

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

..

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF THE CHAIR

**RE: PROBLEMS BEING FACED BY RAILWAY PASSENGERS DUE
TO AGITATION BY JAT COMMUNITY IN UTTAR PRADESH**

श्री उपसभापति : श्री कलराज मिश्रा।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैंने एक नोटिस दिया है ।

..(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं-नहीं। कलराज मिश्र जी का नोटिस है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। सर, हमारे सांसद यहां पर नहीं आ पा रहे हैं। श्री विनय कटियार 18 घंटे लेट आए हैं।

...(व्यवधान)... सौ से ज्यादा ट्रेनें जो उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, हरियाणा, बिहार को जाने वाली हैं, वे ठप्प हैं।...(व्यवधान)... इस देश में लाखों यात्री स्टेशनों पर पड़े हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... वह आपकी सपोर्ट में ही बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)..

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श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, सबसे ज्यादा उत्तर प्रदेश जाने वाली, बिहार जाने वाली, राजस्थान जाने वाली, हरियाणा जाने वाली, मध्य प्रदेश जाने वाली ट्रेनें ठप्प हो चुकी हैं। रेल की पटरियों पर जाट भाई आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। उनकी केन्द्र सरकार से मांग है और केन्द्र सरकार का कोई भी प्रतिनिधि आंदोलनकारियों की मांगों को सुनने के लिए और उन भाइयों से बातचीत करने के लिए नहीं जा रहा है। इसी वजह से लाखों लोग आज प्लेट फार्म्स पर पड़े हुए हैं। कोई ट्रेन चल नहीं रही है, पूरी तरह आवागमन ठप्प है। यदि आप उत्तर प्रदेश से बिहार जाना चाहें, अगर आप उत्तर प्रदेश से हरियाणा जाना चाहें, दिल्ली से आप मध्य प्रदेश जाना चाहें, तो पूरी तरह से आवागमन पेरालाइज़ हो गया है। इसलिए हमारी मांग है कि सरकार तत्काल जो जाट आंदोलन चल रहा है और उसमें जाट भाइयों की जो मांग है, उस मांग के लिए एक प्रतिनिधि भेजे और उनसे बात करे, ताकि इस समस्या का समाधान हो सके। माननीय मंत्री जी, इस बारे में सदन को जरूर बताएं, क्योंकि यह सिर्फ जीरो ऑवर का विषय नहीं है। माननीय मंत्री जी सदन में बैठे हैं, माननीय मंत्री जी सदन को बताएं कि क्या उन रेल पटरियों को, जो जाट आंदोलन के कारण ठप्प हो गयी हैं, रेल पटरियां जाम हैं, क्या केन्द्र सरकार इस बारे में कुछ कर रही है? माननीय मंत्री जी, आप इसके बारे में बताइए। ..(व्यवधान)..

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी : सर, होली का समय है। ..(व्यवधान)..

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संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी कुमार) : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्यों की भावनाओं से सरकार को अवगत कराऊंगा और मुझे उम्मीद है कि कुछ न कुछ इसके मुतल्लिक कहा जाएगा जिससे माननीय सदस्यों की भावनाओं को पूरी तरह से मान्यता मिले।

(समाप्त)

RE: INCREASED INCIDENTS OF SUICIDES BY STUDENTS

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (GOA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, rising cases of students committing suicide for one reason or the other is a matter of grave concern.

On 8th February a girl student in Ponda, Goa, studying in Standard XII, committed suicide as she could not answer her chemistry paper well. Similarly, another young boy in Kundaim, Goa studying in school committed suicide allegedly because his parents scolded him.

South India, according to some figures, has world's largest number of suicides. According to a study, out of three cases reported every 15 minutes in India, one is committed by youth in the age group of 15 to 29,

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Some years back a boy in Kerala who secured 91 per cent marks committed suicide. He had realized that his father had a loss in business and had taken loan for his sister's studies. The boy did not want to burden his parents with more loans for his further studies and ended his life.

Although there are some key factors which lead to such suicides, one of them is parents' insistence on their wards getting high percentage, and repeatedly reminding them of that.

Students remain under pressure all the time thinking that he or she may not be able to satisfy parents' aspirations and, many of them are worried that failure to get high percentage may compel their parents to seek loan of lakhs of rupees to secure them admission in higher studies. Merciless loot in the name of donation which is going on in the country is one of the prime reasons which lead students to extreme end.

Secondly, family conflicts, domestic violence, failure of crop in agricultural families, etc. are also some of the reasons which lead to such tragedies, but our educational system too, which lays stress on memorization is equally the culprit.

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The Union Human Resource Minister, Kapil Sibal, is also reported to have said that the sudden spike in suicides among students is a result of a growing parental pressure on the child to beat his peers.

Television and media publicity to the toppers, although it is their due, has an effect on the minds who lagged behind.

(Contd by 1B/SSS)

SSS-ASC/1B/11.05

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (CONTD.): Undue publicity to suicide cases especially of celebrities does more harm to the society than good. There are cases where students run out of the house before exams and there are also cases where students who commit suicide for fear of getting low marks, turn out to be rankers, when they are no more. Due to modernization of our society, students fall in love at the tender age and many of such relationships have their ups and downs. This has also surfaced as one of the grounds for increasing cases of suicides among students. Educational reforms are the need of the hour. Union Human Resource Development Minister must deal

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with the problems. It is also high time that 1986 educational policy which was slightly amended in 1991 may be replaced by a new policy.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, I associate myself with the matter made by the hon. Member, Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik.

(Ends)

**RE: KIDNAPPING OF INDIAN MERCHANT SHIP WORKERS BY
SOMALIAN PIRATES**

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : उपसभापति महोदय, Somalia Coast और Indian Ocean में समुद्री लुटेरों ने आतंक फैलाया हुआ है, जिसके कारण उस इलाके से कोई भी समुद्री जहाज निकल नहीं सकता है। आए दिन खबर आती है कि उन लुटेरों ने समुद्री जहाज को अपने कब्जे में कर लिया है। उसके बाद मोबाइल से फोन करके उन लोगों के घर वालों पर दबाव बनाया जाता है कि जहाजों के मालिकों से फिरौती में इतने पैसे दिलवाओ, तभी इनको छोड़ा जाएगा। हमारे देश के करीब सौ से ज्यादा भारतीय लोग merchant ship में फंसे हुए हैं। इनके साथ-साथ पाकिस्तान के, इजिप्त के, अफ्रीका और घाना के लोग भी फंसे हुए हैं तथा अन्य देशों के लोग भी फंसे हैं, लेकिन इनमें सबसे ज्यादा लोग भारत के ही हैं। ये कौन लोग हैं, ये वे गरीब बच्चे हैं, जिन्होंने merchant ship का कोर्स किया और लाखों रूपए की ऐजेंटों को घूस देकर

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

नौकरी पाई है। घर में बेरोजगारी का सामना करते हुए, लोगों ने कर्जे लेकर, इनको वहां पर नौकरियां दिलवाईं और वे वहां पर काम कर रहे हैं। महोदय, आज उनको छोड़वाने के लिए कोई नहीं हैं। उनके परिवार वाले सरकार के हर मंत्री से मिलकर निराश हो गए हैं। कल मंत्री महोदय ने उस सदन में अपना बयान दिया और रात को खबर आई कि उन समुद्री लुटेरों द्वारा हमारे 11 नाविकों को छोड़ा गया है। यह बात ध्यान देने की है कि उनको छोड़ा किसने है? उनको भारतीय सरकार ने नहीं छोड़ा है, बल्कि Spanish Navy ने छोड़ा है। Spanish Navy का एक जहाज 2010 से उन लुटेरों के कब्जे में था। जब उस जहाज को छोड़ा तो उसमें दस भारतीय लोग थे। हमारी अपनी नेवी है, हमारा अपना कोस्ट गार्ड है तथा हमारा इतना प्रभुत्व है और हम अपने आपको merging India कहते हैं, हमारी इतनी ताकत है। हमने Somalia में peace keeping force भेजी थी और वह force Somalia के लोगों की सेवा करके आई थी। आज उन्हीं के हाथों हमारे बच्चे, हमारे नौजवान भाई किस तरह से तकलीफ में हैं, उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए, मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इस पर अग्रिम होकर और आगे बढ़कर कदम उठाने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, यहां पर विदेश मंत्री जी उपस्थित हैं। मैं उनका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करारूंगा UN Security Council ने 1918 (2010) में एक Resolution pass किया और कहा कि International Maritime Organization Djibouti Code of Conduct को लागू किया जाए। उस Code of Conduct को लागू

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

करने के लिए खासकर Somalian Pirates को डील करने के लिए एक पूरा working group बनाया गया और आज भारत उसका हिस्सा है। आज उन बच्चों को बचाने के लिए कोई रास्ता निकालिए।...(समय की घंटी).. उनकी last date दी हुई है। ..(व्यवधान).. उनके घर वाले संसद के बाहर बैठे हुए हैं और रो रहे हैं। ..(व्यवधान)..

(समाप्त)

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, it is a very serious matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Followed by 1C/PK)

-SSS/PK-AKG/11.10/1C

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, just one minute please. ..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Shri Rajniti Prasad has to associate. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, the issue raised by Shri Ahluwalia is very serious. ..(Interruptions)..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a very serious matter. ..(Interruptions)..

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I want the hon. Minister of External Affairs to make a Statement. ..(Interruptions)..

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the hon. Minister is here. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, इस पर विदेश मंत्री का बयान आना चाहिए। ...
(व्यवधान) ...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, through you, we ask the hon. Minister to make a Statement at some appropriate time. ..(Interruptions)..

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, it is a very serious matter. We also associate ourselves with it. ..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am asking the Minister. Do you want to respond to this? ..(Interruptions).. Wait, he will make a Statement. ..(Interruptions)..

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA):
Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Government of India realizes the

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

seriousness of the evolving crisis of the Indian sailors being taken hostage by the Somalian pirates. Our Government attaches utmost importance to the safety and security of all the Indians. The continuation of Indian sailors in the captivity of Somali pirates is a matter which is very disturbing and serious. The Embassies and the Consulates General of India in the countries concerned have been in regular touch with the local Governments and the owners of the hijacked ships. Since the time when the information has been brought to the Government's notice, with reference to m.v. Suez and *Rak Afrikana* --two of the six hijacked ships with partly Indian crew,-- our Embassy in Cairo and the Consulate General in Dubai have been in touch with the respective Egyptian and UAE- based owners of the ships for months and have emphasized the need for the ship owners to do all that they can to ensure the safety and early release of the Indian nationals, held hostage by pirates. *Rak Afrikana* has since been released after negotiations by the ship owners with the pirates...(Interruptions)..

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: What is the negotiation, Sir? By paying ransom or.. ..(Interruptions)..

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: After negotiations; well, it could be anything. Negotiations contain so many components. So, it could also be the one that you mentioned. Dealing with the Somalian pirates, it does not sound strange to me or to experienced Members of the hon. House. Eleven Indian sailors of *Rak Afrikana* have been released and they are on their way back to India. Well, that is a good news that at least 11 of them have been released. I have met the family members of those sailors who were involved and I tried to convey to them that the Government would be doing everything that is possible to get the others also released. The Director-General of Shipping, who is the nodal authority as far as the movement of ships is concerned, I think, is also in this effort to get these sailors released.

(Contd. by 1D/PB)

PB-PSV/1d/11.15

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA (CONTD.): I also met the Egyptian Ambassador earlier this week and sought his Government's assistance for obtaining early release of the hostages. According to the information received by us through our Embassy in Cairo, the ship owner, m.v. Suez, is engaged in negotiations with the pirates. On my instructions, our

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

Ambassador has once again stressed to the ship owner that they need to do all that he can to ensure the safe release of Indians on board the hijacked ship.

After the matter was raised in the other House by the Leader of the Opposition, I went back to my office and then I called our Ambassador and again insisted that he should summon the ship owner and then insist that the negotiations should be speedily hastened. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: For your kind information, the ship owner has already given in writing that we are not interested in the ship because this is a very costly affair. We don't want our ship back. It is already a wreckage. So, how are we going to protect our people? That is the point. I want to know whether you will take the support of the United Nations Security Council or whatever it may be to do the needful. Send your forces. How did the Spanish send their Naval forces and got their people rescued? How did they send it there? Why can't India do it? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: We will have to look at it in the right perspective. There is no use getting worked up or getting excited or

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

getting emotive. All of us can be emotive. When Indians are concerned, all of us can be emotive, but, as Government, we will have to bring in... ...(Interruptions)... As Government, I am sure,(Interruptions)... You were here(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: One prisoner in Jammu and Kashmir... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: You were sitting here(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, यह इजिप्ट की शिप है। ...(व्यवधान)... वहाँ डिस्टर्बेंस है। ...(व्यवधान)... उसका मालिक पहले ही हाथ उठा चुका है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, please. ...(Interruptions)... He is making his submissions. Let him complete. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, if you permit me, there was a proposal for a joint patrol between the concerned countries. What has happened to that proposal? All the countries that are involved and concerned about it had decided to have a joint patrolling so that such incidents are avoided. What happened to that, Sir? ...(Interruptions)...

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Efforts are on to work out that joint effort by all those countries who are involved or who are harassed by the Somalian pirates. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing has happened as yet. But efforts are on from the Indian point of view. We are in touch with the other countries and we hope that we will be able to put up a common front against the Somalian pirates. ...(Interruptions)... But let me remind the House one thing. When the Americans tried to carry out an assault on some of the ship pirates, four of them were killed. So let us be very objective in our assessment of the situation. We cannot afford to let the lives of Indian sailors who are held hostage by the pirates to be at jeopardy. So, we will have to be restrained. But, at the same time, we will have to pursue vigorously our efforts through the back channel, through the ship owners. That is the only way we can operate. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: For how long, Sir?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: There cannot be a time-limit. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is not the first time or second time or third time. I do agree that it is a very sensitive matter and our

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

people are held hostage there. Their lives are in danger. But it is continuously happening, repeatedly happening. Will India move the United Nations Security Council, take lead in mobilizing support and then try to find a permanent solution to this? That is the issue.

(Followed by 1e/HK)

SCH-HK/11.20/1E

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It is just for your information. There is a Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS). It is constituted by the UNSC. Have you contacted them till today? The CGPCS is a Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and this is constituted by the UN Security Council. Have you contacted them on this issue? Do you know the agency?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I will have to get the information on this particular aspect which my friend, Mr. Ahluwalia, has raised and I will certainly supply him the information as soon as I get hold of that information. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: महोदय, मंत्री जी को ही नहीं मालूम है कि UN Security Council ने कौन सी एजेंसी का गठन किया है ...(व्यवधान) अद्भुत है यह सरकार और अद्भुत हैं मंत्री जी!...(व्यवधान)

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, let me assure this House that India will do everything possible within time to get the sailors out of hostage. ...(Interruptions)...

(Ends)

SPECIAL MENTIONS

DEMAND TO INCLUDE SCHEDULED CASTES PEOPLE CONVERTED TO CHRISTIANITY INTO SCHEDULED CASTES CATEGORY

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (TAMIL NADU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise here to bring the issue regarding inclusion of converted Christians in the list of Scheduled Castes which is demanded for a long time. It has already been requested by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu who has sought the personal intervention of the Prime Minister of India in respect of this 15 years pending issue. Paragraph 3 of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950, originally laid down that "no person who profess a religion different from Hinduism shall be deemed to be a member of a SC", and later, some amendments were made to include person professing Sikhism and Buddhism in SC list in the years 1956 and 1990 respectively. In fact, people belonging to the Scheduled Castes have suffered social and economic discrimination

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

irrespective of the religions professed by them. As a result of absence of appropriate law for providing a social livelihood at par with other castes, still at this modern age, SCs converted to Christians especially in the State of Tamil Nadu are deprived of social status in respect of education, employment, and other facilities which are generally availed of by others belonging to SCs. So, it would be appropriate if paragraph 3 of the Constitution (SC) Order, 1950 is deleted so that SCs converted Christians would generally be covered in the SC list. Therefore, I request the Government and the hon. Prime Minister to take necessary action to include people belonging to the SC converted Christians in the SC list.

(Ends)

**DEMAND TO IMPLEMENT UNIFORM SYSTEM OF EDUCATION
IN THE COUNTRY**

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष की मौजूदा आबादी करीब 120 करोड़ है, परन्तु दोहरी शिक्षा प्रणाली के फलस्वरूप सामाजिक असंतुलन हमेशा प्रतीत होता रहता है। देश की आबादी का 70 फीसदी वह वर्ग, जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निवास करता है, दोहरी शिक्षा प्रणाली के आधार पर आज भी अपने आप को हीन

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महसूस करता है। महानगरों व बड़े शहरों में सीबीएसई, आईसीएसई, विश्वविद्यालय एवं प्रान्तीय परिषदीय महाविद्यालय, विद्यालय, कॉलेज व प्राइमरी स्कूलों में इंग्लिश मीडियम व उच्चस्तरीय शिक्षा प्रणाली के आधार पर पठन-पाठन का कार्य होता है। फलस्वरूप इन महानगरों व नगरों के छात्र व छात्राएं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले उच्चस्तरीय शिक्षा प्राप्त कर विकास के पथ पर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। ग्रामीण अंचल की 70 फीसदी आबादी में निवास करने वाले छात्र-छात्राएं आज भी केवल हिन्दी मीडियम के द्वारा पुराने पाठ्यक्रम के आधार पर निम्नस्तरीय शिक्षा प्राप्त कर अपने आपको उपेक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं। इसके कारण लगातार ग्रामीण छात्र-छात्राओं का मनोबल गिर रहा है और वे प्रदेश व देश की उच्च शिक्षा एवं रोजगार से जुड़ नहीं पा रहे हैं।

महोदय, भारतीय लोकतंत्र में दोहरी शिक्षा प्रणाली शहरों व गाँवों के छात्र-छात्राओं के बीच असंतुलन को पैदा कर रही है। अनपढ़ता व निम्नस्तरीय शिक्षा प्रणाली के कारण जहाँ एक तरफ देश में बेरोजगारी का शिकार बड़ा वर्ग होता है, वहीं रूढ़िवादिताओं के कारण अपने आपको वह भाग्य व भगवान के भरोसे छोड़ देता है, जिसका कुप्रभाव बड़े पैमाने पर देश के ग्रामीण छात्र-छात्राओं व युवाओं पर पड़ रहा है।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से यह मांग करता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष में लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए, शहरी व ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के असंतुलन को खत्म करते हुए आप दोहरी शिक्षा प्रणाली को समाप्त कर एकल शिक्षा प्रणाली लागू कराने की

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व्यवस्था पर निर्णय लें, जिससे शहरों के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के छात्र-छात्राएं व युवा भी उच्चस्तरीय शिक्षा प्राप्त कर देश के सर्वोच्च प्रशासनिक व अन्य महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर आसीन हो अपना अंशदान दे सकें। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

1f/DS-KSK पर आगे

KSK/11.25/1F

**DEMAND TO BRING OUT SPECIAL POSTAL STAMPS OF
ACHARYA BALSHASTRI JAMBEDKAR TO COMMEMORATE HIS
BIRTH BICENTENARY**

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (MAHARASHTRA): Sir, with immense pride and pleasure, I wish to inform the House that we are in the year of birth bicentenary of Acharya Balshastri Jambedkar, a scholar, astronomer, social reformist and father of Marathi journalism.

Born on 16th February, 1812, Acharya Jambedkar launched the first Marathi newspaper, "Darpan" in 1832. However, he was not only a journalist, his command over English language, mathematics and astronomy was such that at the tender age of 20, the then East India Company employed him as an Assistant Professor with Elphinston School. Dadabhai Naoroji was one of his students in the school. He became the first Indian to become a Professor in that institution.

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Acharya Jambhedkar also received the rare honour of being appointed Director of the then Bombay Observatory, again the first Indian to reach that position. He published many books in English and in Marathi. Being a social reformist, Acharya Jambhedkar took up the issue of conversion and was instrumental in bringing many people, who were forcefully converted into Christianity, back to their own religion. He was opposed by the then orthodox *Dharma Pundits* and had to face many legal litigations and social boycotts. But, he remained unmoved. Acharya Jambhedkar died of typhoid in 1846 at the age of only 34 years. He remained an unsung hero for many years.

I request the Government to celebrate his birth bicentenary at the national level, as he was the man of whom every Indian would be proud, and I also request the Ministry of Communications to bring out a special postal stamp to commemorate his birth bicentenary.

(Ends)

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (ORISSA): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Dr. Bharkumar Raut.

(Ends)

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**DEMAND TO HAND OVER THE RELICS OF LORD BUDDHA TO
PAGODA AT MUMBAI AS PER RECOMMENDATIONS
OF DR. B.L. MUNGEKAR**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (GUJARAT): The Government of India had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.L. Mungekar, the then Member of the Planning Commission, and at present, an hon. Member of this House, to give report regarding the handing over of relics of the Global Vipassana Pagoda at Mumbai.

During British regime, the relics were taken to the British Museum at London. After Independence, some of the relics were received back. These relics were handed over to the Mahabodhi Society, Kolkata. However, the relics, which were received subsequently, have been kept at the National Museum, Delhi, where they are being exhibited like any other ordinary objects. This is highly objectionable. Buddha relics must be treated and kept with highest respect as our great country has been the cradle of Buddhism and, therefore, it is but natural that the followers of Lord Buddha all over the world have great respect and reverence for India.

Many leading personalities and organisations have already requested the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, to take over

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the relics from the present place and hand over to Pagoda at Mumbai as suggested by Dr. B.L. Mungekar Committee.

Hon. Minister of Culture, Government of India, may please inform this House what actions were taken by the Ministry on the report of the said Committee on relics and also what actions are proposed to be taken at present in view of various representations in this matter.

(Ends)

(followed by 1g – skc)

1g/11.30/skc

**DEMAND TO SET UP STRICT NORMS AND GUIDELINES ON
PRODUCTION OF JUNK FOODS IN THE COUNTRY**

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this Government the need to take steps to restrict advertisement of junk food to children through satellite channels in the country. As per the World Health Organization's report, junk foods taken by children are the leading cause of childhood obesity, which affects millions of children in the country. So, the World Health Organization has recommended that our country take strict action

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against advertisement of junk food shown to children. In fact, there is no study conducted in the country regarding the health consequences among children due to junk foods. If a health survey is conducted, the real health picture of our children who are affected due to consumption of junk foods would come to light.

