और ऋण के ब्याज को मिला देते हैं, तो 9,87,321 करोड़ रुपए बनता है, जो कुल राजस्व प्राप्तियों से पौने दो लाख करोड़ रुपए अधिक है। आपने योजनाओं पर 3,73,092 करोड़ रुपए के व्यय का अनुमान किया है, इसमें पौने दो लाख करोड़ रुपए मिला दिए जाएं, तो इसका योग बनता है 5,48,955 करोड़ रुपए, इतने धन की आवश्यकता होगी। इतने धन की आवश्यकता है और आपके पास कुछ भी नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति : शर्मा जी, आपके पास 2 मिनट का समय बाकी है (व्यवधान)

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा : उपसभापति जी, यदि आप कहें, तो मैं बंद कर देता हूँ। मैं आपके कठोर अनुशासन को जानता हूँ। आपने मेरी maiden speech में एक मिनट का भी अतिरिक्त समय नहीं दिया था। मैं अपना समय पूरा होते ही बैठ जाऊंगा।

आपके पास नोट छापने के अलावा अथवा और अधिक कर्ज लेने के अलावा कोई रास्ता नहीं बचा है। मैं बजट भाषण पर कोई टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन अंतिम पैराग्राफ की बात अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ। आपके बजट भाषण के प्रथम और अंतिम पैराग्राफ में आपने लिखा है कि यह बजट आम

आदमी का है, यह किसानों और कृषकों का है। तो मैं किसानों और गांवों की ही बात करना चाहता हूँ। जब हम गैर-आयोजना से योजनागत बजट का प्रावधान अधिक रखने में समर्थ होंगे, तो देश विकास की पटरी पर आ चुका होगा, यह हम गौरव से कहने की स्थिति में हो सकेंगे।

उपसभापति जी, मजेदार बात यह है कि हम लोगों को कृषि विभाग को कभी न कभी अलग से बजट प्रस्तुत करने का अवसर देना पड़ेगा। जिस तरह से रेल मंत्रालय का बजट अलग से प्रस्तुत होता है, उसी तरह से कृषि मंत्रालय का बजट अलग से प्रस्तुत करने पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। आपके जो मौसरे भाई हैं, यदि उनके रहते हुए, कृषि मंत्रालय का बजट अलग से रखा गया, तो उसका क्या होगा, क्योंकि जिस दिन वे कोई घोषणा करते हैं, उसके दूसरे दिन ही कीमतें बढ़ती हैं और लोग इन बढ़ी हुई कीमतों की भट्टी में जल जाते हैं।

उपसभापति जी, कृषि उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में जिन चीजों की आवश्यकता होती है, मैं उनका जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। आपके व्यय खंड - II, पृष्ठ 21 पर, मांग संख्या 7 में आपने उर्वरकों की स्थिति के बारे में कहा है। उर्वरक अनुदान का चित्र क्या है? 2009-10 में इसके लिए बजट प्रावधान था 34,252 करोड़ रुपए, 2010-11 में 10,500 करोड़ रुपए और इसी प्रकार स्वदेशी उर्वरकों का बजट 14,080 करोड़ रुपए था, जिसे 15,980 करोड़ रुपए किया गया था। इसी तरह subsidy on imported fertilizer के लिए 2009-10 में 3,948 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान था।

3F/VNK पर क्रमशः

-NB/VNK-RG/3f/3:25

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (क्रमागत): जिसे इस वर्ष बढ़ाकर 5,500 करोड़ रुपए किया गया है, अर्थात् एक तरफ जो स्वदेशी उर्वरक हैं, उनका बजट घटाया गया है और दूसरी तरफ जो विदेशों से आयातित होने वाले उर्वरक हैं, उनका बजट आपने बढ़ाया है। (समय की घंटी) यह आपकी नीति है। Fertilisers Limited के इस प्रकार के जो कारखाने हैं, उनकी गति भी मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ।

आपने National Fertilisers Limited को वर्ष 2009-10 में 550.15 करोड़ रुपए दिए थे, जिसमें से केवल 139.25 करोड़ रुपए ही खर्च हुए, लेकिन आपने इस बजट में फिर से उसको 900 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। इसी प्रकार से आपने नेशनल केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स को वर्ष 2009-10 में 981 करोड़ रुपए दिए थे, जिसमें से केवल 250 करोड़ रुपए ही व्यय हुए (समय की घंटी) लेकिन आपने इस बजट में उसको फिर से 622 करोड़ रुपए प्रदान किए हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : चूंकि समय का अभाव है, इसलिए कृपया आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ, मैं अपनी अंतिम वाक्य रख रहा हूँ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कारखानों में घाटे हो रहे हैं, जो रुपए का उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, उनको फिर से इतनी राशि देने का क्या अभिप्राय है? वे आपसे कहां आकर मिलते हैं, जिससे वे इतना पैसा ले जाते हैं? आप विचार करें, ताकि देश के किसानों का भला हो सके और उनको महंगा खाद उपलब्ध न हो। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Kumar Sengupta. You have five minutes only. You were called earlier, but you were not there. Now you have five minutes only.

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I had gone away taking your permission.

Sir, the Finance Minister is getting kudos from all quarters because of his very well crafted Budget and his commitment to the *aam aadmi*, which he picked up from his period with Mrs. Indira Gandhi, when he was the Finance Minister of her Government. So, I don't want to praise him any more. Everybody is praising him. I would only pick up a few holes in the Budget. I hope that this will be taken in good

spirit...(Interruptions) Yes, small holes. The impression that has been created, particularly, by the Opposition, is that this Budget has not been able to tackle inflation. To a large extent, this charge is correct. But it is not because what Mr. Arun Jaitley in this House, or, Shri Yashwant Sinha in the Lok Sabha said that if there is a tax, there will be an increase in price because that will be an equilibrium level of movement. That does not mean inflation. Inflation comes when this price increase leads to further price increase. So, if their logic is taken, then, you can never have any taxes because all taxes would increase prices. On the other hand, it is our experience that two particular areas, namely, petroleum products and money wages, are the most sensitive variables which have a very large impact on inflation because once the price increase is there, it has a cascading effect which tackles all other activities. In the case of petroleum, especially, when there is an inflationary expectation, it is very dangerous to think of increasing petroleum prices, although I believe that petroleum prices will have to be adjusted because prices have grown on a long-drawn basis, and there is no way we can avoid this truth except to adjust ourselves. But the timing has been ill-conceived. And the timing of it, at a time, when there is an inflationary expectation is a wrong way of approaching this because it immediately gets into an inflationary spiral. I am afraid, and the Finance Minister is also seeing what is happening in the manufacturing sector soon after this particular process. This is the whole story. The other story is that as a representative of the *aam aadmi*, he has done his job very well, which is to protect the *aam aadmi* from this inflationary pressure. I mentioned this last time in my

speech on the President's Address that there is no reason why the Left are so upset in terms of welfare of the common people, if there is a price increase in petroleum products. This does not affect these people. This does not affect most of the *aam aadmi* who earn Rs.20 or below. But that does not mean that you can ignore them. (Continued by 3G)

3g/3.30/ks

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA (Contd.): This is because price increase in one area would soon engulf price increase in other areas. We have several experiences of that. I have had a detailed reading on this thing, if one can talk about that. The number that has been floated, 0.41, would be the price increase is not quite correct. I request the Finance Minister not to give this kind of number because that is the direct inflation number which does not mean anything, especially when an intermediate product like petroleum is involved. The price has been increased because of indirect effects and you have to take care of the effect of that on the *aam aadmi*. The only way to do that is not to step the price increase but to choose the right time, the extent of price increase and, then, to protect the *aam admi* through some kind of a dual pricing system. I mention this because we have talked about it in many different ways that, particularly in products like diesel, LPG, kerosene, which have a large *aam admi* component, we should be able to have a dual pricing system. I think we have done that every time. There will be leakages. There will be difficulties but we should learn over time, and that is what we expected the Finance Minister this time would introduce in the system.

The next question is that of money wages, the one variable which has an immediate increase in inflation, and money wages are very sensitive to food prices. Sir, food prices have a tremendous impact on the welfare of the common people. But from the point of view of reforms, from the point of view of economic growth, money wages increase if there is a food price increase. Whether the money wages actually increase or not, there is a pressure, an inflationary expectation, which immediately degenerates into inflation. So, you must do something to contain that. I expected the Finance Minister to take advantage of the proceedings he has already announced about the Food Security Bill. It will take some time, I understand. But the very fact that he declared that they are going to introduce food security and 35 kg food would be given to all the sixty million BPL families, would have a tremendous impact. Now, this would mean, of course, increase in subsidies, increase in organizational arrangements, because the FCI today, as it is organized, is incapable of doing that. Nobody expects the Finance Minister to do it overnight. But the commitment to that, that he is willing to do that, will be sufficient to make the market feel that this particular area is being taken into account. Sir, these are the points on inflation.

Sir, I would like to touch upon two or three small points after this. There is a tremendous increase in social development expenditure. The Finance Minister has followed the trend that the UPA Government has been following over the last few years. The net expenditure on social services has been increasing more than the GDP. But what he has not done is to see to it that this net expenditure is actually delivered. Now,

in the President's Address last year and this year also, there has been a promise that there would be a monitoring system. A monitoring system in the last Address of the President was supposed to be outside the Government. But, unfortunately, in this Budget Speech, he has brought that into the Government under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman. I have nothing against that. But this goes against the spirit of that particular proposition.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude.

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA: Sir, I come to the final point, and that is quite important. When we are talking about the *aam admi*, we are talking about his employment. The most important depreciation the *aam admi* has is that they do not have any jobs. We have analysed that the only way to give them jobs is to increase the employability of people in the unorganized sector, for which we have detailed proposals of NAFUS and NABARD kind of an organization which would look after these poor people. It is expected that the Finance Minister would touch upon that to see to it that this actually happens, even if a beginning is made that there is a new NABARD kind of an organization that is being created.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude.

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA: Sir, I have many more points to make. I don't want to talk about that. But the only request that I would make of the Finance Minister is that he should not be embarrassed of his commitment to the *aam admi*; he should not be at all reluctant to parade that because this is something for which he would be again and again criticized. This is something which is the rationale of the existence

of this Government and 'he' is the leader of this Government.

(Ends)

(Followed at 3h/tdb)

TDB/3H/3.35

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI (MAHARASHTRA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is probably the last time I speak in this House as my mandate will be getting over. I am glad that I am using this occasion for commenting on the Budget. Sir, this Budget marks an important milestone. It has been commended as the farmers' Budget, as the entrepreneurs' Budget as also the investors' Budget. And the Finance Minister made it a point to declare that the rate of growth of 9 per cent is well insight. Sir, the Finance Minister, in our system, has a dual personality. He is in-charge of the public finances and is also in-charge of the economic growth, amongst others, I am including the Planning Commission. I am going to confine myself only to the growth aspect of it.

Sir, the Congress Government in this country in the days of Socialism kept India below the Hindu rate of growth, and now the *aam aadmi* economics is keeping India at a maximum of 9 per cent which is better than the 3 per cent, but, it is still a much lower rate than can be achieved, if we had rather than a *aam aadmi* engine growth, an agriculture engine growth. I have demonstrated and spoken here quite often to show that an agriculture engine growth can be, even today, as high as 14 per cent.

(The Vice-Chairman, PROF. P.J. KURIEN in the Chair)

Sir, the *aam aadmi* economics is resulting in distribution of endowments and largesse, which results in increase in demand and also increase in fiscal deficit, with the result that the prices rise, particularly the commodity prices, that was inevitable. Even the President of India, Sir, in her Address to the Joint Session admitted that there was a link between the *aam aadmi* economics and the inflationary trends that were prevailing. In spite of that, this Budget continues to be basically an *aam aadmi* Budget with its emphasis on endowment and largesse. The inflation that it has something for the farmers, I would like to raise some points on that, Sir. Number one, it is said that the farmers who return the crop loans in time will get an additional discount of one per cent. I think, the Finance Minister certainly does not ignore the fact that in India the crop loans are never repaid. The crop loans are only renewed. And, if they are renewed, then the advantage of that one per cent will not go to the farmers. It might, if at all, go to the Secretary or it will just disappear. Secondly, there is an announcement that the other farmers under the debt relief and loan waiver scheme who have to pay 75 per cent of the amount due within a certain period, they will get further six months. Sir, the Finance Minister could also not be ignorant that starting from the end of February towards the end of June, there is no income that any farmer derives, which would permit him to repay the part of the accumulated loans during that period. So, these two concessions do not really mean anything.

Sir, here the Finance Minister has certainly announced a programme for agricultural development which includes replication of the Green Revolution in the North East and also certain arrangements for

storage facilities and input supply. He has omitted to remember that during the same period, the Minister for Environment and Forests has made an announcement which will discourage the use of the biotechnology, the GM technology in case of the food crops. Therefore, the use of biotechnology or GM technology as an important instrument for securing food security is getting practically out of the question.

Sir, even about the food processing industry, even though he has tried to give a sop, he must remember that the technologies of refrigeration and cold storage are now swarmed upon by most of the environmentalists and unless we familiarize ourselves with the technology of high pressure, the food processing industry is unlikely to flourish.

Sir, about the petroleum and the consequent increase in commodity prices, since we are counting ourselves among the super powers, I wish the Finance Minister has drawn some lesson from one of the BRIC countries, from Brazil which has given encouragement to the production of ethanol and biodiesel. If we had done that, the farmers would have got additional income; if we had done that, the petroleum prices would not have increased, and we would have delinked the domestic market for petroleum crude from the international market, and thus obviating the need for increasing the prices of the fuel.

(Contd. by 3j-kgg)

kgg/3j/3.40

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI (contd.): Sir, under these circumstances, I would say that the Finance Minister had a possibility of giving a definite tilt to agriculture in his Budget and not impose on himself this limit of 9 per cent. We escaped the 3 per cent limit, of the Hindu rate of growth in 1991. Now, we are putting ourselves unnecessarily in a limit of 9 per cent. We could certainly make it 14 per cent if we took the right direction.

(Ends)

SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (ANDHRA PRADESH): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the Union Budget. Incidentally, this is my maiden speech in this august House. This august House has got a high tradition of not intruding into the time of a new Member. I dedicate this to my dear friend, late Dr. Y.S. Rajashekhara Reddy who most unfortunately died in an air crash on 2nd September, 2009 in less than four months of his taking over as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh for the second time, after leading the Congress party to a landslide victory in the elections to the State Assembly in May, 2009.

In his untimely death, I have personally lost a good friend with whom I had more than four decades of close association. The country has lost one of the great champions of inclusive growth. The poor people and farmers have lost the greatest benefactor. He was one of the greatest mass leaders in the history of our country, never in the history of this country in any five years period in post-Independence era any State has ventured to implement so many developmental and

welfare programmes as was done in Andhra Pradesh giving the five years period 2004 to 2009 under the leadership of Dr. Y.S. Rajashekhara Reddy.

Sir, it was my good fortune to have associated with him during this most eventual period. In fact, it was he who proposed my name for the Rajya Sabha and I am truly grateful to Madam Sonia Gandhi, our leader, for giving me this extraordinary opportunity to be a Member of this Indian Parliament.

Sir, it is my privilege to be a part of the world's largest democracy. For Indian Republic, universal adult franchise cutting across barriers of caste, creed and sex is an article of faith. Even in England, hailed as the mother of democracy, suffrage for women had taken about a hundred years of animated struggle before it became a reality and for the blacks in the United States, it took nearly 200 years of struggle to cast their votes in the polling booths for the first time. We have not only provided universal suffrage from the first day of our Independence, but have already provided, thanks to late Rajivji, reservation for women at all levels in the local bodies. Now, we have brought, thanks to the perseverance of Smt. Soniaji, the Bill for providing 33.3 per cent reservation for women in all legislative bodies including the Parliament in the country. This is a very progressive step, not thought of even by the most advanced countries like the U.S. and the U.K.

Sir, at the outset, I would like to place on record my sincere gratitude and respects to Madam Sonia Gandhi, who though sacrificed the post of Prime Minister of India, as Chairperson of the UPA along with the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, not only provided the

much needed political stability to the country but also took the country during the last five years to highest levels of economic prosperity since Independence. We are also grateful to Madam Sonia Gandhi and Dr. Manmohan Singh for their very efficient and deft handling of the economy of the country during the last five years, more particularly in the immediate aftermath of the unprecedented global economic slowdown, considered by many as the worst since the great depression of 1930s.

(Contd. by kls/3k)

KLS/3K-3.45

SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (CONTD): Sir, to appreciate this accomplishment, we will do well to remember that for three decades before Independence, our GDP growth rate was as low as 0.9 per cent per annum. We could increase this growth rate to 3.5 per cent annum during the first three decades after Independence and again beginning with 1980s, India entered a growth phase of 6 per cent per annum and persisted with this growth rate till the year 2004. The country faced an unprecedented foreign exchange problem in the year 1991. It was our good fortune that Dr. Manmohan Singh who was the then Finance Minister of India helped the country to tide over the crisis. He implemented the economic reforms with human face very successfully. In fact, for the first time, the country clocked more than 7.3 per cent GDP growth rate for the last three years of the Eighth Five Year Plan, that is, from 1992 to 1997. Members are kindly aware that the growth rate fell to 5.3 per cent for the Ninth Five Year Plan period. Thanks to the leadership of Madam Soniaji and Dr. Manmohan Singh, India has

finally entered high economic growth phase. Sir, we are all aware that due to the efforts of Madam Soniaji and Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Indian GDP growth rate surpassed 9 per cent per annum for the first four years' period, 2004-08. Even taking into the low GDP growth rate of 6.5 per cent for the year 2008-09, the average annual GDP growth rate for the five years period, 2004-09, was as high as 8.5 per cent. Sir, this is incidentally the highest growth rate achieved for any five year period after Independence. Thanks to Madam Soniaji's initiatives, last five years have been the most glorious years in the history of our country, as our country has not only achieved the highest economic growth rate during this period but was also able to ensure that the fruits of economic development have reached the neediest of the society. The Nation would for ever remember gratefully the contribution of Madam Sonia Gandhi not only for her supreme sacrifice but also for the plethora of developmental and welfare programmes initiated by her along with Dr. Manmohan Singh for the benefit of women, for the benefit of the poor people of the country and for the welfare of farmers. It is but for their commitment, the long awaited Women Reservation Bill would not have seen the light of day. Similarly, we owe a lot for their other initiatives like the JNNURM, the NREG programme, the Bharat Nirman Programme, the Aam Admi Bima Yojana, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, the BRGF, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana to name only a few. We have all seen as to how they went ahead with the much delayed nuclear agreement. Sir, for Madam Soniaji, keeping up the promises made is of utmost importance. She commands respect of the whole nation for her credibility. In this

regard, I would like to draw the kind attention of this House to the targets set out in the National Common Minimum Programme in the year 2004 by the UPA Government formed under the chairmanship of Madam Sonia Gandhi. These are: (1) Maintaining a growth rate of 7 - 8 per cent per year for a sustained period; (2) providing universal access to quality basic education and health; (3) generating gainful employment in agriculture, manufacturing and services, and promoting investment; (4) assuring 100 days' employment to the breadwinner in each family at the minimum wage; (5) focusing on agriculture and infrastructure; (6) accelerating fiscal consolidation and reform; and (7) ensuring higher and more efficient devolution.