Therefore, in view of the dangers of health consequences due to consumption of junk foods, I urge upon the Central Government to take initiatives for setting up norms and guidelines for the production of junk foods as well as to restrict the production of junk foods by enacting strong provisions. In addition to this, since a lot of advertising reaches children through satellite channels, guidelines for advertisement of junk foods should be created and the quality of those junk foods should be monitored by an empowered *ad hoc* body, so that the future generation would be saved from non-infectious diseases such as obesity, heart disease, stroke, cancer and diabetes that cause 90 per cent of premature deaths in developing countries like India.

(Ends)

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SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH (MADHYA PRADESH): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (ORISSA): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (NOMINATED): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI MUKUT MITHI (ARUNACHAL PRADESH): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE (MADHYA PRADESH): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

(Ends)

**NEED TO SET UP INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER STUDIES
EXCLUSIVELY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (UTTAR PRADESH): Sir, education has always been an uplifting force. The educational status of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is dismal even after 63 years of Independence. Legislations aimed at achieving social justice are not implemented in letter and spirit due to which the condition of SCs and STs is very pitiable, particularly in the field of

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education. Instances of diverting funds allocated under the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan to other schemes came to light in recent times.

The students belonging to SC/ST categories are facing severe discrimination at each level in the matter of obtaining education. The social stigma attached to them makes them feel secluded and detached from the mainstream when they go to educational institutions. Due to this, the dropout rate of SC/ST students from premier institutions is high. So, there is need for an exclusive educational institution to be set up for the upliftment of SC/ST students.

Sir, Rs.52,060 crores have been allocated for the educational sector for the financial year 2011-12. Out of this total allocation, 24.4 per cent should be allocated to the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. It is pertinent to mention here that costs for establishing new IITs, IIMs and universities will be around Rs. 100 crores, Rs. 70 crores and Rs. 50 crores respectively, which is not even one per cent of the total allocation.

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Hence, I urge upon the Government through this august House to take necessary steps to start universities, prestigious institutions like IITs and IIMs exclusively meant for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(Ends)

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (MAHARASHTRA): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL (UTTAR PRADESH): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right; all of you Members associate.

(Ends)

(Followed on 1h/gsp)

GSP-VNK-11.35-1H

**DEMAND TO REMOVE THE PRESENT IRREGULARITIES
THROUGH THE PROPOSED DEFENCE LAND MANAGEMENT BILL**

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (GOA): The Ministry of Defence owns 17.3 lakh acres of Defence land in the country valued at Rs. 20

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lakh crores. It is learnt that the Government is proposing to introduce a Bill to regulate Defence land management. It is also a known fact that in many places, Defence land has been encroached by private parties. It is also learnt that only 1/3rd of the Defence land is recorded in Revenue records in the name of Defence Ministry while 2/3rd of Defence land is still recorded in the names of individuals from whom the Ministry acquired it.

However, in some cases, Defence forces have occupied land, which does not belong to them, as happened in case of land in Dabolim, Goa. While the military operation to liberate Goa started in 1961, Indian Navy took control of Civilian Airport operating at Dabolim, Goa but they did not surrender back the area although operation was over in two days.

When the Airports Authority of India required land for the expansion of Dabolim Airport, Navy refused to part with the land and agreed to give some land only after the intervention by the Defence Minister. They also recorded the land in their name in survey records without any title documents.

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Therefore, I would request that the proposed Bill being brought for the management of the Defence land should not only find solutions to bring back the land, encroached by private parties, to the Defence forces but should also provide for returning back the land illegally occupied by Defence forces to the respective parties to whom the land belongs.

(Ends)

**DEMAND TO FORMULATE A LONG-TERM POLICY
TO PREVENT SUICIDES BY FARMERS.**

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार की किसान के प्रति उपेक्षात्मक नीतियों के कारण आज भी किसान आत्महत्या करने को विवश है। विदर्भ, उत्तर प्रदेश और बुन्देलखंड में आज भी किसान द्वारा कर्ज के बोझ तले दब कर आत्महत्या करने की घटनाएं हो रही हैं। अकेले विदर्भ में जनवरी, 2011 से अब तक लगभग 700 किसानों ने आत्महत्या कर ली है तथा दर्जनों की संख्या में बुन्देलखंड में भी किसान आत्महत्या को मजबूर हुए हैं। सरकारी बैंकों के कर्ज के साथ-साथ निजी साहूकारों के कर्ज और क्रेडिट कार्ड के कर्ज इसके मुख्य कारण हैं। क्रेडिट कार्ड के बारे में सही जानकारी न होने के कारण उसको वास्तविक ब्याज के बजाय ज्यादा ब्याज चुकाना पड़ रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश के ललितपुर जिले में ही वर्ष 2010 में 163 किसानों ने आत्महत्या कर ली। आज

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अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में 65 प्रतिशत किसान साहूकारों से कर्ज लेने को मजबूर हैं तथा बैंक भी बड़े किसानों को ही ऋण देने में ज्यादा रुचि लेते हैं। इस संबंध में गत सारंगी कमिटी ने कई सुझाव दिए, किन्तु उन पर अमल नहीं किया गया है। यह सरकार के लिए चिंता का विषय है कि विदर्भ के लिए इतना पैकेज घोषित करने के बाद भी किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। आखिर इसका क्या कारण है? कहीं न कहीं हमारी नीतियों का लाभ वास्तविक किसान तक नहीं पहुंच रहा है और यह बहुत चिंतनीय है।

महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ कि किसान को कर्ज से मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए एक दीर्घ कालीन नीति बनाई जाए, जिससे किसानों की आत्महत्या को रोका जा सके। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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श्री नतुजी हालाजी ठाकोर (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

**DEMAND TO ENSURE ALLOCATION OF COAL
FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AT CHEAPER RATES**

SHRI R.C. SINGH (WEST BENGAL): Sir, coal was nationalized for its judicious distribution at affordable price to industry and to benefit common man, and, the Coal India Limited was formed for this purpose. Price of coal at the time of nationalization was Rs. 32 per tonne. Due to growing demand for this fossil fuel, production increased from just 72 MT at the time of nationalization to 460 MT now.

(Contd. by SK-1J)

SK-MP/11.40/1J

SHRI R.C. SINGH (CONTD.): There is no doubt that the production cost has gone up and the CIL is finding it difficult to cope with the changing scenario. Taking advantage of this, middlemen are grabbing delivery orders, selling them to small consumers at inflated prices and earning huge margins.

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In order to curb middlemen and overcome losses, the CIL started augmenting production from open cast mines, outsourcing, captive production, e-auction and coal pricing. Coal being the primary resource for power, steel, cement, etc., increase in the price of coal affects price of the final commodities used by the common man. Hence, balance has to be struck.

E-auction has yielded very positive results for the CIL as it fixes base price for various grades of coal. But, under e-auction, only the highest bidder gets coal, who is not the end user, and the small consumers are always kept at bay. Thus, the small consumers do not have any other way except to buy coal from the highest bidders at exorbitant prices. The result is, prime coal is now being sold in the market at Rs. 4,000-5,000 per tonne. This system is resulting in black-marketing. Hence, it is requested that some portion of coal be kept aside for SSIs, small factory owners so that they are not affected by the highest bidders and consumers get end product at cheaper price.

(Ends)

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

**DEMAND TO APPROVE THE PROPOSAL OF HIMACHAL PRADESH
GOVERNMENT TO LEVY GENERATION TAX
ON HYDEL POWER PRODCUTION**

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, हिमाचल प्रदेश की बहती नदियों में 20376 मेगावाॅट जल विद्युत उत्पादन की क्षमता है। प्रदेश में जल विद्युत उत्पादन पर जेनरेशन टैक्स लगाने का मामला पिछले तीन दशकों से केंद्र सरकार के पास विचाराधीन है, लेकिन बार-बार केंद्र सरकार इसे टालती जा रही है। हिमाचल प्रदेश पहाड़ी राज्य होने के कारण राजस्व प्राप्ति के लिए मुख्यतः प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर निर्भर है, जिनमें वन एवं जल विद्युत दोहन प्रमुख हैं। प्रदेश की वित्तीय स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए वर्ष 1982 में सी.रंगराजन समिति ने इस प्रकार का टैक्स लगाने का सुझाव दिया था। 1984-85 में सरकार ने विद्युत उत्पादन पर ड्यूटी को भी वापस ले लिया था ताकि राज्य सरकारें इस विषय पर स्वयं निर्णय ले सकें। 27 सितम्बर, 1995 को प्रदेश विधान सभा द्वारा बिल पारित किया गया था, जो राष्ट्रपति की सहमति के लिए लंबित पड़ा है। 13 अगस्त, 2009 को हिमाचल विधान सभा ने प्रस्ताव पारित कर महामहिम राष्ट्रपति से इस आशय के बिल पर सहमति हेतु अनुरोध किया है। प्रदेश सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर केंद्रीय वित्त एवं विधि मंत्रालय ने कोई भी आपत्ति दर्ज नहीं की है, जबकि ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने कहा है कि संविधान की धारा 288 के अनुसार राज्य सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर सकती, जबकि इसी धारा की उप-धारा (2) में स्पष्ट है कि राष्ट्रपति की सहमति से राज्य सरकार इस प्रकार का टैक्स

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लगा सकती है। अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि राज्य के बढ़ते राजस्व घाटे पर नियंत्रण के लिए केंद्र सरकार अति शीघ्र इस मामले पर निर्णय कर हिमाचल प्रदेश को समुचित न्याय दिलवाए।

(समाप्त)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up further discussion on Budget (General) 2011-12. Shrimati Brinda Karat. (Interruptions)

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट मामला है।

श्री उपसभापति : हो गया.... हो गया। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, कर्णाटक के जो मुख्य मंत्री(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, नहीं ... (व्यवधान)... आपको यह ज़ीरो ऑवर में उठाना चाहिए था। ऐसा करना ठीक नहीं है। श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत, बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान)... Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions)

(1K/GS-YSR पर आगे)

-SK/YSR-MCM/11.45/1K

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : *

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : *

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श्री उपसभापति: आप खामोश रहिए। आप क्यों बात कर रही हैं। श्रीमती वृंदा कारत। ...(व्यवधान)..

श्री राशिद अल्वी : *

श्री उपसभापति : आप ऐसे नहीं उठा सकते हैं। Please. (Interruptions) You have to give proper notice. (Interruptions) Nothing will go on record. अल्वी साहब, आप ऐसे नहीं उठा सकते हैं। (Interruptions) Please sit down. (Interruptions)

श्री राशिद अल्वी : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. (Interruptions)

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. (Interruptions) आप ऐसे नहीं उठा सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions) पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए। पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए। श्रीमती वृंदा कारत । ...(व्यवधान)... आप बोलिए। पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए। आप खामोश बैठ जाइए। ..(व्यवधान)..

* Not recorded.

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

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my party's view on the Budget.

Sir, I stand here in opposition..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The debate has started. Be serious.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, please cut that minute. I should get one more minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I stand in opposition to the general direction and the intent of this Budget which is to further the neoliberal agenda which is being set out in the Economic Survey. And it is regretful, Sir, that this Government seems to have learnt no lessons at all from the global events of the last three years. This Budget and the Economic Survey present a blueprint to further deregulate the Indian economy, to further open up even crucial sectors of the Indian economy such as agriculture, retail, the entire retail industry, for the FDI and the corporates.

Sir, my friend Abhishek Manu Singhvi was saying that the Opposition stands for the sake of opposition. We stand because we

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believe that the direction of this Budget is going to intensify the world of inequalities.

Sir, I was going through the Budget Speech of the hon. Finance Minister and it was striking that in this entire speech the word 'poverty' does not exist. This is not a question of semantics. But I think it reflects the understanding of the Government that poverty is no longer a problem for the people of this country; it is not poverty, which is a problem, but it is probably the poor which are a problem, because according to this Government's arguments they are eating more or consuming more.

This Budget favours the rich, the corporates and their interests as opposed to the interests of the mass of people in this country at a time when this country and its people are facing the unlegislated tax of price rise which's picked the people's pockets for the last three years which is the gravest problem facing India, particularly rate of food inflation, increasing unemployment, increasing under employment and a low purchasing power. There are forty-three crore people in the unorganized sector with fluctuating incomes. In such a situation, Sir, this Budget comes and I know, and we all know, that this Budget

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cannot be a magic wand to solve all the problems of this country. But, certainly, it has a redistributive role. It's the role of giving a direction. And in that, Sir, I believe this Budget has failed this country and it marks the distance from the hut of Kalavati, the homes and lives of dalits, the adivasis, the minorities, and the women of this country. I, therefore, oppose this Budget.

(Contd. by VKK/1L)

-YSR/VKK-GS/1L/11.50

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (CONTD.): Sir, some of the untenable arguments for price rise given in the Economic Survey have been referred to by my colleague, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, yesterday. Sir, if you explain and understand the reason for price rise wrongly, then, naturally the prescription you are going to give is going to be equally wrong. And one of the arguments given is, learn to live with inflation because we are committed to growth and where there is growth, there is bound to be inflation; so, learn to live with it. The recent IMF report which was quoted yesterday shows conclusively that growth and inflation need not necessarily move in the same direction. But, Sir, I just want to quote from the Economic Survey itself. On page 2, it

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says that in 2007-08, whereas growth rate was 9.3 per cent, the average inflation was 6.2 per cent; in 2008-09, the growth rate was 6.8 per cent but the inflation rate had gone up to 9.1 per cent; in 2009-10, the growth rate was lower than that of 2007-08 at 8 per cent but the inflation rate was higher at 12.4 per cent. Therefore, this argument will not hold. The second argument that they give is, it is the social sector policies of this Government which have given more purchasing power to the people; so, consumption has increased and, therefore, there is a demand and supply crisis. This is the argument which has been given and MGNREGA has also been quoted. Sir, what kind of an argument is this? At a time when India is home to the largest malnourished population of the world, you are talking about MGNREGA. We are committed to MGNREGA. We have fought for MGNREGA. Unfortunately, it is not working as well as it should. But, today, even if you go according to the Government calculations and take an average of 48 work days a year and put the wage at Rs.100 per day, which it is not, what do you get? Everyday, that family's income has gone up by a princely sum of Rs.13.50 for a family of five. Now, can that ever be reflected in a huge increase in consumption?

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Therefore, Sir, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly look at the inequalities which exist in the consumption patterns of India and not to blame the poor for eating more. This is Bush's language. We can understand Bush saying it, but we do not expect the Indian Government's spokespersons to speak in that language.

Sir, the actual reason for price rise — we have said it again and again in this House and I have to reiterate it because we see no sign of it in this Budget — is the obdurate refusal of the Government to reverse its present policies to put a ban on future trading in essential commodities, to universalise the Public Distribution System, to stop the manipulation of imports and exports which deliberately cause shortages as we have seen in wheat, sugar, onions, etc. which help the big traders. Change those policies. (Interruptions) Change those policies and then, you will find a difference in the rate of inflation in this country.

Sir, the actual strategy behind this Budget is the discredited trickle down theory — follow a policy to make the rich richer and ultimately it is going to help the poor. And, that actually is what this whole slogan of inclusive growth means. There are five points of this

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which I would like to just briefly speak about in this Budget. I think, these are the five important aspects of this Budget which form part of this trickle down theory. The first is, the strategy adopted in this Budget in the name of fiscal consolidation. In actual fact, Sir, in the name of fiscal consolidation and controlling the deficit, what we have seen is, this Budget is a compression in expenditures. We say that it is a growth rate. Yes, you boast of growth rate but your total expenditure in spite of your healthy growth rates is just three per cent. That is the increase in the total expenditure. As a proportion of GDP, it has actually fallen.

(Contd. by MKS/1m)

MKS/SC/11.55/1M

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (CONTD.): When we talk about 'inclusive growth', we talk about expenditures, particularly for the social sectors, and also because we believe that public expenditures are essential for the generation of employment, it is absolutely essential in the context of unemployment in this country. There, we see, Sir, as far as expenditures are concerned, as a proportion of

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GDP, it has, actually, fallen from 15.4 per cent, in 2010-11, to 14 per cent, in 2011-12. So, that is the first point.

The second point, Sir, is that this Budget shifts the burden on resource mobilization from the profits of the corporates to the frayed pockets of the working people and the poor in this country. Thirdly, it cuts subsidies in the most important commodities which are essential for the common people, in fuel, in food, in fertilizers. Fourthly, instead of public expenditures, it depends on investments by the corporates, both Indian and foreign. How do you want to attract them? By offering them a slew of concessions in infrastructure, in agriculture, in different sectors. You are trying to invite them by giving them these concessions, Sir. In fact, even now, as far as the volatility of the stock exchange is concerned, we have not learnt any lessons. Now, even mutual funds are going to be opened up for the FIs to come, to allow the hot money to come and to further make the Indian economy vulnerable to speculative practices. Fifthly, Sir, it seeks to raise resources through disinvestment to the extent of Rs.40,000 crores in profit-making public sector units, including the financial and oil sector. Sir, in this context, the Finance Minister self-praised that the Indian

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economy has withstood the economic tsunami of the last three years.

I would, once again, like to reiterate and remind him that it was the robust stability provided by the public sector institutions. It was the financial institutions of public sector, the public sector banks and the insurance companies which gave that stability to the Indian economy at that time, which prevented the kind of big impact that we saw in other countries.

Now, what are you doing? Sir, there was a speech being made by Shri Pranab Mukherjee himself, in this very House, in 2003, Sir, when he moved a resolution against the disinvestment of public sector companies. He is not here; otherwise, I would have reminded him of that speech, Sir. But the fact of the matter is that at that time, he had said, “Owing to your own inefficiency, your own incompetence, your own inability to control the deficit, don’t sell the profit-making public sector companies. It will not be in the national interest.” Sir, I repeat those words and I would request Shri Pranab Mukherjee and the Government to look at the same issues that you had raised when you were in the Opposition.

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Sir, to go into some of the details, what I say is, even if you accept the false assumption that the main issue of bringing stability to the Indian economy is to, somehow, control the deficit, which way are you going to do it? How are you going to deal with it? This is where, Sir, the class bias of this Government, as far as resource mobilization is concerned, becomes absolutely apparent. Just look at the way they are mobilizing resources! As we all know, Sir, -- I am not an economist, Sir, but even then I know that -- when talk about Direct Taxes, it is Direct Taxes on those who can afford to pay on their incomes; when it is Indirect Taxes, those Indirect Taxes, actually, are being taken out of the pockets of the people by making goods more expensive. If you look at this whole aspect in this Budget, Sir, not even one-third is Direct Taxes; the rest is all Indirect Taxes. And when we look at taxes on the corporates, in India, -- and, again, I want to stress this point -- what we are seeing is, on the one hand, crony capitalism and, on the other hand, a huge concentration of wealth. This concentration of wealth is being created by all these policies which the Government is following.

(Contd. by TMV/1N)

-MKS-TMV-ASC/1N/12.00

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (CONTD.): That is what is, once again, reflected in this issue of resource mobilisation. Sir, an amount of Rs.5,00,000 crores in tax has foregone. You please look at the Budget Receipts and you will find those figures. Out of that, an amount Rs.88,263 crores is just for corporates! Corporate tax is reduced from 7.5 per cent to five per cent. The tax-GDP ratio at 10.4 per cent is lower than the 12 per cent tax-GDP ratio three years ago. So, even according to your own records, you are following a policy which is not inclusive growth. When your tax-GDP ratio is coming down at a time when the concentration of wealth is increasing. On the other hand, there are indirect taxes. You say that you don't have money for everything else. What are these indirect taxes? I don't mind if air-conditioned liquor bars are taxed. I don't mind if high-end hotel stays are taxed. I don't mind if big cars and SUVs are taxed. I would support that tax. I would support that kind of tax on articles of luxury. I believe the rich, if they want, can pay for it. We want to curb ostentatious expenditure. I don't mind that. But your indirect tax

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regime is taxing school children's exercise books, stationery, etc. I am from West Bengal. We use *muri* a lot. I don't know whether you ever had puffed rice. You come to Kolkata, Sir. We can give you some very good *jhar muri*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will come there to eat it.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: It is said that even *jhar muri* has also become much more expensive. So, these are the issues, one is excise duty on such items and the second is the health tax. It is known as "*aswasthata ka*". That is, in this country, under UPA Government-2, don't dare to fall sick because even your sickness is going to lead to a tax. Suppose I am a diabetic patient or I am a heart patient or I have got some other problems which need diagnostic test. My friend spoke about air-conditioned 25-bed hospital. That is true. That is also very wrong. We have to withdraw it. Even in these cases for a diagnostic test I have to pay five per cent service charges at a time when we are absolutely incapable of strengthening our health infrastructure to ensure free health services to our people. This is very cruel. I hope that because of the outrage which this particular

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“*aswasthata kar*” has invoked throughout the country the Finance Minister is going to withdraw this.

There are two or three aspects on this issue of excise duty which I would briefly mention. रोटी महंगी तो है ही, now under this excise regime अब कपड़ा भी महंगा होने वाला है । That is because of the 10 per cent duty on ready-made branded garments. This word “branded” is really misleading. When I first heard about it, I also thought that if the rich was going to pay for the branded garments why we should bother about it. But when I went into it a little detail I found that our West Bengal Chief Minister had also written a letter to the Finance Minister soon after the Budget. What does it mean? It means that any small garment manufacturing company which has a label to its garment has to pay excise duty. I know a company, Mushtaq Garment. It makes jeans in a particular area in West Bengal. Now that Mushtaq Garment which is making jeans for the local market will have to pay 10 per cent excise duty. This is an industry which is providing employment to lakhs of people. Therefore, please differentiate between the small and the big and branded. What are they going to do? You are signing FT Agreements with SAARC countries. What is going to happen? You

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are going to have all the big people going across the border, manufacturing there and bringing them back. You have no import duty on these ready-made garments. So, the Indian small manufacturers are going to suffer and those who can afford it are going to bring it cheaper through the SAARC, the 'no duty' route, and it is going to affect the Indian market and shirts, lungis, vests, hosiery and other things are going to cost more. Therefore, I would ask him to reconsider it.

The other aspect which I want to raise is the removal of import duty on raw silk.

(Contd. by 10/RG)

RG/12.05/10

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (contd.): Why I say this is because there is a misconception that this is really going to help the handloom sector. It is not so. Handlooms are not using imported raw silk. So, there should be no misconception on that. Yes; it will help certain powerloom sector units in Tamil Nadu and, to a certain extent, in Uttar Pradesh. I have no objection to that. But what about the sericulture farmers? What is going to happen to them? You know, Sir, in

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Karnataka, there is a big sericulture industry. I know, in West Bengal, there are so many small farmers involved in sericulture. It is going to wipe them out. Chinese silk is going to come in a big way, and our own farmers are going to suffer. Therefore, I would request the Government to relook at the entire Indirect Tax aspect and change it.

Then, I come to a tax which should have been removed, and which was not removed. And, that is the petroleum tax regime. This is very important when we talk about price rise. Petroleum taxes are something about which, I believe, this Government is not giving a full picture. They are very selectively giving statistics to the country and, therefore, misleading the country. We are being told, "What can we do? We are suffering a huge loss." That is simply not true. Now, kindly look at the composition of the retail sales price, even when the global prices are very high, -- I am talking about the highest global prices -- the basic cost of one litre of petrol is Rs.51.64. Apart from that, total taxes, including customs, excise, VAT, etc., etc. come to Rs.45.78 per cent. And, if you add the dealer's commission, freight, etc., it comes to around 48 per cent. So, you are paying 48 per cent in taxes on one litre of petrol. And, on one litre of diesel, you are,

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approximately, paying 32 per cent. What does that mean? It is not a question of percentage. It is giving huge revenues to the Government because there is also an element of ad valorem tax on this, particularly, on customs duties. So, in a single year, the Government of India has benefited, in revenue mobilization, through this tax regime, to the extent of Rs.1,11,000 crores. This year, according to the latest figures of the Petroleum Ministry, the revenue is going to go up by another Rs.25,000 crores, that is, to approximately Rs.1,35,000 crores. Therefore, I say that it is completely wrong and anti-people on the part of this Government to continue with this tax regime. Therefore, I would request that the present tax regime on petroleum products be changed and that the people are given relief because, as we all know, high prices of petroleum, the deregulatory policies of the Government on petroleum, have further fuelled inflation. Therefore, the most important step to be taken is to remove these taxes on petroleum.

I would now like to come to a crucial aspect in this Budget, and that is the cuts in subsidies. We know the chorus of voices from corporate India saying, “Cut subsidies; cut subsidies.” And, they

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have started cutting subsidies on fertilizers and on kerosene; and, on food, it is in the next instalment. What about fertilizers? At a time when farmers of country are in such acute distress, -- you have two lakhs cases of suicides of farmers staring you on the face -- you are removing subsidies and substituting with the so-called Direct Cash Transfer. I want to come to that later. What exactly is going to happen when this cut in subsidy starts working? The first point is that the prices of fertilizers are going to shoot up. Today, it is Rs.5,300 per tonne of urea. The global prices, today, is Rs.16,000 to Rs.18,000 per tonne of urea. We are importing, approximately, 70 lakh tonnes every year. We are not using our entire installed capacity which is about 200 lakh tonnes. Seven fertilizer units in India are closed down. The Government is doing nothing to open them, and we are importing fertilizers. What does this mean? Once you remove the subsidy on fertilizers, the fertilizer prices are going to shoot up. And, I know, Sir, that this Government wants to introduce private participation in fertilizer sector. They are waiting for that.

(Continued by 1P)

1p/12.10/ks

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (contd.): They are waiting for a deregulatory regime in fertilizers. Just as you did with petrol, you are going to do it with fertilizers and you are going to make farmers suffer. Therefore, I entirely oppose this cut in fertilizers. It is an anti-farmer step and I demand that the Government should withdraw this cut in subsidy. On kerosene, I have already told you that you should stop making so much money on the misery of people in high prices.

Sir, what is this direct cash transfer? We had Abhishekji yesterday saying it is very good, Brazil has done it, Mexico has done it and all Latin American countries are going in for it; what is wrong with it? Sir, please understand what has happened in Brazil. In Brazil, direct cash transfer is a supplementary income to the worker whom they consider is living in poverty. It is a supplement. Here, it is not substituting Government's provisioning of essential services. This is what we do. We are not against direct cash transfer principle. You give it to a widow; you give it to a disabled person. We are giving it in Bengal to workers of closed factories. That is direct cash transfer. We have nothing against that aspect of it. What are we opposing?

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We are opposing direct cash transfer as a substitute and replacement for the Government's responsibility to provide provisioning of essential services. That is why, Sir, we know what this direct cash transfer is. By the way, what is your BPL line? You are going to give it to BPL families when your BPL estimates are so very dubious! You are going to exclude people from cheap foodgrains.

The third point here, Sir, is suppose, you are giving it for a commodity. You give money to a family. In India, in a patriarchal society, do you have any guarantee that the money you give to a family would go precisely for that? If you are going to give money tomorrow for food, do you have any guarantee that it would go only for food and not for something else?

The fourth point is extremely important. Please do not think that these direct cash transfers are at all going to help the people of this country. Therefore, Sir, we oppose direct cash transfer and we ask this Government not to follow this agenda of retreating from the basic responsibilities of a welfare State.

Sir, I now come to this whole point of cuts in expenditure. I have a whole list here of cuts in expenditure. I know that this

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Government is claiming that we have increased it by 17 per cent for social services, etc. If you factor in inflation, then it is not so much. In any case, even according to the Economic Survey, at page 294, if you look at the percentage of GDP, the expenditure on social services has been coming down over the years as growth has been going up. Last year, in 2009-10, the expenditure was 7.27 per cent; in 2010-11, the expenditure came down as part of the GDP -- and I am talking only about social services — to 6.63 per cent. This year, it is around the same as it was last year. So, that is what I said when I mentioned compression and what is the compression on? Sir, there is a calculation made -- and I would like to share it with the House -- by the Centre for Governance and Budget Accountability; they have calculated what the whole expenditure is on the rural economy. They include agriculture and allied activities, rural development, Special Area Programmes, irrigation and flood control and village and small industries. If you take it all together, Sir, it has declined from 2.8 per cent of the GDP in 2010-11 to 2.3 per cent of the GDP in 2011-12.

(contd. on 1q/kgg)

Kgg/1q/12.15

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [PROF. P.J. KURIEN] in the Chair

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (contd.): Sir, is this inclusive growth? On rural development, you have cutting by Rs.2,000 crores. Is this inclusive development? On MGNREGA, you are saying that you are going to link wages with the price index. Yet, the allocation for MGNREGA has been cut by Rs.100 crores! Is this inclusive development? We talk about the food security legislation. We are hearing different versions of the food security legislation. We have been demanding a universal public distribution system. We are demanding that the stocks which are there, 2.7 times over what the buffer stock is, are distributed to the States. But, what are you doing, Sir? You have actually cut the food subsidy by Rs.27 crores. I ask you, is that inclusive development?

There are many other examples. But, I would specifically like to come to the issue of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women. Sir, as far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, we had met the hon. Finance Minister and requested him to monitor what the Planning Commission's guidelines were on the Scheduled Tribes Plan,

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the TSP and the Scheduled Castes Component Plan. Sir, as you know, it is supposed to be population proportionate. Unfortunately, Sir, far from being population proportionate, this year also, for STs, it should be 8.2 per cent but it is around 5 per cent. For SCs, it should be at least 16 per cent but it is only around 9 per cent. The gap in terms of money is over Rs.30,000 crores. In other words, if the entire component as a proportion of their population had been there, it would have been that much more.

Sir, I request you not to discriminate against these sections. Affirmative action is essential. I had made this point earlier and I would repeat it again that do not divide tribal areas into Maoist-affected and non-Maoist-affected. This is the most absurd proposition of this Government. All tribal areas deserve development. Why are you giving only Rs.25 crores in the name of 'Maoist-affected'? Are you going to give it for the police? Then make it clear that you are going to give it for security purposes. If you are giving it for tribals, do not discriminate between tribals living in Maoist-affected areas and non-Maoist-affected areas. It is not going to help the tribal population.

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Sir, I would also like to speak about the minority issue. What has this Budget got for minorities? Apart from something for some educational institutions—which is very good and we support that—there is nothing. But, what has it got for minorities? One of the biggest programmes for the minorities is the multi-sectoral development plan for minority districts because the Sachar Committee has shown that where the Muslims live, it is one of the worst areas as far as civic facilities and infrastructure are concerned. Therefore, the allocation must be increased. Sir, what does this Budget do? The most important component of that plan, which is 39 per cent of what the original allocations were, it is actually cutting by Rs. 100 crores. Is that fair? Is that just? Is that inclusive? The Prime Minister's 15-point new plan, which is referred to by the Minister, talks about increasing employment opportunities directly in jobs. Why go through all this, Sir? The Ranganath Misra Committee Report is there, they have given their recommendation. They have recommended reservations for Muslims in jobs because a large population of Muslims are socially and economically backward. Therefore, they require that affirmative action. Why do not you implement it?

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We have tried to implement it. We have taken steps in West Bengal to try and implement it. I hope that the Government of India will take a leaf out of the West Bengal Government's efforts to empower minorities in the field of increased employment rights and I hope that they will do that at the Central level also. (Interruptions)

(Contd. By 1r)

TDB-DS/1R/12.20

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (CONTD.): Sir, the last point that I would like to make is a point which is very close to my heart, and that is the issue of women in the Budget.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Are other issues not close to your heart?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, do not comment. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Let me say especially close to my heart, and that is, Sir, women in the Budget. Sir, this Budget has...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: What are the good points in the Budget? (Interruptions) Tell about the good points which are there in the Budget.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, don't cut my time. (Interruptions)

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

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I have to make my friend, Subbarami happy. Sir, I will say I am happy and happy that Anganwadi Workers' and Helpers' salary has been doubled. I welcome that, and I also hope you will take one step more by giving them a pension. Sir, there are 50 lakh...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: And bring them in the benchmark of minimum wages.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: No, no. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, there are 50 lakh women employed by the Government in different areas. There are 50 lakh ASHAs and Mid-day-Meal Scheme Workers. All of them, Sir, find no place whatsoever in this Budget. Sir, these are 50 lakh workers. They are honorary, Sir. Their work is *sewa* of the nation. So, they do get only a pittance of Rs.500. सर, औरतें सेवा कर-कर के थक गयी हैं। हम घरों में सेवा करते हैं और बच्चों की भी सेवा करते हैं। अब आप चाहते हैं कि हम बाहर जाकर पूरे समाज की सेवा करें, वह भी मुफ्त में! यह होने वाला नहीं है। सर, यह अन्याय है, यह inclusion नहीं है। इसलिए सेवा के नाम पर जो हमारी 50

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लाख औरतें काम कर रही हैं, मैं मांग करती हूँ कि उनके लिए एक मिनिमम वेज़ जरूर होना चाहिए।

Sir, I also say this. I especially would like to mention about the 43 crore workers in the unorganised sector and the home-based sector, a large section of whom are women. Sir, these are those women who are sitting at home. For example, this *bindi* which I am wearing is made at home. The women are using a garment, putting this *bindi* on a cellophane piece of paper and packing it. Sir, for the whole day's work, they are not getting more than seven to eight rupees. They are not at all on the Government's agenda. Their work is not reflected in any calculation. Their work is not reflected in any laws. Therefore, Sir, I demand that the large number of women in the unorganised sector and unorganised sector's workers, in general, who are being deprived of social security should be covered. We do not want these insurance schemes which they are giving, which are only going to help the big private insurance companies, and you are insisting on contributions from these workers. Therefore, we want a proper social security scheme; we want laws for all these women, Sir. These are the working women of India. The Lakshmi that Pranab

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Mukherjeeji was praying to, सर, हमारे गाँव की जो लक्ष्मी है, फैक्ट्री की जो लक्ष्मी है, अगर उनकी तरफ उनकी नजर हो, तो मैं यह जरूर मानती हूँ कि यह देश निश्चित रूप से धन्य होगा।

In conclusion, Sir, I would refer to the last sentence in the Finance Minister's Speech. He had said, "With oneness of heart, let us all build an India, which is not too distant a future, will enter the comity of developed nations." Sir, there can be a oneness of heart only when there is equality and justice. You cannot have a oneness of heart when two-thirds of India lives in the darkness of myriad deprivation. Let the Government reverse its deeply-flawed policies based within the Neo-Liberal framework which has formed the crony capitalism, which has created huge social inequalities and concentration of wealth. It is then that India which will indeed have a oneness of heart and be able to advance towards realizing its full potential. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Brindaji.
Now, Shri N.K. Singh.

(Followed by 1s-klS)

KLS/1S/12.25

SHRI N.K. SINGH (BIHAR): Thank you, Sir. It is all very difficult to follow after the very passionate and very cogent speech made by Brinda Karatji. But, I think, whereas I agree with her on some points, there are others where I have somewhat different perception. Having been involved in budget-making myself, Sir, the Budget-making is almost like a war and in terms of vague options and opportunities and from this point of view, I wish to recall a very famous quotation of Napoleon when he said, "I have plenty of clever generals; just give me a lucky one." This Government could not have asked for better in the recognized talent of the Finance Minister, and, of course, his luck. How else can one explain a credible balancing, for instance, of the difficult choices between inflation and growth in terms of path of fiscal consolidation, in terms of adhering to social sector provision and, of course, Sensex recognizing at the end of the Budget by showing an upward trend. If one were to do a Bollywood script, this could, of course, will be a perfect end. However, Sir, for the reasons which I will come to later, this may prove to be an elusive end. Before I come

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to that, let me point out some three critical positive features which are recognized in the Budget. First and foremost, two years before, I had spoken in this House on the artificial hiatus between Plan and Non-Plan, between capital and revenue expenditures. Not all expenditures, on the Non-Plan particularly, that which goes, for instance, for maintenance of assets or, for instance, on the capital revenue account, which goes in grant for education, can be regarded as unproductive. I must compliment that the Budget has begun to take credit for the revenue expenditure which could be considered to be productive and, hopefully, the reclassification of Government accounts will continue to make this positive growth. Second, Sir, on conditional cash transfer, I was on somewhat more different take. I entirely agree with Brindaji that this is not the substitute for the other poverty alleviation programme which the Government will pursue. But I think let us not borrow from Columbia or from Brazil or what is happening in other parts of the world. Let us borrow from the best examples, what is available in States in India, and I think that I must compliment the Finance Minister that what Bihar had begun is what is popularly known now as Nitishnomics in terms of giving conditional

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cash transfer for bicycle, for school uniforms, for purposes of Kerosene and coupons for food, this has proved to be a great success. So, I compliment in not borrowing from examples of other countries but examples of what are the best practices prevalent in India and replicating them to cover the whole of the country. I wish the Planning Commission would listen to the Finance Minister a little more and instead of perpetuating the 139 Centrally-sponsored schemes, many of which are duplications, or many other, they would look to an amalgamation of schemes and be able to follow the best practices with States, based on their local experience, can have talent to tell the Finance Minister. Third, I think, I agree that the Finance Minister certainly in the Budget is going way beyond a mere counting exercise in terms of putting back on the table some areas of economic changes which were lying for quite some time in the cold storage and hopefully will now see the legislative action in the coming months. Having said this, I have an overarching concern with the Budget. The Prime Minister in reply to the Motion of Thanks to the President and in response to some remarks made by my distinguished colleagues here, Mr. Sitaram Yechury and Mr. Raja, said and I quote from the

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Prime Minister's reply. The Prime Minister said, "Having had something to put in place that so-called new liberal framework, I plead guilty to that charge." There is a dichotomy if not a contradiction between a neo liberal philosophy to which the Prime Minister confesses himself to be guilty with the agenda, an inclusive agenda, purported to be the driving force in the Budget. Sir, I was recently checking up the definition of what is neo-liberal economy means and I came across yesterday a startling new book in which neo-liberal economy is being defined as follows and I quote from that book, with your permission, Sir. It says, "Neo-liberalism is a set of economic policies that have become widespread during the last 25 years or so. Although the word is rarely heard in the United States, you can clearly see the effects of neo-liberalism here as the rich grow richer and the poor grow poorer..."

(Contd by 1T/SSS)

SSS/1T/12.30

SHRI N. K. SINGH (CONTD.): ...Around the world, neo-liberalism has been imposed by powerful institutions like the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development

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Bank...the capitalist crisis over the last 25 years with its shrinking profit rates, inspired the corporate elite to revive economic liberalism. That's what it makes it 'neo', namely 'new'." I am sure looking at this quotation; this is not what the Prime Minister meant when he pleaded himself guilty to the charge of being a neo-liberal economist. I now, Sir, come to some other issues which in my first part, I called it creative accounting engineering. I do not call it accounting jugglery because the numbers are transparent and there is no fudge in the numbers. First let me look, Sir, at the colossal amount of under-provisioning. First, the Budgetary support for the Central Plan has increased by only 12 per cent when nominal GDP had grown by 14 per cent. Numbers and subsidies are not credible. There is a gross under-provisioning for subsidies. The actual subsidy Bill for 2010-11 turned out to be Rs. 48,000 crores higher. The Budget seeks, in fact, a reduction in oil subsidies from Rs. 38,000 crores to Rs. 23,000 crores at a time when oil prices seem to look up. In a drop in fertilizer subsidy from Rs. 55,000 to Rs. 50,000 crores when agriculture apparently is an important focus area of the Budget and food subsidies are being paid at Rs. 60,000 crores at a time when the hon.

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President in her speech, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister all eluded to bring in the Food Security Bill to the Table of this House. Similarly, on NREGA, it has been kept constant at Rs. 40,000 crores even though now there is a linkage of NREGA to the consumer price indices. Similarly, on Education, on *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan*, the 40 per cent increase in SSA, there is actually only a 10.5 per cent increase over last year's estimate. Agriculture, Sir, is a shocking story because while the Finance Minister has no doubt invoked the blessings of Lord Indra, he has in fact, with his modest allocation left the agriculture in charge of agriculturists invoking the blessings of Lord Indra. The allocation for agriculture is far below expectations. For instance, a mere Rs. 400 crores for rejuvenating the entire Eastern State into a second Green Revolution is really, if you ask me, a laughable norm. Even a State like Bihar which has a robust plan for agricultural revival, the total seed replacement programme with a reach of credit to rural areas to moving off into rainbow agriculture, Bihar alone, Sir, would need not Rs. 400 but Rs. 4000 crores. This is not to speak of the other necessity of money for downstream development of agro processing industry. The Ethanol industry in

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Bihar is crying for the support of the Central Government in the Presidential assent and remains pending. The allocation in fact, for Agricultural Ministry has actually gone down by 0.2 per cent as compared to last year's Revised Estimate and there has been just 9.4 per cent increase in food and other areas. In fact, Sir, Agriculture requires more fundamental action. The far-reaching recommendations, Sir, made by my distinguished colleague in this House, Prof. M. S. Swaminathan when he had given the National Commission on Agriculture lies in limbo and gathers dust. The two most important recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee Report on Market Price Stabilization and Agricultural Risk Fund gathered dust and needs to be revived. Connected, Sir, with this gross under-provisioning is an excessive optimism on revenue numbers. Budget projections Sir, are based on the best-case scenario. The Medium Term Fiscal Plan projects a nominal GDP growth at 14 per cent of 2011 and 2012. Real growth is expected to be nine cent. This implies that inflation is projected to be just five per cent less than 50 per cent of the average inflation which we experienced last year. There is something very unrealistic therefore,

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about these numbers. The Finance Minister also assumes a 40,000 crore revenue from disinvestment when only 20,000 crore was realized in the current year, a number against suspect. Since he will not have the advantage repetitively of the unexpected windfall gains of 3G, non-tax revenues will remain more or less constant and therefore, the right growth of revenue is projected to be 18 and 20 per cent who are already with very high levels of experience this year, they turn out to be somewhat over-estimation. Therefore, Sir, both on account of significant under provisioning and excessive optimistic revenue, the path of fiscal consolidation laid down in this Budget looks suspect.

(Contd. by 1U/USY)

-NBR-USY/1U/12.35

SHRI N.K. SINGH (CONTD.): Conversely speaking, if the borrowing requirement is significantly higher than 3.43 lakh crores, it would lead to classic crowding out effect, which the Government would like to avoid. Therefore, the thrust contention is that the path of fiscal consolidation, on account of gross under provisioning and an excessive optimism is the best case scenario and makes those numbers somewhat suspect.

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I, now, come to the key challenges, which remain under-addressed in the Budget. In my view, these are nine political under-addressed challenges. First is, redressing growing income inequality. The Treasury Benches repeatedly inform this House, in response to many questions, that the income inequality has not grown. They come up with statistics to show that income inequality has, in fact, remained static. Yesterday, I did some work on how the income inequality had behaved. To my surprise, the International Monetary Fund, which is the final temple of neo-liberalism, had just done a paper in 2010, entitled, and it is a very funny title, 'India is the Rising Tide Lifting All Boats'. This is the title of that IMF paper. And, what conclusion does that IMF paper come to? Unfortunately, it comes to a conclusion that the gini coefficient has risen from 0.303 to 0.325 for the entire country in the last decade, from 0.285 to 0.298 for the rural areas, and for the urban areas, much worse, from 0.343 to 0.378. There cannot be a more devastating evidence to suggest that the income inequality in the last ten years has, unfortunately, grown significantly. And, this is a very, very sad conclusion to come to.