(Contd by 3L/SSS)

SSS/3L/3.50

SHRI K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (CONTD.): Sir, we can look back with extraordinary satisfaction that, for the first time, thanks to the Leadership of Madam Sonia Gandhi, we have not only met all the above targets but also implemented many more programmes. Even the promise to provide an assured 100 days' employment in a year to the breadwinner in each family at the minimum wage was implemented through MGNREG programme. This is the biggest social security initiative in the post-independence era. In respect of empowering our youth through better education, Shiksha Abhiyan, has also introduced the Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan besides other initiatives for skill development. In keeping with its promise, the UPA Government has taken many initiatives to give boost to agriculture. The MSP for various agricultural crops has been doubled in the last five years. In fact, for

wheat, the MSP was increased by Rs. 500 per quintal while for rice, the increase was Rs. 450 per quintal. The interest rate on crop loans has been brought down to 5 per cent per annum. The agricultural credit has been more than trebled. The Government implemented the Debt Relief Scheme for a sum of Rs. 70,000 crores benefitting about five crore farmers in the country. This is the largest write-off in the history of the country. The Government also implemented the Prime Minister's package for distressed districts in 2007-08. The fertilizer prices have not been increased over the five years' period from 2004-09, despite the global prices going up by 800-1000 per cent during the last year. In fact, the prices of some of the fertilizers were brought down. It is only in this Budget that the prices of fertilizers have been marginally increased. Coming to this year's Budget, I sincerely, compliment the hon. Union Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee for his commendable Budget under most trying circumstances. The country is greatly relieved to learn that we are among the first countries in the world to have recovered from the impact of the global economic slowdown. We are happy to learn that the GDP is likely to grow at 7.2 per cent for the current fiscal and is projected to grow at nine per cent in the next year and that it may even cross the double digit growth barrier in the year next. This is really great news. The Government needs to be complimented for very mature and deft handling of the most critical phase of economic slow down. The three fiscal stimulus packages have very greatly helped in revival of the economy. The country was greatly relieved to learn that the manufacturing growth more than doubled to 8.9 per cent in 2009-10 from 3.2 per cent in 2008-09

and that it actually clocked 18.5 per cent for the month of December, 2009. I am happy that the Government has increased allocations on infrastructure development which is expected to constitute 46 per cent of the total Plan allocation. The Plan allocation for Power sector has more than doubled. Special focus has been given for skill development to make our youth globally competitive. The social sector spending will go up to 37 per cent of the total Plan outlay. I am also happy that the personal tax rates have been brought down and for various concessions given to boost the food processing industry and for farm mechanization. The allocations on important programmes like JNNURAM, RKVY and AIBP have gone up by 80 per cent, 93 per cent and 29 per cent respectively over and above the RE 2009-10. It is respectfully suggested that in respect of RKVY, the allocations to State Governments should be based on the outcomes as targeted in the National Food Security Mission, rather than on the increases in the State Budget on Agriculture.

(Contd. By NBR/3M)

-SSS/NBR-AKG/3M/3.55.

SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (CONTD.): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House that the Andhra Pradesh Government has been very successfully implementing the Rajiv Arogyasri Health Insurance Programme covering about 80 per cent of the State's population. As per this scheme, hospitalization expenses to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs per annum per family are allowed. In the last two years, 27 lakh people have been screened in the health camps and more than 5 lakh people were operated upon in some of the best hospitals. This

scheme has been hailed as one of the noblest schemes and has become a role model not only for other States but also for many other countries in the world. I request that the Central Government to kindly consider making this programme a Centrally-sponsored programme.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Ramachandra Rao, I know it is your Maiden speech. I don't want to control you. But, if you can voluntarily do it, I will be happy.

SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I want exactly six more minutes.

The women empowerment programme being implemented through the Self-Help Groups in Andhra Pradesh is the biggest initiative for any State in the country. The women SHGs of Andhra Pradesh account for 50 per cent of the total bank lending for this sector in this country. This became possible because of the subsidized interest rate programme that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been implementing during the last five years. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has already requested the Central Government for taking up this programme as a Centrally-sponsored programme. I request the Government to kindly consider this.

Similarly, despite the fact that India has now emerged as the second largest scientific pool in the world, we have to go a long-way in making many of our youth globally competitive. It is true that the Central Government and many State Governments have taken some initiatives recently but they are not sufficient. The Central Government should consider funding on 100 per cent grant basis all the States for connecting all engineering colleges, polytechnics, medical colleges and

other degree colleges, both in private and Government sectors, with broadband educational network, with video conferencing facilities, with a view to raising the standards of education in rural colleges also. This will also include making available web cast of most popular lectures, lab experiments and surgeries across the State. Similar initiatives are also required urgently for improving the skills at the school level.

Considering the fact that utilizing every drop of water in the country as most important, the outlay on AIBP should have been increased very substantially. The grant component under AIBP should also have been doubled. The State Governments have not been able to mobilize resources for creating extra irrigation potential because of various limitations. As there has been no major breakthrough in agricultural technology in the last two decades, the only way we can increase our foodgrain production is by making more water available through better irrigation facilities. Given the fact that the Indian population is growing at the rate of 2 crores per annum and that the global tradable surplus in foodgrains is coming down, we have to spend more money on irrigation. The Government may kindly consider taking over some of the irrigation projects as National projects, as in the case of power sector, where the NTPC has stepped in to support the State Governments. While on this subject, I request the Government of India to revisit the issue of family welfare. Some of the States in the country have been recording high levels of growth in population, which the country can ill-afford.

In respect of devolution of taxes, the Government has accepted the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, whereby the

devolution has been increased from 30.5 per cent to 32 per cent. It is respectfully submitted that this should have been increased to, at least, 40 per cent considering the fact that in the post-liberalization period, the States have been called upon to spend huge monies on creation of social and physical infrastructure.

Sir, I have always believed that we should do everything in our hands to give special emphasis for the development of backward regions. But, there must be a time-bound programme. It cannot be for an infinite period. Rewarding States with bad administration for too long a period will create unnecessary complications.

(CONTD. BY USY "3N")

USY-SCH/4.00/3N

SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (CONTD.): I expected that the Thirteenth Finance Commission would take note of this. I am sorry to say that they did not do this. With the result, the performing States continue to get punished.

In conclusion, we have every reason to be optimistic about the future of the Indian economy. The country is in the safe hands of highly experienced and committed leaders.

Thank you, *Jai Hind* !

(Ends)

श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री ने इस सदन में 11,08,749 करोड़ रुपये का, अब तक का देश का सबसे बड़ा बजट रखा है। लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से इतने बड़े बजट में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने सोशल सेक्टर पर ठीक से ध्यान नहीं दिया है। सोशल सेक्टर में ट्राइबल अफेयर्स, माइनॉरिटी अफेयर्स, सोशल जस्टिस एंड एमपावरमेंट, ये चार विभाग आते हैं। इनके साथ

ही साथ ईस्टर्न रीजन और सिक्किम आदि स्टेट्स में जो इकोनॉमिक डिस्पैरिटी और रीजनल इम्बैलेंस है एवं गोहाटी का जो आम आदमी है, ये सभी इस सैक्टर, इस रीजन या इस डिपार्टमेंट में आते हैं। जो पूरा क्षेत्र 70% से भी ज्यादा पॉपुलेशन को कवर करता है, उस डिपार्टमेंट के लिए सिर्फ 10,000 करोड़ से कुछ ही अधिक धन वितरित किया गया है और जिसमें नॉन-प्लान्ड खर्चा प्लान्ड खर्च से ज्यादा है। इन चीजों के कारण ही आजादी से लेकर आज तक इस क्षेत्र की, इस शैड्यूल्ड एरिया की जो स्थिति थी, आज आजादी के 63 साल के बाद भी ठीक वही स्थिति है। आजादी के पहले शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, पिछड़ा वर्ग और माइनोंरिटी कम्युनिटी के लोग जहां थे, आज आजादी के 63 साल के बाद भी इकोनॉमिकली और सोशली ठीक वहीं पर हैं।

हम सोचते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान के जितने बुजुर्ग पॉलिटिशन्स हैं, उनमें फाइनांस मिनिस्टर का दर्जा सबसे ऊंचा है और वह हम जैसे लोगों के बारे में, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, ओबीसी, माइनोंरिटी और ईस्टर्न रीजन के बारे में जरूर सोचेंगे। हम सोचते थे कि ब्रिटिशर्स के जमाने में और आजादी से पहले इस क्षेत्र की जो स्थिति थी, आजादी के इतने साल बाद इस एरिया या इस सैक्टर में कुछ परिवर्तन होगा। मगर मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है, आज भी हिन्दुस्तान के सबसे ज्यादा गरीब आदमी उड़ीसा, झारखंड और छत्तीसगढ़ में रहते हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में, जो sub-planed area है, जहां गरीब आदिवासी रहते हैं, जहां कोयला, लोहा, अभ्रक और मैंगनीज पाया जाता है, पूरे देश की सम्पदा का कम से कम 90% उसी भूमि के नीचे है। जो भूमि सबसे धनवान भूमि है, उन्हीं तीन स्टेट्स में जो आदमी रहते हैं, वे हिन्दुस्तान के और शायद दुनिया के सबसे गरीब आदमी हैं, जिसके चलते आज वहां पर असंतोष फैल रहा है। जो गरीब आदिवासी हरिजन किसी अच्छे आदमी को अथवा किसी घोड़ा-गाड़ी को भी देखने से डरते थे, आज वही लोग सरकार के साथ लड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं।

-SCH/PSV-PK/30/4.05

श्री मंगल किसन (क्रमागत): वे लोग आज सरकार से लड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं और सरकार उनसे लड़ नहीं पा रही है। इसलिए यह जो असंतोष है, इसको ज्यादा दिनों तक रहने देना देश के लिए, समाज के लिए और सरकार के लिए ठीक नहीं है। आज करीब 63 साल बीत गए। कम-से-कम 63 सालों के बाद अब सरकार को इस गरीब आम जनता के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा। सरकार को उसके बारे में विचार करना पड़ेगा। उसे दरिद्रता-उन्मूलन के लिए,

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

गरीबी दूर करने के लिए कुछ-न-कुछ करना पड़ेगा। कम-से-कम इस sub-plan area के लिए good schooling, good health services, good connectivity और पीने का पानी भी अभी तक मुहैया नहीं है। ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: मंगल किसन जी, अब आप conclude कीजिए।

श्री मंगल किसन: सर, जो आम आदमी पिछड़े इलाके में रहते हैं, वे बहुत ही निम्न स्तर में रहते हैं। उनके लिए 63 सालों के बाद भी कम-से-कम वहाँ सामाजिक उत्थान के लिए, ...(समय की घंटी)... educational development के लिए और health services के लिए सरकार को सोचना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री मंगल किसन: जब इसमें देरी होगी तो उस एरिया में आग लगेगी जिसे सरकार को सम्भालने में मुश्किल होगी। धन्यवाद।

(Ends)

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (MAHARASHTRA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, let me extend greetings to all the hon. Members and fellow Indians on the day of 'Gudi Padwa', the New Year day of Maharashtra. Sir, I know I have very limited time, but, I am, perhaps, the only speaker speaking from Mumbai having 100 million population. But I will be making only one suggestion and a few observations; I will not be making any comment. First, I will mention about the changes proposed in the service tax law. Sir, as you know, technical education is the buzzword in today's world. The Government of India had introduced Skill Development Initiative Scheme, (SDIS) a couple of years ago. This is a highly laudable scheme and I believe that if it is implemented properly, it will benefit many people. But, in this year's tax proposals, 'technical education; has been taken in the net of service

tax. I do not want to talk a lot, but my only suggestion is that if you want to really help the young children in the rural, semi-rural and urban areas, if you want them to have technical education, then, my suggestion is that the vocational training institutes that are recognised by the vocational training providers with the Directorate General of Employment and Training, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, under the Skill Development Initiative Scheme, be included in the definition of 'vocational training institutes' which have been exempted from the service tax. This should be extended to all the technical training institutes.

Now, Sir, I have half a dozen suggestions to make. I come from Mumbai; therefore, I will be confining myself to Mumbai only. Sir, I am happy that the Government has extended a special package for the development of Bundelkhand, an under-developed area. I am happy about it. Though the demand was more, about Rs.1200 crores have been allocated. My observation is that the Konkan region of Maharashtra is also under-developed or undeveloped. If the Government is giving this type of a package to Bundelkhand, why cannot it extend this type of a package to Konkan area also, which is also under-developed or undeveloped?

(Contd. By 3P/PB)

PB/3p/4.10

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (CONTD.): Sir, another thing is that according to the World Health Organization (WHO), in urban areas, there should be one Medical Practitioner, at least, one Doctor, after every 256 people. That is WHO's norm -- 256 people:one doctor. But, in Mumbai, today this ratio is, a doctor after 658 people; after 658 people, there is just only one doctor. If this is the situation in an urban area like Mumbai, one can imagine what would be the situation in rural, semi-rural and remote areas of Maharashtra?

Sir, the Institute of Oceanology has expressed fear that due to climate change, there would be repeat of 26th July flooding after every five years. The 26th July flooding happened in 2005. Now, we are in 2010. Five years have passed. There is a caution, there is a fear expressed by the Oceanology Institute. So, what are we doing to prevent this type of calamity in which so many people died, so many cattle have lost their lives and in which so much property got damaged?

Sir, another thing is, the Centre had promised an aid of Rs. 1260 crore for the clean-up operation of the Mithi River. As all of you know, the Mithi River had created a havoc in 2005. What has happened? The Centre had promised that Rs. 1260 crore would be given. But nothing has come. Why? I am only posing a question.

Sir, one more question. It is a world-wide accepted formula that in urban area, a population of 1000 people requires 4 acres of land. But in Mumbai, this ratio is .03 square acres; it is only .03 square acres. If we count that, it is equivalent to 21" TV set. It means, on 21"

TV set, one Mumbaikar lives. Sir, what are you doing to decongest Mumbai? I want to put this question to you.

Sir, another thing is, Mumbai pays maximum tax to the Central treasury.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Every year, Mumbai gives Rs. 1,31,000 crore by way of various taxes. But, in return, we get only Rs. 2,000 crores from the Centre.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bharat, you have to conclude.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, only one point. It comes to only 2 per cent. So, only 2 per cent is returned to Mumbai. On the other hand, Delhi gets 25 per cent. Why is this anomaly? Why is this disparity?

So, I would like to ask only one point. Sir, we want to make Mumbai the world's financial hub. Two years ago, the hon. Prime Minister had promised Rs. 1000 crores for the development of Mumbai. Your predecessor, Mr. Chidambaram, was there. He had promised it. ... (Time-bell)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, only Rs. 16.16 crore have come so far. Out of Rs. 1000 crore, only Rs. 16.16 crore have come so far. What are you doing? I only have a question. If he doesn't do it now, I hope he will include it in the next Budget proposals. Thank you.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jesudasu Seelam; three minutes.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, at the outset, I wish to convey the Greetings of behalf of all Telugu people whom I represent in this House on this Ugadi Day to the entire House.

I rise to support the Budget proposals of the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, with great regard, I can recall how as a young officer I used to operationalise and implement the revised 20 Point Programme of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Shri Pranab Mukherjeeji had been part of formulating that revised Plan. Because of time constraint, I am not going into various details. I am especially mentioning Point No. 7, an important aspect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 'Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan'. Since none of the hon. Members has mentioned about it, I took this time to express some concerns. While I thank the hon. Finance Minister for enhancing the Budget allocation for the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment -- he has increased it by more than 80 per cent -- I would also like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister to some of the aspirations of the *Dalits* and *Adivasis* in this country.

(Contd. By 3q/SKC)

3q/4.15/skc-aka

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Contd.): Sir, the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan were formulated by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi to have a comprehensive development in the wake of Naxalite Movement in the late '70s. Then, we have seen how the Centre has issued directions to various State Governments to earmark funds meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But, at the same time, at the Central Government level, out of the 100 and odd Ministries, only

18 ministries are spending some money, and that too, a very notional percentage of allocation under the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan. Our request, Sir, is: please earmark the money before allocating them and keep at the disposal, initially, of the Planning Commission and, later, with an institution to monitor, execute and devise appropriate need-based programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am saying 'need-based' because the country has undergone a lot of transformation and the transformation is still on. Sir, the great Telugu poet said, "------(Telugu)-----" देश मिट्टी नहीं है, देश मनुष्य होता है। That is why, we the people want to be on par with other people. That is why, there is an urge, there is a transformation among the dalits and Scheduled Tribes also. That programme should be reflected in the aspirations of those dalits. I draw the kind attention of the House, without taking much time, to the fact that we need to appropriately earmark the funds before it is allotted to the Central Government. The second point is about banking credit. In 1980, when Madam Indira Gandhi devised the 20-point Programme -- Pranabji is aware -- point no. 7 was about the Special Component Plan, Tribal Sub-Plan, by banks. Sir, crores of rupees have been given in credit but there is no Special Component Plan or Tribal Sub-Plan in the bank credit sector. I urge that this is not a new thing. I want him to revise the old practice of reviewing it at the district, the State and the Central level. I am happy that the same is being done for the minorities of this country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, please conclude.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, there should be a national institute for social transformation. While we have innumerable number of new institutions and mechanisms in the financial and economic sector, for the social sector, especially covering the large majority comprising SCs and STs and minorities, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point; please conclude.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: ...we need a system, or, an institute of social transformation to reflect upon these...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: ...and appropriately dovetail with planning so that there is a meaningful development of the vulnerable sections of the society.

(Ends)

श्री उपसभापति : श्री श्रीराम पाल। आपके लिए सिर्फ दो मिनट का समय है।

श्री श्रीराम पाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, आपने जो मुझे बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। दो मिनट का समय तो बहुत कम है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं इसी समय में अपनी बात समाप्त करने की कोशिश करूंगा।

मान्यवर, देश में बढ़ती हुई महंगाई पर सदन में बहुत चिंता व्यक्त की जा रही है और इस बीच में, बढ़ती महंगाई के दौरान, किसान बदहाली, गरीबी और कंगाली के कगार पर पहुंच गया है। किसान के हित के लिए कोई ठोस कार्य योजना नहीं है। मैंने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा है कि जैसे ही किसान की फसल आती है, भारतीय खाद्य निगम के क्रय केन्द्रों पर गेहूं और धान किसान बेचने जाता है। उस समय जो सरकार का घोषित मूल्य होता है, किसान को वह मिल जाता है। उस समय किसान का फसल बेचना इसलिए जरूरी हो जाता है, क्योंकि उसी दौरान उसको अपनी

बेटी की शादी करनी होती है, बच्चों की पढ़ाई, उनका एडमिशन कराना होता है, खेती का लगान और सिंचाई पर महसूल देना है, बैंक और साहूकार का कर्ज देना होता है। इसलिए बढ़ते हुए भाव का इंतजार किए बगैर मजबूरी में वह अपनी फसल बेच देता है, लेकिन दो-चार महीने बाद जब खाद्यान्न के दाम बढ़ने लगते हैं, तब किसान पछताता है कि उसने पुराने दाम पर क्यों बेच दिया, अब दाम बढ़े हुए हैं। मेरा एक सुझाव था कि जिस प्रकार महंगाई बढ़ने पर, सूचकांक बढ़ने पर केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की किस्तें दी जाती हैं, उसी प्रकार से भारतीय खाद्य निगम के क्रय केन्द्रों पर जो किसान अपना खाद्यान्न बेचकर आया है, जब बाजार में उसके दाम बढ़ते हैं, दरें बढ़ती हैं तो उसका एरियर किसान को दिया जाए, ताकि मजबूरी में सस्ती बेची हुए फसल का उसे पछतावा न हो। यह मेरा एक सुझाव था।

('3r/nb' पर

जारी)

KSK/NB/4.20/3R

श्री श्रीराम पाल (क्रमागत) : अगर यह सुझाव मान लिया जाए, तो निश्चित रूप से किसान की बदहाली और गरीबी दूर होगी। मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि यह सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा कर रही है, क्योंकि वहां दलित की बेटी-बहन, कुमारी मायावती जी मुख्य मंत्री हैं। उन्होंने जो पैकेज मांगा, वह नहीं दिया जा रहा है। वहां बिजली की कोई बड़ी परियोजना नहीं लगाई जा रही है। यह सरकार बुंदेलखंड के विकास का ढिंढोरा पीट रही है, लेकिन पंचनद बांध परियोजना पर काम करने के लिए सहमत नहीं है।

(समाप्त)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley, you have five minutes.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (TAMIL NADU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my views on the Budget (General) 2010-11. I was indeed very proud to be in this

august House when the UPA Government has passed the historic Women's Reservation Bill. I thank hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji, and the UPA Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, and also my leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, for having sent me here.

John Maynard Keynes, one of the greatest economists, said, "A Budget is not an instrument for raising revenue; it is an engine of social reforms."; a hundred per cent fit quote for our Finance Minister's Budget of 2010-11. When the global economic crisis is catching up the country, when there is flood and drought in some parts of the country, when agriculture has not given proper yield, we need a Finance Minister like Shri Pranab Mukherjee to stand up with confidence and say that we have weathered this crisis and Indian economy is now in a far better position. Hats off to the hon. Finance Minister for the courage like Winston Churchill, who said, "London will take it."