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Second, there is a lack of coherent strategy for the development of backward regions. The case for a coherent strategy to address the backwardness of the Eastern India, especially Bihar, is compelling and reasonable. A cardinal principle of fiscal federalism is political neutrality in policies, particularly when this comes to devolution of funds. Just like my friend, Yechury, I was going through the statements, submitted with the Budget, on the revenue foregone document, which is a very interesting document. I find that the territory-based revenue foregone for North-East, for Sikkim, for Himachal Pradesh, for Uttarakhand, for J&K, put together, for this year alone is more than Rs. 20,300 crores, consisting of income tax, excise tax, and corporate tax. No doubt, these regions deserve special treatment, which they have. But compounding the loss, over the life of this, comes to a grant of Rs. 125 thousands crores, given to these special regions. In relation to Rs. 125 thousand crores, transferred to these special regions, Bihar's plea is for a similar treatment, given the bifurcation of the State, given the period disasters that it faces, given the fact that it is now strapped of raw

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materials, is a compelling and rational one, and, hopefully, we will receive some degree of empathy from the Treasury Benches.

Third, Sir, the Finance Minister was expected to articulate a policy designed to bring down the current account deficit to manageable levels. Even the Reserve Bank has expressed its worry over the current account deficit of 3.5 per cent of the GDP in 2010-11. The another thing that is equally worrying is that the export-import ratio of India's merchandise trade has come down from 64 per cent in 2010 to 86 per cent in 2011. A ballooning of the balance of trade deficit to the size of 13 per cent of the GDP is also equally challenging and unsustainable. Apart from the current account deficit, the mode of financing the current account deficit, which is confessed by the Finance Minister in his speech, brought out in the Economic Survey, is an equal challenge because doing so to a reversible volatile FII flows is putting the country to a path of uncertainty. Therefore, how to bring down the current account deficit through a coherent strategy, deserves high attention.

(Contd. by 1W – PK)

SHRI N.K. SINGH (CONTD.): Sir, the fourth challenge is, and this is a challenge which many have addressed - how to manage high and persistent inflation and inflationary expectations? The Economic Survey, Sir, has been candid. It confesses that due to the high incidence of inflation, 40 million people may have gone back deeper into poverty. As some people come out of poverty, some others go back into poverty. Is there a mitigation strategy for this? Or, are we, Sir, re-enacting the Greek tragedy of the myths of the Sisyphus -- when you begin to roll the stone up to the mountain and as you reach the mountain, the stone begins to come down. As people come out of poverty, more people are going into poverty. They will be inflicted or burdened by the rising inflationary pressures. Sir, the Reserve Bank can't do any better. They have done six rounds of liquidity tightening. Interest rates are high, investment sentiments are low and rekindling an investment-led growth pose equal challenges. We need, Sir, not have a mere dependence on exogenous circumstances turning favourable, but a more credible response on

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inflation, which can, genuinely, improve supply side elasticity and can meet the growing disequilibrium between demand and supply.

Our fifth challenge, Sir, is the fiscal consolidation. What is important is not merely achieving numbers, but the quality of fiscal consolidation is equally important. The Economic Survey alludes to this. You will not be able to have a replication of this year's windfall gains again for the next year -- the quality and outcomes of public expenditure, and a central power of a credible fiscal consolidation strategy, not merely by knocking out subsidies, under providing and making unrealistic projections on revenue estimates.

The sixth challenge, Sir, which he has taken upon himself and I commend him for pulling out a whole host of legislations from the cold storage and this is something to which I commend the Finance Minister's ability to take on this risk. Hopefully, Sir, there is a time frame in which these Bills will see the light of the day. Hopefully, the Finance Minister will be able to get bi-partisan support. If you ask me, frankly speaking, this will test his great ability and his fabled capability of getting a Parliamentary bi-partisan consensus to get a Parliamentary seal for these Bills.

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The seventh challenge, Sir, is the decline in manufacturing sector. Sir, the statistics are really, really appalling. For every quarter, from 2009-10, manufacturing sector has been declining and the latest estimate has turned into a negative zone. My colleague, Shri Ashok Ganguly, yesterday, had asked a question which remain under-addressed that what you are going to do to improve the productivity in the manufacturing sector. What are you, for instance, going to do, Sir, to usher in what the world now calls the second industrial revolution? This second industrial revolution, Sir, is predicated not on the kind of the industrial revolution which we have had, which has excessive fossils, fuel and high energy intensive day, India has a unique opportunity of grasping to a second industrial revolution based on utilization in low intensive skills, creating manufacturing hubs and creating virtuous circles on employment and revival of India's manufacturing sector. This requires a strategy. Unfortunately, Sir, even the far-reaching recommendations of the Manufacturing Competitive Council lies gathering dust, which is yet to see the light of the day. And how to make that into seeking a new

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

industrial revolution remains a challenge and hopefully, the Government will come up with a White Paper on this.

Finally, there are two other points, Sir. First the point is on employment generation. If you look at the employment data today, you will find that India has a staggering rate of 9.4 per cent rural unemployment and 10.1 per cent unemployment in the urban sector. These are under estimates, Sir, because they do not take into account disguised unemployment, they do not take into account seasonal unemployment and they do not take into account under-employment. There should be a credible employment strategy, and we would request the Government to come up with a White Paper on unemployment because I think that, today, if you look at the United States, you will listen to only one slogan -- What is Obama interested in? Since the United States is, quite, a leader which you want to follow, he says only one thing -- jobs, jobs and jobs. Where is our employment creating 'jobs, jobs, jobs'? We hope you will come up with a White Paper on employment during this Session.

Two more points and I will end. There is no credible roadmap, Sir, on how to incentivize the direct foreign investment strategy. Sir,

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as the US economy begins to look up and that is why there is a reverse flow of capital on FII, the emerging markets have lost \$ 30 billions. In the last three months, we have lost \$ 3 billion. There will be an era of growing capital scarcity.

(Contd. by 1X/PB)

PB-MCM/1x/12.45

SHRI N.K. SINGH (CONTD.): What can we do to change the climate of investment where we can begin to have a reversal, begin to see positive flows of Foreign Direct Investment into the country instead of merely encouraging FII volatile flows which are reversible?

Sir, if the Finance Minister wishes to combine continued excellence with luck, if he continues to want to have a combination of both luck and excellence, then these challenges need to be addressed, That truly will lead to a happy ending. Sir, I want to end again with something that Napoleon had said, “You cannot win a war unless you wage one.”

The implementation of the Budget will test the Finance Minister and the Government’s resolve to truly wage a war against poverty,

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against hunger, against growing income inequality and a true quest for inclusive growth. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you Mr. N.K. Singh. So, you are fond of Napoleon; starting and ending your speech with Napoleon. Next speaker is, Shri Tariq Anwar.

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल से इस सदन में बजट पर चर्चा चल रही है और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि दोनों पक्षों के वक्ताओं ने देश के सामने जो समस्याएं हैं, उन पर अपनी चिंता व्यक्त की है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने भी अपने वित्तीय भाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख किया था कि सदन के माननीय सदस्य अगर कोई ठोस सुझाव देते हैं तो उसका स्वागत किया जाएगा, उसका खैर-मकदम किया जाएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी सरकार का जो बजट होता है वह आम आदमी और देश की आर्थिक दशा और दिशा को सुधारने का एक खाका होता है, एक ब्लू प्रिंट होता है और सरकार के सामने जो उसका लक्ष्य होता है और अगले साल किस तरह से उस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति होगी, उसके बारे में विस्तार से सरकार उस पक्ष को रखने की कोशिश करती है। यह बात सही है कि दुनिया में मंदी का जो दौर चला, आर्थिक मंदी का जो सिलसिला चला उसके बावजूद भी हमारी विकास दर लगभग 8.6 प्रतिशत बनी रही और बजट के घाटे में भी कमी

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आई, जो लगभग 4.8 प्रतिशत पर जाकर रुकी। उसका एक दूसरा पक्ष भी है कि हमारे मेन्युफैक्चरिंग और सभी सैक्टर पर जो आर्थिक मंदी का साया है, उसके कारणवश अपेक्षा के अनुरूप उसका परिणाम नहीं आया। लेकिन हमें उम्मीद है कि आने वाले सालों में इस क्षेत्र में भी समस्या का समाधान होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बजट में जैसा मैंने कहा कि जो देश के सामने चुनौतियां हैं चाहे वह गरीबी है, बेरोजगारी है, भ्रष्टाचार है और हमारे देश की तमाम जो भिन्नताएं हैं - अलग-अलग जाति, अलग-अलग धर्म की चुनौतियां हैं, उन सब को ध्यान में रखकर किस तरह से सामूहिक रूप से देश को आगे बढ़ाया जाए, इस बात की चर्चा करने की कोशिश की गई है। यह बात भी सही है कि जो समस्याएं हमारे सामने हैं, जो चुनौतियां हमारे सामने हैं, चाहे वह महंगाई की हो, बेरोजगारी की हो, चाहे अन-आर्गनाइज्ड सैक्टर की हो, उनका समाधान एक साथ नहीं किया जा सकता। सरकार को प्राथमिकताएं देनी पड़ती हैं कि किस सैक्टर में, किस क्षेत्र में हमें कितनी पूंजी लगाने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि उसमें सुधार हो सके। इस बजट में खास तौर से सोशल सैक्टर में, क्योंकि हमारे लिए सोशल सैक्टर बहुत ही आवश्यक है भारत जैसे देश के लिए जहां बहुत सारी समस्याएं हैं, जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा कि गरीबी की समस्या है, बेरोजगारी की समस्या है और बहुत सारी चीजें हैं, उस सैक्टर को कैसे ठीक किया जाए जो हमारे बुनियादी ढांचे से जुड़ा हुआ है,

(1y/GS पर क्रमशः)

श्री तारिक अनवर (क्रमागत) : उसको सुधारने की आवश्यकता है और इस दिशा में जो प्लान एलोकेशन हुआ, उसमें पिछले साल के मुकाबले 17 परसेंट की बढ़ोत्तरी की गई है। जो टोटल प्लान एलोकेशन हुआ, उसमें 36.4 प्रतिशत टोटल बजट का हिस्सा आया, जिसमें शिक्षा है और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में 24 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है और हेल्थ सेक्टर में 20 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है।

कृषि हमारा सबसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है। हमारे देश में अक्सर सूखा पड़ता है, प्राकृतिक प्रकोप आते हैं, उसके बावजूद भी, कठिनाइयों के बावजूद भी, कृषि क्षेत्र में 5.4 प्रतिशत की विकास दर प्राप्त की गई है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह हमारे देश की विकास दर को बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगी। मैं इसके लिए कृषि मंत्री जी को और वित्त मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद देना चाहूंगा। इस क्षेत्र में पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले में 1105 करोड़ रुपये की बढ़ोत्तरी की गई है। एग्रीकल्चर में छोटी अवधि के कर्जों पर इंटररेस्ट कम किया गया है। इसी तरह से कृषि ऋण का लक्ष्य इस साल 3 लाख 75 हजार करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 4 लाख 75 हजार करोड़ रुपया किया गया है, इसलिए निश्चित रूप से छोटे किसानों को इसका लाभ मिलेगा। मुझे लगता है कि कृषि क्षेत्र में और अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। हमारा प्रयास होना चाहिए कि हमारा जो उत्पादन है, वह बढ़े और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कृषि क्षेत्र में सरकार को अधिक से अधिक ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

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इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के क्षेत्र में, इस सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिया है, वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट में जो प्रावधान रखे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी भी तारीफ करनी चाहिए। इस बार के बजट में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए लगभग 23.3 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी की गई है। Rural sector में भारत निर्माण प्रोग्राम के माध्यम से हमारे गांवों की तस्वीर बदलने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इस क्षेत्र में भी करीब 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि की गई है। Backward Region Grant Fund में भी 35 परसेंट की बढ़ोत्तरी की गई है। हमारा लक्ष्य Inclusive growth है और आम आदमी के सरोकारों से जुड़ा हुआ वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह बजट पेश किया है।

सर, चुनौती की बात मैंने शुरू में कही। यह सही है कि हम जनता के हितों में फैसले लेते हैं और जब हम आम आदमी के हित में फैसला लेते हैं, तो हमारा ध्यान इस बात पर होना चाहिए कि किस तरह से हम उनकी अधिक से अधिक मदद कर सकते हैं, उनकी सहायता कर सकते हैं। हमारी सरकार जो भी प्रयास कर रही है, उसमें हम लोग कार्यान्वयन के तरीके में कमी महसूस करते हैं। हम जो भी योजनाएं बनाते हैं, उनको किस ढंग से लोगों तक पहुंचाया जाए, इस सिस्टम में जो कमियां हैं, उनको दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। इस दिशा में कदम उठाने के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा भी है। प्राइस राइज़ के बारे में यहां पर बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। यह बात सही है कि प्राइस राइज़ से आम आदमी प्रभावित होता है और उस पर अंकुश लगना चाहिए। इसके लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि जो पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, वह एक कारण हो सकता है।

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लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ Agricultural products; short supply; marketing; distribution की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। यूपीए-1 और यूपीए-2 की सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिए, किसानों को जो लाभकारी मूल्य दिए, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह भी आवश्यक था, क्योंकि लोग कृषि से उदासीन होते जा रहे हैं। फिर से, उनको कृषि की तरफ आकर्षित करने के लिए यह आवश्यक कदम था कि उनको लाभकारी समर्थन मूल्य दिया जाए।

(1Z/ASC पर जारी)

ASC-HK /12.55/1Z

श्री तारिक अनवर (क्रमागत) : इसके साथ ही साथ जो artificial illegal hoarding होती है, उसके कारण ही बाजार में चीजों की कमी होती है और लोगों को जो महंगाई की मार सहनी पड़ती है, वह भी इसी के कारण सहनी पड़ती है। इन सबका कारण artificial illegal hoarding ही है। हमारी सरकार को इसके लिए कड़े कदम उठाने चाहिए। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी के उस सुझाव का समर्थन करता हूँ, जिसमें उन्होंने Agricultural Produce Marketing Act पर पूर्ण विचार करने के लिए कहा है। यहां पर सब्सिडी की बात कही गई है। यह बात सही है कि हम जो सब्सिडी देते हैं, वह गरीब लोगों की मदद करने के लिए, छोटे किसानों की मदद करने के लिए और जो लोग आर्थिक बोझ सहन नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनकी मदद करने के लिए देते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बजट में जो direct transfer of cash subsidy की बात कही गई है, अगर इसको ठीक ढंग

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से लागू किया जाए, तो यह एक अच्छी बात होगी। जब हम अपने क्षेत्र में जाते हैं, तो इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि सब्सिडी का जो लाभ आम आदमी को मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलता है। जो बिचौलिए होते हैं, जो मिडिल मैन होते हैं, वे उसका लाभ उठा लेते हैं और बेचारा गरीब देखता रह जाता है। केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा या राज्य सरकार के द्वारा जो नीति निर्धारित होती है, उसका जो लाभ गरीब आदमी को डायरेक्ट मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलता है। अगर हम इस मामले को ठीक कर सकते हैं, तो हमें इसे ठीक करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। यहां पर फर्टिलाइजर की बात कही गई है, वह सही है। उसमें कहा गया है कि जो BPL से नीचे के लोग हैं, उनको सब्सिडी दी जाएगी, लेकिन हमें उसमें छोटे किसानों का भी ध्यान रखना होगा और जो मध्यम वर्ग के किसान हैं, उनका भी ध्यान रखना होगा। आज किसानों की जो दुर्दशा है, हम उससे इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं। जो नरेगा के वेजेज बढ़ाए गए हैं, वह भी एक अच्छा कदम है। मैं समझता हूं कि अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर में जिस स्वावलम्बन और स्कीम का जिक्र किया गया है, वह स्वागत योग्य है। इसके साथ ही जो National Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme की बात कही गई है, मैं इस बात की चिंता व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं कि अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर के लिए अभी तक जितनी भी स्कीम्स सरकार ने बनाई हैं, हम उनको ठीक ढंग से लागू करने में कामयाब नहीं हुए हैं। उनकी प्रक्रिया इतनी कठिन और भ्रष्टाचार से ग्रस्त है कि

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उनको जिस उद्देश्य से बनाया गया था, उसमें पूरी तरह से कामयाबी नहीं मिली है। ... (व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your party has one more speaker. Can you finish by 1 o'clock?

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Yes, Sir, I will finish in two minutes. बजट में फॉरेन डायरेक्ट इन्वेस्टमेंट की बात भी कही गई है, यह ठीक है कि जब तक हमारे पास इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए पूंजीनिवेश नहीं होगा, तब तक हम अपनी समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं कर पाएंगे। मेरा वित्त मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह है कि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के मामले में हमें आगे बढ़ने के लिए अपनी ऊर्जा जरूरतों को भी समझना होगा। महोदय, बजट में ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में वैकल्पिक उपायों और renewal energy sources के ऊपर कोई खास ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। ... (समय की घंटी). हमें अपने को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए, इस दिशा में भी गंभीरता से सोचना होगा। महोदय, समय का अभाव है, इसलिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात को यहीं समाप्त करता हूँ।

आंगनवाड़ी के बारे में लोगों ने कहा है कि सरकार ने अच्छा फैसला लिया है कि उनके वेतन को दुगुना कर दिया, हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं और लोगों ने भी इसका स्वागत किया है, पूरे सदन ने इसका स्वागत किया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसी तरह से और क्षेत्रों में भी हमें कमजोर लोगों की मदद करनी चाहिए।

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हमें अपने PDS सिस्टम को भी दुरुस्त करने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि PDS के माध्यम से हम गरीब लोगों तक जो सामान देने की बात करते हैं, उसमें सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ और अपनी बात यहीं समाप्त करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

(2A/AKG-KSK पर आगे)

KSK/AKG/1.00/2A

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Shashi Bhusan Behera.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (ORISSA): Sir, it's a very important occasion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Now, there will be lunch break for half-an-hour. The House stands adjourned to meet at 1.30 p.m.

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

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GSP-SK/1.30-1.35/2B-2C

The House reassembled after lunch
at thirty six minutes past one of the clock,
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair

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

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (ORISSA): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, that you gave me the opportunity to participate in the Budget discussion prior to lunch. Sir, certainly the Budget discussion is a very important parliamentary exercise. During the past two days, we have discussed many things, and senior leaders like Ravi Shankar Prasad, Brinda Karatji and N.K. Singh have put very important suggestions and observations of their own. Sir, ours is a country of 1.2 billion people. The Congress Party has got the maximum opportunity to rule this country, whether as a single party or with allies. The present Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, *dada*, has presented the Budget six times in this Parliament. This is the sixth time when he has presented the Budget. In my observation, the Budget is prepared mainly basing on the corporate sector's influence. What is the result of the present economic scenario of this country?

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Sir, 77 per cent of the population's per day is twenty rupees now.

This is the position where we have reached after 64 years of independence. If we think of education, 33 per cent are still illiterate.

If we think of health care and other things, we are much behind even many smaller countries of the world. Still health care is inaccessible to the mass tribals and poor people living in rural areas. And, if we look into the Budget, that has been presented by the Finance Minister, if we think of healthcare sector, the expenditure on health is managed only to the extent of 26 per cent by the national Government, the rest of the 67 per cent is managed by private expenditure. So, the common people are spending from their own pocket on the health care; the Government is confined only to 26 per cent and one odd per cent is being managed by external assistance.

Sir, along with health and education, agriculture is the most neglected sector since 1947. If you can assess the scenario of the farmers' plight, 2,50,000 farmers had committed suicide till 1997. You can be sure that the figure is certainly higher in 2010.

(Contd. by 2D-ysr)

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-SK/YSR/1.40/2D

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (CONTD.): Sir, as per the NCRB data, some 17,638 farmers committed suicide only in the year 2009. This is because of * negligence of agriculture sector by bad governance and poor fiscal management. Fiscal management is a very important aspect of our parliamentary form of governance. Fiscal management can improve our economic growth and it can reduce the inflation. But we are never thinking on that side. We are not looking at the production side. Production also declined, though we are giving emphasis on agriculture. Over the years, the production of paddy rice and wheat declined. There is a decline in foodgrains production.

The Budget allocation for agriculture is very miserable. I am going back to the figures of 2009-10. The amount of Rs.10,527 crore was allocated for agriculture sector and allied aspects like irrigation and other things. In 2010-11, it was Rs.12,836 crore. This is an increase of only 11 per cent a year after.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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We think of rural development. But what is the allocation for rural development in the Budget? In the year 2010-11, only Rs.60,000 crore were allocated for rural development. That's only 15 per cent of total Budget allocation. From here you can assess how much importance you are giving to the rural development. Eighty-five per cent of the population live in the rural areas. This is the distress faced by the rural India, which is the real India. And we are neglecting it. The real India is still neglected. The Agriculture budget should be enhanced to a limit so that it can cover up the negligence made in the last 64 years. The Government should try to cover the negligence of the last 64 years at least within five years and it should be projected accordingly to improve the performance of agriculture sector. For this, we have to develop the infrastructure side of the agriculture and social sector side of the agriculture. Nothing has been pledged in this Budget for the improvement of agriculture infrastructure. With such a meager allocation, we cannot go for better infrastructure development and we cannot think of social sector development of farmers in agriculture sector.

What is the net result of this year's fiscal management? The Budget of 2010-11 is the most cruel budgetary blow to the middle classes. There is

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nothing in it for the middle classes, the poor people, and the salaried section. They will have to pay more for the essential consumer goods and health care. Nothing has been taken care of in this Budget. Instead you are cutting the allocation from fuel, fertilizers, and food sector. Price rise is there. On the one hand, food inflation is growing. On the other hand, you are cutting subsidy from food sector. This is very unrealistic. You have planned to reduce the fiscal deficit to 4.56 per cent of the total GDP. To do so, the Government is thinking of borrowing from market. We are still a borrowing state; we are not self-sufficient; and it is our imagination that we will become a self-sufficient economy. No specific steps have been taken to curb inflation.

Two major issues are corruption and black money. We have a callous attitude towards them. These are the two major factors which are cause of concern for our economy's growth. We never think of how to eradicate corruption. The latest revelation of corruption of the present Government is very * . (Contd. by VKK/2E)

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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-YSR/VKK-NB/2E/1.45

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (CONTD.): People talk of 2G spectrum scam; people talk of CWG scam; people talk of other scams; and, people talk of deposits in foreign banks. These big amounts in our economy are being wasted in an anti-people way. So, that is not coming to the benefit of the people. It does not address poverty of the people. Sir, because of the ensuing elections in five States, the Government has placed this voter-oriented Budget. Moreover, I think, it gives support to the Congress-ruled States. It will be correct to say that this is an election Budget. It's a sweet-coated Budget, giving some small reliefs to farmers, weavers and salaried persons. So, this cannot encourage economic growth. This cannot reduce inflation from which we are suffering.

Sir, I want to speak of one more thing. Sir, I would say that this is a Budget as *mahakal fal*. Mr. Pany is looking at me. There is a fruit in Orissa called *mahakal fal* which looks very bright and red in colour. But, it is not meant for human consumption. This Budget is like that. This is like *mahakal fal*.

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श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : आपकी पार्टी क्या कांग्रेस को समर्थन दे सकती है?
...(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Pany, don't interrupt. शशी भुषण जी, आप बोलिए। Please continue. (Interruptions)
Mr. Pany, please don't interrupt. (Interruptions) आप बैठिए ...
(व्यवधान)

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, यह फैक्ट है। इनके advisor ने कहा था कि अगर कांग्रेस को आवश्यकता हुई, तो समर्थन देंगे ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Sir, this is unrealistic in nature.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shashi Bhusan, your party has one more speaker.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Sir, I will take 2-3 minutes. This is how we are thinking of inclusive growth. This Budget is like *mahakal fal* and it has nothing for poverty eradication and nothing for economic growth. Sir, I doubt the inclusive growth plan of this Government. This Budget offers no cheer for middle class, poorer sections and even salaried employees. Millions of tonnes of buffer stock of foodgrains have rotten due to lack of storage facilities. This Government is unable to provide storage facilities to preserve the foodgrains which have

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rotten, but, not given to hungry people. This is the state of affairs. Food inflation and rising prices are sky-rocketing. So, there is nothing to speak of. So many times, this has been discussed in this House. There is no job creation — neither in agricultural sector nor in industrial sector. So, there is massive unemployment (Time-bell) in this country. So, because of decline in manufacture growth, there is infiltration by foreign manufacturers.

Sir, one minute please. I am concluding. Sir, in industrial sector also, the public sector like BHEL is in a helpless position because the foreign companies from China are also selling the components in our country. So, this type of infiltration of industry should be checked. Sir, I am talking of Orissa. The backward States like Orissa are being neglected thoroughly in this Budget presented by this Government. Sir, this time, they have enhanced 20 per cent tax on iron ore. Sir, if this iron ore taxation is shared with the State Government, Orissa's economic growth will improve. Sir, Orissa is thickly populated with Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and other minorities. It comprises more than 85 per cent of the population. So, improvement of this region comprising backward population (Time-bell) must be

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supported by the Central Budget. But, nothing has been reflected in this Budget. So, I am disheartened with this Budget. I am not hopeful that this Budget will eradicate poverty and help in the economic growth of this country. Thank you.

(Ends)

(Followed by MKS/2f)

-VKK/MKS/2F/1.50

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, next speaker is Mr. Elavarasan. But, Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar has requested that since he has to go early, I am allowing him to speak. You please take 5-7 minutes because in 'Others' category, there are 14 speakers.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (KARNATAKA): Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to speak. Sir, at the outset, let me compliment the Finance Minister for a speech that has a clear and precise articulation of the challenge facing our economy and country, including the mention of endemic phenomenon of corruption for the first time.

Sir, my colleagues have spoken about various aspects of the Budget. So, let me quickly speak about the issues of governance.

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In the Budget speech, referring to these instances of corruption, the Finance Minister said, “We have to seize in these developments, the opportunity to improve our regulatory standards and administrative practices. Corruption is a problem that we have to fight collectively.”

Sir, I agree with him and so will the rest of the House. But, Sir, corruption is not the problem. Rather, corruption, nepotism and special interests are the symptoms of a deep-rooted malaise in our Government system that is threatening to dismantle and derail the concept of public life and democratic Government that our founding fathers envisioned. Sir, the need to usher in better governance is not an academic issue nor is it only about morality and probity in public life. Good governance has very tangible benefits in terms of money. It improves fiscal position of Governments and allows them to spend more on the needy in the country. It also creates a far more sustainable and prolonged growth cycle by creating a investment environment. A good example of benefits of good governance is the recent windfall of Rs.1,40,000 crore that accrued to the Government through the 3G auction despite pressure and lobbying from many quarters, including business leaders. This amount of Rs.1,40,000

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crores represented 14 per cent of the total Budget outlay, which the Finance Minister himself has recognized, has helped in the faster fiscal consolidation last year.

Sir, let me draw the attention of the House to interesting language in the Economic Survey authored by the Finance Minister's Economic Advisor Shri Kaushik Basu — "For India to develop faster and to do better as an economy, it is important to foster the culture of honesty and trustworthiness." It also states — "Hence, to cut down on corruption and pilferage, we have to design policies in such a way that there is no incentive for ordinary citizens and the enforcers of the law to cheat."

Sir, the problems of governance arise from the issue of unfettered discretion — unfettered administrative discretion in dealing with public assets and unfettered administrative discretion in doling out Government contracts and spending with very little oversight and if there is oversight, failure and compromise of oversight institutions like independent regulators, leading to repeated instances of public policy and regulators captured by vested interests.

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Sir, the current telecom scam is such an example of compromised regulators, public policy captured by vested interests and administrative discretion being used to the fullest to benefit some private interests.

Sir, let me propose the solutions as well. The solutions are obvious. The Finance Minister must usher into the Government a value for money culture — a culture that reinforces the truth that Government is only a trustee of public money and assets. The spending of this money and the handling of public assets must always pass the test of national good, and not the misused public interest argument that is often used to give scarce national assets to private interests.

I would propose a four-point strategy for the Finance Minister to counter corruption. Firstly, there should be statutory disclosures by all Government Departments on commercial decisions. Disclosures are the best way to keep Government Departments honest. Knowing that their financial decisions are available for media and people to scrutinize is a great way to encourage honesty. Secondly, there should be more effective Finance Ministry oversight on all commercial

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decisions relating to spending, contracts and public assets. Thirdly, increased use of technology for ensuring better disclosure and expenditure management and the Budget refers to the TAGUP's Report. And I would recommend that the expenditure information system recommended by TAGUP be implemented. Fourthly, we should have a re-look at this whole concept of independent regulatory institutions.

Sir, let me dwell a bit on the last issue of regulators which the Finance Minister has touched upon in his speech and the Prime Minister also spoke about last year.

(Contd. by TMV/2g)

-MKS-TMV-MP/2G/1.55

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (CONTD.): In recent years, independent regulators have become parking spots for retired bureaucrats. Independent regulators should not and cannot be another layer of bureaucracy. We must create motivated, public service-oriented and specialised people who want to serve as independent regulators.

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Sir, telecom is a classic example where very poorly equipped people or people with questionable integrity were put as regulators and they had presided over the public policy which is captured by vested interests. The Supreme Court has also recently said that the CVC need not be chosen from retired bureaucrats. Creating a set of credible regulatory institutions is one of the most important requirements of delivering governance and improving the state of governance. In the words of a contemporary Indian historian and I quote:

“We have to repair one by one, the institutions that we have inherited and build new ones to help us meet the challenges of the coming years.”

Sir, let me end by addressing two specific Budget requests to the Finance Minister. The service tax on health service providers will have an impact of raising health costs across the board by five per cent. In a country where health delivery by the public health system is still very patchy, this service tax is being increasingly referred to as “misery tax”. I accept the basic logic of ensuring all services to be under the service tax. But I would urge the Finance Minister to exempt

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health till such time the Government is able to target and exempt the poor from this additional cost.

Lastly, before I conclude, I want to raise the issue of “one rank, one pension” for our veterans. I feel disappointed that, as a nation, we are seeing a need to have this discussed in Parliament. These proud men and their families have served our nation selflessly with a certain belief that the nation and its people will look after them when it comes to their turn to be looked after. At a time, when there are visible signs of crony capitalism and hundreds of thousands of crores of largesse and benefits being given to vested interests, how can we look into the eyes of these veterans and deny them their legitimate demand quoting budgetary constraints? I would urge upon the Finance Minister let not a few hundreds crores of rupees come in the way of our duty to help these men and their families. I hope the Finance Minister and the Defence Minister will respond to this plea. Thank you, Sir. Jai Hind.

(Ends)

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you, Chandrasekharji, especially for adhering to the time. Thank you very much. Mr. Elavarasan.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (TAMIL NADU): How much is the time, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: You should also adhere to the time.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (TAMIL NADU)* : Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this discussion on Budget (General) 2011-2012, presented by our Hon'ble Finance Minister. Sir, in this budget, there is no proposal either for the progress of farmers, or for improving the standard of living of the middle class, or for the welfare of the poorer sections of the people,

* English version of the original speech made in Tamil.

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or for the empowerment of educated youth to be self-employed or for the improvement of the livelihood of youth. It really causes distress to graduates like me. Sir, at the same time, this budget has helped only the industrialists, the entrepreneurs, and the corporate sector. This budget is beneficial only for millionaires and it intends to help the rich to become richer.

Sir, the prices of all commodities are skyrocketing. The price rise is threatening entire India. It is frightening for the poorer sections of India. People are suffering a lot due to this price rise. Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir, in Tamil Nadu, one kilogram of rice is distributed for one rupee through Public Distribution Shops. On the contrary, salt, which is essential

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for preparation of all food items, costs Rs.9 per kilogram.

The price of a matchbox is Rs. 3/. I would like to compare the prices of certain commodities prevailing last year with prices in the current year. The price of one kilogram of tamarind last year was Rs.40 and this year, it is Rs.90. Chillies cost Rs.65 per kilogram last year, but they cost Rs.105 per kilogram this year. Similarly, kerosene's cost was Rs.16 per litre last year and its cost this year is Rs.22 per litre. Last year, one kilogram of wheat cost Rs.18 and this year one kilo gram of wheat costs Rs.25.

Vice-Chairman Sir, therefore, I would like to know the reason for this price rise. What steps have been taken by the Government to control and prevent price rise? No initiative

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was announced in the budget to control price rise. The Public Distribution System has to be strengthened to control price rise. All food materials have to be distributed through Public Distribution System. Price of petrol has to be reduced. Pricing of petrol has to be regularized by the Government. The duty on diesel has to be abolished. Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Sir, Rs.12,57, 750 crore has been allocated in this budget.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Elavarasan you can continue after question hour.

**** Pp 104-541 (QUESTION HOUR-2.00 TO 3.00 P.M.) will be issued separately.**

(MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

Q. No. 201

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my question has not been answered fully. I had asked about defaulters. Instead, they have answered in reply to part (c) of my question, "No NGO from Jharkhand has been blacklisted." 'Blacklisted' and 'defaulters' are two different things. Sir, Jharkhand has a population of three crore; almost three per cent of India's population. Jharkhand was allocated hardly Rs. 12 lakhs in the year 2009. Jharkhand is a very difficult State, where 75 per cent of the people are below the poverty line and this State is also facing the Naxal problem. Sir, this Ministry is known as the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. If they really want to empower the Tribals and the Scheduled Castes which are almost 45 per cent, is this petty amount of Rs. 12 lakhs sufficient for these people, which they are giving? What is the Ministry doing to encourage NGOs to come forward and bring forward schemes and ask for funds so that those funds could be spent on the poorest of the poor in order to bring these BPL people above the poverty line and Naxalism could also be contained in Jharkhand?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, the amount which the hon. Member has mentioned is not the amount which has been earmarked for Jharkhand. That is the amount which has been released. In the beginning of every year, we inform the State Governments about the notional allocation under different schemes where grants-in-aid is provided to the Non-Governmental Organisations. We have been

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011**Q. No. 201 (Contd.)**

informing the Government of Jharkhand about the notional allocation, but unfortunately, we have not been receiving sufficient number of proposals from the Government of Jharkhand so that we can assist a larger number of Non-Governmental Organisations. Officials from my Ministry had recently visited Ranchi, and a meeting of NGOs was held to create better awareness about different schemes and procedures. We do hope that we will receive sufficient number of proposals so that the people are benefited through our schemes.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, my second supplementary arises out of hon. Minister's answer. There are a lot of consultants roaming about and asking the NGOs not only of Jharkhand but all over the country, "We will prepare your projects; we will get you the money, and pay us 10 per cent or 20 per cent or 30 per cent." Moreover, that money is never used. These types of consultants are encouraged not only by this Ministry but by everyone. Is the Minister aware of all these things? There are a lot of good NGOs in Jharkhand. They are not getting even one Naya Paisa. They are really struggling. If the really good NGOs are encouraged and given funds and the so-called bogus consultants are eliminated by the Ministry, then the right type of people would get funds and those funds would go for the right cause. Is the Minister aware of it? What is he doing to eliminate these consultants and bogus people from this NGO sector?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, unfortunately, this is a general accusation about the malpractice in clearing proposals from the NGOs. I will be very happy to attend to any specific complaint about malpractice. But I do hope that there are a large

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011**Q. No. 201 (Contd.)**

number of people involved who have been doing exemplary service, including the NGOs. A large number of them are really doing Yeoman's service. Making general accusations, I don't think, is the right approach. But if there are any specific complaints, I will be very happy to attend to these things. I will rather request the hon. Member, as she represents Jharkhand, to get us more and more proposals so that we can support them.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Non-Governmental Organisation is a new phenomenon in our country. We have started working on this only for the last two decades.

(Contd. By 2j)

RG/2.05/2J

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (contd.): Sir, the United Nations and the World Bank are regularly propagating about involvement of Non-Governmental Organisations in Government programmes and schemes. The rest of the world is doing it, and we have also started. But we don't have any regulation for that. Till today, we do not have any regulation, and these NGOs are not well-regulated...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to put a supplementary?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the main question is whether there is blacklisting of NGOs or not. Now, where does the question about blacklisting of NGOs arise when there is no regulation at all? When will the Government bring all the NGOs under one umbrella? I ask this because NGOs are not only associated with the Ministry of Social Justice, but they are also associated with the Ministries of

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011**Q. No. 201 (Contd.)**

Health, Education, Rural Development, Minorities Affairs, etc. So, if they are blacklisted, they may be blacklisted by one particular Ministry, but not blacklisted by the other Ministry. Where is the data by which you can compare that this Organisation has been blacklisted by the Education Ministry or by the Health Ministry or by the Rural Development Ministry? You are extending all help to them. I belong to Jharkhand...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: And, Jharkhand is a poor State, and a very meagre amount is given. The Minister said that they are not coming forward. The fact is that you are not encouraging them to come forward. There are plenty of NGOs. If they are well regulated, plenty of them will come forward and do the job for the benefit of the common man.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, the NGOs are registered societies. They are regulated organizations. They have to submit their accounts. They have to submit their Annual Reports. If any NGO is blacklisted by anyone, this information is provided to the State Governments. We take up proposals for consideration only on the basis of the recommendations of the State Governments. Therefore, I can say that no blacklisted organization can get Grants-in-Aid. But as for the concern, which the hon. Member has expressed here, we are aware about certain deficiencies. There is a need to streamline procedures. There is a need to re-formulate schemes. There is a need to build the capacity of the NGOs. There is a

Q. No. 201 (Contd.)

need to have a better review and monitoring mechanism, and we are working on that.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, whether there is regulation or not, whether there is blacklisting or not, there are a number of cases where NGOs get money from the Government of India and do not use it for the purpose it is meant for; that is, they misuse the money. How many such cases have come to the notice of the Government in the last one year, at least, and what action are you taking in such cases? There are ways by which you can ask them to pay back the money, or, there are ways by which you can punish them. What action are you taking against them?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Basically, even when State Governments recommend proposals of the NGOs, these are to be based on the reports on inspections undertaken by a Special Inspection Team. Now, such cases have not come to my knowledge. But there are certain blacklisted organizations against whom there had been complaints; one was from Maharashtra, another from Uttar Pradesh and one from Delhi. And we take whatever action is required, according to the norms.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, I would like to know whether there is some in-built system of auditing of Grants-in-Aid by Government agencies, or, by social audit agencies to ensure that Grants-in-Aid are rightly utilized and the schemes, for which they have been awarded, are properly executed.

(Followed by 2K)

2k/2.10/gs-ks

Q. No. 201 (Contd.)

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: There is a provision under difference schemes that, at least, ten per cent of the beneficiaries should be inspected and they should be contacted to find out whether they have actually received the benefit under the particular scheme or not. So, this is the inbuilt system. Nevertheless, we are working to improve upon that system.

(Ends)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 202.

श्री जय प्रकाश : सभापति महोदय, जो आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र संचालित हो रहे हैं, उनकी बड़ी बदतर स्थिति है। लगभग 70 प्रतिशत आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र प्राईवेट भवनों में चल रहे हैं और कुछ आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं के घरों में चल रहे हैं। उनको यह भी दिशा निर्देश नहीं दिया गया है कि जो शिशुओं के लिए बर्तन होते हैं, वे मुहैया कराये जायेंगे या नहीं कराये जायेंगे। उनको खाना पकाने के लिए बर्तन नहीं दिए जाते हैं। उनके लिए ईंधन की व्यवस्था कैसे होगी, इस संबंध में भी कोई दिशा निर्देश नहीं दिए गए हैं। उनको जो राशन मुहैया कराया जाता है, उसके प्रति सभी की चिंता बनी रहती है, हमारे माननीय सदस्यों की भी चिंता बनी रहती है। उनके लिए राशन जाता है, गोदाम में पड़ा रहता है और तीन-चार महीने बाद जब वह केन्द्रों पर पहुंचता है तब तक वह सड़ जाता है या कीड़े पड़ जाते हैं। मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से जो क्वेश्चन किया था, उसका जबाव उन्होंने साफ नहीं दिया। हमने पूछा था कि आंगनवाड़ी में बच्चों को पूरक आहार देने के लिए जो प्रतिदिन राशि दी जाती है, उसको बढ़ाना अनिवार्य है या नहीं है?

श्री सभापति : धन्यवाद।

श्री जय प्रकाश : सभापति महोदय, मैं अभी क्वेश्चन पर आ रहा हूं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में तीन श्रेणियां बताई हैं। प्रतिदिन बच्चों को जो आहार दिया जाता है, उसके लिए 4.00 रुपये, 5.00 रुपये और 6.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से दिए जाते हैं। उसमें भी एक श्रेणी के तहत जो गंभीर रूप से कुपोषित बच्चे हैं, उनको 6.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से राशि दी जाती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे कौन से मानक तय किए गए हैं जिनसे यह तय हो कि कौन कुपोषित बच्चा है और कौन कुपोषित बच्चा नहीं है? वहां पर जो लाभार्थी हैं, उनमें से किसको कितनी राशि प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से मिलनी चाहिए, इसके लिए स्पष्ट दिशा निर्देश नहीं दिए गए हैं। मैंने तो पूछा था कि ..

Q. No. 202 (Contd.)

श्री सभापति : आप सुनिए। आपका सप्लीमेंट्री आपके सवाल से ज्यादा लम्बा है। आप सीधा सवाल पूछिए।

श्री जय प्रकाश : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह इसमें राशि बढ़ाना चाहती हैं या नहीं चाहती हैं?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहती हूँ कि जो माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा था, उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि आंगनवाड़ी सेंटर्स पर जो बढ़ती हुई महंगाई है, उस हिसाब से राशि को बढ़ायेंगे या नहीं। इसके बारे में, मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारी कोशिश है कि जो हमारा होलसेल प्राइज़ इंडेक्स है, उसके हिसाब से राशि को बढ़ाया जाएगा। इसके लिए राज्यों के मंत्रियों के साथ हाल ही में मीटिंग की गयी थी, उसमें उन्होंने अपनी बात रखी कि इसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात आपने कही है कि कहीं-कहीं खाना बनाने के लिए बर्तन नहीं दिए जाते हैं, इसलिए हम इसको एक मिशन मोड में लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ठीक है, आपने बताया कि कितना-कितना..(व्यवधान)..

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order in Question Hour.

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है और मैंने बताया है कि आर्डिनरी बच्चे को 4.00 रुपये और जो अतिकुपोषित बच्चा है, उसके लिए 6.00 रुपये और गर्भवती माता तथा दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं के लिए 5.00 रुपये का प्रावधान आंगनवाड़ी सेंटर्स में हैं। जैसा कि मैंने कहा, से स्टेट्स के मिनिस्टर्स के साथ मीटिंग की गयी है, उसमें हमने उनको बताया कि रि-स्ट्रक्चरिंग हम आंगनवाड़ी का करने जा रहे हैं, जिसमें ये सारी चीजें रखी जायेंगी।

श्री सभापति : दूसरा क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सभापति महोदय ..।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. He is putting his question.

श्री जय प्रकाश : सभापति महोदय, जो आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं को मानदेय सरकार ने बढ़ाया है, उसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन जो आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता हैं, जो सहायिकाएं हैं, वे काफी समय से सरकारी कर्मचारी का दर्जा दिए जाने की मांग करती आ रही हैं। क्या इस संबंध में सरकार उनके प्रति कुछ सोचेगी, जिससे एक मजबूत तंत्र स्थापित किया जा सके?

(2L/ASC पर आगे)

ASC-KGG/2L/2.15

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को जवाब देना चाहूंगी कि हम honorarium देते हैं, क्योंकि ये आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता पार्ट टाइम हैं। आपने एप्रिशिअट किया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ और बताना चाहती हूँ कि यह राशि 1500 रुपए से बढ़ाकर 3000 रुपए कर दी गई है। हमारे तमाम आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं के माध्यम से देश की 22 लाख गरीब महिलाओं को लाभ मिलेगा, जो कि गांव-गांव में हैं। आपने परमानेन्ट की बात कही है, तो हम उनको honorarium देते हैं, क्योंकि वे पार्ट-टाइम कार्य करती हैं। ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, इसमें एक गलती है, जो मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। ..(व्यवधान) मेरा सप्लीमेंट्री क्वेश्चन नहीं है। ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री सभापति : फिर आप क्यों पूछ रहे हैं?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मंत्री जी के लिखित उत्तर में है कि CPI के साथ जोड़ा जाएगा और मैडम ने अभी उत्तर देते समय WPI का उल्लेख किया है, तो WPI और CPI में फर्क है। ..(व्यवधान)..