The Budget is a pragmatic and realistic attempt to strike a balance between fiscal consolidation and the need to keep the growth momentum going. There is something for everyone in this Budget - individuals, companies, agriculturists, women and children, medical sector, the minorities, the film industry, gold and silver merchants and consumers, sports persons, renewable energy sector, and even for the small children playing with toy balloons. My full appreciation goes to the Government for giving special attention to the agriculture sector as per our Tamil poet, *Thiruvalluvar's*, saying, **(Hon. Member may please fill in the Tamil quotation).**

There has been an increase in credit facilities Rs.3,75,000 crores. The debt waiver and debt relief to farmers has been extended for six

more months. There has been an increase in interest subvention to 2 per cent. All this, I am sure, will increase the production and ensure food security. I wish to reiterate here that this debt waiver scheme for farmers was first initiated by our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, in the year 2006 itself. I would like to applaud hon. Finance Minister for establishing the NCEF, that is, National Clean Energy Fund. I specially thank hon. Finance Minister on behalf of Tamil Nadu for one-time grant of Rs.200 crore for Tirupur knitwear industry for setting up the Zero Liquid Discharge System.

Indira Awas Yojana gets Rs.10,000 crore allotment. And, for the popular housing scheme for weaker sections, hon. Finance Minister has raised the unit cost from Rs.35,000 to Rs.45,000. I welcome this step. I also welcome allocation of Rs.1,73,552 crores to infrastructure development; Rs.1,37,679 crores to social welfare scheme; Rs.22,300 crores for health and family welfare; Rs.31,000 crore to school education; and Rs.41,000 crore to NREGA.

This year's Budget has an unusual confluence of three forces powering it - the report of the 13th Finance Commission, the impending introduction of GST, and the making of Direct Tax Code. The Finance Minister has struck the balance effectively. The roadmap for fiscal consolidation has been laid to bring the fiscal deficit to 4.1 per cent in the next three years. Lot of tax benefits have been given to the individuals. On the one hand, proposals on direct tax will result in a revenue loss of Rs.26,000 crore for the year, but, on the other, gain in indirect tax revenue will be Rs.46,500 crores. Hence, the overall gain is Rs.20,500 crores. Proposals relating to service tax are estimated to

result in net revenue gain of Rs.3,000 crore for the year. In short, Sir, India will be one of the few countries with consumption led 8 per cent GDP growth, decreasing fiscal deficit and Government borrowing, making India march towards glory. **(Hon. Member may please fill in the Tamil quotation)**

This is the saying of our great poet, *Thiruvalluvar*, "A King, if not being pointed out of his mistake, he will perish even if no one tries to destroy him."

(continued by 3s - gsp)

GSP-VNK-4.25-3S

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (contd.): Sir, here, I would like to make a few points. First one is about the proposed hike in customs and excise duty on petrol and diesel. Sir, our Chief Minister has also mentioned about this. The Government cannot help adding new taxes to bridge the gap but Mahabharata says that a King should collect the taxes like a bee or a butterfly that sucks nectar from the flower without hurting it. I suggest that the hike can be imposed in a phased manner.

Sir, now, I would like to make a few points in respect of our State. Sir, the Kalaingar Insurance Scheme for Life Saving Treatments is only meant for people below the poverty line. The entire premium is borne by the Government, and, it aims at giving special treatment to the poor people. I request that the service tax should be exempted on this. (Time-bell) Sir, I want the proper fund allocation should be made for the Sethusamudram Project removing all the hurdles. Sir, for the intra-linking projects, the AIBP projects, I request you to allocate more funds for our State.

Last but not the least, Sir, is the issue of Sri Lankan Tamils. I know you very much remember John Milton sonnet on his blindness, "They also serve who only stand and wait." Our Tamil people are still standing and only waiting. They are not even able to open up their mouth to cry.

(Hon. Member may kindly fill in the Tamil quotation)

This is how we refer to our God. I want you to be like a Mother who does not even let the baby to cry when she has to feed the baby. I want you to act like a Mother towards Sri Lankan Tamils, and, do the needful for their rehabilitation. Sir, to conclude, Pranab ji, I would say that this is not your first Budget. You have given six Budgets in three decades. Whatever you have done, you have done your best, and, whatever you are doing, you are doing for our country. I wish to conclude my speech with two lines from a popular song:

"होंगे कामयाब, होंगे कामयाब, हम होंगे कामयाब,
मन में है विश्वास, पूरा है विश्वास।"

Thank you very much.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sardar Tarlochan Singh. Five minutes.

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह (हरियाणा): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, Prime Minister साहब यहां बैठे हैं और बहुत experienced Finance Minister साहब बैठे हैं। सर, मेरा एक सुझाव है कि हम कब से सुन रहे हैं कि रुरल डेवलपमेंट के लिए, there are about a dozen schemes by different names. कई स्कीमों के नाम ही याद नहीं होते, इतने नाम रखे हैं, बड़े लंबे-लंबे नाम हैं, इसमें होता क्या है, जितना भी पैसा आप इन स्कीमों में दे रहे हैं, अल्टीमेटली इसको गांव में जाना है, and, village *sarpanch* is the one who is to implement it. यह अब ऐसा हो गया है, जैसे हवाई जहाज उड़ रहा है और एयरपोर्ट पर

landing का time नहीं है। Same thing is happening actually in the villages. Sir, why can't you amalgamate all the schemes? We have a federal system in our country. Call the concerned State Chief Minister and tell him, "You have so many hundred crores of rupees for your State." Leave it to the Chief Minister. He should decide as to where this money is to be spent, and, how this money is to be spent. You put a condition that fifty per cent of the money is to be given by the State. So, every State is dependent on you. Try it once, and, try it in one of your own Congress-ruled States, like, Maharashtra or Haryana. (Interruptions) Let me speak. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak.

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह: अब हालत क्या हो गई कि सारा कुछ करके the poverty is increasing, number of poor is increasing. वह कहते हैं न, कि "हिसाब ज्यों का त्यों, तो फिर कुनबा डूबा क्यों"। We should give full responsibility to the Chief Minister concerned. He should come and tell you that you had allocated this much money for the State. Let him decide how to use that money, and, then, he should give you the report as to how he has implemented it. Try it once now, and, then, for other schemes.

Sir, my second point is about agriculture which has not been given due importance in this Budget. Sir, we have taken for granted that the farmer is going on producing, going on producing in spite of the fact that he is not getting the due which is required; the cost of land, labour, and, input. Sir, the cost of land in Haryana, around Gurgaon, is more than one crore of rupees per acre.

(Contd. by YSR-3T)

-GSP/YSR/4.30/3T

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH (CONTD.): Do you keep in mind the cost of land when you determine the price of wheat? Appoint a new commission which will decide, once and for all, the cost of production of wheat in this way. You just give MSP in doses of Rs.10 like medicines are given to patients in doses. The farmer should feel that he is making profit. I am giving you a warning, because water level is already going down; landholdings are very small; and the farmer is in debt. How long do you expect him to continue as it is? You make a scheme for the farmer and let him make it profitable for himself. The farmer is the only person in India who cannot decide the price of what he produces. Anyone can decide the price of what he wants to sell, but not the farmer. Come out and decide what the farmer should get and then you give him the subsidy whatever you want to give, but keep the farmer happy.

Last year, Punjab and Haryana, both the States gave you about 80 per cent of wheat. And you have given them only Rs.200 crore. You are not aware that all canals are now breaching. Who will take care of the canals? Water level is going down and you are saying that Rs.200 crore is enough for these States. Sir, save the farmer. Save India by keeping him happy. You have a duty to invest more in those States which give you maximum. Don't treat them as if they don't need anything else from you. Rs.200 crore is nothing. You have given Rs.1,000 crore to others but not to Punjab and Haryana farmers so that they can carry on with their work.

Sir, the policy of the Centre should be to adopt all canals in Punjab and Haryana and make sure that these canals don't breach. There is already enough land going under those canals.

Sir, I put a question yesterday. And the reply was that in Punjab and Haryana today more than two crore tonnes of foodgrains are lying there. You have not lifted it and the new crop is coming in next ten days. In Punjab and Haryana, wheat and rice are lying for years and you have no capacity to lift them. I am happy that in your Budget you have made a provision for this and you are providing more storage facilities.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: You are giving money to private people.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: That is good. But why cannot you shift wheat and rice from these States? It is rotting. Lot of wastage is taking place. We don't want to go on wasting these.

Sir, in this Budget you have not taken care of mal-nutrition of the children. Their condition is worse in India. Our children are not well-fed. What will be the future of India? In your Budget, there is no mention of this as to what will be given to the children.

Similarly, Sir, 71 per cent, according to your own report on housing in the villages, of the houses are without bathroom and latrine facilities. Twenty-six per cent of the houses in urban areas are without bathroom and latrine facilities. What is our policy toward it? When will you come out and make sure that everybody is fully conscious of sanitation facilities? The Government should provide it to them?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tarlochanji, please conclude.

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Sir, I will not take much time. You try my proposal of amalgamation of all the funds and give it to the Chief Minister. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, हमारे वज़ीरे-खज़ाना साहब ने जो बजट पेश किया है, उसको हम welcome करते हैं, इसलिए कि आम आदमी के लिए इसमें जो सुविधाएं रखी गई हैं, जो सहूलियतें रखी गई हैं, उनका फायदा कॉमन आदमी को पहुंचेगा, लेकिन इसके बारे में मुझे बहुत मुख्तसर तौर पर एक बात यह अर्ज करनी है कि हमारे वज़ीरे-खज़ाना साहब ने माइनोंरिटीज़ के लिए पिछले साल के मुकाबले इस साल के बजट में जो इजाफा किया है, उसको उन्होंने 1740 से बढ़ाकर 2600 करोड़ रुपए किया है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह रकम उस बैकलॉग को देखते हुए माइनोंरिटीज़ में जो backwardness है, जिसका इज़हार सच्चर कमेटी और रंगनाथ कमिशन, दोनों में हुआ है, उसके लिहाज़ से यह समझ लीजिए कि ऐसा लगता है, जैसे समुद्र के किनारे प्यासे को शबनम का सिर्फ एक कतरा पीने के लिए मिलेगा।

(3U/MCM पर क्रमशः)

MCM-VKK/3U/4-35

श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी (क्रमागत) : तो मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि आगे आप इसके बारे में जरूर सोचें कि अगर आप मॉयनोरिटीज का भला करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि 60-62 साल का जो यह पिछड़ापन है अब इसको दूर करने के लिए अगर कछुवे की रफतार से हम चलेंगे तो जब तक हम इनका सुधार करेंगे तो और नए लोग पैदा हो जाएंगे जो और पिछड़ जाएंगे। तो इसमें इजाफा होना चाहिए। तो इसके लिए करना बहुत जरूरी है। इसमें एक बात का ध्यान रखना और भी जरूरी है। आपने मॉयनोरिटीज के लिए रखा है, हम उसके लिए बहुत शुक्रगुजार हैं। लेकिन एक बात का ध्यान रखना बहुत जरूरी है कि

मॉयनोरिटीज में मुस्लिम का हिस्सा कितना होता है। इसलिए कि हम लोग यह महसूस कर रहे हैं कि उनको जो शेयर पहुंचना चाहिए वह शेयर अभी भी नहीं पहुंच रहा है और इसके पीछे सबसे बड़ी खराब बात जो हो रही है, वह यह हो रही है कि सेंटर का जो भी एलोकेशन है, अब आपने 2600 हजार करोड़ रुपया रखा है, यह सब जो रुपया रखा है वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के जरिए तकसीम होता है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का जो हाल है वह आपके सामने भी है। आप एलॉट तो कर रहे हैं लेकिन स्टेट्स से कितना रुपया वापिस आ रहा है और मॉयनोरिटी पर खर्च नहीं हो रहा है और मुसलमानों के ऊपर, मुस्लिम मॉयनोरिटी के ऊपर कम से कम खर्च हो रहा है। उनके बच्चों को स्कॉलरशिप नहीं मिल रही है, उनके हाऊसिंग पर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। अभी हम लोगों ने यह भी देखा है कि आपने बैंकों के जरिए जो क्रेडिट किया है 82 हजार करोड़ रुपए का हिसाब बनाकर दिया है कि हमने यह क्रेडिट दिया है मॉयनोरिटीज के लिए। अगर 82 हजार करोड़ रुपया मॉयनोरिटी में डिस्ट्रिब्यूट हो गया होता और अगर वह हो गया है तो वह कहां गया है? हम तो एक आम मुसलमान की हालत देख रहे हैं कि वह जैसा गरीब था उसी तरह से गरीब पड़ा हुआ है। उसके मोहल्ले में वैसे ही अंधेरा पड़ा हुआ है, जैसा यहां जिक्र हो रहा था, उसके यहां बाथरूम वगैरह कुछ भी नहीं है, नालियां भी वैसे ही गन्दी हैं, उनकी गलियों में अंधेरा है, बच्चे उसी तरह से गलियों में मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं। जो 82 हजार करोड़ रुपए का क्रेडिट जा रहा है तो वह किसके पास जा रहा है? इन सब बातों का ध्यान करना जरूरी है। लेकिन बजट आपने पेश किया है हम उसका खैर मकदम करते हैं इसलिए कि नेशनल बजट है और इसमें आपने जो कुछ भी किया है उसके लिए हम आप सब की सराहना करते हैं। आपने बहुत मेहनत से काम किया है। सिर्फ आखिर में एक बात और अर्ज करनी है। वह यह है कि आपके बजट में पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों में पेट्रोल और डीजल के रेट में जो इजाफा हुआ है उससे आम लोगों में जो बेचैनी है वह अपनी जगह पर कायम है कि महंगाई किसी तरह कम होनी चाहिए। अगर महंगाई किसी भी तरह से

बढ़ती है तो उससे लोगों को जरूर बेचैनी होती है। बहरहाल यह सब बातें आपके सोचने के लिए हैं। हम आपका शुक्रिया अदा करते हैं और आपके बजट को सपोर्ट करते हैं।

(समाप्त)

جناب سعید احمد ملیح آبادی (مغربی بنگال): سر، ہمارے وزیر خزانہ صاحب نے جو بجٹ پیش کیا ہے، اس کو ہم ویلکم کرتے ہیں، اس لئے کہ عام آدمی کے لئے اس میں جو سویدھائیں رکھی گئی ہیں، جو سہولیتیں رکھی گئی ہیں، ان کا فائدہ کامن آدمی کو پہنچے گا، لیکن اس کے بارے میں مجھے بہت مختصر طور پر ایک بات یہ عرض کرنی ہے کہ ہمارے وزیر خزانہ صاحب نے مائنارٹیز کے لئے پچھلے سال کے مقابلے اس سال کے بجٹ میں جو اضافہ کیا ہے، اس کو انہوں نے 1740 سے بڑھا کر 2600 کروڑ روپے کیا ہے، تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ رقم اس بیک-لاگ کو دیکھتے ہوئے مائنارٹیز میں جو backwardness ہے، جس کا اظہار سچر کمیٹی اور رنگناتہہ کمیشن، دونوں میں ہوا ہے، اس کے لحاظ سے یہ سمجھ لیجئے کہ ایسا لگتا ہے، جیسے سمندر کے کنارے پیاسے کو شبنم کا صرف ایک قطرہ پینے کے لئے ملے گا۔ تو میری یہ گزارش ہے کہ آگے آپ اس کے بارے میں ضرور سوچیں کہ اگر آپ مائنارٹیز کا بھلا کرنا چاہتے ہیں، کیوں کہ 60-62 سال کا جو یہ پچھڑا پن ہے اب اس کو دور کرنے کے لئے اگر کچھوے کی رفتار سے ہم چلیں گے تو جب تک ہم ان کا سدھار کریں گے تو اور نئے لوگ پیدا ہو جائیں گے جو اور پچھڑ جائیں گے۔ تو اس میں اضافہ ہونا چاہئے۔ تو اس کے لئے کرنا بہت ضروری ہے۔ اس میں ایک بات کا دھیان رکھنا اور بھی ضروری ہے۔ آپ نے مائنارٹیز کے لئے رکھا ہے، ہم اس کے لئے بہت شکرگزار ہیں۔ لیکن ایک بات کا دھیان رکھنا بہت ضروری ہے کہ مائنارٹیز میں مسلم کا حصہ کتنا ہوتا ہے؟ اس لئے کہ ہم لوگ یہ محسوس کر رہے ہیں کہ ان کو جو شیئر پہنچنا چاہئے وہ شیئر ابھی بھی نہیں پہنچ رہا ہے اور اس کے پیچھے سب سے بڑی خراب بات جو ہو رہی ہے، وہ یہ ہو رہی ہے کہ سینٹر کا جو بھی ایلوکیشن ہے، اب آپ نے 2600 ہزار کروڑ روپیہ رکھا ہے، یہ سب جو روپیہ رکھا ہے وہ اسٹیٹ گورنمینٹ کے ذریعے تقسیم ہوتا ہے۔ اسٹیٹ گورنمینٹ کا جو حال ہے وہ آپ کے سامنے بھی ہے۔ آپ الاٹ تو کر رہے ہیں لیکن اسٹیٹ سے کتنا روپیہ واپس آ رہا ہے اور مائنارٹی پر

(ختم شد)

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to express my gratitude to all the hon. Members including the Leader of Opposition who initiated the discussion for making very valuable contributions, analysing the Budget proposals from different perspectives and making important suggestions.

Sir, the Annual Budget is neither an accountant's scrapbook indicating the credit and debit nor it is, as per the Constitutional provision under Article 112, the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Union Government which are to be laid on the Table of the House and the President shall cause it to be laid as per the provisions of the Constitution; it is something more. Sir, the Budget speaks of the economic and political philosophy of the Government of the day. Formulation of the Budget is also being conditioned by the economic situation prevailing at that point of time, the broad outlines which are presented in various documents including the Five Year Plans which are operationalised through Annual Plan and the election manifesto of the political party, the ruling party, on which they sought the mandate of the electorate. Keeping those objectives in view, I had to formulate my Budgetary proposals and that too, I had to do in less than one year.

(Contd. By RSS/3w)

RSS/3W/4.40

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): Because in one year, I had to present 3 Budgets. The first Budget I presented in February 2009, that is, of the Interim Government. Naturally, it was described as a halty Budget, not taking any measures or steps to address the financial crisis with which the entire world, including our country was confronted. I did

so deliberately because I did not have the mandate. I mentioned year-wise, we had the mandate only for one-and-a-half-month, April and May. Therefore, I just I carried on, but still, it is not correct to say that I did not address some of the basic issues. Three stimulus packages which we inducted before Budget and after Budget amounting to 1,86,000 crores of rupees, the major objective of it was to prevent the sliding down of the GDP growth to which I will come a little later. Thereafter, in July, I had to present the full-fledged Budget, and after July, on 26th February, I had to present the 3rd Budget. Therefore, there was no scope of making any dramatic announcements or decisions which will be totally different or de-linked from the proposals presented earlier. When I formulated the proposals for the full Budget for the full year of 2010-11 in the context of 2009-10, I had the problem before me that whether the growth momentum which has been generated, for three consecutive years, the country witnessed 9 per cent GDP growth which is unprecedented. But when I found that in the last quarter of the preceding year 2008-09, GDP growth came down to 5.8 per cent as in the last year, this year also, I had the prime consideration how to maintain the tempo of the GDP growth. In the first quarter of the current year, that means, 2009-10, we started building up the economy. The stimulus which was inducted, that started yielding results which got reflected in the first quarter of GDP at 6.1 percent; second quarter it was robust, 7.9 per cent; third quarter, it was tampered because of the negative contribution of agriculture to the extent of minus 2.5 per cent, it came down to 6 per cent. In between, the CSO made their advance estimates and projected that GDP growth would be around 7.2 per cent

for the year 2009-10. Therefore, on the one hand, we found that the strategy which we adopted in the Interim Budget, full Budget, and before that, the Prime Minister's initiative in December 2008, January 2009, by injecting the stimulus package that paid dividend, and perhaps, India is the second country which has maintained this level of growth out of 185 countries all over the world. Somebody may ridicule it by saying, what should I do with the GDP growth? Should I eat it? Surely, we are not going to eat the GDP growth. But GDP means more income, more wealth, GDP means the Government has the capacity to introduce a scheme like the NREGA, GDP means the Government develops the capacity to provide rights to the common people, *aam admi*, entitlements backed by legal rights.