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Q. No. 202 (Contd.)

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ : होलसेल प्राइज़ ज्यादा हैं, इसलिए इसकी बात कही है।
...(व्यवधान)..

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : नहीं, नहीं CPI ज्यादा होता है, कंज्यूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स..(व्यवधान)..
आपका लिखित उत्तर करेक्ट है। आपने WPI की बात की है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: दोनों में से जोड़कर, जो ठीक लगेगा वह देंगे।

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, the Anganwadi workers' salary amount has been increased. I would like to specifically know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in many States in the country, including Orissa, there are allegations of supply of low or sub-standard food material in Anganwadis, mid-day meal scheme, and in nutrition programme. There is a specific allegation coming from Orissa. There is also an inquiry in it and the Minister has resigned over it. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has received such complaints. Such sub-standard quality food items create problems and diseases for millions of children and mothers. I would like to know whether she has received such complaints from Orissa State and other States. Since it is funded hundred per cent by the Central Government, what action does the Government propose to take if the allegation is received?

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : पूरा भ्रष्टाचार है। ...(व्यवधान) ..कहते हैं कि दाल में काला होता है। सर, उड़ीसा की पूरी की पूरी दाल काली है। ...(व्यवधान)..सर, 1200 करोड़ का भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)..

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती : सर, ...(व्यवधान)..

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Q. No. 202 (Contd.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please. (Interruptions) Have you been given the floor? No. (Interruptions)

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, इसकी CBI से इन्क्वायरी कराई जाए। ... (व्यवधान)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pany, why do you want to shout? This is not your question.

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदस्य महोदय से कहना चाहती हूँ, जैसा कि उन्होंने पूछा है कि क्या उड़ीसा के संबंध में कोई जानकारी मंगाई है? मैंने अखबारों में इसके बारे में पढ़ा है और मैं उनको यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि मिड-डे-मील से संबंधित विभाग मेरे पास नहीं है। मेरे पास आंगनवाड़ी है और उसमें 6 महीने से लेकर 6 साल तक के बच्चे आते हैं। जो हमारी गर्भवती माताएं हैं, lactating mothers हैं, उनके लिए खाना दिया जाता है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहूंगी कि 2004 तक इसका बोझ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उठाया जाता था और 2005-06 से यह हमारे पास आया है। जैसा मैंने पहले बताया है कि 6 महीने से 6 साल तक के बच्चों को चार रुपए, माइनर बच्चों के लिए 6 रुपए और प्रेग्नेन्ट व lactating mothers के लिए पांच रुपए का प्रावधान है। बाकी जो सामान लेता है, वह राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है कि वे अपनी आंगनवाड़ी से कौन सा खाना किसके थ्रू पहुंचाते हैं। कोर्ट के आदेशानुसार सेलफेल ग्रुप, मदर कमेटी या पंचायती राज द्वारा जो गर्म भोजन बनाने का प्रावधान है, वह स्टेटवाइज अलग-अलग है।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, मेरा सवाल मंत्री जी के आखिरी पैराग्राफ के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि फायदा हुआ है, लेकिन उन्होंने आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स के काम को पार्ट-टाइम बताया है। सर, वह काम पार्ट टाइम नहीं है, बल्कि फुल टाइम है और वे लोग अन-पेड ओवर टाइम भी कर रहे हैं क्योंकि सरकार का हर प्रोजेक्ट आंगनवाड़ी के कंधों पर है, इसलिए आप इसको थोड़ा करेक्ट कर लें।

(क्रमशः 2m/akg पर)

Q. No. 202 (Contd.)

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत (क्रमागत) : सर, मिनी आँगनवाड़ी के सेंटर्स अधिकतर tribal areas में हैं और वहाँ जितने भी आँगनवाड़ी टीचर्स और हेल्पर्स हैं, वे सब अधिकतर आदिवासी औरतें हैं। इस समय सरकार का जो मानदेय है, आम तौर पर आदिवासी आँगनवाड़ी हेल्पर को कम मानदेय दिया जा रहा है, जो बिल्कुल गलत है। वे कहते हैं कि चूँकि बच्चों की संख्या कम है, इसलिए उस औरत को भी कम दिया जाएगा, लेकिन सब जानते हैं कि आदिवासी इलाके में दूर-दूर में hamlets हैं, घर हैं। उस औरत को कितनी दूर जाकर बच्चों को घरों से लेकर आना पड़ता है। उनको ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए, क्योंकि एक आदिवासी औरत इतनी कठिन परिस्थितियों में काम कर रही है। इसलिए मेरा सवाल यह है कि आपने आँगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स के लिए जिस तरह से मानदेय बढ़ाया है, क्या मिनी आँगनवाड़ी में काम करने वाली औरतों के लिए भी, जो अधिकतर आदिवासी और दलित हैं, आप वही मानदेय देंगी, जो अन्य आँगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स को दे रही हैं और इस समय वेतनमान में जो भेदभाव है, क्या आप उसे समाप्त करेंगी?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, मैं यह clear कर दूँ कि हमारे रेकार्ड से यह part time है, लेकिन आप जो full time कह रही हैं, जो दूसरे काम उनको दिए जाते हैं, जैसे census के या कोई और काम दिए जाते हैं, उनके लिए उन्हें अलग से पैसा भी दिया जाता है। लेकिन मेरा मानना यह है, मैं सदन में बताना चाहती हूँ कि आगे से मैं चाहती हूँ कि इसे मिशन मोड में लाकर उन्हें सिर्फ यही काम दिया जाना चाहिए। कोर्ट की direction भी है कि स्कूल टीचर्स तो census का काम कर सकते हैं, लेकिन आँगनवाड़ी वर्कर को यह काम न दिया जाए।

Q. No. 202 (Contd.)

इन्होंने दूसरा सवाल मिनी आँगनवाड़ी के बारे में पूछा। हाँ, अगर मानदेय आँगनवाड़ी में 3,000 रुपए है, तो मिनी आँगनवाड़ी में 1,500 रुपए है, लेकिन मेरा अपना भी मानना है कि अगर मिनी आँगनवाड़ी में एक कार्यकर्ता है, तो हम उसको भी 3,000 रुपए देंगे।

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके : माननीय सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दूँगी कि आपने आँगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता और सहायिका के लिए मानदेय बढ़ाया है, लेकिन यह मानदेय, 1,500 रुपए से 3,000 रुपए और 750 रुपए से 1,500 रुपए, आज की महँगाई में बहुत कम है। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि भविष्य में इसको और अधिक बढ़ाएँ, तो अच्छा होगा। आपने पूरे देश में आँगनवाड़ी सेंटर्स खोले हैं। आपको यह जानकारी भी होगी कि अधिकांश प्रदेशों में जहाँ-जहाँ आँगनवाड़ी सेंटर्स हैं, वहाँ भवन की बहुत कमी है, जिसकी वजह से पूरे आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों को आँगनवाड़ी लगाने के लिए जगह नहीं मिलती। यह सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता की चीज होती है। क्या भविष्य में आप आँगनवाड़ी भवन बनाने के लिए बजट में कोई प्रावधान करेंगी या आपने किसी अन्य मद से आँगनवाड़ी भवन बनाने के लिए कोई प्रावधान रखा है?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्या ने बहुत अच्छी बात पूछी है। जहाँ तक मानदेय को 3,000 और 1,500 रुपए बढ़ाने की बात है, मैं एक चीज़ और बता दूँ कि हमने 3,000 रुपए दिए, कुछ-कुछ स्टेट्स में, जैसे दिल्ली में 1,000 रुपए देते हैं, तो उसको मानदेय तकरीबन 4,000 से लेकर 6,000 रुपए तक पड़ेगा।

जहाँ तक आँगनवाड़ी भवन बनाने की बात है, तो हम आँगनवाड़ी का जो restructuring करने जा रहे हैं, इसमें हमने भवन निर्माण का प्रावधान रखा है, लेकिन चूँकि इसमें समय लगेगा, एकदम जो हमारे 14 लाख आँगनवाड़ी सेंटर्स sanctioned हैं, उन 14 लाख के लिए एक साथ भवन बनाना संभव नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैंने सभी मैम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट को पत्र लिखा कि आप अपने एमपीलैड फंड से एक-एक, दो-दो भवन बनाने के

Q. No. 202 (Contd.)

लिए पैसे दे दीजिए। इसमें हमारा जो पंचायती राज है, उन जगहों पर भी, लेकिन भविष्य में मेरा मानना यह है कि जब हम इसको मिशन मोड में लाएँ, हम उसका पूरा infrastructure तैयार करें। इसमें पक्का आँगनवाड़ी, गर्म खाने के लिए बर्तन और गैस शामिल हैं। इसके लिए हर राज्य सरकार को पत्र भी लिखा जा चुका है।

(समाप्त)

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011**Q. No. 203**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 203, hon. Member is absent. Any supplementaries?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, before anybody's retirement or appointment, his name should be cleared by the CVC. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that on various occasions we find that appointments are held up for non-receipt of clearance from the CVC, and the vacancies continue. There must be some time factor in it. After the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet recommends the file to the CVC for CVC clearance for appointment of Chairmen/Directors of Public Sector Undertakings or whoever they may be, it always takes a lot of time in clearing it.

(Contd. by 2n-cls)

KLS/SCH/2N-2.25

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (CONTD): So, I would like to know whether the Government is going to give any clear-cut direction stating that within the stipulated period the CVC, as far as possible, should give clearance unless some exception or some difficulty is there.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned about the delay in giving of opinion by the CVC. I would like to submit that when matters are referred by various Departments, they have to submit full facts and particulars to the CVC so that he is able to give his opinion as early as possible. Sometimes the delay takes place in the Department. In fact, I wrote letters, after getting the approval of the hon. Prime Minister, to the hon. Ministers of various Departments

saying that giving approval takes time, therefore, they have to cooperate with us and the Department has to give full particulars to us. It is now being expedited and we are taking all possible steps to ensure that it is not delayed. We have fixed minimum 45 days for the purpose of giving the approval and opinion by the CVC. The delay is on the part of the Departments which we have tried to minimize. In fact, personally I wrote letters in February to all the Ministers so that we are able to expedite the approval as early as possible.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: थैंक यू, चेयरमैन साहबा मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सीवीसी में जिन मुलाज़िमों के खिलाफ करप्शन के चार्जिज़ हैं और मुख्तलिफ रियासतों से जो केसिज़ सीवीसी को रैफर होते हैं, उनके खिलाफ़ कितने समय के अंदर कार्यवाही की जाती है? मेरी जानकारी में ऐसे कई केसिज़ आए हैं, जिनमें रिटायरमेंट तक मैनेज करके सीवीसी में ही उनके केसिज़ की जजमेंट को रोक दिया जाता है और रिटायरमेंट के बाद सीवीसी की जजमेंट आती है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)

جناب محمد علی خان (Shri Mohd. Ali Khan): تھینک یو، چیئرمین صاحب، میں منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ سی-وی-سی-سی۔ میں جن ملازموں کے خلاف کرپشن کے چارجز ہیں اور مختلف ریاستوں سے جو کیسز سی-وی-سی-سی۔ کو ریفر ہوتے ہیں، ان کے خلاف کتنے سمے کے اندر کاروائی کی جاتی ہے؟ میری جانکاری میں ایسے کئی کیسز آئے ہیں، جن میں ریٹائرمنٹ تک مینیج کر کے سی-وی-سی-سی۔ میں ہی ان کے کیسز کی ججمنٹ کو روک دیا جاتا ہے اور ریٹائرمنٹ کے بعد سی-وی-سی-سی۔ کی ججمنٹ آتی ہے۔ میں منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں --- (مداخلت)---

श्री सभापति: देखिए, आप सवाल पूछिए, स्टेटमेंट मत दीजिए।

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

Q. No. 203 (Contd.)

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या इसके लिए कोई ऐसा टाइम फ्रेम रखा गया है कि इतने दिनों के अंदर उस केस का डिस्पोजल कर दिया जाएगा? अगर नहीं रखा गया है तो क्या ऐसा कोई मैकेनिज्म तैयार हो रहा है? इन दिनों देश में करप्शन के चार्जिज बहुत ज्यादा बढ़े हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई ऐसा मैकेनिज्म रखा गया है, तो एक केस के लिए कितने दिन की मुदत होती है? जिन ऑफिसर्स के खिलाफ केसिज होते हैं, उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जाती है?

جناب محمد علی خان (Shri Mohd. Ali Khan): سر، میرا سوال یہ ہے کہ کیا اس کے لئے کوئی ایسا ٹائم فریم رکھا گیا ہے کہ اتنے دنوں کے اندر اس کیس کا ڈسپازل کر دیا جائے گا؟ اگر نہیں رکھا گیا ہے تو کیا ایسا کوئی میکینزم تیار ہو رہا ہے؟ ان دنوں دیش میں کرپشن کے چارجز بہت زیادہ بڑھے ہیں۔ میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر کوئی ایسا میکینزم رکھا گیا ہے، تو ایک کیس کے لئے کتنے دنوں کی مدّت ہوتی ہے؟ جن آفیسرز کے خلاف کیسز ہوتے ہیں، ان کے خلاف کیا کارروائی کی جاتی ہے؟

SHRI V. NARYANASAMY: Sir, the hon. Member is telling that they are managing which unfortunately, is not the correct observation by the hon. Member. Sir, when the inquiry is to be started that is the first stage where the matter is referred by the Department to the CVC for the purpose of giving its opinion regarding the Central Government servants and those who are in the Central public sector undertakings. The initial advice is given by the CVC. One is that whether a case falls under minor penalty or major penalty or it has to go for prosecution, this is the initial opinion. Thereafter, Sir, there is a second stage advice. After the inquiry is conducted by the inquiry officer, the Department gives its opinion. It refers to

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011**Q. No. 203 (Contd.)**

CVC and then CVC gives its view whether minor penalty can be given or major penalty can be given or the cases can be dropped. This is the opinion given by the CVC. Therefore, there are two stages. The area where the problem arises is that the inquiry officers in the Ministries or Departments take long time for the purpose of deciding the matters. This is not under the control of the CVC. Even then we have been telling them about it. Sometimes the inquiry officer is transferred and the new inquiry officer is appointed. Therefore, Sir, Hota Committee had been appointed by our Government and it went into the issues of delay in finalizing the cases. Four major recommendations have been given by the Hota Committee. One, the presenting officers and the inquiry officers should be appointed from a panel made for this purpose. Second, it says, Sir, that all the cases of minor penalty are going to the UPSC. This should be avoided. The cases of minor penalty should not go to the UPSC so that the delay is reduced. Thirdly, Sir, the Secretary to the Department should be given the power instead of the Minister for the purpose of giving his opinion on that at the time when final decision is taken. About the fourth one, Sir, which has been decided is that it is very clearly mentioned under article 311 that whenever a person is caught red-handed, the inquiry is not required.

(Contd by 20/sss)

Q. No. 203 (Contd.)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (CONTD.): But we feel that it should be well thought and a reasonable opportunity should be given to that person also. Therefore, Sir, it has not been accepted. The hon. Prime Minister had constituted a GoM. Major recommendations have been accepted and the Government is implementing them.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: मान्यवर, बेसिक प्रश्न में यह पूछा गया था कि दो वर्षों में कितने केसेज़ सी0वी0सी0 को सौंपे गए और उनमें से कितनों का निपटारा हुआ। इस पर मंत्री जी का आन्सर आया कि 2009 से 2011 के जनवरी तक कुल मिलाकर 15 हजार 887 केसेज़ उसको दिए गए और 11 हजार 419 केसेज़ का निपटारा हुआ तथा 4 हजार 468 केसेज़ अभी तक पेंडिंग हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 4 हजार 468 केसेज़, जो अभी तक पेंडिंग हैं, उनका निपटारा कब तक कर लिया जाएगा? क्या इनके शीघ्र निपटारे की कोई योजना सरकार की है?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, it is not only the Department. Some anonymous petitions come. Unsigned petitions are also coming. Unverifiable facts are also being sent without supporting documents. When those cases come, it will be filed. No action will be taken because it is not supported by any documents. Therefore, large numbers are there. As far as the recommendations are concerned, we have cleared...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: If you have not taken cognizance of that complaint-- if it is unsupported or unsubstantiated -- then why are you counting it?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Whenever the complaints are received, it is on the file. We have to mention that these many complaints have been received.

(Ends)

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Minister for showing magnanimity and has withdrawn the circular in question. I am happy that the hon. Minister has fully agreed with me that the circular is uncalled for. Anyway, I wish to ask him a question relating to forest rights to tribals. Sir, there is a flaw in implementation of the Forest Rights Act. They are not being allowed by forest officials to collect even the traditional minor forest produce. As per the estimates, three to four crore hectares of forest land should be distributed, but, so far, community rights have been given only to 20,000 hectares. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what efforts he is making to give individual forest rights to all tribals in a fixed timeframe.

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने एक अच्छा प्रश्न किया है। उन्होंने जो चिन्ता प्रकट की है, उसके बारे में मैं आपके माध्यम से उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह वन अधिकार अधिनियम जो बना है, हमारी यू0पी0ए0 सरकार के लोकप्रिय माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमारे जनजाति भाइयों की तकदीर और तस्वीर बदलने के लिए यह कानून बनाया है। उसी बात को लेकर माननीय सदस्या ने एक चिन्ता प्रकट की थी, जिसमें हमारे वन विभाग को जनजातीय लोगों के विरुद्ध अधिकारिता प्रदान करने के बारे में जो परिपत्र था, उसमें यह बात आई। उस बात को देखते हुए, ये बहुत ही स्पष्ट रूप से सारी चीजें आई हैं कि 2006 के अधिनियम की धारा 2(ख) के अनुसार महत्वपूर्ण वन्य जीव आवास का अर्थ राष्ट्रीय पार्कों और अभ्यारण्यों के लिए ये सारी चीजें कही गई थीं। निश्चय ही हमारे जनजातीय भाई भी वनों में निवास करते हैं। अभ्यारण्य और पार्क बनाने के क्रम में हम उनको वहाँ से कहाँ शिफ्ट करेंगे, कैसे क्या करेंगे, इन सारी चीजों का जब तक गहन अध्ययन नहीं होगा-- उसमें हमारे सभी बुद्धिजीवी आएँगे, उसमें हमारे एन0जी0ओज0 आएँगे, उसमें तकनीकी वैज्ञानिक

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

Q. No. 204 (Contd.)

भी आएँगे और उसमें हमारा मंत्रालय भी शरीक होगा। इस तरह उसमें ये सारी चीजें होंगी। उस बात को लेकर हमने माननीय वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्री जी से अनुरोध किया कि यह बात सही है। उसमें 2007 में दोबारा जो दिशानिर्देश जारी हुआ है, उसको वापस लेने के लिए भी मैंने उनसे अनुरोध किया था।

(2पी/डी0एस0 पर क्रमशः)

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श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया क्रमशः उन्होंने तत्काल इस बात को माना है और अपना दिशानिर्देश वापिस ले लिया है। अब हम भविष्य में इन सारी चीजों में उनको सम्मिलित करके एक रूपरेखा बनाएँगे। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की भावना के अनुरूप भारत सरकार का जो क़ानून बना है, उसका फायदा जनजातीय भाइयों को ज्यादा मिले, इसके लिए हम उनको इसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा समाहित करेंगे, इस बात के लिए मैं उनको आश्वस्त करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: दूसरा प्रश्न।

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Sir, India is the only country in the world where 250 million people depend on forest for their livelihood. And, 60 per cent of the forest is in 180 districts where more than 20 per cent population is tribals. And, if you look at the approach of the Government towards tribals in the form of forest management, it is really cruel. There is a total wilderness approach by Government towards forest management.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: I am coming to that. There is a lot of harassment of tribals by forest officials, particularly in the naxal-affected areas from which I come.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

Q. No. 204 (Contd.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please. Don't read a statement.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how he would be planning to address this issue and protect the tribals in the naxal-affected areas and will he bring amendment to the Forest Act, 1927, for this purpose. If yes, the details may be given. And, if not, the reasons thereof.