(contd.)

by 3x)

MKS-ASC/4.45/3X

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): Most respectfully, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that keeping in view the *aam admi*, we have not confined our objectives to providing mere words or slogans, but we have provided entitlements backed by legal rights. We have given 'Right to Information' by passing an Act in the Parliament; we have provided 'Right to Job' by passing an Act in the Parliament; we have provided 'Right to Education' by passing an Act in the Parliament, and we are going to provide -- my friends, sitting on the opposite, need not worry -- 'Right to Food' by providing a legal enactment, by passing an Act in the Parliament. But, surely, we are not in a caring height. The commitment which we have made in the

manifesto and the mandate which we have received is neither for nine months nor for 365 days. The mandate is for the full five years. Therefore, as I have mentioned, it will be put on the website, drafting is being made, and it will be possible for all of us to examine it, to put in our inputs and, then, as you know, it will come to this House and it will also come to the other House. Therefore, the basic issue, before me, or before any Finance Minister placed in my conditions, was that we would have to ensure the momentum of growth. I remember, because I am not a new comer to this Office, quarter a century ago, I had the privilege of working as the Finance Minister of this great country, but I can candidly admit, I did not have the capacity to provide loan waiver to the farmers even to the extent of Rs.1,000 crores because the economy did not have the capacity to bear it. Our tax-GDP ratio was extremely low. And today, it is because of the sustained nine per cent growth rate that my colleague could declare that yes, I can afford, that I can take that risk of providing relief to four crores of farmers to the extent of 71,000 crores of rupees, i.e. from GDP. Therefore, growth is important. But, surely, growth itself is not an end. Growth must have an objective. And what is that objective? That objective is, here, we have provided an adjective to the growth; 'inclusive growth'. Benefits of growth will percolate to each and every section of the society. Kindly look at the allocations. To ensure the growth, another approach which we had to take, both in the Budget up to 2009-2010 and 2010-2011, was that we must protect the plan. You could have noticed in the stimulus package that it was not merely the tax concessions, but, substantially, we have stepped up the developmental outlays also. The developmental outlays

were stepped up from Rs.2,25,000 crores to Rs.2,80,000 crores, and, again, from Rs.2,80,000 crores to Rs.3,25,000 crores, and this year, we have provided Rs.3,73,000 crores! That is to ensure that development takes place. And analyze the component of it. Somebody has said that 'social sector' has not been adequately provided the resources. Out of the Rs.3,73,000-crore Annual Plan Outlay, Rs.1,37,000 crores have been provided to the social sector alone.

(Contd. by TMV/3Y)

-MKS-TMV-LT/3Y/4.50

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): Out of Rs.1,74,000 crores provided in the Plan for infrastructure, nearly 25 per cent is meant for the rural areas. For whom are these allocations being made if not for the *aam admī*? It has been stated that the Budget was not for the *aam admī*. Then, for whom is it? For whom is the interest subvention? It is for stepping up the credit to the farmers from Rs. 2,80,000 crores to Rs.3,25,000 crores, and again from Rs.3,25,000 crores to Rs.3,75,000 crores. For whom is it if it is not for the *aam admī*? For whom is this 48 per cent allocation in the Bharat Nirman Programme made? Who are the beneficiaries of the Bharat Nirman Programme if not the *aam admī*? *Amirs* are not the beneficiaries of the Bharat Nirman Programme. These programmes are mainly located in the rural areas. Therefore, this Plan was to be protected and, perhaps -- I am using the word "perhaps" because one more year is there -- if something untoward does not happen, it would be possible for us to reach the entire Rs.14,00,000 crores at the price level of 2006-07. At the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, for the first time, we can

achieve that. So far as the trend is concerned, we are achieving nearly 97 per cent of the Plan compared to the earlier Plans. We have the Tenth Five Year Plan in this country. I have been associated with several Plans, the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Sixth Five Year Plan and the Eighth Five Year Plan. Our track record from 1987-88 is 85 per cent of the total Plan outlay. But this year we are going to achieve that. That was the objective while formulating the Budget proposals, how to ensure growth, how to provide adequate resources to the Plan and how to earmark substantial resources for the common people.

The third element or objective which is important for the Finance Minister, and I do believe that it is so for any responsible Finance Minister in this situation, is to have fiscal consolidation. We have to borrow heavily to provide the stimulus. I gave tax concessions to the extent of Rs.58,000 crores, in three stimulus packages, on the Central excise alone. We have been criticized. "Why have you enhanced the excise duty? Why have you enhanced the customs duty on petroleum crude?" Most respectfully, I would like to submit that I have not introduced a single new tax. Is there any single new tax? All these taxes that were imposed were in vogue in 2008-09. What has happened is that when the petrol price reached as high as 112 dollars per barrel, the five per cent customs duty on petroleum crude was withdrawn. The one rupee excise duty per litre of petrol and diesel was withdrawn. I didn't tamper with that for the full year, 2009-10. I didn't tamper with the Budget of 2009-10. But when I find that the price has come down today -- the Indian price of crude in Indian basket is around 73 or 74 or 75 dollars -- perhaps, this is the time when we can absorb

it. It has been criticized. Someone said that you could have done it at some other time. I don't know. I am not an astrologer, nor am I an oil expert. But I have seen the erratic behaviour or the volatility of petroleum prices in the international market for the last six years.

(Contd. By 3Z/RG)

RG/4.55/3Z

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (contd.): ...how it has moved from 36 dollars to, at one point of time, in August, 2008, as high as 147 dollars per barrel. Keeping that in view, noticing the volatile behaviour of the petroleum prices, and it is a common knowledge -- it does not require being an economic expert -- that when the recovery in the industrialized countries, in Europe and North America, starts in full swing, then, there will be higher demand of oil, and there is a propensity of the oil prices going up, would you advise me to withdraw this duty at that point of time? I know that there has been hardship; I have never said that it will not have an impact on the prices. I have calculated it; it will have an impact. But I do not find any carpet under which I can keep this. There is no basket where you can keep it. Therefore, this aspect is to be kept in view. In this connection, I would also like to point out, not to score any brownie debating point, but just stating the facts, what the behaviour of the petroleum prices in this country has been. Not just any one period, but petroleum prices have been adjusted

during all periods, irrespective of any regime. I am just making a comparison between 1998 and 2004, precisely, March, 1998, to May, 2004, when we came to power, and between May, 2004, till February, 2010, to show what the average prices of the basket of the Indian crude has been and what the stepping up of the prices has been. Take the case of petrol. Between 1998 and 2004, the Indian basket prices varied from 12 dollars to 36 dollars. And, what was the enhancement of the petrol prices per litre? It was 48 per cent. What was the diesel price increase? It was 112 per cent. Kerosene price increase was 258 per cent; the LPG price increase was 78 per cent. These were the figures when the average price varied from 12 dollars to 36 dollars. And, during 2004-10, -- I had taken this charge during 2009-10 -- the prices varied from 36 dollars to 118 dollars; at one point of time, it went up to 147 dollars; and now, the average is 83 dollars. What has been the increase? Petrol, 41 per cent as against 48 per cent; diesel, 63 per cent as against 42 per cent; kerosene, 2 per cent as against 258 per cent, and domestic LPG, 16 per cent as against 78 per cent. Still it is described as being against *aam aadmi*! I do know that when the prices go up, common people suffer; the poor people suffer. It is not an unknown fact. At the same time, you cannot ignore

the fact that when you are to import certain commodities at high prices, it will have to get reflected somewhere.

(Continued by 4a)

4a/5.00/ks

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (contd.): If a public sector unit, whether it is an upstream or a downstream company, of which you are the owner, becomes sick, whose interest will be served? You should not forget that it was not in the remote past -- it was just less than 20 years ago -- when the fiscal condition of this country had come to such a pass that to borrow a few hundred million dollars... (Interruptions) I am sorry. Are you saying anything, Surinder?

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: I am saying: why are you agitated?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I could not catch it. (Interruptions)

Anyway, I am saying this because these things have been stated on the floor of this House. You might not have said it. But 31 speakers have made their observations. I am not responding to any point which has not been made by some hon. Member on the floor of this House. You might not have said it. I will come to the points made by the Leader of Opposition also. But I am also not saying that he has stated these things. You had this debate for ten hours and I am supposed to reply only in one hour; I shall have to cover as

many points as possible. Therefore, these are the things which I thought will have to be done and we have done them.

Then, the question is about fiscal consolidation. I have myself stated this. I believe that country cannot live on borrowings, whether internal or external. Unlimited borrowing is simply not permissible. When we had to inject Rs.1,86,000 crores as a stimulus package by borrowing substantially from the market, more than Rs. 4 lakh crores, the fiscal deficit went up to 6.8 per cent of the GDP. That cannot be sustainable over a longer period of time. I have myself stated in my Budget proposals for 2009-2010, last July, that I shall have to come back to the path of fiscal consolidation. I have done exactly that. This year, I have kept it at the projected level and I am trying to keep it at the projected level of 5.5 per cent. I have accepted the roadmap laid down by the Thirteenth Finance Commission. I do believe that it will have to be done. Our fiscal credibility will, otherwise, be seriously challenged. If we indulge in financial profligacy, it is not possible. The question is whether the figures that I have quoted in my Budget Speech are credible or not and whether there is an iota of doubt about these figures and whether we will be able to maintain the fiscal deficit. Take the case of tax projection. First, let me take the case of tax projections which we have projected along with inflation. I will deal with inflation a little later, particularly the current inflation and why I have not taken it up in detail in the Budget as if it is not a matter of concern for me. My response to that is that it

is very much a matter of concern. The day before I presented the Budget, I responded to a debate in this very House on 25th February.

(Contd. By 4b/tdb)

TDB/4B/5.05

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): Prior to that, in the first week of February, the Prime Minister called the meeting of the State Chief Ministers. Various issues were identified. How the States and the Centre are to take steps to improve the situation, and particularly to ensure that the adverse impact of inflation on the more vulnerable sections of the society could be prevented. Those steps were discussed, identified, and a Core Group of the State Chief Ministers, along with Central Ministers, was constituted, which is going to meet shortly. The inflation is to be tackled, not merely by indulging in rhetoric or expressing views. For that, supply bottleneck is to be removed, which we are doing. We have put the essential commodities on short supply, we have provided putting them under OGL, reducing the duty, customs duty, so that the supply can be augmented. The nature of the inflation, if you analyse the basket, I know, it has reached more than 9 per cent, and I will not be surprised, if it reaches double digit in the month of March. It is because, apart from the other reasons, there is a base factor. Please remember and compare the whole sale price index during this period of the last year. In a large number of cases, it was minus. The base was low, and as the base was low, statistically, naturally, it will be higher, and this will continue till sometimes in May and June. That is the base effect. But, I am not going to have that base effect. I am primarily concerned

with the inflationary impact of the food items, and for that, what we have decided is this. Questions have been raised as to why you are not releasing the surplus, which you are having in the buffer stock. We have already released; four million tonnes have been released. A large number of the hon. Members, who are representing the States in this Council of States here, many of them are running the State Governments. Please ask your own Governments in the States whether you have received an offer from the Agriculture Ministry to lift three million tonnes of wheat and one million tonnes of rice. We have provided to be sold through the open market scheme, and we have requested the State Governments to take it. If you wanted more, we are ready to give you more. We cannot throw it on the street. We have to operate through the State Governments, and for that, the Prime Minister has called the meeting of the Core Group, consisting of the State Chief Ministers. Sometimes in the near future, these issues will be discussed there. Therefore, it is not correct to say that we are not providing it.

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: We are not getting the APL...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Please, I have not interrupted anybody. If, of course, the Leader of the Opposition interrupts, I will sit down, but not to anybody. Therefore, my most respectful submission is that these steps we have already taken. But, when inflation starts, I have seen, I have lived with the rate of inflation in 16 per cent. When he took over as the Finance Minister, the present Prime Minister, what was the rate of inflation? In May-June, 1991, it was as high as 16 per cent. When Mrs. Indira Gandhi came back in January, 1980, the rate of inflation

was as high as 21 per cent. Even before that, during our regime, we have lived with high rate of inflation. Therefore, it is not correct to say that this is unprecedented. Yes, it is affecting the people; it is hurting the people. It is a matter of concern, and the Government is to address these issues, and the Government is addressing it. We are removing the supply bottleneck. We are trying to ensure that the essential commodities are being made available.

(Contd. by 4c-kgg)

kgg/4c/5.10

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (contd.): It has been described that agriculture has not been paid adequate attention. I have worked out the strategy to increase productivity, to prevent wastage, to provide agricultural credit and to encourage food processing from 10 mega food part to 15 mega food part, which are going to be established. You see the series of concessions which I have given. Unfortunately, when I was presenting my Budget proposals, after my decision of enhancing the price of fuel, at para 143, the hon. Members decided to walk out. Thereafter, the series of concessions particularly in agriculture sector---to improve agricultural productivity, to prevent wastage, to enhance and expand storing capacities, pre-cooling arrangements, adoption of new technology---which are elaborated in four paragraphs, 146 to 149 of the Budget Speech, they did not have the patience to listen to it, but I spelt those out; in Part A of my Speech I have

stated and I have stated in Part B that agriculture is the mainstay. That is why we have indicated.

Some points have been raised; doubts have been expressed that we are declaring 60,000 villages as pulse and edible oil villages and we are providing a paltry sum of Rs.300 crores. The point raised is by a knowledgeable hon. Member. He knows the economics of it. He knows that when the scheme starts, at the initial stage, the allocation is notional. The villages have to be identified, various programmes are to be dovetailed and as and when the programmes take off, the resources would be provided.

Look at the Budget allocation between the previous year and this year. In Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana, I made a token provision of Rs.100 crores in my last year's Budget because it was just a new scheme which had been conceptualized. Thereafter, the State Governments were asked if they were in a position to provide a piece of land to a slum dweller, then the Government of India would provide assistance to the State Government to build houses. The scheme has picked up and we have stepped up the allocation from Rs.100 crores to Rs.1260 crores.

Take the UIAD. When the scheme was conceptualised, allocation made was just Rs.100 crores. This October we were

told that now the scheme was in a position to take off. I have provided Rs.1,900 crores. So, I can assure the hon. Member, it will not be a paltry Rs.300 crores for 60,000 oil and pulse villages; but, as soon as the work is developed, adequate resources would be made available to it.

The same story is about Rs.450 crores allocation for extending the Green Revolution to five States. Anybody will understand that a lot of schemes are in operation. Those are to be dovetailed, integrated and thereafter whatever additional resources would be required, that would be provided. What I am trying to achieve at through this Budgetary exercise is to enhance our agricultural productivity. We must prevent wastage. The very telling point I have made is known. That is why I have extended concessions to the private sector for construction of cold storage chains, for warehousing and for silos. I have also provided that the guarantee period will also be extended from five years to seven years so that they find that the investment is profitable.

(Contd. by kls/4d)

KLS4D-5.15

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD): All these things cannot be done by the Government alone, these are to be done by the private sector and we will like to increase. We have stepped up and I do feel it is quite inadequate. What is required, --our allocation is much more--

should be done. But there is always a gap between the aspirations and the actual achievements. That is the characteristic of a developing economy. The third point which I was trying to develop is about the fiscal deficit. Most respectfully I would like to submit, I would not like to make comparisons, the figures are with you, you can make a comparison. Every year from 2004-05 to 2007-08 in our Budget what we projected as the fiscal deficit, we have achieved little less than that, less than the budgetary estimates. Yes, the year 2007-08 was an exception because it was an extremely difficult year and it was a very complex year. In the first half of the year, the inflation goes as high as 13 per cent. We have to adopt contractionary policies and in the second half we had to reverse the contractionary policies and to resort to expansionary policies by injecting in absolute terms Rs.1,86,000 crores. Sometimes it happens. When situation develops like that, the Government of the day will have to respond and we responded, I do feel, adequately. Therefore, if you look at the tax GDP ratio, yes, this year my revenue realization has been less. As I mentioned to you, through the stimulus package and the indirect taxes alone, I have sacrificed nearly Rs.58,000 crores. On the Customs side, direct tax side and Central Excise side it is Rs.58,000 crores. On the other side also I have had to make the sacrifices. Therefore, the revenue has come down. But you have noticed the direct tax, it has improved a little bit, it has not come down. Indirect tax has come down. Therefore, the projections which I have made of the tax revenue which we will have in the direct taxes, in the indirect taxes, I do feel, it will be nearer and it would be possible for us unless something extraordinary

happens. I do not know--God forbid-- if there is another drought, if there is other tsunami like major accident. I cannot foretell that. But if situation remains normal, it would be possible for us to ensure that the fiscal deficit which I had indicated, I have done. The Leader of the Opposition raised a number of issues and to one of the most important issues I would like to respond, but before that, I would like to respond to short questions very quickly. Shri Naresh Gujral raised the issue about Punjab. For instance, about the drought I do compliment both the Punjab Government and the Haryana Government, as the Prime Minister himself complimented those two State Governments in the Chief Ministers' Conference that they have provided yeoman service to the nation by protecting the standing crop during the drought like situation in the Kharif season. As a result of that, we will have a bumper crop of wheat even this year even on the top of the previous year. For that I am committed to provide some financial assistance. The Supplementary Demand which has been passed by this House and the Appropriation Bills which you are going to pass after I complete my speech, there we have provided Rs.800 crores to Punjab and Rs.400 crores to Haryana.

(Contd by 4E)

SSS/4E/5.20

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): In addition to that, I have accepted, as stated, the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission and the Thirteenth Finance Commission has provided Rs. 400 crores to Punjab as State specific grant for upgrading irrigation infrastructure and to address the problems in water logged areas.

Additional grant of Rs. 320 crores for water sector management has also been provided to Punjab as the recommendation of the State specific grant in the Thirteenth Finance Commission. Therefore, I have accepted the recommendations of the Finance Commission in toto and got reflected in the various provisions of the Budget. Now, I would not like to be entitled to the Service Tax of Railways because Leader of the Opposition knows very well and he got the correct point. I am just adding to it that if we take into account of that 17 per cent of the circular which you have referred to and thereafter, even last year, in 2006 also it was mentioned that 70 per cent would be the abatement. So, whatever would be the notional charge, 70 per cent would be automatically exempted as it is abetted and on the remaining 30 per cent the major items of mass consumptions are also exempted and if you take that into account, then, taking together it will not come to the figure which you have stated in your observations. In respect of the service taxes on health sector, on constructions, on coaching classes and you have mentioned 3-4 other areas. I have one common response and that common response is related to the tax reforms. What is this 'tax reforms'? What do I want to do? Again I am coming back to the fuel price increase. I could have opted for the softer option that instead of raising the customs duty I could have gone through the route of administered price mechanism at any point, without seeking the approval of the Parliament. But, to my mind, as Finance Minister of a federal country, I would have deprived the States. Today, if I get Rs. 26,000 crores by enhancing the custom's duty of petrol, diesel and other petroleum products, nearly 32 per cent of it as per the recommendations

of the Finance Commission will go to the States. This is not totally appropriated by me. Similarly, the services taxes I had to do. What is the objective of GST and to carry 28 States with me? It is not a very easy task. Each State Finance Minister knows where the shoe pinches and I am telling you three broad principles of the GST. One is, that the taxes should be reduced. It will not move vertically, it will move horizontally. Secondly, there will be limited exceptions, very, very limited exceptions. Thirdly, there should be revenue neutral and I am trying to have a uniform rate both on goods and services and if I want to introduce the goods and services taxes from April 2011, should I not convey a message through the Budget immediately before that whether I am moving in the right direction to carry the States with me. Otherwise, where will be my credibility if I move in a tangent way, without ignoring their interests and what I advice them, I must practice. If I ask them that if you have VAT on the items which you are not still having, I shall have to do because these taxes will be shared with them. There will be common taxes and without their concurrence, without having the convergence of the view, it will not be possible for us to have the GST. Constitution does not permit us.

(Contd. By NBR/4F)

-SSS/NBR-VNK/4F/5.25

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): Therefore, on certain services, I have increased. But, I have taken care of it that it will not be affecting the interest of the consumers, because they will get duty concessions. For example, health check-up of employees of corporate sector. When they go, they will get the duty credit -- CENVAT. We are not charging

companies from their interest. Same is the story with insurance companies. They are not going to enhance the premium. They are taking the credit. So, these are, largely, the credit neutralization exercise. And, keeping that in view, we wanted to convey the message that we are moving towards the GST.

Coming to direct taxes, the hon. Leader of the Opposition mentioned some points. I can assure him that all the concerns expressed from different stakeholders will be taken into account, including the suggestions which he and his colleagues, while having interaction with me, made. We will take into account all these and after taking into account all suggestions given by various stakeholders, it will be possible for me and my colleagues to find out what should be acceptable. I have taken some time and I would like to utilize this time to the full satisfaction of all the stakeholders.

Sir, in respect of one-rank-one-pension, I would like to clarify one point. The Budget document says implementation of the Budget announcement of 2009-10 and shows that two of the recommendations are yet to be implemented. It is correct. And, those have been implemented by the Ministry of Defence through its letter dated 8th March, 2010. So, of the seven recommendations made by the Cabinet Secretary, five have already been implemented which we have mentioned in the Budget document and the remaining two which have not been implemented have also been implemented after that.

Sir, the last point which I would like to make is, somebody has suggested that the 13th Finance Commission has not made justice to the States. It is not correct.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, all the Jawans and JCOs who constitute more than 12 lakhs that you had mentioned in your last year's Budget Speech, according to you, got the relief. But, the grievance of the Ex-Servicemen is that they had not got this relief. Your last year's Budget speech says that more than 12 lakh will get that relief. You mentioned that figure.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If that is the situation, I will check-up from my colleague in the Ministry of Defence. But, since I myself is the Chairman of the Group of Ministers and after that it was referred to the Cabinet Secretary's Committee and when these recommendations came, we accepted them. We are not using the phrase one-rank-one-pension, because that has larger implications. If you want the details, I can also share the same with this House. It is to bring 10-10-1997 pre-revised pensioners at par with post-10-10-1997 pensioners. That was one recommendation. To reckon the enhanced rate of classification allowance w.e.f. 01-01-2006 on notional basis for the purpose of calculation of pension is another recommendation. To reckon pension of all pre-01-01-2006 PVOR pensioners with reference to notional maximum in the post-01-01-2006 revised pay structure corresponding to the maximum pre-Sixth Pay Commission Pay Scales as per fitment applicable to each rank with the enhanced weightage awarded by the GoM. To remove linkages of full pension with 33 years of qualifying service w.e.f. 01-01-2006 instead of 01-09-2008 in the case of the Commissioned Officers. The remaining two are for the Lieutenant General and to provide benefit of the broad-banding percentage of the disability and war injury pensions for pre-01-01-1996 disability war injury pensions and to remove the cap on war injury

element of pension in the case of disabled pensions belonging to Category-E.

(CONTD. BY USY "4G")

-NBR-USY/4g/5.30

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): All these seven recommendations of the Committee, headed by the Cabinet Secretary, have been implemented -- five you have got in the Budget document and two have been implemented on 8th March.

Sir, I do feel I have covered most of the points that the hon. Members referred to. I do not claim that all the proposals of the Budget can be satisfactory to everybody. It is simply not possible. There are grey areas, but what we shall have to do is, we shall have to move towards betterment, towards development. Nine to ten per cent growth is achievable. It is not a pipe dream. At the same time, within the framework, it is possible to control inflation to ensure that it does not eat up the benefits of growth. Benefit of growth is necessary; price control is necessary; fiscal consolidation is necessary, and, at the same time, expansion of the economy to reach to those who are still beyond the pave of development is also absolutely necessary. In my Budget proposals, in the limited way, I have tried to achieve all these four objectives. With these words, I request the House to accept my proposal.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Finance Minister to move the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2010.

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 2010

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

"The Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2010-11, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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

Clauses 2 to 4 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)

THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 2010

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

"The Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2009-10, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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

*Clauses 2 to 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)

*Pp 566 Onwards will be issued as a Supplement.

-USY/PK/4H/5.35

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010.

**THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND
REMAINS (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) BILL, 2010**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY):

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, and to make provision for validation of certain actions taken by the Central Government under the said Act, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, it is well accepted that the identity and the soul of a nation is expressed in its culture and heritage. It is also well accepted that the society has a collective responsibility to safeguard its cultural heritage. I may just quote our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, what he has depicted, reflected in his letter to his daughter, Indiraji. I quote: " The past brings us many gifts; indeed, all that we have today is culture, civilization, science or knowledge of some aspects of the truth. It is a gift of the distant or recent past to us. It is right that we acknowledge our obligation to the past." So, the Ordinance was brought about. I will explain the compelling reasons for promulgation of the Ordinance at the end of the debate. I commend this Bill for the consideration of this House.

The question was proposed

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (KARNATAKA): Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by hon. Minister, Shri M. Veerappa Moily, with great pleasure but with a heavy heart. This is the fifth in the series. There can be no two

opinions that ancient monuments which are innumerable in our country constitute our richest heritage. Even during the British Government, as early as in 1904, the Ancient Monuments Protection Act was passed and that continued till 1958. In the meanwhile, the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Act, 1951 was passed. Thereafter, the previous laws were continued by virtue of section 126 of the States Reorganisation Act. Then, after the States Reorganisation, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites Act, 1958 was passed. Now more than 50 years are over. It is never too late to mend. It is a very famous statement. Similarly, it is never too late to amend also. But, unfortunately, just as Rip Van Winkle slept for 20 years, it is after two-and-a-half Rip Van Winkle's turns of sleep that this Bill has come up. As far as this present Bill is concerned, they want to categorise these historical monuments and sites into two categories - prohibited and regulated. The ancient and historical monuments constitute our richest heritage. Probably, their value is more than that of the entire Budget allocation made by the Minister of Finance. Their protection is of utmost importance. As the hon. Minister said, it is not only the duty of the State but also of the people. But, unfortunately, vandalism is going on in almost all historical sites. As a result, in many places, these historical monuments are being exploited just for the sake of making money.

(Contd. By 4J/SKC)

4j/5.40/skc

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Contd.): Now, just before going into that, I shall refer to the number of historical monuments in our country that have

been mentioned in the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee Report on the National Commission of Heritage Bill. It has been stated in the Report that there are as many as 3675 monuments and sites under the purview of the Act and protection. However, these numbers constitute a very small fraction of the total number of ancient and heritage monuments in the country. State Governments have also got identical legislations and all the State Governments put together are not protecting more than 4000 monuments. So, both the Central and State Governments put together are only protecting about 8000 monuments and sites whereas the number of unprotected monuments and sites may be much more, about two lakhs. This is what is stated. This shows how inefficient we are as far as protection of our monuments is concerned.

Coming to the Capital, Delhi is stated to be having the highest number of historical and archaeological monuments. The National Capital's glorious past is being slowly destroyed but no one seems to notice. The last 20 years have been the worst for Delhi's heritage. About 276 monuments of historical importance have vanished from the city's landscape in this period. The Capital has a total of 1256 -- I do not know if this figure pertains to the period after the destruction of these 276 monuments or earlier -- monuments. Experts believe that things have come to such a pass because there is lack of sensitivity among the people in the Government. Elaborating this, they said, "In the past eight years, about 12 heritage structures have been demolished in the city. It is a constant fight between conservationists and Government. We want these monuments to be declared protected sites but the

Government is not responding". This is written in an article that was published. Now, coming to the historical and archaeological places and monuments, as I said, there are thousands and lakhs of monuments, but I shall refer to only very, very important of them. The first one among that is, of course, a very important one but that is unfortunately, not in India now, that is, the Harappa and Mohenjo Daro. The Harappa and Mohenjo Daro excavations have shown how town planning had developed centuries ago and how systematically towns were constructed. All that evidence is available, but, unfortunately, the God-made country has been divided into two by human beings; it is now in Pakistan. Now, I shall refer to some of the archaeological sites. I was fortunate to have been the Governor of Bihar; even otherwise, I know some places very well. At the Nalanda University, there were 10,000 inmates, teachers and students in those premises. Even now probably such a big university is not there. It was existent in Nalanda. And Patliputra was regarded one of the best organized cities in those times. I have got with me a report of Megasthenes as far as Patliputra is concerned. Megasthenes described the city of Palibotra, that is Patliputra and its administration. He says, "Six committees of five members each looked after the affairs of the city and were respectively in-charge of industries, entertainment and care of foreigners, enquiries about births and deaths, trade and commerce, weights and measures, manufactured article, collection of one-tenth price of articles sold as tax. It is in the shape of a parallelogram; it was 80 stadia in length, 15 in width; it was surrounded by a wooden wall with holes for discharging arrows and a ditch in front. In Fahiyān's time, the royal palace and harems in the

midst of the city built of stone, still existed and they were so grand they were then believed to have been the work of spirits, and not human beings. That was the belief of the people as far as Patliputra was concerned. And then, we come to Vijayanagar in Karnataka; it is now called Hampi. In the advanced history it is described that the city of Vijaynagar was encompassed by massive fortification and was of enormous size.

(Contd. at 4k/ksk)

KSK/5.45/4K

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (CONTD): The circumference of the city is sixty miles; its walls are carried up to the mountains and enclose the valleys at their foot, so that its extent is thereby increased. In this city, there are estimated to be ninety thousand men fit to bear arms. The King is more powerful than all the other Kings of India. This is the best provided city in the world. In Advance History, it has been recorded. Unfortunately, in that place, vandalism is going on, though it has been declared as a World Heritage City. As it was going on, on 22.07.2009, I had made a Special Mention before this august House, "Hampi in Karnataka State was the capital of Vijayanagar empire, which flourished for a little more than two centuries during 1336 A.D. to 1565 A.D. It is recorded in Advance History of India at pages 366-367 that Hampi was the best and the largest city recorded in history. Notwithstanding the ending of the Vijayanagar empire, Hampi continues to be a place of great historical and archaeological treasure. It has been recognised as World heritage site by the UNESCO. It is one of the most important tourist centres in Karnataka State. At the same

time, it has also become a place for exploitation by miscreants who indulge in unauthorisedly excavating this archaeological site for committing theft of articles embedded in the earth. Despite warnings issued by the UNESCO against vandalising this place, it is going on unabated according to a report published in English daily, *Deccan Herald*, from Bangalore in its issue dated 10th July, 2009. This Special Mention is being made with the object of inviting the attention of the Central Government to the happenings going on at Hampi in order to activate it to take steps for protecting and preserving the most important archaeological wealth of the Nation."

Now, in Bihar itself, probably, Bihar has got most important and valuable archaeological sites. Bodh Gaya is there. Then, there is Sitamarhi. Probably, nobody has heard about it. I had also not heard about it. Once, a Judge from Africa came to Bangalore and we invited him for tea in the High Court when I was a Judge. We asked him as to what made him visit India. He said, "About 200 years ago, our ancestors migrated to South Africa, but now, I came to India to see a sacred place." When we asked about that sacred place, he said that it was Sitamarhi. We asked, "What did you do there?". He had brought a loaf of mud from Sitamarhi for preserving and taking it to his country. Then, I came to know about Sitamarhi. Therefore, I also went and visited Sitamarhi, but, unfortunately, nobody knows it. It is such an important historical site, having reference to Sita, but nobody knows it.

About Kautilya, as far as *Arthshastra* is concerned, it is regarded as the fateful representation of *rajdharma* or the constitutional history of ancient India. Till one hundred years back, nobody knew what had

happened to Kautilya. People knew that there was Kautilya's *Arthshastra*, but nobody knew as to where it was and what it was. But, the credit goes to Dr. Sham Shastri, who was the curator of Mysore Oriental Research Library. He somehow got a copy of it, translated it into English and once he did it, now it is re-published in almost all Universities, and it has become a subject of study. And, last month, there has been centenary celebration of Kautilya's *Arthshastra* publication and in Osmania University, I was invited to deliver a key note address and I had gone there. But, nobody knows it, as far as its importance is concerned that where was Kautilya's *Arthshastra* written, the importance of Pataliputra. Megasthenes listed Pataliputra. If you go to Patna, there is one locality called Pataliputra, and nothing has been done to exhibit what was the speciality of Pataliputra.

There is a wooden palace near Travancore. It is a wonderful monument that is there and I have seen it. When we come to Delhi, there is *Jantar Mantar*. About 20-25 years back, I never knew what *Jantar Mantar* was. When I came and saw *Jantar Mantar*, some foreigner coming from Japan or some other country, asked what the time was. Then, the person, who was in charge of *Jantar Mantar*, put some stick and said that this was the time in your country.

(continued by 4I - yrsr)

-KSK/YSR/5.50/4L

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (CONTD.): The Jantar Mantar was constructed as a great important astronomical observatory. It is in Delhi; it is in Jaipur;

and it is in Ujjain. Ujjain was regarded as a great centre as far as astronomy was concerned.

You see the architecture at Belur, Halebid, and Pattadakal in Karnataka. The Belur Temple is considered as the architectural wonder. Even today it attracts thousands of people. There is the Konark Sun Temple in Orissa.

If you come to historical regions, it is Haldighati near Udaipur. It is a place where Pratap-Chetak memorial was built. There is a book on Maharana Pratap by an English author called E.F. Turnbull. He says in the entire world history, he can't get another patriot who fought for his country continuously for 32 years when he was in exile. Great compliments have been given by an English author to Maharana Pratap.

In Ajmer, we have got Prithviraj Chauhan's Memorial. I went there. No literature is published on him. I asked for some literature on the memorial, but I was told that they had not printed it.

Then, there is the Taj Mahal. It is one of the Seven Wonders of the world. There is the Fatehpur Sikri, Agra, and the Red Fort at Delhi. Then there is the Ashok Stambh. People say that it is stainless steel. How did they manufacture this steel pillar centuries ago?

Then come to Ayodhya. I am not referring to Ram Janmabhoomi temple dispute. Even today there are 5,000 temples at Ayodhya. Mahatma Gandhi talked about '*Ram Rajya*.' But if you go to Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi, 'Hey Ram' is written there. Why do we call "*Ram Rajya*?" Why was it regarded so? You may have listened to the *Ramayana* thousands of times, even then when you read it, you will find it afresh. *The Ramayana* and *The Mahabharata* are the richest

epics of our country. In fact, once I had suggested that Ayodhya must be declared as a cultural capital or a union territory specially built just for showing the world that there was such an ideal kingdom under *Shri Rama*.

There are other historical places at Pune. One is the Agakhan Palace. Another is a jail where Mahatma Gandhi was imprisoned. Porbandar is the birthplace of Mahatma Gandhi. I have been to Porbandar. About ten years ago, Kiran Bedi, who was a police officer, after visiting Porbandar, filed a Public Interest Litigation. She said, 'Porbandar is the birthplace of our father of the nation, but fish is being dried around that building, and people cannot enter it.' She asked: 'Should we not declare it as a national monument?' I remember, J.S.Verma, the then Chief Justice of India, on the last day of his retirement, issued notices to both the Gujarat Government and the Central Government saying why it should not be declared as a national monument. I don't know what happened subsequently. But Kiran Bedi had written a letter and that was treated as a Public Interest Litigation. In Karnataka, you have got the stone fort at Chitradurga.

And then Andaman and Nicobar Islands have one very important historical site. More than 400 patriots were jailed here. It is called Kari-neeru in Kannada which means black water. I have seen that. Savarkar was kept there for eleven years in one room. It is called Cellular Jail, because each one is made up of individual cells. A portion of the Cellular Jail was demolished and a hospital was constructed. There was a furore over it. At that time Morarji Desai became Prime Minister and he declared it as a national monument.

And, subsequently, further demolition of the Cellular Jail was stopped. Now it is being preserved as a national monument.

(Contd. By VKK/4m)

-YSR/VKK-AKG/4m/5.55

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (CONTD.): Then, about Attara Kacheri. Mr. Deputy Chairman is aware about it. There is a building Attara Kacheri, that is, 18 departments. Earlier, it used to house old Mysore Legislature, old Mysore Executive and the High Court. All the three functioned from that building. Subsequently, with the reorganisation of States, Attara Kacheri building was completely given to the Karnataka High Court. What happened was that something came to the head of the then Chief Justice and the then Chief Minister -- I don't want to name them -- and they decided to demolish Attara Kacheri. You must be aware that the Urban Art Commission had opposed that. In spite of that, a decision was taken to demolish that building. Public interest litigation was filed by several people saying that under the Ancient Monuments Act, if it is more than 100-year old and has got historical importance, it cannot be demolished. Sir, Attara Kacheri was more than 100-year old. Then, top ranking citizens of Bangalore presented a writ petition before the Karnataka High Court. Unfortunately, the High Court did not interfere saying that it was an administrative decision. Then, the matter came up to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court directed that this matter should be considered by the Full Bench. And, ultimately, the Attara Kacheri building...

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

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, Ram Niwas Mirdha took up that issue. I had met him. He became the Chairman of INTACH, Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage. That was inspired by Charles Wallace who had left a will with huge amount for protection of architectural buildings in India. When Smt. Indira Gandhi had gone to England, The Queen pointed out that there was a will of Charles Wallace. Thereafter, that amount was received by INTACH. Then, Shri Rajiv Gandhi became its Chairman. Subsequently, Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha became its Chairman. And they intervened in the High Court and sought protection of that building. That is how, this Attara Kacheri had been protected. (Interruptions)

Sir, now, I come to Vigneshwara. The hon. Minister knows that. Sir, when I was writing the legal and constitutional history in 1970, I came to know that there is an inscription of 12th century in a village called Maratur near Gulbarga where it is recorded that the 6th century emperor Chalukya came and touched the feet of Vigneshwara. Sir, Vigneshwara is the author of Mitakshara which is the Hindu law for the whole country from Kanyakumari to Kashmir. But, unfortunately, that inscribed stone was lying in a temple and nobody took care of it; neither the Archaeological Department nor anybody else protected it. Then, ultimately, a society was formed. A building has been constructed with public contribution called Vigneshwara Bhavan. It was inaugurated by Justice Lahoti, when he was the Chief Justice of India, on 31st December 2004 and today, there is a postgraduate course in Bharatiya Nyay Darshan and Raja Dharma. Because of the intervention of the society, that stone which was lying in the temple has now been shifted and fixed in a wall in the Vigneshwara Bhavan. Such important materials have not been taken into account. Sir, these monuments inspire about the unity of our country. Every monument has got it. Though they are

inanimate, yet, they give lot of inspiration. But, what has happened is, we have forgotten everything. In 1942, Mahatma Gandhi started the Quit India Movement. Now, the people, without realising this, have started split India movement. All these monuments inspire us that we are one country. Therefore, we have to give much more importance. At this stage, I remember one thing. Normally, I don't go to cinema halls for watching movies. But, I remember Jagriti movie and its song "आओ बच्चों तुम्हें दिखाएँ झाँकी हिन्दुस्तान की, इस मिट्टी से तिलक करो, यह धरती है बलिदान की". Whenever you hear that song, it gives so much inspiration.

(Contd. By RSS/4n)

RSS-SCH/4N/6.00

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (COND.): Therefore, my submission is that all these historical monuments and sites must be fully protected because they constitute the very source of inspiration. As I said earlier, they constitute the richest and more valuable treasure than even the total amount of the Budget presented by our Finance Minister. Ultimately, I conclude my speech with a famous slogan in Hindi.