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया: सभापति महोदय, 2005-06 का जो ऐक्ट बना है, वह अब क़ानून बन चुका है और वह बहुत अच्छा क़ानून है। उसको अगर किसी भी दृष्टि से देखा जाए तो उससे लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा और महत्व मिलेगा। इस बात को लेकर अभी उसमें संशोधन करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, परन्तु हमारी यह एक निश्चित भावना है कि जो जनजातीय भाई दूरदराज के इलाकों में रहते हैं, उनको पूरा हक़ मिले। मेरा मंत्रालय उस पर पूरी तरह से काम कर रहा है और उसने सभी राज्यों के माननीय मुख्य मंत्रियों से पर्सनली मीटिंग की है ताकि हमारी भारत सरकार की जो यह भावना है कि उसका फायदा ज्यादा से ज्यादा गरीब आदमी को मिले, उसके लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक नक्सलाइट क्षेत्रों का मामला है, गृह मंत्रालय इस बात को देख रहा है और वहाँ भी हम इस बात को देखेंगे कि उन लोगों को इसका फायदा मिले।

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया: सर, मंत्री जी का जो जवाब है, उस पर मैं यह पूछना चाहूँगी कि भारतवर्ष में जहाँ-जहाँ ट्राइबल पॉपुलेशन है, वहाँ ट्राइबल लोग या तो जंगल में रहना चाहते हैं या जंगल के आसपास रहना पसंद करते हैं। एक तरफ़ उनको हर जगह critical wildlife habitat के नाम पर नोटिस जारी किया जा रहा है और दूसरी ओर उनको Forests Rights Act के तहत जमीन देने की बात हो रही है। इस प्रकार से ट्राइबल लोगों से जमीन खाली करवाना और फिर उनको बसाना, इन दोनों बातों में contradiction है, जबकि जंगलों में आज ज्यादा जानवर नहीं रह गये हैं। यह wildlife criteria को कितना fulfill करता है? मैं यह

Q. No. 204 (Contd.)

जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या आप इसको दोबारा सर्वे करके उनको उसी जगह पर बसाने के लिए कोई अमेंडमेंट या प्रावधान करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया: सभापति महोदय, यह जो क़ानून बना है, यह सभी दृष्टि से पर्याप्त है। जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में हमारे जो आदिवासी भाई रहते हैं, उनके लिए वहाँ जो जमीन है और जो क़ानून बना है, उसके अनुसार 2005-06 से पहले से जो जहाँ रह रहे हैं, उनका उस जमीन पर पूरे तरीके से अधिकार है और उनको उसका मालिकाना हक़ देना है। बिना उनके अधिकारों को देखे न तो वहाँ से किसी को हटा सकते हैं और न ही किसी प्रकार से कुछ कर सकते हैं। हमने निश्चित तौर पर सभी राज्य सरकारों से यह कहा है कि उनकी पूरी तरह से जांच-पड़ताल के बाद अगर यह बात सामने आती है कि उस जमीन पर उनका कब्ज़ा है या उस पर उनका हक़ है तो उसे उनको देना है। इसके बाद अगर अभ्यारण्य की या उनको कहीं और बसाने की बात आती है, तो उनसे पूछा जाएगा। इसके लिए उनके यहाँ की ग्राम सभा से बात की जाएगी। उनको दूसरी जगह पर ले जाने के लिए राज़ी करके दूसरी जगह भी उनको वही सुविधा देनी है और जमीन पर वही मालिकाना हक़ देना है, ताकि उनका अधिकार बरकरार रहे।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सर, इस प्रश्न पर मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वनाधिकार नियम और बाकी सब बातें तो अपनी जगह पर ठीक हैं, लेकिन वनवासी को देखने की हमारी जो ब्रिटिश दृष्टि है, अभी भी उन्हें हम जिस दृष्टि से देखते हैं, उसके आधार पर ही हम नीति-नियम बनाते हैं। अंग्रेजों ने उनसे धरिये, फरसे और तीर-कमान आदि रखवा लिये, क्योंकि उन्हें मालूम था कि आज़ादी के आंदोलन में इनकी भूमिका सबसे खतरनाक और सबसे अच्छी है। तब से लेकर आज तक वनवासी ही पीड़ित हैं। हम जानवरों को बसाने के लिए वनवासियों को बाहर कर रहे हैं। हम वनवासियों के लिए नियम बनाते हैं और उनसे ही नहीं पूछते कि आपके लिए यह नियम suitable है या नहीं। आप नॉर्थ ब्लॉक और साउथ ब्लॉक से बाहर

निकल कर वनांचलीय क्षेत्रों में जाइए और फिर उनसे पूछिए कि आपके लिए क्या नियम बनाना है। आप विस्थापितों के लिए नियम बना रहे हैं और आप विस्थापितों से ही नहीं पूछ रहे हैं!

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

(2क्यू/एनबी पर आगे)

NB/NBR/2Q/2.40

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सर, मैं बेसिक चीज के बारे में प्रश्न कर रहा हूँ कि ब्रिटिश लोगों की वनवासियों को देखने की जो दृष्टि थी, क्या हम उसे बदलेंगे? ये भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानी रहे हैं और यह इस देश का सबसे मूलभूत समाज है और देश की परंपराओं को माने हुए है। उनको बचाने के लिए क्या सरकार की यही नीति चलेगी या उसमें हम कोई परिवर्तन लाएंगे?

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत अच्छी बात हमारे सामने रखी है। इस कानून में पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की गई है और हमारे जनजातीय भाइयों के साथ किसी प्रकार का कोई अन्याय न हो, इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखा गया है। इसके साथ ही माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि वे “वनवासी” हैं। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम गांवों में जाते हैं और यदि हम उन्हें “वनवासी” के नाम से पुकारते हैं, तो हमारे आदिवासी भाई बहुत नाराज़ होते हैं कि क्या आपने अभी भी हमको “वनवासी” और जंगली समझ रखा है? यह जो इनको “वनवासी” कहने की मानसिकता है, इनको आप “वनवासी” कहना बंद करें। यह हमारा आदिवासी समाज है और ये आदि काल से यहां रहते आ रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : “जनजाति” अच्छा शब्द है। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आप इन्हें “अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति” कहिए, क्या आपत्ति है? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति : दवे जी, आप बैठ जाइए ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : मंत्री जी मेरे पूरक प्रश्न को गलत दिशा में ले जा रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान)
में अनुसूचित जनजातीय लोगों के लिए बात कर रहा हूँ ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति : दवे जी, प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए ... (व्यवधान) आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Sir,

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pany, please, do not interfere ... (Interrup-tions)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : मंत्री जी, आप मेरी बात पर मेरे साथ नहीं खड़े हैं, यह इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है ... (व्यवधान) “जनजाति” तो सरकार का और संविधान का ही शब्द है ... (व्यवधान)

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया : आपने बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न किया है, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। आपकी जो भावना है, हम उसकी भी कद्र करते हैं। हमारी UPA सरकार ने सारी चीजें इसके बारे में देखी हैं और जो जनजातीय भाई गांवों में रहते हैं ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : आप इस देश के वनवासियों के बारे में सोचिए ... (व्यवधान)

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया : आप कह रहे हैं कि इनके मामले में पहले से जो ब्रिटिश व्यवस्था चली आ रही है, उसको हमें पूरी तरह चेंज करना है। हमारे आदिवासी भाई आदि काल से यहां रह रहे हैं और उनको हर तरह से जल, जमीन और जंगल का हक देने को UPA सरकार ने पूरी प्राथमिकता दी है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसके लिए एक विशेष मंत्री समूह बनाया है और हमारे जनजातीय भाइयों का जल, जमीन और जंगल का जितना अधिकार है, वह अधिकार उन्हें लौटाना है। उन्हें आज भी हथियार रखने का अधिकार है। शायद कुछ राज्य सरकारें उनके हथियार रखने पर प्रतिबंध लगा रही हैं, लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी हमारे आदिवासी भाइयों को यह मौलिक अधिकार है कि वे तीर-कमान, भाला, बरछा आदि रख सकते हैं। जहां भी इनके रखने पर पाबंदी लगाई जा रही है, निश्चित रूप से हम उस

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

Q. No. 204 (Contd.)

राज्य सरकार से बात करेंगे और हम उनसे अनुरोध करेंगे कि वे हमारे आदिवासी भाइयों का जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार छीनने की कोशिश न करें।

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, we are grateful that the new guidelines have been withdrawn on 4th March, 2011. But, there is a need to amend the Forest Act for protection of the rights of tribals. The ownership rights on dwelling land i.e., where they are residing, should be given to them. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will take necessary steps to give more protection to tribals in those areas where they are residing in the forest areas.

श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया : माननीय सदस्य ने निश्चित रूप से अच्छी बात कही है। इस कानून में ही पूरी व्यवस्था दे रखी है कि जो जनजातीय भाई जिस जमीन पर 2005-06 से पहले रहता आ रहा है, उसका उस जमीन पर अधिकार है और आज वह उसका मालिक बन रहा है। इसके लिए हमने राज्य सरकारों के लिए एक दिशा-निर्देश जारी किया है। मेरा सभी सदस्यों से अनुरोध है कि वे अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में, अपने-अपने जिलों में वहां के प्रशासन से और वहां की सरकारों से इसके बारे में बात करें। इसे लागू करने की हमारी दृढ़ इच्छा है और हमारी नीयत में कोई खोट नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि जितने भी जनजातीय भाई वहां बैठे हुए हैं, उनको उन ज़मीनों पर कब्जा मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन राज्य सरकारें ही इस काम को देखती हैं। इसके लिए वहां पर मंडल स्तर पर कमेटी बनी है, जिला स्तर पर कमेटी बनी है, ग्राम सभा बनी है और वे सारी चीजें करती है, तब जाकर जिला स्तर पर फैसला होता है। उसके बाद राज्य सरकार के स्तर पर एक कमेटी बनी है। हमने वहां उनको पूरा अधिकार दे रखा है। अगर इस अधिकार को देने की उनकी इच्छा शक्ति है, तो फिर उन्हें कोई नहीं रोक सकता है। अगर आप और हम इसमें involve होंगे, वहां के जनजातीय लोगों को अधिकार दिलाएंगे, तो

Q. No. 204 (Contd.)

निश्चित रूप से यह अधिकार उनको मिलेगा। मेरा मंत्रालय इस बात की पूरी कोशिश कर रहा है कि वहां के शत-प्रतिशत लोगों को उनका हक मिले।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 205.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। आपने राज्य सरकार को अधिकार दे रखा है, लेकिन राज्य सरकार की ओर से केन्द्र को दरखास्त करनी पड़ती है ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति : देखिए, यह सवाल अभी डिस्कस नहीं होगा, आप प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए।

Question No. 205.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : सर, राज्य सरकार के बार-बार दरखास्त करने पर भी वहां के प्रपोज़ल्स को केन्द्र सरकार की मंजूरी नहीं मिलती है ... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This question is over...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Sir...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not take the precious time in agitation ... (Interruptions)...

(2R/VNK पर आगे)

-SSS/NBR-VNK/2R/2.45.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया है कि राज्य सरकार को अधिकार है, जब कि राज्य सरकार केन्द्र सरकार को दरखास्त देती है, तो भी मंजूरी नहीं मिलती है।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, राज्य सरकार केन्द्र सरकार को दरखास्त देती है, लेकिन फिर भी मंजूरी नहीं मिलती है।... (व्यवधान)...

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

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... I don't want to extend the purview of the question ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि राज्य सरकार को अधिकार है।...(व्यवधान)...

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

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the hon. Minister is misleading the nation through his reply in the House. That is why we are objecting to this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the reply is misleading, please follow the procedure. It will be corrected.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, live telecast is going on ...(Interruptions)...How can we correct it?...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It cannot be discussed here...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Where we can correct?...(Interruptions)... How will you correct it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will examine the record...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: How will you correct it?...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia Sahab, please...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, if he has wrongly said something, he should withdraw that...(Interruptions)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, राज्य सरकार को अधिकार है...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Or, you expunge the reply ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think,...(Interruptions)...

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया: सर, यह क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी बता रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)... अगर राज्य सरकार recommend करके भेजती है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody is being heard...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I am not on this question. But, my suggestion is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stick to this question.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: ...since this is such an important matter -- implementation of the Forests Rights Act -- if we can have a Calling Attention Motion on this, then we can have a better discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is an excellent idea. Please give a notice, it will be agreed to...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, this is a very, very important matter ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I do agree that it is an excellent idea. But, my point is, a wrong answer should not go to the nation ...(Interruptions)...That is the point. Wrong answer should not go...(Interruptions)...

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

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, हमको आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have received a very good suggestion. We will follow it up...(Interruptions)...

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

Q. No. 204 (Contd.)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the hon. Minister should not mislead the House ... (Interruptions) ... That is the point ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, मुझे आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 205.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we are demanding protection and you are not protecting us ... (Interruptions) ... If a wrong thing goes to the nation, it is bad for the House ... (Interruptions) ... Let him give a correct reply ... (Interruptions) ... Let him correct his ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, you know that if mistakes are made, they are corrected ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let him correct it ... (Interruptions) ...

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

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

श्री सभापति: पाणि जी, पाणि जी ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया: सर, गलत चीज जा रही है और आप कह रहे हैं कि बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... एक चीज गलत जा रही है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति: अहलुवालिया साहब प्लीज ... (व्यवधान) ... You are a very senior Member of the House ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया: पहले CPI की जगह WPI कह दिया और अब जो अधिकार राज्य सरकार के पास नहीं है, वह अधिकार राज्य सरकार के पास बता दिया गया है। ... (व्यवधान) ... राज्य सरकार के पास सिर्फ recommendatory अधिकार है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

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Q. No. 204 (Contd.)

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, अगर गलत जवाब देंगे...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the States have got just recommendatory authority...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, अगर गलत जवाब देंगे...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places and listen to the Chair. If a wrong answer has been given, there are excellent precedents in the House for pointing it out and the answer being corrected. Please follow the precedents. Please follow your well-laid procedures. Don't take the precious time of the Question Hour.

Next question no. 205.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, how will you rectify this? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let somebody give a correction saying that it is wrong ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the correction will come after 10 days. But, now, the wrong answer has gone. The entire nation has seen ...(Interruptions)...That is the point. The correction will come after ten days...(Interruptions)...

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is not fair. Paniji, I find you interfering again and again. I will have to name you, if you don't correct your ways. Please.

Question No. 205

(Ends)

(Q. No. 205 — Hon. Member absent)

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सभापति महोदय, यह एंट्रिक्स और देवास का मसला पहले भी आया था। मेरा pointed प्रश्न यह है कि जैसे CVC के मामले में MoS, DoPT की गलती प्रधान मंत्री ने बताई। अब इसमें स्पेस कमीशन के भूतपूर्व सदस्य डॉ. बी.एन. सुरेश की अध्यक्षता में एक Enquiry Committee गठित की गई है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जब स्पेस कमीशन की मीटिंग में MoS मौजूद हों कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी मौजूद हों, प्रिंसिपल सेक्रेटरी मौजूद हों तथा एंट्रिक्स और देवास का एक निर्णय होता है, तो इसकी जिम्मेवारी राजनीतिक MoS की बनती है या प्रधान मंत्री की बनती है, तो स्पेस कमीशन के भूतपूर्व सदस्य डॉ. बी. एन. सुरेश इसकी inquiry कैसे कर सकते हैं? जब इसके लिए MoS और प्रधान मंत्री जी की जिम्मेदारी बनती है, तो उस पर डॉ. बी. एन. सुरेश जी क्या करेंगे?

(2s/mp पर क्रमशः)

MP-USY/2S/2.50

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (क्रमागत) : मेरा सवाल यही है कि इसमें जिम्मेदारी किसकी बनती है? मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट वहां मौजूद थे या नहीं और उनकी जिम्मेदारी बनती है या नहीं?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, when this issue came, a High Power Committee was appointed by the hon. Prime Minister. That Committee was constituted on 10.02.2011 to review the agreement, which had been entered into between the Antrix and the Devas Multimedia Limited, on the technical and financial aspects, to fix the responsibility and also to take correct measures. The Committee has yet to submit its report. It was appointed only on 10th February, 2011, and it is continuing with its meetings. The report will be submitted to the hon. Prime Minister, within a very short time.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011**Q. No. 205 (Contd.)**

The whole gamut of the question of Antrix and Devas deal is like this. The agreement was entered into 2005. The proceedings were started in 2003 by the advisors with the Antrix. The complaints came in 2009. In July, 2010, the Space Commission met and decided that the Government should recommend that the deal should be annulled. On the basis of this, a legal opinion was sought. After the legal opinion came, the Cabinet Committee on Security met and decided it on 17.02.2011. Thereafter, it recommended the Department to annul the agreement. Accordingly, a notice was sent to Devas Multimedia Limited on 25.02.2011 for termination. This is the whole gamut.

Now, I come to the second issue, which the hon. Member has raised. The Review Committee is headed by the former Secretary, who was a member of that Commission. Here, I would like to submit before this august House that there is no clash of interest. Now, he is working independently in the Planning Commission. He is going to submit the report. The report of the BL Suresh Committee has come. As far as restructuring the Antrix is concerned, the Member (Finance) is looking into it. Therefore, all corrective measures are being taken. There is no clash of interests.

श्री सभापति : प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव, बोलिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : श्रीमन्(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, उत्तर नहीं आया है। ...(व्यवधान)... एक fixed responsibility(व्यवधान).... It is very important. (Interruptions)

Q. No. 205 (Contd.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't deprive the hon. Member of his chance to put a question. आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज़.... (व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, जवाब ही नहीं मिला है, तो फिर सवाल पूछने का मतलब क्या है? ..(व्यवधान).. सर, फिर सवाल पूछने का मतलब क्या होगा?

श्री सभापति : प्रकाश जी, प्लीज़... (व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : नहीं सर.... मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट की responsibility अधिकारी कैसे fix करेंगे, कृपया यह मुझे बताएं, यह मेरा सवाल है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are anticipating a situation.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, he was there in the Space Commission. प्रधान मंत्री जी बता दें कि नहीं थे। एम.ओ.एस. थे, प्रिंसिपल सेक्रेटरी थे, पी.एम.ओ. के तीनों अधिकारी थे, तो responsibility उनकी fix होती है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the time for discussion.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : नहीं, यह discussion नहीं है, यह सवाल है।

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

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, इन्होंने सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the other Members to put their questions.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ, ये कोई जवाब तो दें ! ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़.... प्लीज़.... प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव, बोलिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : श्रीमन्, यह जो जवाब आया है, इसके “ए” और “बी” भाग में Antrix और Devas में समझौता रद्द करने का जो कारण दिया है, तो उसमें और “सी” एवं “डी” भाग में जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें contradiction है, एक विरोधाभास है। एक तरफ यह कहा जा रहा है कि तमाम needs बढ़ गई हैं, इस वजह से इसको annul किया गया और दूसरी तरफ

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

Q. No. 205 (Contd.)

शिकायत जब हुई, तब आपने एक कमेटी बनाई और कमेटी की अभी रिपोर्ट भी नहीं आई और उससे पहले ही उसको रद्द कर दिया गया। तो यह जो आपका answer है, यह लोगों के मन में संदेह उत्पन्न करने वाला है और संदेह इसलिए उत्पन्न होता है, क्योंकि आपके जो दो geostationary satellites हैं और ISRO की जो व्यावसायिक सेवा “Antrix” है...

(2T/SC पर क्रमशः)

[-mp/sc-pk/2t/2.55](#)

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव (क्रमागत) : इसके जरिए जो 90 परसेंट स्पेस आपने देवास को दिया है, इसकी रीच 2जी स्पेक्ट्रम से बहुत ज्यादा है, कई गुणा ज्यादा है। 2जी स्पेक्ट्रम का जो मामला था, उसमें इतनी लम्बी अमाउंट थी, जिसकी चर्चा मुझे नहीं करनी है, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि जब यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण मामला है - फोर्सेज को पता नहीं चला, डिफेंस मिनिस्टरी को पता नहीं चला, पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्सेज के यूज का मामला था - और केवल 49 या 69 करोड़ में इस कम्पनी को दे दिया गया? मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा स्कैंडल है। इस संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री जी को सदन को स्पष्ट रूप से बताना चाहिए कि बिना आपकी जानकारी में लाए यह सब कैसे हुआ?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member very humbly that transponders are required by the Government, especially, Defence, Paramilitary forces and for societal purposes. This is one aspect. The hon. Member wanted to correlate both the two. When the complaint was received, the complaint was investigated. Thereafter, the decision was taken. You cannot see both of them in a different perspective. We will have to look into the complaint part. That is one aspect.

Second aspect is, this is required by the Government. In the Agreement, there is a clause that according to the terms of the Agreement, if it is required by the Government, the Government can use it for the purposes, underlying the Agreement.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011**Q. No. 205 (Contd.)**

That provision has been taken into consideration. Now, when the Review Committee submits its Report, the responsibility will be fixed and action will be taken by the hon. Prime Minister.

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह : कितने दिन के बाद ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए।

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: As has been mentioned in the reply, the satellite-based digital multi-media services will be utilised for defence, paramilitary forces, railways and other public utility services as well as for societal needs. Whether the Government have got any proposal to empower the fishermen and also tribal people to get the benefit of this rich information technology and also help the students who are living in the remote areas.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the societal needs need not be exactly what the hon. Member wants. It will reach the rural areas also and the rural population will also get the advantage. Any information which they require, they will be able to get it through this system. Sir, it is an advanced technology. And, Sir, farmers are getting information even now through the system which is available now.

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह : यह बात उनके ध्यान में कब आयी? ..(व्यवधान).. मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात कब आयी?..(व्यवधान)..

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, आपने हमें इस पर प्रश्न पूछने का मौका नहीं दिया।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I had to ask a very important question.

(Ends)

(Q. No. 206 — Hon. Member absent)

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011**Q. No. 206**

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I would like to seek a response from the Minister with regard to the figure which he has quoted in response to this question. Although the question was of a generic nature, the figures which have been selected has been for a very limited period. In terms of the reply to the last part, many things have been referred to but the two specific things to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister are: the progress made in the implementation of the far reaching recommendations of the National Council on Manufacturing Competitiveness and the likely impact of a tight liquidity position with upward movement of interest rates in the revival of the manufacturing sector, particularly, the index of industrial production.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member for his question. All I can say at this stage is, Sir, that as far as the issue of revival of the competitiveness of our manufacturing sector is concerned, it has been engaging the attention of the Government for the last several years. I have myself had the opportunity of serving on that Commission in my capacity as the then Minister of Industry. We are, absolutely, certain that for the Indian economy to be globally competitive, we have to have our manufacturing sector become globally competitive and all necessary policy initiatives in that direction have been taken and just to recount one of those is the skill upgradation policy which is on a mission mode. The entire purpose is to ensure that while our people get employment, our manufacturing and industrial sector is not bereft of the skills that are required to make this sector competitive.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid the Question Hour is over.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

PB-SKC-MCM/2u-2w/3.00-3.05/

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I lay on the Table —

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification No. G.S.R. 59 (E), dated the 31st January, 2011, publishing the Aircraft (Third Amendment) Rules, 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, along with Explanatory Note.

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Aero Club of India (ACI), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Account.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, on behalf of Shri B.K. Handique, I lay on the Table —

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

- (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC), Guwahati, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, on behalf of Shri G.K. Vasani, I lay on the Table —

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-

- (1) G.S.R. 862 (E), dated the 28th October, 2010, publishing the Cochin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Regulations, 2010.
- (2) G.S.R. 1025 (E), dated the 29th December, 2010, regarding Change of name of 'Madras' as 'Chennai' in the Rules/Regulations of Chennai Port Trust.
- (3) G.S.R. 1026 (E), dated the 29th December, 2010, publishing the Kolkata Port Trust Employees' (Pension) Third Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (4) G.S.R. 1027 (E), dated the 29th December, 2010, publishing the Mumbai Port Trust Employees Housing Loan (Amendment) Regulations, 2010.