॥ तेरा वैभव अमर रहे, हम दिन चार रहे न रहे ॥

(Ends)

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया (उड़ीसा): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी और साथ ही साथ Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment & Validation Bill), 2010 का समर्थन करना चाहूंगी। सर, इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं एक चीज़ कहना चाहूंगी, जैसा कि मेरे पूर्ववक्ता भी कह रहे थे, यदि हम देखें तो वास्तव में Old is Gold. पुरानी चीज़ों को संभाल कर रखने की समझ बहुत पहले से ही हममें होनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन आज इस बिल में संशोधन ला कर मंत्री जी ने बहुत उचित समय पर बहुत उचित निर्णय लिया है, जनरल बजट पास होने के तुरन्त बाद इसे लाया गया है। इस बिल के सैक्शन III और सैक्शन IV में जो कुछ भी मॉडिफिकेशन्स हैं, मैं उनका भी समर्थन करती हूँ।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि भारत वर्ष में इतने मॉन्यूमेंट्स हैं, यदि हम उनका संरक्षण करते तो आज उनकी स्थिति दूसरी होती। उड़ीसा राज्य एक गरीब राज्य कहलाता है, लेकिन उड़ीसा में इन मॉन्यूमेंट्स के संरक्षण के माध्यम से टूरिज्म के क्षेत्र में संभावनाओं को बहुत अधिक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। जब जम्मू-कश्मीर में टूरिज्म एक इंडस्ट्री बन सकता है, तो क्यों नहीं उड़ीसा में भी टूरिज्म को एक इंडस्ट्री बनाया जा सकता? अगर हम उड़ीसा में मॉन्यूमेंट्स का संरक्षण करते, तो मेरे हिसाब से सबसे ज्यादा टूरिस्ट्स उड़ीसा में पहुंच

सकते थे। आज भी वहां पर टूरिस्ट्स बहुत बड़ी संख्या में आते हैं। जितने मॉन्यूमेंट्स उड़ीसा में हैं, उतने कहीं नहीं हैं।

मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने जैसा कहा, उड़ीसा में जो कोणार्क मन्दिर है, उस कोणार्क मन्दिर को बने 2000 से भी अधिक वर्ष हो चुके हैं, लेकिन आज कोणार्क मन्दिर को बिल्कुल भी संरक्षण प्राप्त नहीं है। आज कोणार्क मन्दिर में भगवान सूर्य नारायण पूजा नहीं पाते हैं, लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि पुराने जमाने में 1200 कारीगरों के माध्यम से बनाए गए उस मन्दिर को संरक्षण देने के लिए न तो उड़ीसा की सरकार और न ही केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से कोई अनुदान दिया जा रहा है। सात आश्चर्यों में से एक आश्चर्य हमारा यह कोणार्क मन्दिर भी है।

सर, मैं जगन्नाथ जी के मन्दिर का भी उल्लेख करना चाहूंगी। चार धामों में से एक जगन्नाथ जी का मन्दिर भी है। जगन्नाथ जी के मन्दिर में आज कुछ पत्थर ऊपर से नीचे गिरते जा रहे हैं और उस मन्दिर को भी संरक्षण की बहुत सख्त जरूरत है। इसके साथ ही साथ मेरे क्षेत्र में एक खिचिंग मन्दिर है, जो 500 साल पुराना है। उड़ीसा में एक देबकुंड भी है, जहां पर एक छोटा सा झरना है, उसके बाद नदी है और उसके बाद एक मन्दिर बनाया गया है, जिसे 1905 में आम जनता के लिए खोला गया था। सैकड़ों वर्ष पहले वहां के महाराजा ने वह मन्दिर बनवाया था। उसकी गहराई आज तक कोई नाप नहीं पाया है। इतनी गहराई में वह मन्दिर कैसे बना, यह बहुत बड़ा अचम्भा है, लेकिन आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता वह मन्दिर भी खत्म होता जा रहा है। वहां पर भगवान गौरी-शंकर जी के शयन-कक्ष का एक मन्दिर है। पूरे विश्व में उस तरह का कोई मन्दिर नहीं है, जिस प्रकार का शयन-कक्ष मन्दिर देबकुंड में है। हर साल कुछ दर्शक एवं उस क्षेत्र के स्थानीय लोग उस देबकुंड में दर्शन करने के लिए जाते हैं। कई बार उस मन्दिर के कुंड में बच्चे गिर भी जाते हैं और जिनको तैरना नहीं आता, वे मर जाते हैं। पांच-सात दिन के बाद उनकी डेड-बॉडी को उसमें से निकालना संभव हो पाता है। 40/psv पर जारी

-SCH/PSV-TMV/40/6.05

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया (क्रमागत): सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि हम इस तरह से भविष्य में monuments को preserve कर सकते हैं। हम एक अनुष्ठान के नाम

पर और tourism को develop करने के नाम पर भी उसको develop कर सकते हैं। मैं यह समझती हूँ कि उड़ीसा जैसे राज्य आज tourism की लाइन में preservation के नाम पर पिछड़े हुए हैं।

सर, मैं एक और निवेदन यह करना चाहूँगी कि यह एक बहुत अच्छा बिल है, लेकिन महिला बिल में जैसी इच्छा शक्ति थी, वैसी इच्छा शक्ति इस बिल के अन्दर कितनी है, यह जानना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके तहत आप एक डायरेक्टर या अथॉरिटी जो रखने जा रहे हैं, वह डायरेक्टर या अथॉरिटी, चाहे वह temporary हो या permanent, वह उसमें chairman हो या president, अगर वह physically और mentally ठीक नहीं है, तो उसको आप remove करेंगे। Selection Committee Central Government के under रहेगी, लेकिन उसमें मेरे हिसाब से जो Authority corrupt है, उसके physically और mentally ठीक होने के बावजूद आप उसे remove करेंगे। वह physically और mentally ठीक हो, लेकिन अगर वह corrupt हो तब भी यदि वह रहेगा तो preservation के नाम पर इस बिल में एक संशय रहेगा, यह suggestion भी मैं आपको देना चाहूँगी।

दूसरा, आजकल पूरे इंडिया में लोगों ने रेलवे की बहुत सारी जमीन पर कब्जा किया हुआ है, वहाँ eviction हो नहीं रहा है। पूरे भारत में जो monuments की जगह हैं, archive की जो जगह हैं, उनका अच्छी तरह से सर्वे होना चाहिए। यह देखा जाना चाहिए कि इनकी कितने प्रतिशत जमीन पर लोगों ने कब्जा किया हुआ है। इसे वापिस अपने कब्जे में करने के लिए, जल्द-से-जल्द eviction कराने के लिए कानून लाने की भी जरूरत है या आपका जो 1989 या 1908 का एक्ट है, क्या आप उसी के तहत उसको evict कराके उनका संरक्षण करेंगे? ...(समय की घंटी)...

सर, यह मेरी अंतिम बात है, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूँगी। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि आप toilet आदि जैसी पब्लिक सुविधाओं के लिए Archive के इलाके में जाना नहीं चाहेंगे और monument के इलाके में वह सब नहीं करना चाहेंगे,

लेकिन सर्वे रिपोर्ट के अनुसार ताजमहल जैसे क्षेत्र को हर साल और हमेशा संरक्षण की सख्त जरूरत है। अभी पिछली बार जब हम वहाँ गए थे तो हमने खुद अपनी आँखों से देखा, हम surveyor नहीं हैं, लेकिन जो हमें नजर आया उससे यह महसूस हुआ कि construction, development and renovation के नाम पर उसका damage हो रहा है। उसके लिए आपने जो punishment का प्रावधान किया है, वह पहले 3 महीने था और अब उसको 2 साल कर दिया गया है। इसी प्रकार, जुर्माने की राशि पहले 5 हजार रुपये थी, जिसे अब 1 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहूँगी कि जो encroacher है या जिसने परमिशन लेकर भी उसे due time में नहीं किया है या वहाँ कोई ऐसा construction हुआ है, जो Archeological Survey के हिसाब से किसी monument को damage कर रहा है, इनके लिए तो punishment है, लेकिन जो चुपचाप बैठ कर देखते हुए permission देते हैं, जो authority है, उनके ऊपर किसी तरह की कार्रवाई का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। मान लीजिए directly, indirectly या silently वे उनको परमिशन देते हैं, indirect permission देकर चुपचाप रहते हैं, तो उस तरह के ऑफिसर पर कोई कार्रवाई होने का इसमें प्रावधान नहीं है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगी कि यदि हम लोगों की इसके preservation के लिए इच्छाशक्ति है, उसमें tourism को develop करना है तो ऑफिसर को भी, जो उसकी authority है, जो indirect या silent permission देते हैं, उनको भी punishment देने का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

(Followed by 4p/TMV)

-TMV-DS/4P/6.10

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (WEST BENGAL): Thank you, Sir. I rise to support this Bill. Actually, the Ordinance was promulgated when the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha were not in session. Hence it is constitutionally binding to pass the Bill. I support this Bill.

Sir, everybody knows that culture is the identity of a nation. It is a land of temples, mosques, gurdwaras, churches, etc. Some of them are century old. In every corner of this country there are monuments which are signs of our civilization and society.

Sir, before I go into the details of the Bill, within a short time, I would just mention a few things. According to the statement of the Minister, the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is protecting 3,675 monuments and the States are protecting around 4,000 monuments, and altogether they come to 8,000. But, as I have already mentioned, in every corner of our country there is a sign of a monument like tomb, mosque, temple, etc., which is a testimony of the civilization of India. They are more than two lakhs in number. So, the monuments which are protected by the Archaeological Survey of India come to only 2-3 per cent. What about the rest? My question to the Minister and the Government -- the Minister is present here -- is this: Who would protect these signs of our civilization, these monuments of our country? We are very much proud of them. We should protect the monuments of our past.

Sir, last year, if I remember it correctly, it appeared in different national newspapers and it was acknowledged by the Ministry of Culture that 34 or 35 special and very important monuments, including tombs, had disappeared. It points to the security of the monuments. Who would provide security and who would protect the national heritages? So, my suggestion to the Government is that we must do something comprehensively to protect our national heritages.

Sir, in 1972, there was meeting organised by the UNESCO, which is called "the UNESCO Convention". We were a part of that Convention. In 1977, we had accepted it. It is related to the maintenance of national monuments. I am not quoting anybody. But one of the Directors of the ASI has admitted that most of the monuments which are under the ASI and many other monuments in the country are now unprotected. So, my request is that please protect the monuments which are signs of our civilization. What we have seen at different monuments which are protected by the ASI is this. There are two things which have already been mentioned by the previous speakers. One is no security and the other is encroachment. How do we remove these encroachments and provide place for the common visitors and the tourists? Nobody knows. We should do something to make our national monuments, which are our national pride, encroachment-free.

Sir, in this Bill there is a punitive measure. It should be made more stringent. What is the measure? There is a fine of Rs.1 lakh or two-years jail term or both. I find that it is not adequate. It should be made more stringent. Sir, there are two portions of a monument. One is a prohibited area and the other is regulated area. The prohibited area is within 100 metres and the regulated area is beyond 200 metres.

Now, why has this Ordinance come? It is a fact that it is not only in Delhi but also throughout the country there are development works, construction of metro stations, construction of infrastructure for Commonwealth Games, etc. We are facing problems. How can we protect

our monuments and side-by-side continue our development works? There should be some symmetry.

(Contd. By 4Q/MKS)

MKS-AKA/6.15/4Q

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (CONTD.): There should be a synchronized approach; it is one of my opinions. But what will be our attitude towards this monument which is our national pride? ... (Time Bell) ... Sir, I would just conclude my speech; I am not going into the details as I have already told you. One of the great sociologists has said-- I quote with your kind permission, Sir:

"It is, again, no question of expediency or feeling whether we shall preserve the buildings of past time or not. We have no right whatever to touch them. They are not ours. They belong partly to those who built them and partly to all the generation of mankind who follow us."

It is no less important, what the great sociologist is asking. I would like, before concluding my speech, to say that this should be the attitude for maintaining, protecting and providing security to our national pride as far as these monuments are concerned.

With these words, I conclude my speech, Sir.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Hassan. Now, Shri Brij Bhusan Tiwari.

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, यह जो विधेयक पेश हुआ है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह सही है, जो कहावत है - देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद, क्योंकि अगर इसमें मुकदमेबाजी नहीं होती और जिस तरीके से इन्क्रोचमेंट हो रहा था, तो शायद इस बिल की

जरूरत ही नहीं महसूस की जा रही थी। इसमें कहीं कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि हमारे जो पुरातत्व विभाग के प्राचीन स्मारक हैं या पुरातत्वीय स्थल हैं, वे बहुत ही महत्व के हैं, क्योंकि कोई भी समाज या कोई भी देश तभी बनता है जब उसमें अपने इतिहास की समझ होती है, उसी समझ के हिसाब से उसकी दृष्टि भी बनती है। हमारे देश का यह दुर्भाग्य था कि हमारे देश में जितने भी हमलावर आए, वे अपने साथ इतिहासकार भी लेकर आए और उन्होंने अपने राजाओं का गुणगान किया, हमारी खूबियों को नज़रअंदाज़ किया और हमारे समाज की बुराइयों को ज्यादा उजागर किया। इसलिए, हमारे हिसाब से जो स्वतंत्र इतिहास लिखा जाना चाहिए था, वह नहीं लिखा गया। ट्वेनसांग से लेकर अलबेरुनी और इब्नबतूता और अंग्रेजी काल में विंस्टन स्मिथ से लेकर यदुनाथ सरकार तक यह सिलसिला चला। अब आप देखिए कि अंग्रेज में एक कनिंघम, यह कोई बड़ा भारी इतिहासकार या पुरातत्वज्ञाता नहीं था, एक अधिकारी थी, मगर कनिंघम ने सबसे ज्यादा हमारे यहां खुदाई की और काफी ऐसे स्थलों को उसने चिन्हित किया और इस सिलसिले में काफी बड़ी उसने किताब लिखी। हमारे यहां दुर्भाग्य यह है कि जितने भी अधिकारी हैं या जो भी हमारी सरकारें रही हैं, उन्होंने इसमें किसी प्रकार की कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं दिखाई, क्योंकि वे तो चमकीली दुनिया में मगन रहीं और हर चीज को बिगाड़कर देखने की उन्होंने कोशिश की। हमारी महिला वक्ता ने अभी ठीक ही कहा कि सरकार के सामने अगर इच्छाशक्ति नहीं होगी और ये जो अधिकारी हैं, चाहे आप उनको निदेशक बना दीजिए या कोई भी आप कमिटी बनाएं, अगर इनमें कुछ भी राष्ट्र प्रेम, राष्ट्र भाव या जिसको आप स्वाभिमान कहते हैं, वह स्वाभिमान अगर नहीं है, खोदने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे तो कोई मामला नहीं होगा। सरकार भी जो इसमें मद देती है, पैसा देती है, वह बहुत ही कम है, उससे कुछ काम हो नहीं सकता। अभी बताया गया कि हमारे देश में एक नहीं असंख्य ऐसे स्थल हैं, जहां अगर हम खुदाई करें, वहां के स्थानों की

जांच-पड़ताल करें तो बहुत ही दुर्लभ चीजें निकल सकती हैं और आप जानते हैं कि हमारा देश 5000 वर्ष पुराना है।

('4r/nb' पर जारी)

NB/4R/6.20

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (क्रमागत) : अगर प्रागैतिहासिक काल को भी ले लीजिए, तो हमारा देश बहुत पुराना है। भगवान राम की कहानियां, भगवान कृष्ण की कहानियां यहां कही जाती हैं और वे कहानियां ऐसी हैं कि वे जगहों को जोड़कर जाती हैं। अभी आप देखिए कि आपने सीतामढ़ी की चर्चा की। अयोध्या से लेकर सीतामढ़ी तक एक सड़क गई है, उसको हम लोग राम-जानकी मार्ग कहते हैं। उसके बारे में यह मशहूर है कि भगवान राम की बारात उसी सड़क से गई थी और वे सीताजी को वहीं से ब्याहकर लाए थे। अब आप उस सड़क की स्थिति देख लीजिए कि बड़ी दयनीय स्थिति है। उसी प्रकार से बौद्ध स्थान हैं। मैं सिद्धार्थनगर से आता हूं और हमारे यहां कपिलवस्तु है। पहले लुम्बिनी था, लेकिन वह नेपाल की सीमा के अंदर चला गया, तो नेपाल की सरकार ने उसका विकास किया और बहुत अच्छा विकास किया, लेकिन जो गौतम बुद्ध की राजधानी थी, जहां उनका महल था, वह स्थान कपिलवस्तु है और वह भारत में है। हमारे यहां एक प्रो. श्रीवास्तव थे, वे रिटायर हो गए, शायद उनकी मृत्यु भी हो गई है, चूंकि वे इस जिले से संबंधित थे, इसलिए उन्होंने अपने प्रयास से, इसमें दिलचस्पी लेकर वहां पर खुदाई करवाई और खुदाई करने के बाद वहां बहुत से अवशेष मिले - चावल मिले, अन्य वस्तुएं मिलीं और तमाम बौद्ध देशों ने इसको मान्यता भी दी। प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से बहुत सी घोषणाएं हुईं, केन्द्र की सरकार में जो संस्कृति मंत्री हैं, मैंने कई बार उनको पत्र भी लिखा। उन्होंने कहा कि केन्द्र की तरफ से कपिलवस्तु के विकास के बारे में किसी प्रकार की कोई परियोजना नहीं है। अब आप देखिए कि कपिलवस्तु ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, लेकिन वहां पर यह हाल है। श्रावस्ती उसी से सटा हुआ है, वहां की भी यही हालत है।

उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह बात सही है कि दिल्ली में बहुत से मुगल राजा रहे, यहां कई प्रकार के राजा आए, यहां बहुत ही अच्छे और ऐतिहासिक महत्व के स्थल हैं, लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि किस तरीके से इनमें encroachment हो रहा है। जब आप उन स्थलों का सुन्दरीकरण करें, उसके साथ ही साथ जब तक आप उन स्थलों को प्रचारित नहीं करेंगे, सुंदर नहीं बनाएंगे, इस काबिल नहीं बनाएंगे कि पर्यटक आकर उनको देखें, विद्यार्थी आकर वहां पढ़ें, तब तक उनका विकास नहीं हो सकता है। देखिए, अमरीका है, अमरीका का इतिहास बहुत छोटा है, लेकिन वहां के विद्यार्थियों को, नौजवानों को, अमरीका के इतिहास के बारे में बताया जाता है। हमारा इतना पुराना देश है, इसका इतना पुराना और गौरवमयी इतिहास है। इतने बड़े देश को एक सूत्र में बांधे रखना, अपने आप में बड़ी विचित्र बात है। आज हम IT revolution में चले गए हैं, इतने साधन हो गए हैं, लेकिन इसके बावजूद जो देश में सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक एकता होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं है। मुझे याद है कि मणिपुर में एक स्थान है, जहां पर आज भी औरतें, कृष्ण को गाली देती हैं। उनका जो लोकगीत है, उसमें कृष्ण को गाली दी जाती है, क्योंकि कृष्ण की शादी उसी मणिपुर के इलाके में हुई थी। जो कृष्ण की पत्नी थीं, वे मंदिर में पूजा करने आईं और कृष्ण जी उनको उठाकर ले गए। वह एक कथा है, एक संस्कृति है, वरना कहां मणिपुर और कहां कृष्ण। तो इस प्रकार के जो लोकगीत हैं, जो लोक-संस्कृति है, उसमें देश की एकता को एक सूत्र में बांधने के लक्षण हैं। अब हमारी काबिलियत और हमारी समझ ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि हम इन एकता के सूत्रों को किस प्रकार से पिरोएं। इसलिए हमारे जो ऐतिहासिक महत्व के स्थान हैं, उनको हमें विकसित करना चाहिए, ठीक तरीके से इतिहास लिखाना चाहिए और उसकी जानकारी लोगों को देनी चाहिए।

उपसभापति जी, कानपुर में बिठूर नामक एक जगह है। बिठूर के बारे में यह प्रचलित है कि उसे पृथ्वी का मध्य माना जाता है, लेकिन आज आप देख लीजिए कि बिठूर उपेक्षा का शिकार है, वहां कुछ भी नहीं है। गंगा के किनारे

स्थित इस जगह को बहुत ही सुंदर बनाया जा सकता है, रमणीक बनाया जा सकता है। आप पर्यटन के विकास की बात करते हैं। पर्यटन के विकास की अद्भुत और असीम संभावनाएं हमारे देश में मौजूद हैं, बशर्ते हमारी दृष्टि ठीक हो, हमारी नज़र ठीक हो, हमारी समझ और हमारा दिमाग ठीक हो।

4S/VNK पर क्रमशः

-NB/VNK-KS/4s/6:25

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (क्रमागत): इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ, पर साथ ही साथ सरकार से भी यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि जो स्थान अभी भी उपेक्षित हैं, उनकी पहचान करके इस काम को बहुत ही तेजी से करना चाहिए, ताकि हम कुछ न सकें, तो कम से कम अपने इतिहास को समझ सकें। यही हमारी सबसे बड़ी सफलता होगी। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (MAHARASHTRA): Sir, I rise to support the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010. The ancient monuments link us with our hoary past, with our history and heritage, with our forefathers and with our ancient culture and civilization. Through them, our past becomes an inseparable part of our present.

Sir, the ancient monuments help us in interpreting our history, our age-old traditions and beliefs and nuances of our ancient civilization and culture. They give us perceptions of our ancient art, architecture and sculpture. This is the reason why we should preserve and protect our ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains. Sir, the ruins and remains of our ancient monuments reveal the things hidden behind the veil of time. India is one of the richest countries in the world having

ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains. Our history goes back to 5000 years, encompassing the Ramayana and Mahabharata. The ancient monuments in our country mark the high level of our culture and civilization. The remains of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa indicate the creative genius of ancient India in the pre-Aryan times. We have remains of pre-Aryan and post-Aryan times. We must preserve and protect them with utmost care and sensitivity of mind from the ravages of time.

Sir, the Lakshyagraha at Barnawa in the Baghpath district of UP and the remains around Hastinapur and Kurukshetra have been utterly neglected. They should be preserved. The Buddhist period in the social and cultural history of India is the zenith of Indian culture. There are many Buddhist caves around Aurangabad city in Maharashtra. There are a couple of Gurudwaras and other sites of the Sikh community around Nanded city. Many forts in Maharashtra are still neglected. Stones in the structures of these forts tell the saga of people who made history. We should preserve and protect the ancient monuments which reveal the creative genius of our people. The Authority which would be set up should conduct surveys for tracing the remains of the ancient monuments.

Sir, we should not look at ancient monuments with narrow, sectarian eyes. Egypt takes pride in the Sphinx and other ancient monuments; China takes pride in the Great Wall and other ancient monuments. Likewise, India should take pride in the Taj Mahal, Ajanta and Ellora Caves and other ancient monuments from mythological to modern times.

With these words, Sir, I support the Bill.

(Ends)

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I rise to support the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010, brought to replace the Ordinance promulgated on January 23rd, 2010.

Sir, this Bill amends the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, which seeks to preserve the ancient and historical monuments and archaeological sites of national importance. I would like to confine myself to only the objectives of the Bill. To achieve the object of the Bill, the Central Government could constitute a national monument authority. I do not wish to go into details of the constitution, but the main functions of the authority must be, making recommendations to the Central Government for grading and classifying the historical protected monuments and protected areas declared as being of national importance.

(Contd. at 4t/tdb)

TDB/4T/6.30

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (CONTD.): And to oversee the work of the competent authorities. To take measures for implementing this Act. And above all, foremost, Sir, considering the impact of the large scale projects, development projects or public projects, which may be proposed in the regulated areas and make recommendations to the competent authority for granting permission.

Sir, again, there is a very clear classification of three items. One is, protected monument and protected area, means, any ancient

monument, archaeological site and remains which have been declared to be of national importance. Second is, prohibited area, means, area beginning at the limit of a protected area over a radius of 100 metres, and regulated area is the area which begins at the limit of the prohibited area to 200 metres. Sir, there is another very clear classification. Sir, this Bill has been very meticulously drafted. Sir, any person who owns a structure in the prohibited area can carry on only repairs, not any new construction. Any person who possesses a land in the regulated area can have a construction or re-construction or repairs. But, this could be done only by way of approaching the competent authority. The person after having applied to the competent authority, the competent authority within 15 days, shall forward it to the authority. The authority, after receiving that, within two months, will give the results to the competent authority, and after receiving that, within one month, the competent authority will let know the person who has applied for it. Sir, again, a very important classification is given here. I would like to have only two queries from the hon. Minister. Sir, there are provisions for violations of this Act, not only for those who have violated, and those officers who have also violated. Before that, there is a provision, Sir, which says that any area, near any protected monument or its adjoining area declared, during the period beginning on or after the 16th day of June, 1992, but ending before the date on which the Ancient Monuments and the Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment & Validation) Bill, 2010 receives the assent of the President, and it goes on and says that be deemed to have been validly granted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, as if this

section has been in force at all material times. Sir, my only query is, what is the rationale behind marking the day of 16th day of June, 1992? I just want a clarification from the hon. Minister. Then, going through the penalty that has been imposed on those who violate, Sir, first is for those who reside in the prohibited area, about that my colleague pointed out here, shall be punishable with imprisonment not exceeding two years or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees or with both. Sir, any violation in the regulated area, again with the same punishment, Sir, shall be punishable with imprisonment not exceeding two years or with fine, which may extend to one lakh rupees or with both. Sir, when there is a clear classification that the prohibited area is much more of importance, and the regulated area is given with some concessions that they could have some constructions, the punishment should vary, either the punishment for the violation in the prohibited area should be more, or, the punishment for a construction or any violation in the regulated area should be less, whereas both are same here, Sir. So also the punishment for any officer of the Central Government enters into or acquiesces in any agreement to do so is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both. Sir, an abettor gets more punishment whereas the violator gets a lesser punishment. Sir, the Minister can look into this and do the needful.

Sir, my submission here is, earlier in the same House, I had made a proposal through a Special Mention that Kallarai a water reservoir or a dam in Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu, which was constructed way back in the 2nd century by a Chola king, Karikalan, is still under use. That dam is said to be a model for many other dams which

cropped up across the world, and many people, even from Rome have come down to India and Tamil Nadu to have an idea about that dam, Sir.

(Contd. by 4u-kgg)

[kgg/mcm/4u/6.35](#)

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (contd.): I was told that for any site like that, to be recognized as a world heritage site by the UNESCO, the first step is that it should be identified by our own country as a structure of national importance. Shri Narayanasamy, hon. Minister knows better about that. Hon. Prime Minister is also here. If that site is identified as of national importance, it could be taken to the UNESCO, because any structure of ancient heritage of 10th century had been accorded recognition. This one, which is constructed in the second century and hailed as a marvel of engineering technology should be identified. I appreciate and support this Bill, Sir, to achieve its objectives. Thank you.

(Ends)

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ मुझे बहुत बड़ा अवसर मिला है, आज माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी भी मौजूद हैं, बिल के ऑब्जेक्ट्स में भी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का नाम है। इस अवसर पर एक महत्वपूर्ण उपस्थिति डा० कर्ण सिंह जी की है, जो संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में हमारे देश में बहुत महत्व का स्थान रखते हैं। विद्वान कानून मंत्री जी के ध्यान में मैं यह भी लाना चाहता हूँ कि यह केवल एनसिएंट मोनूमेंट नहीं है, यह आपका बिल

भी बहुत बड़ा मोन्यूमेंट है, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाह रहा हूँ। मूल अधिनियम 1958 का है। 16 जून, 1992 में एक अधिसूचना जारी की गई है। लोग इसके खिलाफ 2004 में उच्च न्यायालय गए हैं, रिट याचिका हुई है। बाद में 2005 में एक सर्वेक्षण पर फिर से लोग उच्च न्यायालय में गए हैं, जहां स्टेमिला है। 2006 में एक विशेषज्ञ सलाहकार समिति बनाई गई जिसने कुछ निषेध क्षेत्र में निर्माण के लिए अनुमति मांगी है। 30 अक्टूबर, 2009 को उच्च न्यायालय ने एक रिट से इस समिति को अवैध करार कर दिया है। ऐसा माननीय मंत्री जी आपके ही प्रतिवेदन में दिया है। मैं बहुत आश्चर्य में पड़ा था और मैं आपसे जानना भी चाहता हूँ कि आपने लिखा है कि यह जो हमारे मित्र पूछ रहे थे कि 16 जून, 1992 की तारीख का क्या महत्व है। वह माननीय मंत्री जी के पत्र में है। इस तारीख से पहले आपने लिखा है कि अनेकों निर्माण हो चुके थे और उसमें कई मुकदमे चल रहे थे, इसलिए यह जो बिल लाया गया है जो रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट से है, यह अपने आप में बहुत आश्चर्य का विषय है। 1958 का यह बिल है, 1992 में कुछ हुआ है और आज हम इसको इतने वर्षों पीछे जाकर लागू कर रहे हैं, यह कानूनी प्रक्रिया में मुझे लगता है कि माननीय मंत्री जी को काफी कष्ट हुआ होगा इसको करने में। महोदय, मैं अभी यह कहना चाह रहा हूँ, मेरा ध्यान इस पुरातत्व के विषय पर गया था। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने दिल्ली के पुराने किले में देखा कि कुछ बच्चे नाव चला रहे थे तो वहां मैंने उसकी दीवार पर इस कानून की पट्टिका देखी। तो मैंने जाकर इसको पढ़ा। उन दिनों राम सेतु का विवाद चल रहा था। उसके कानून में लिखा है कि उसकी आयु सौ वर्ष से अधिक की होनी चाहिए, जिसको पुरातत्व में गिना जाता है। तो वह तो हजारों वर्षों पुराना है। मैंने यहां पर एक विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से मांग भी की थी तथा कहा था कि वह सेतु हजारों वर्षों पुराना है, उसको नुकसान न पहुंचाते हुए कोई योजना बनाई जाए। इस संदर्भ में मैंने यह कानून देखा था और आज मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि विद्वान लोगों ने संस्कृति की और अपने पुरातत्व की रक्षा करने की कोशिश की है।

महोदय, मैं एक और बात को स्मरण कराना चाहता हूँ, आपका समय ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा। यहां कानून मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं और संविधान की चर्चा हो रही है। संविधान की जो उद्देश्यिका है, उसमें हिन्दी में विक्रम संवत् का संदर्भ दिया है। इस विक्रम संवत् का आज पहला दिन है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यहां सभी को और पूरे देश को बधाई संदेश देना चाहता हूँ, शुभकामना देना चाहता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I am a disciplined soldier, and I would abide by the time-limit. Sir, I stand to support the Bill. There are two-three things I would like to focus on. An Ordinance is being replaced by this Bill. In between, there was a committee constituted under the able leadership of Shri Moily. On the basis of certain recommendations contained in that report, certain modifications have been incorporated in the Bill which is before the august House now.

(Contd. by kls/4w)

KLS/4W/6.40

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (CONTD): These include creation of National Monument Authority and other aspects. Sir, before going into the other aspects because I do not have time, I will confine myself to two or three things. We enact many laws, there is no problem. But the implementation part is very difficult. There is no power for the ASI to evict the encroachers, to demolish the unauthorized construction which is a problem. Even the Report has pointed out about the

encroachments in the Jaisalmer Fort as well as the Golkonda Fort. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Prime Minister to convene a meeting of all the Ministers, in-charge of the respective States, and find a way how to evict these encroachers because our leaders in the Opposition know that as far as encroachment is concerned, from State to State there are different laws. While the Supreme Court says encroacher is a trespasser, in Tamil Nadu there is an Act called the Encroachment Act which recognizes encroachment, BMOs are issued. There are several procedures for evicting the encroachers and there are several judgments on that aspect but the correct procedure is not followed. Unless there is a uniform policy for eviction of these encroachers from the monuments, there may be a difficulty in implementing this Bill. Sir, one more aspect is, what ASI needs is, more funding, more staff, preservation and security. The ex-servicemen can be used because instead of creating more jobs, which is also necessary, which may take more time, immediately, as contained in the Moilyji' Report, ex-servicemen can be absorbed for protecting these monuments because nearly 2500 monuments out of 3675 at the national level are unprotected. It is really a sorry state of affairs. There was a reply in the Parliament that nearly 35 protected monuments disappeared. There is an antiquity trade, blessed by mafia gangs, is going on in this country. Many idols, very preservative idols are being stolen, are with the traders and sold. ...(Interruptions).. Thank you. Therefore, Sir, I request that proper concentration must be made on this aspect. It again involves the State Governments, the Panchayat Unions, Panchayati Raj and there are several tiers in our system. Therefore, all must be taken together to see that these thefts and other things do not take place. Sir, the Culture

Department is getting only 0.1 per cent of the Budget allocation and one-third of it is only the allocation for the ASI. I only request that this Budget allocation is increased and more funds should be given to this Department. Sir, there are several aspects to this 100-meter limit which has been prescribed here. I will only mention one aspect and I will sit down. In my State, Mahabalapam, which is called Mahabalipuram, which is famous for five Rathas, Arjun's penance etc., there was identification by UNESCO, five Rathas Temple, etc., etc. In 1991, there was another notification and this rock hill area which is not so important, which is densely populated area has been notified. Now, with regard to Mahabalipuram, it is a peculiar situation. From the coast to the eastern side, there is a ban on constructing buildings. There is ban on any construction 4.9 kms on the south from Kalapakkam which has a nuclear plant. With the result all residences are now concentrated in the middle. This hill rock which has been notified by the ASI as a monument is situated exactly in the residential area. This monument has also been fenced. Now when this 100 meter rule is being implemented, there is already a fence there, the 100 meter is calculated from the fence, not from the monument side. That creates another problem. The renovation and other things may be there. But even for constructing a toilet in the residential area, the people are put to very, very great difficulty. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to kindly look into this aspect. Wherever there are no major UNESCO and important monuments, considering the people's plight and taking it into consideration, whether it can be reduced to 50 meters and also that is from the monument site and not from the fencing. With this, I conclude, Sir. As a disciplined soldier I have taken three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken five minutes.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Two minutes exceeded, Sir. Thank you very much.

(Ends)

(Followed by 4X/SSS)

SSS/4X/6.45

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY):

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am really excited over the most enlightened, monumental, deliberations which have gone on replacing this ordinance with the Bill. It started from our learned friend, Justice Rama Jois and ended with hon. Member Shri Gnanadesikan. I would first like to deal with certain provisions which have been incorporated in this Bill. This reflects the firm resolve on the part of the Government to deal with the subject. Firstly, the limits of protected had not been codified in the 1958 Act. In fact, in this Bill, it has been codified and modified and 100 metres in all directions shall be the prohibited area in respect of such protected area or protected monument. Secondly, the Central Government can increase this- 100 metres. Many of the monuments, sometimes require a larger extent in order to protect it and in future, from this State no permission was required to include, in carrying out any public work or project essential to the public or other constructions in the protected area. It was not there. It is a clear prohibition so that our monuments could be saved forever. Repair or some of the renovation or some basic amenities like drinking water, sanitation is allowed. Even in the name of public projects no encroachments, no permission will be granted for any projects whatsoever in the prohibited area. So, absolute clarity has been incorporated in this enactment.

Another is: limits of regulated area. It was only under the rule of 1958, it was notified in 1992 and it was not part of the enactment. Now, we have made it very clear about 200 metres in all directions shall be the regulated area in respect of such protected area and Central Government can increase these 200 metres of regulated area. This power has been given. It was not there. In fact, construction or reconstruction or repair or renovation of the regulated area is allowed after permission by a competent authority. They cannot just undertake it. Permission by competent authority within the limited area has to be granted on the recommendation of authority. In fact, we have taken out the domain of the bureaucracy itself from this. There is a National Heritage Monument Authority which is purely of the experts, archaeologists and the heritage experts. It is even headed by them and the competent authority in various areas may be officers but the ultimate domain to permit or pass any orders lies with the National Monument Authority. This is one body which has been created. All these years, there has been no proper pacification of the answered monuments. There has been no gradation of answered monuments and there was no technical inventory to have it. Of course, elders say that we sometimes live in a country by accident. I think, if at all these things have been saved it is because of the generosity of the citizens of this great country. I will come back to that and tell you why sometimes it was not possible to exercise that kind of an authority. I do not want to deal with it in greater detail but before I get into that area, I would like to deal with some of the questions and issues which have been raised by hon. Members.

-SSS/NBR-LP/4Y/6.50.

SHRI VEERAPPA MOILY (CONTD.): In fact, the DDA has carried out a survey of Delhi's built heritage. It has been referred by Justice Rama Jois. It includes 1208 heritage buildings in the list. This includes 170 monuments which are absolutely protected by the ASI. The remaining monuments have to be protected by the State Government. There are, in fact, three types of monuments. The first one is, National Monuments, which are the responsibility of the ASI. There are State Monuments which are the responsibility of the State Government. And, there are many, many other unprotected monuments on the surface, under the surface, to be excavated and already excavated. So, these are the three types of monuments that we have. In fact, there is also the Heritage Conservation Committee under the Ministry of Urban Development to ensure preservation and conservation of built heritage in some of the areas other than managed by the ASI.

Sir, so far as Hampi is concerned, there are three categories of monuments. The first one is protected by the ASI. There are 56 monuments which are protected by the State Government. And, third, are the unprotected monuments. An Integrated Management Plan for Hampi World Heritage Site is under implementation. Concerns expressed by the UNESCO were replied to adequately and Hampi was removed from the Endangered List. In one go, it was classified as the World Heritage and, for some time, it was included in the Endangered List. Now, it is removed. You may kindly recall that I have some contribution to make on Hampi. In fact, the notification was issued

during my regime and we protected it. Even the Temple's car path which you must have seen has been narrowed down only to one car pass. Now, it is just like a super highway from temple to car shed. Now, we are happy that Hampi World Heritage Site Management Authority has been established by the Government of Karnataka to undertake comprehensive management, preservation and conservation.

Sir, I am not going to deal with High Court buildings. Again, I had some role to play when Justice Jois was also there. We sustained that old building. Apart from that, we constructed a similar building in the same premises. Both of them were concerned and another building came up. There is no danger for the old building.

I would like to deal with Konark Temple. Sir, ASI has done a lot of conservation work in Konark for the last thirty years. Sir, Lord Jagannath Temple has been stabilized to a great extent. For a comprehensive conservation of the Jagannath Temple, a workshop has been organized, particularly with a focus on structural engineering. A project has been taken up under the National Culture Fund for the development of visitors facilities. The project will be carried out by the ASI and the IOC will provide the necessary funds.

Sir, the question came up for giving stringent punishment. In fact, as you all know, the existing fine of Rs. 5,000 has been increased to Rs. 1 lakh. As against the punishment of 3 months, it has been increased to 2 years. You would have liked it to make it as a cognizable offence. But, as I already explained to you, when technical data is not available, when technical inventory is not available, area has not been properly notified as to what is prohibited and regulated and

unless it is properly protected, demarcated, just imagine what would be the fate of innocent people around the monument when you give more punishment. We have taken into consideration all these. Straightaway giving punishment is not an issue. But, that could be done, once we are ready with all the things -- having the technical data, inventory cost, gradation of monuments and demarcation of areas. Once these things are done, I think, we can graduate ourselves into the domain of greater punishment in this area.

(CONTD. BY USY "4Z")

-NBR-USY/4z/6.55

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY (CONTD.): This is how these limitations have been considered. And, for all these fifty years, the punishment has been a penalty of Rs. 5,000 and three months' imprisonment. Now, we have increased the penalty by 20 times and imprisonment by 8 times. I don't say that this is an ideal situation; but, under the circumstances, I think, we need to address those issues of the respective monuments with concern.

Then, ancient Patliputra has been identified. As a modern city is there, it had been excavated at certain spots, while the city buildings and the population started concentrating. The remains of ancient Mauryan city have been noticed in the city at Kumhrar where 80 pillars, all of the Mauryan Assembly Hall, and a later Buddhist Monastery were found. At Bulandi Bagh, in Patna, the remains of the city fortification wall were found in excavation. Only a few spots, with ancient remains in the city, are protected by the ASI. Guru Gobind Singh was born in Patna. It is a pilgrimage for Sikhs and others. So, a lot more needs to

be done there. But, I will tell you the constraints and limitations to do that, at a little later stage.

As far as encroachments are concerned, 249 monuments have been under encroachment for the last 40-50 years. We need to address this issue. It is a very serious concern. Efforts are being made, to a certain extent, to remove the encroachments. The orders have been issued, district administration has been involved and the police help has been sought for. In some of the cases, even rehabilitation schemes are under implementation.

Insofar as Kapilvastu is concerned, which was the capital of Shudhodhana, the father of Gautama Buddha, in the 6th Century B.C., the Stupas, at Piprahwa, have yielded Buddhist relics. A number of seals and sealings of 1st and 2nd Century have been found, and excavations are on. In fact, the ASI had excavated the Siddharth Nagar of U.P. in 1970s.

An issue was raised by the hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva, if I am correct, as to why it was 16th June, 1992. It is very simple. I will pass over the notification to the hon. Member. The notification was issued on that day, as far as the Act of 1958 is concerned. It says, the declared areas up to 100 metres from the protected limited, further, beyond it, up to 200 metres, near or adjoining protected monuments will be prohibited and regulated area. Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by rule 32 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites Remains Rule, 1959, the Central Government hereby declares the said areas to be prohibited and regulated areas. This is, in fact, under the rules, not under the Act. So, the definition of the prohibited area

originated from the notification of 16th June, 1992. We have, now, graduated into the substantive provisions of the Act. That is the only significance, nothing else.

Then, there are many other issues, which have been raised here. I would like to bring some of the points for the consideration of the House. Yes, we need to address many, many issues. I think, it requires one or two days' debate. It is worthwhile. But I can just tell you that there is, in fact, already a Bill before the Standing Committee. The National Heritage Commission has to be established. I think, at that time, we can discuss all these issues which have been raised by the hon. Members. I don't want to delay you. Of course, the portfolio belongs to the hon. Prime Minister.

(Contd. By 5a -- PK)

-USY/PK/7.00/5A

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY (CONTD.): On his behalf, I am piloting the Bill, because he happened to appoint me as the Chairman of the Committee to address some of the issues and concerns arising out of the Ordinance. Of course, we have firmed up everything. I think the day has now come when we have to get into the domain of preserving it, not only preserving it but also empowering and building the capacity within the ASI, both for the manpower and also the funding to protect it. Because tourism contributes, particularly, Rs.55,000 crores of foreign exchange. India's tourism contributes 6.5 per cent to the GDP of this country. Keeping this in view, I think the hon. Prime Minister will, definitely, prevail upon the Planning Commission and also the Finance Minister to build appropriate capacity within the ASI. With these words,

I conclude. I thank the entire House for giving unanimous support to this Bill.

(Ends)

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (MAHARASHTRA): Sir, I have to seek one small clarification from the Hon. Minister and the hon. Minister of State is also here. One can understand the construction activities which are going on for the Commonwealth Games and, of course, permission can be given. But 170 permissions have been given to private people and others in the last few years. I want to know whether you will go for a review of all those permissions. It is very important, Sir. About 170 permissions have been given to private people.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have gone into all these aspects. In fact, this Bill does not permit or approve of the *ex post facto* permissions. So far as the rest of the permissions are concerned, we have legally and pragmatically examined them and, ultimately, we have come out with this Bill. So, this is fully fortified. Otherwise, if you meddle with some of the aspects then the whole thing can be quashed by the courts.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, and to make provision for validation of certain actions taken by the Central Government under the said Act, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted

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

Clauses 2 to 13 were added to the Bill

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

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Special Mentions. I will call the names, please lay the papers.

(Followed by 5B/PB)

PB/5b/7.05

SPECIAL MENTIONS **9A/VNK**DEMAND TO TAKE EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO CHECK
EXTRAVAGANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT MACHINERY IN THE
COUNTRY**

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा सब ओर से कहा जा रहा है कि भारत बड़ी तेजी के साथ आर्थिक मंदी से निकल रहा है और हम बहुत जल्दी ही 9 से 10 प्रतिशत विकास दर से विकास करने वाले हैं। ये बातें और आंकड़े तो सुनने और देखने में बहुत अच्छे लगते हैं, परंतु सच्चाई यह है कि हर भारतवासी लगभग 9,968 रुपए के विदेशी कर्ज से दबा है। सरकारी क्षेत्र में व्याप्त फिजूलखर्ची को यदि हम थोड़ा कम कर दें, तो इससे कुछ राहत मिल सकती है।

यह फिजूलखर्ची नहीं तो क्या कहेंगे कि राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों के नाम पर दिल्ली की सड़कों के बगल के फुटपाथों को तोड़कर रख दिया गया है और सुंदरता के नाम पर करोड़ों रुपयों की बर्बादी उन्हें दोबारा बनाने में की जा रही है। यही कारण है कि सितंबर 2003 में खेलों हेतु पूर्वानुमानित राशि 655 करोड़ से तकरीबन 16 गुना बढ़कर 10455 करोड़ रुपए हो गयी है। अच्छे फुटपाथों को तोड़ो, उन्हें बनाओ, चाहे वे 2 महीने पहले ही क्यों न बने हों, उन्हें फिर बनाओ और बिल भेज दो, पैसे तो राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों के नाम पर आ ही जाएंगे।

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**** Laid on the Table of the House**

आज जरूरत है कि सरकारी तंत्र की छोटी से छोटी फिजूलखर्ची को कम किया जाए और सरकारी नीतियां ऐसी बनाई जाएं, जिनसे विदेशी कर्ज का यह बोझ आम आदमी पर कम हो।

मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि सरकार राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति दिखाए और सरकारी तंत्र के फिजूलखर्ची पर रोक लगाने हेतु आवश्यक प्रभावी कदम उठाए।

(समाप्त)

MP/9B

DEMAND TO TAKE STEPS TO STREAMLINE THE DAK SERVICES PROVIDED BY POST OFFICES IN THE COUNTRY

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार को सूचित करना चाहती हूं कि इस समय देश में डाक सेवाएं पूरी तरह से अस्त-व्यस्त हो चुकी हैं। डाक विभाग निरंतर आधुनिकीकृत हो रहा है, किंतु डाक फिर भी आम जनता को समय पर प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है। संचार के साधन काफी बढ़ चुके हैं, किंतु भारतीय डाक सेवा आज भी कछुआ गति से चल रही है।

डाक विभाग से जो शासकीय पत्र भेजे जाते हैं, वे विलंब से ही सही, प्राप्त तो हो जाते हैं, किंतु आम नागरिकों द्वारा भेजे जाने वाले पत्र महीनों उपरांत भी प्राप्त नहीं हो रहे हैं। अधिकांश साधारण पत्र पूर्ण व सही-सही पता लिखा होने के उपरांत भी प्राप्तकर्ता को प्राप्त नहीं हो पाते हैं और न ही प्रेषक को वापस किए जाते हैं। बतौर उदाहरण, मेरे स्थायी पते पर दिल्ली से भेजी गई डाक आठ-दस माह के उपरांत आज तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है और न ही वापस मुझे दिल्ली में प्राप्त हुई है। डाक विभाग का मूल कार्य आम जनता के पत्र उन तक पहुंचाना था, जिसमें वह असफल सिद्ध हो रहा है। ग्रामीण आम जनता आज भी डाक विभाग पर ही आश्रित है। निजी कुरियर वाले ग्रामों की डाक तो लेते ही नहीं हैं और डाक विभाग से डाक भेजने पर मिलती नहीं है,

फिर देश की आम जनता अपने संदेश कैसे भेजे? साथ ही छिंदवाड़ा स्थित मुख्य पोस्ट ऑफिस के पोस्ट मास्टर द्वारा अल्पबचत अभिकर्ताओं को राशि जमा करने में परेशान किया जा रहा है।

अतएव मैं केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि डाक विभाग की स्थापना, जो कि वर्षों पूर्व आम नागरिकों को उनके संदेश, पत्र, लिफाफे उन तक पहुंचाने के लिए की गई थी, उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हेतु विभाग में डाक वितरण व्यवस्था को सुनिश्चित कराए।

(समाप्त)

PB/9c

NEED TO TAKE NECESSARY MEASURES TO AMEND THE TRANSFER OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE ORISSA SCHEDULED AREA AMENDEMNT REGULATION ACT, 2009

SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI (ORISSA): Sir, I am very sorry to mention the facts through you in this august House about the lack of awareness of the Government concerning an important matter related to the Transfer of Immovable Property of Scheduled Tribes in the Orissa Scheduled Area Amendment Regulation Bill, 2009, which was approved in the Tribal Advisory Council on 10.01.2009 and recommended by the State Government of Orissa and the same was sent by the Governor of the Orissa for the assent of Her Excellency, President of India, on 01.03.2009. Since this Regulation Bill is pending, no tribes can take loan from the bank for house, business, education, medical, marriage, etc., and can't mortgage the property with any commercial/nationalized banks and Government body for any business, which itself is acting against Tribal Community like an enemy. It is proving a big hurdle in the development of the millions of tribes in Orissa.

Sir, it is unfortunate for our tribal community because the UPA Government, due to lacking in communication about this Bill, returned it without the positive assent of Her Excellency, President of India, to the State Government of Orissa, which is painful.

I, therefore, request the Government to do the needful and assent the Bill as soon as possible.

(Ends)

MCM/9D

**DEMAND TO TAKE EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO CHECK ILLEGAL
MINING
OF COAL**

श्री आर०सी० सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय कोयला मंत्री जी का ध्यान कोयला खानों में हो रहे अवैध खनन की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हम सभी जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में कोयला ऊर्जा उत्पादन का एक प्रमुख स्रोत है। यह भी सच है कि कोयला खादानों की मात्रा सीमित है और सीमित मात्रा में इसका उत्खनन हो पाता है। इस वजह से अवैध खनन के माध्यम से कोयला तस्कर इन क्षेत्रों में बड़ी मात्रा में सक्रिय हैं। इससे वे लाखों-करोड़ों रुपए के कोयले का अवैध खनन करके सरकार को नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं। कोयला तस्करों की वजह से वहां एक ओर सरकार को नुकसान हो रहा है, उस क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा खतरे में पड़ रही है और वहां के कोयला मजदूरों का भी शोषण हो रहा है।

अभी हाल ही में सी०आई०एस०एफ० ने आसनसोल नॉर्थ थाना क्षेत्र में रामजीवन पुर में छापेमारी की और उसने तीन डम्पर, एक प्रोक्लेन मशीन और दो पम्प जब्त किए। इसके साथ ही उसने तीन ऑपरेटरों को भी गिरफ्तार किया है। इससे साफ पता चलता है कि कोयला खादानों में अवैध खनन की शिकायत बिल्कुल सही है और प्रशासन इस मामले में मूकदर्शक बना हुआ है।

जिस सी0आई0एस0एफ0 के कमाण्डेंट ने यह ऑपरेशन किए उनका 24 घंटे के भीतर तबादला कर दिया गया।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वे इस मामले में अविलम्ब उचित कदम उठाएं, ताकि कोयला खादानों में अवैध खनन पर रोक लग सके। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

9e/skc

ABNORMAL RISE IN TEMPERATURE IN KERALA

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (KERALA): Sir, Kerala has been experiencing an unprecedented climate change recently. Rainfall was short by more than 18 per cent. The temperature has been rising in all parts of Kerala, particularly in Palakkad district, where it has soared to 42 degrees Celsius, nine degrees above normal. More than 20 people are undergoing treatment for heat stroke and burn injuries. Rivers and wells are getting dried up, resulting in drinking water shortage and power crisis. In many parts of the State, drought-like situation is prevailing. The State Government is taking all possible steps to mitigate the situation. But the situation is very serious.

I would, therefore, request the Government to rush a team of experts and disaster management teams to the affected districts to study the phenomenon and suggest remedial action. Apart from this, usually the schools in the State are closed by the end of March for summer vacations. But the Central Schools have classes in April and vacation starts only in May. Hence, I would request the Human Resources Development Ministry to reschedule the vacation in the State this year considering the seriousness of the situation.

GS/9F/

**DEMAND TO HAVE A CREDIBLE SURVERY TO FIND THE ACTUAL
NUMBER OF POOR PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRY FOR SUCCESSFUL
IMPLEMENTATION OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION SCHEMES**

श्री राम नारायण साहू (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, गरीबी मानव जीवन का सबसे बड़ा अभिशाप होती है। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से विभिन्न सरकारों ने भलीभांति इस कमजोरी को भांप लिया था। वह सरकार गरीबी हटाने का दावा करते हुए देश की सत्ता पर आधी शताब्दी से भी अधिक समय से काबिज है। सरकार को यह तक पता नहीं चल सका है कि वास्तव में देश में कितने लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करने को मजबूर हैं। उदाहरणार्थ योजना आयोग के अनुसार 27.5 प्रतिशत, तेन्दुलकर समिति के अनुसार 37 प्रतिशत, विश्व बैंक के अनुसार 42 प्रतिशत, एन0सी0 सक्सेना समिति के अनुसार 50 प्रतिशत, इकोनोमिक सर्वे 2009 के अनुसार 60 प्रतिशत, अर्जुनसेन गुप्ता कमीशन के अनुसार 77 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करते हैं।

वर्तमान महंगाई की मार के बाद मेरा अनुमान है कि 80 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी रेखा के आस-पास पहुंच गए होंगे। वर्तमान सरकार उस बेचारे पिता के समान है जो अपने बच्चों के लिए वस्त्र खरीदना चाहता है, परन्तु उसे यह पता नहीं कि उसके बच्चे कितने और किस उम्र के हैं। सही आंकड़ों के अभाव में बनाई गयी सभी योजनाएं पूर्ण रूप से विफल हो रही हैं। जनता का पैसा पानी की तरह व्यर्थ बह जाता है। कितना हास्यास्पद है कि गरीबी रेखा के आंकड़ों पर केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारें एकमत नहीं हैं। गरीबी रेखा निर्धारण के मापदण्ड भी अब तक विवादास्पद हैं। ऐसे में गरीबी उन्मूलन के कार्यक्रम और उनके परिणाम दिवास्वप्न से अधिक और कुछ नहीं हो सकते हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह बहुसंख्यक गरीबों के हितों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए पहले विश्वसनीय सर्वेक्षण

कराके गरीबों की सही संख्या निर्धारित करे । फिर उसी के अनुसार गरीबी उन्मूलन योजना बनाकर उन्हें ठोस एवं व्यावहारिक रूप से लागू करे। अन्यथा गरीबी उन्मूलन या विकास की बातें बेमानी लगती हैं। जो गरीब हर चुनावी पर्व पर लाइन में खड़ा होकर भारतीय लोकतंत्र को जीवनदान देता है, उसका हित ही हमारा धर्म है। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

ASC/9G

**DEMAND TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF BSNL MOBILE PHONE
TOWERS IN UTTARAKHAND TO IMPROVE THE NETWORK
CONNECTIVITY IN THE STATE**

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड) : उत्तरांचल राज्य में BSNL के नेटवर्क की गंभीर समस्या है, खासतौर पर दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में। उत्तरांचल राज्य पर्यटन की दृष्टि से एक महत्वपूर्ण राज्य है और यहां दूरसंचार connectivity का एक उचित साधन है। जब टूरिस्ट राज्य में आते हैं, तो उन्हें अपने सगे संबंधियों से बात भी करनी होती है, परन्तु टावरों की कमी के कारण नेटवर्क नहीं मिलता है और वे अत्यंत परेशान रहते हैं।

मैंने इस संबंध में माननीय दूर संचार मंत्री से एक प्रश्न पूछा था, उसके संबंध में उन्होंने जो स्थिति बताई, उसके अनुसार वित्तीय वर्ष 2009-10 के दौरान BSNL द्वारा लगाए जाने वाले टावरों का लक्ष्य 275 था, परन्तु 31जनवरी, 2010 तक मात्र 59 टावर ही लग पाए हैं अर्थात् हम लक्ष्य से अभी काफी दूर हैं। इससे न केवल हमारे राज्यों के लोगों को दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, अपितु उत्तरांचल राज्य में आने वाले टूरिस्टों पर भी असर पड़ रहा है।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करता हूं कि राज्य में टावरों की कमी को दूर कर उचित मात्रा में टावर लगाए जाएं। वर्तमान में लगे टावरों में अधिकांश बाधाग्रस्त रहते हैं। अतः इनको सुचारु रूप से चलाने के लिए, इनकी

शक्ति को बढ़ाया जाए और इनकी देखरेख हेतु कर्मचारियों की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की जाए।

(समाप्त)

KSK/9H

**DEMAND TO ENHANCE BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR HEALTH SECTOR
TO SET UP MORE SUPER-SPECIALITY HOSPITALS**

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, through this Special Mention, I raise the matter pertaining to healthcare infrastructure in the country. Health expenditure constitutes nearly 5 per cent of our Gross Domestic Product and according to one survey, one million people, mostly women and children, die in India each year due to inadequate healthcare. Seven hundred million people have no access to specialists care and 20 per cent specialists live in urban areas. Besides, health expenditure in India is dominated by private spending. It is also a fact that private delivery of health infrastructure serves affluent class and the poor have no access to private health infrastructure.

Needless to say, all these facts underline the need for creating more health infrastructure to the poor of this country. Be it big or metropolitan cities, or rural areas, there are a few quality hospitals in Government's domain to cater to health needs of the people. As a result, the scene of unmanageable crowd of patients thronged before these hospitals is common. Case in point is the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi, which is visited by patients from all over India as well as the neighbouring countries in search of quality treatment. The Government has already initiated steps to set up AIIMS-

like medical institutions in some States, yet we need many more such healthcare institutions.

I, therefore, request the Government to enhance allocation to health sector so that more super-speciality hospitals can be set up in various parts of the country, particularly in rural areas, and issue guidelines/instructions to private hospitals to treat economically weaker patients free of cost.

(Ends)

GSP-9J

**DEMAND TO WITHDRAW THE PROHIBITORY ORDERS ON
CONSTRUCTION
AND EXPANSION ACTIVITIES AROUND THE WORLD HERITAGE
MONUMENT ZONE IN MAMALLAPURAM**

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (TAMIL NADU): Sir, tourists from all over the world visit Mamallapuram, which is having status of World Heritage Monuments. There is a dispute between the Archaeological Survey of India and the people of Mamallapuram over the monument zone. The needs of the people have been neglected and this led to haphazard growth of this town. If the people, who are residing in this area for years, propose to build, in case of necessity, additional rooms, or, in case of any other necessity, for expansion of existing building, they are not allowed to do the same. In 1955, three main monuments were identified by the UNESCO as heritage monuments and were brought into the monument zone. The hill rock area which is now in the centre of the densely populated area was earlier allowed for any building construction.

But, in 1991, several areas of the hill rock were brought under the monument zone. Resultantly, the 100-meter rule was implemented prohibiting any construction in the monument zone. This created hardship as it is a densely populated residential area, and, fence was put up; calculating 100-meters from the fence. The hill rock area is not as important as three main monuments declared in 1955 and several representations have been made to reduce the limits of monument zone in hill rock area so that the people of this locality will not suffer.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to consider this request of withdrawing of prohibition imposed by the Government here and help the residents who are living in that area.

(Ends)

YSR/9K

**DEMAND TO CONTINUE APPOINTMENT OF STATUTORY AUDITORS
BY RBI INSTEAD OF BANKS**

SHRI AHMAD SAEED MALIHABADI (WEST BENGAL): Sir, banking institutions are the lifeline of any economy. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has performed a significant role in strengthening them. Also, various relevant Acts put the responsibility of final approval of appointment of auditors of banks on the RBI.

Till the year 2005-06, the RBI used to directly appoint Statutory Central Auditors (SCAs) (in consultation with Office of C & AG) and Branch Auditors which has stood the test of time in building up a credible reporting system.

However, in December, 2005, an alternative was provided to let public sector banks to appoint their own auditors. This led to a regime of appointment of auditors which is prone to bias and prejudice of those at the helm of affairs.

An argument has been put forward that banks need to be given more functional autonomy. This is in contrast with the practice followed for navaratnas which are given functional autonomy while the auditors are continued to be appointed by the Office of C & AG having regard to their sectoral experience, competence, seniority and peer review status. Needless to say that greater functional autonomy needs to be coupled with checks and balances of which independent auditors is an important part.

Moreover, under the Companies Act, 1956, an auditor is appointed by the shareholders and not by the Board. This provision

assures the independence of auditors who, in turn, protect the interests of the shareholders in the company. The said autonomy, though technically does not violate the letter of the legislations, is clearly against the spirit of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

I urge upon the Government to continue the practice of appointment of Statutory Auditors by the RBI instead of individual banks.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 12th April, 2010.

**The House then adjourned at six minutes past
seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Monday, the 12th April, 2010**