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 32 of the Indian Maritime University Act, 2008:—

- (a) First Annual Report of the Indian Maritime University (IMU), Chennai, for the year 2009-10.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Maritime University (IMU), Chennai, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

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

श्री बेनी प्रसाद वर्मा : महोदय, मैं 2011-12 के वर्ष के लिए इस्पात मंत्रालय के परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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

(a) Annual Report of the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10 and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

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

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

(i)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

mentioned at (i) (a) above.

(ii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences (IMSc), Chennai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, of the Department of Atomic Energy.

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Sir, I lay on the Table —

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited (BJEL), Kolkata, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

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

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 12 and Section 12A of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 :—

(a) Annual Report of the Central Silk Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2009-10.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Central Silk Board, Bengaluru, for the

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

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

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

(i)(a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC), NOIDA, for the year 2009-10, 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 (i) (a) above.

(ii)(a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Man-Made Textiles Research Association (MANTRA), Surat, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

(iii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Textile Management (SVPITM), Coimbatore, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

- (iv)(a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.
- (v)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.
- (vi)(a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool Research Association (WRA), Thane, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.
- (vii)(a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool & Woollens Export Promotion Council (WWEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

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

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

- (1) S.O. 1469 (E), dated the 18th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 374.000 to K.M. 405.500 on National Highway No. 44 in Dhalai District in the State of Tripura, along with delay statement.
- (2) S.O.1833 (E), dated the 27th July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 351.850 to K.M. 374.000 (Churaibari-Manu Section) on National Highway No. 44 in Dhalai District in the State of Tripura, along with delay statement.
- (3) S.O. 2117 (E), dated the 30th August, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 52.000 to K.M. 67.600 (Dhaleshwari-Bhairabi Road) on National Highway No. 154 in Hailakandi District in the State of Assam, along with delay statement.
- (4) S.O. 2118 (E), dated the 30th August, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 67.000 to K.M. 75.000 (Dhaleshwari-Bhairabi Road) on National Highway No. 154 in Hailakandi District in the State of Assam, along with delay statement.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

- (5) S.O. 2825 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 3.800 to K.M. 90.460 (Raigarh-Saraipalli Section) on National Highway No. 216 in Raigarh District in the State of Chhattisgarh along with delay statement.
- (6) S.O. 2842 (E), dated the 25th November, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway No. 163 (erstwhile National Highway No.202) in Warangal and Khammam Districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (7) S.O. 2860 (E), dated the 29th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 70.700 to K.M. 179.285 (Yamunanagar-Panchkula Section) on National Highway No. 73 in Ambala District in the State of Haryana.
- (8) S.O.2861 (E), dated the 29th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 70.700 to K.M. 179.285 (Yamunanagar-Panchkula Section) on National Highway No. 73 in Panchkula District in the State of Haryana.
- (9) S.O. 2869 (E), dated the 30th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 422.000 to K.M. 528.300 (Chitradurga-Shimoga Section) on National Highway No. 13 in Chitradurga District in the State of Karnataka.
- (10) S.O. 108 (E), dated the 19th January, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

71.301 to K.M. 111.000 (Bamitha-Satna Section)
on National Highway No. 75 in Panna District in the State
of Madhya Pradesh.

- (11) S.O. 109 (E), dated the 19th January, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 135.000 to K.M. 149.000 (Bamitha-Satna Section) on National Highway No. 75 in Satna District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (12) S.O. 162 (E), dated the 24th January, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 70.700 to K.M. 179.285 (Yamunanagar-Panchkula Section) on National Highway No. 73 in Yamunanagar District in the State of Haryana.
- (13) S.O. 334 (E), dated the 14th February, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 177.000 to K.M. 260.100 (Ajmer-Udaipur Section) National Highway No. 8 in Udaipur District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (14) G.S.R. 950 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2010, publishing the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Amendment Rules, 2010, along with delay statement.
- (15) G.S.R. 15 (E), dated the 12th January, 2011, publishing the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Amendment Rules, 2011.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Sir, I lay on the Table—

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

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

- (i)(a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (ii)(a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Itanagar, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (iii)(a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (iv)(a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puducherry, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

- (v)(a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (vi)(a) Twelfth Annual Report and Accounts of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

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

SHRI MUKUL ROY: Sir, I lay on the Table —

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

- (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited (CIWTC), Kolkata, 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 Corporation.

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

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Sir, on behalf of Shri D. Napoleon, I lay on the Table—

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

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- (i)(a) Eighteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (ii)(a) Thirteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), Faridabad, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

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

(Ends)

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

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, I present the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the 'Functioning of National Museum'.

(Ends)

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REPORT OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग) की “अनुदान मांगें (2010-11)” के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित खाद्य, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के चौथे प्रतिवेदन (पन्द्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में समिति (2010-11) के ग्यारहवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we resume our Budget discussion. Shri Elavarasan to continue his speech on General Budget.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 2011-12 — Contd.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (CONTD.) *: (Hon. Member spoke in Tamil).

*Pp 555-562 English version of the Tamil Speech will be issued as a supplement.

Hk/2X/3.10

SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I rise to give my party's views on this Budget. Sir, the Budget will have to be scrutinized in the light of the stated positions of the Indian Constitution.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [PROF. P.J. KURIEN] in the Chair

The Constitution in its Part IV, which deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy, makes it very clear 'the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting, as effectively as it may, a social order in which Justice -- social, economic and political -- shall inform all the institutions of the national life'. Then it states, Sir, that the State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. This is the position of the Constitution. Now, the Budget is nothing but a statement of economic policy that is being pursued by the Government of the day. The Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, has given a Budget which, in fact, betrays the commitment given in the Constitution. In fact, I can say, it is a violation of the commitment given to the people

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of this country through the Constitution because this Government, the Congress-led UPA-II Government, by pursuing such policies is strengthening the corporation capitalism. All others are calling it crony capitalism in the country. Even some people tried to present it as corporate socialism. I do not know socialism has become such a denigrated word in the parlance of some people. But what Mr. Pranab Mukherjee has done is to strengthen corporate capitalism in the country. Sir, the country is passing through a challenging period. There is a challenge to the political credibility of the Government; there is a challenge to the morality and values in the public life and there is a challenge to the economic stability of the country. That challenge is because of the anti-people policies pursued by the Government today. Sir, the Government, which has given such a Budget, has failed to address very crucial issues of the people such as poverty, unemployment, the growing inequalities, price rise and inflation. Even though Government indulges in rhetoric, there is no appropriate action to match the rhetoric of the Government. This Government speaks in terms of inclusive growth; this Government speaks in terms of faster growth and this Government talks about *Aam Aadmi*, but what the

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Government does in the field of economy is nothing but against all these claims. Sir, the continuing Budget of the UPA-II Government -- even the last Budget and even the present Budget -- is a slow and steady march towards corporate capitalism and without declaring India as a capitalist country.

(Contd. by 2y/KSK)

KSK/3.15/2Y

SHRI D. RAJA (CONTD): The Constitution says, “India is a secular, socialist, democratic Republic.” But, whatever the Government does through Budget is nothing but to promote the corporate interest, the crony capitalists’ interest. This is what everybody says ‘neo-liberal paradigm of economic development’. While presenting the Budget, the Finance Minister said that the Government had overcome the crisis in a spectacular way. But, the Government really leads the country nowhere but towards a path where we have seen that the European countries and the U.S. have been beaten black and blue. This Government really takes the country towards that path only. Then, the Government talks about the liberalisation of finance sector. That is the main thrust of this Budget - liberalising the finance sector. We

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know what will be the result of finance sector liberalisation. The attempts are being openly made by the Congress-led UPA Government towards getting Foreign Direct Investments in our banking and insurance sectors. The Government is talking about *aam aadmi*, but the Government does not want to promote public sector banking industry; the Government does not want to promote public sector insurance companies. We know what happened in European countries, what happened in the United States of America, and this is what I call detrimental to the country's interest, detrimental to the economic sovereignty and economic stability of the country. Sir, instead of promoting the public sector banks, the Budget announces giving new licences to private banks and inviting the Foreign Direct Investments in banking and insurance sectors which is going to affect the country's interest in the coming days. Despite the opposition to the reckless programme of the Government to disinvest public sector undertakings, even this Budget makes it very clear that the Government will go ahead with disinvestment programme in public sector undertakings. Sir, here, I must quote what hon. Prime Minister has said. He said, "The global recession has not affected Indian

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economy.” What is the reason, Sir? Everybody should acknowledge, at least, here that it is because India has got a strong public sector banking and insurance industry and it has got strong public sector undertakings. Because of the strong public sector, India could withstand the global recession, the financial crisis which hit all the countries in the world. Now, what the Government does is to dismantle this public sector and the Finance Minister claimed that in any case, the Government would not bring down its equity to less than 51 per cent. What does it mean? It is not the question of percentage; it is the question of policy. What is the policy of this Government? This Government’s policy is to dismantle the public sector which is going to hurt the country’s interest. It is going to be detrimental to the country’s progress and prosperity, and the Government fails to understand this fact. That is why, I am saying that this Government has moved, drifted away from the stated positions of Indian Constitution, our own Constitution.

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This Government, * promotes corporate interest, and that is why, the Government has failed to go for genuine resource mobilisation.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Sir, the word * is unparliamentary. It should be expunged.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will look into the record.

SHRI D. RAJA: Without shame...(Interruptions).

Sir, I give the example. It is for all Congressmen to make introspection. I give the example. (continued by 2z — gsp)

GSP-SCH-2Z-3.20

SHRI D. RAJA (CONTD.): Even Mr. N.K. Singh was speaking about revenue foregone. What is the revenue foregone? On account of concessions to the private sector in exports, the revenue forgone is Rs. 58,590 crore, and, on account of corporate taxes, it is Rs. 88,263 crore. The Government has also foregone Rs. 1,98,291 crore of excise duty and Rs. 1,74,418 crore of customs duty. These are some of the concessions to the corporate houses. Now, because you talk

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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in terms of *aam aadmi*, I must tell you what happens to the *aam aadmi*. If you see the *aam aadmi* programmes, there is a decline in every *aam aadmi* programme. Most of the social sector expenditures have seen a decline in real terms, and, even in nominal terms in some cases. Take for example, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. In fact, there is a decline of Rs. 100 crore. Tell me, have you increased the money for MGNREGS? No. There is a real decline of Rs. 100 crore in food subsidy. The budgeted food subsidy is Rs. 60,573 crore as against Rs. 60,600 crore last year. So, there is a decline in food subsidy also. Then, you take the case of 'storage and warehousing'. There also, we see a decline of Rs. 6,000 crore in a year while the rhetoric has been of increasing food subsidy. Take the case of Indira Awas Yojana. Its budget declined from Rs. 9,334 crore in 2010-11 (RE) to Rs. 8,996 this year. The National Rural Livelihood Mission has seen its budget declined from Rs. 2,675 crore in 2010-11 to Rs. 2,621 in 2011-12.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have only one minute more.

SHRI D. RAJA: There is a decline everywhere. Take for example the tax collections. If you minus the education cess, there is only a small increase of Rs. 200 crore for education. So, what I am saying is that on the one hand, the corporate houses are being given massive concessions, tax

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exemptions, and, on the other hand, we find steep decline in the allocations for all *aam aadmi* programmes. (Time-bell) This takes me to another point. The Government talks of inclusive growth.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The time is over. Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding. Sir, the Government talks about 'inclusive growth'. What is 'inclusive growth'? You will have to talk about Minorities; you will have to talk about Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs. What is the money allocated for these sections? It is notional; but see what happens if you calculate it in real terms keeping in view the inflation. In the case of minorities, there is an increase but in real terms, it will be - 3.5 per cent. That is the reality.

See the total Budget for SC/ST. It is a huge figure; I am not interested in quoting it. Now, I come to SC Component Plan Allocation. The Scheduled Caste people should get 16.2 per cent whereas the allocation is only 7.25 per cent; and, the Budget Estimate

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is 8.98 per cent. How does it talk about the Scheduled Castes, and, you claim that it is the Government of *aam aadmi!* You are not giving them their due share, their fair share. Even in the Tribal Sub Plan, the percentage of allocation as per Plan Outlay is 4.13 per cent. I would like to ask Mr. Mungekar, who was in the Planning Commission... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is no time for asking questions. (Interruptions) Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding, Sir. (Interruptions) Is it proper on the part of the Government to mislead the country and the Parliament with regard to the money given for the Scheduled Caste Special Component Plan, or, for the Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan? It is not true at all. Same is the case for minorities and also the OBCs. That is why, I am saying that something is wrong with the entire approach.

(contd. by sk-3a)

SK/3A/3.25

SHRI D. RAJA (CONTD.): I am saying that this Government has drifted from the stated position of Indian Constitution. I am making it as a charge. You are allowing the concentration of wealth,

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concentration of economic power in the hands of corporate houses. You are betraying the *aam aadmi*; you are betraying the country. (Time-bell) This country will have to face the challenge. That is why we have strong reservations on the Budget. This Budget needs further scrutiny and amendments. Thank you.

(Ends)

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA (NOMINATED): Thank you, Sir. Before we analyse the proposals and the policy pronouncements in the Budget for 2011-12, it might be worthwhile to just take a short look back and set the right context for such an evaluation. Over the last two decades, India has transformed from a largely state-driven, slow-growing economy to a mostly capital investments-led enterprise which is ranked amongst the world's fastest-growing economies. There was a time when the Government accounted for over 80 per cent of the economy. Today, it is only a little over 15 per cent and that is the new reality wherein the state's ability to influence broader economic direction is somewhat limited.

But, Sir, there are still some old lingering challenges which can hold new India back. Over 300 million people are still below the

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poverty line. Almost one-third of our population cannot read or write and do not have access to basic healthcare. Disparities are growing and only worsening with inflation. These areas need the Government redressal. Also to be kept in mind is the recent economic slowdown across the world where India has tided over it rather well, but still there are areas which require hand-holding by the Government. Seen against such a context, it is a growth-oriented, well thought-out Budget, and I would like to compliment the Finance Minister for the same. Nothing works better for a stable economy if stakeholders are in a stable fiscal environment. Over the last two years, the fiscal deficit had somewhat doubled because of a host of fiscal stimuli that the Government had given to insulate businesses and consumers. But now that the fears of a double dip recession have somewhat receded, it is time for the Government to take stock of fiscal consolidation. And it seems to be doing just that by keeping expenditure under control and trying to raise greater revenues on the back of a buoyant economy. Sir, the Finance Minister is attempting a serious fiscal correction. He has also tried to ease the pressure on interest rates and given a roadmap for reducing fiscal deficit over the

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next few years. This is a very clear indication of the Government's decision to go ahead with reforms. However, they have not completely stopped on the fiscal deficit as the basic excise duty and service tax remains unchanged at 10 per cent which will help industry and consumer, as reverting to the earlier 12 per cent would have brought with it some inflationary pressures. There are some concerns, Sir. While the Government's revenue is supposed to grow at eighteen-and-a-half per cent, which, I think, is very realistic, because it had grown 26 per cent this year, on the expenditure side, I think, they are being a bit ambitious with increase in expenses only amounting to 3 per cent in the last year. This entire projection can go completely haywire because if the crisis in the Middle East continues, there will be pressure on the fuel subsidy with fuel prices expecting to go northwards. That said, Sir, the Minister has addressed the concerns of those who need the Government the most. But all the gains of economic growth stand to be lost because of inflation and more because of food inflation. In this context, the Government has done well to protect the wage-earners and the fixed income earners from wage increases by also linking the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA to

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inflation based wages. The Government has also taken a very realistic view and tried to have a longer term solution in terms of trying to create more sustainable responses to food inflation. In this context, the viability gap funding, granting of capital investment in cold chain and post harvest grains and giving infrastructure status to this is a very welcome move. But such moves have been announced in the past also and not met with great success. So, I think, somewhere the fault lies in execution. So, the Government needs to ensure that execution of these schemes is faultless. Another welcome move, Sir, is to give loans at the rate of 4 per cent to the farmers who have been repaying their loans on time for short term crops. This once again reinforces the Government's inclusive growth agenda.

(Contd. by ysr — 3B)

-SK/YSR/3.30/3B

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA (CONTD.): Sir, one of the sterling announcements of the Budget is direct cash transfer instead of subsidy for fuel, kerosene, and fertilizers. If this is implemented well, I believe, it can become a very successful format to try and subsidize food subsidies as well. This model is being followed in countries like

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Brazil. There is no reason why we can't attempt and successfully do the same. It will also plug all the loopholes in the current PDS.

Sir, this year's Budget has brought about greater clarity on economic reforms. But it is somewhat disappointing in what had grown to be identified as UPA's inclusive *aam aadmi* agenda which are the areas of health and education. This Budget only gives an increase of 19 per cent from the Revised Budget Estimates in the area of education. The increase last year was almost 42 per cent. Sir, with the Government's decision to enact the Right to Education legislation, their marquee programme 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' becomes extremely important. This particular scheme had an allocation of Rs.15,000 crore last year. The Government had then given an *ad hoc* increase during the last financial year. This year, I believe, Sir, the HRD Ministry wanted an outlay of almost Rs.30,000 crore. Against that, the Government sought to give it only about Rs.21,000 crore. It is an important scheme. Without proper allocation of funds over here, the Right to Education will remain a distant dream. Moreover, a lot of the increases have actually gone to pay the salaries and wages of

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teachers and staff. And the quality of education in the Government institutes remains very abysmal.

An area of greater concern is healthcare where our basic parameters are very, very alarming. Only 31 per cent of Indians have access to decent, clean sanitation, a figure that compares with Sub-Saharan Africa. If you look at the corresponding figure for China, it is over 50 per cent. If you look at the developing countries, this is even more. We are fast becoming the diabetic capital of the world. We have the largest incidence of lifestyle diseases. Only 50 per cent of our Eleventh Plan expenditure has actually been spent. Much of it is lying unspent. Even though this Budget gives a 20 per cent increase, I don't know how the Government is going to make up the shortfall of not having spent enough money that has been put aside in the Plan or even in the Budget. Sir, there is no innovation in the health sector to try and address the concerns of many who are going without adequate medicare.

The most disturbing part of the Budget -- and I will end with this -- is the decision to impose this five per cent service tax on diagnostic centres and hospitals. It is a fallacy if people believe that any air-

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conditioned hospital is catering to the well-off or to the elite. It is not a fact. We know that it is a prerequisite for every hospital; you have to have air-conditioning for the OPD and for many other places. The way the budgetary proposals have come is that they say either it is air-conditioned or partially air-conditioned. Now, every place has to be partially air-conditioned for it to be called a hospital. Twenty-five million people are pushed below the poverty line every year because of medical expenses. This move, I am afraid, will even push a greater number of people and also prevent from seeking preventive health care. It is going to actually encourage roadside, hole-in-the-wall places, which don't have adequate facilities and people will go and try the cheaper places. Sir, my appeal to the Finance Minister would be to please reconsider this, because at stake is not only new India's prospects but also our health. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Next is Dr. Bharatkumar Raut. Shri Naresh Gujral has requested to speak before you, because he has to catch a flight. If you agree, I would give him the chance first.

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DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Okay.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (PUNJAB): Sir, since the time at my disposal is very short, I would only like to make a few specific suggestions to the hon. Minister for his consideration.

Sixty per cent of our population lives off agriculture. But our policies are anti-farmer. This Government claims that it has done so much for the welfare of the farmer by increasing the MSP of wheat from Rs.630 to Rs.1,100 and rice from Rs.550 to Rs.1,000 since it came to power. Basically, Sir, it means an increase of only seven and a half per cent annually compounded for wheat and nine and a half per cent compounded for rice.

(Contd. by VKK/3C)

-YSR/VKK-NB/3c/3.35

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (CONTD.): Today, Sir, the international prices are, at least, double that of the MSP that you are offering. There will be shortage in China because there has been crop failure. There is shortage in China, Russia and Australia. So, everybody knows that the food prices will go up phenomenally. Yet, we do not allow our farmer to export his produce. Our godowns are full. We have

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no place to stock what we have. The new crop is about to come which is going to be a bumper crop. Sir, I come from Punjab. Frankly speaking, we have no storage space at all. So, I would suggest that the four per cent interest that you are talking about for the farmer for production should also be extended for storage facilities. If any farmer or any private party wants to make storage space, give them loan at four per cent so that we do not waste our precious produce. Sir, we have Dr. Swaminathan sitting here. His report is before the country. I don't know why we don't implement it. Be fair to the farmers. Respect what he has said. If you implement that, at least, the farmer will get some succour.

Sir, today, international oil prices are creating a very serious problem for us and our trade balance is going to be affected very adversely. Why don't you barter food for oil? Not the way * did it, but, you can find a better way.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. That name is expunged. It cannot come on record.

* **Expunged as ordered by the Chair.**

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SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: I am sorry, Sir. I withdraw that name. Sir, I am also concerned about the way you want to reduce or cut down subsidy on fertilisers. Shrimati Brindaji just now mentioned what will be the effect. We know our delivery system. Basically, if the farmer is not going to get his fertilisers at subsidised rate, he will reduce the consumption and if the consumption is reduced, it will affect the production and it will affect what will come in the market and obviously, the prices will rise.

Sir, 40 per cent of the post-harvest fruits and vegetables go waste because we do not have enough cold storage facilities or adequate food processing capacity. We must allow multi-brand entry of FDI into retail if we want to save this wastage. This will be a win-win situation for the farmer, the consumer and the retailer because these large companies have the technical know-how, the IT systems and the deep pockets. Also, this country requires an FDI. So, this is desperately needed to save the farmers.

Sir, I would also urge you to fast forward the reform process. Bring in GST as quickly as possible. I would even say that please

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amend the Agricultural Produce Marketing Act. I know you will say that my State is going to object or my Chief Minister is going to object. He will not object and no State will object if you also allow the States to levy tax and not ask them to forfeit their right to levy taxes. Why don't you introduce State income-tax on the lines of what is done in the USA? I would request the Minister to kindly consider that.

Then, Sir, talking of skill development, I would urge upon the Government to incentivise private and public sector companies to set up skill development centres...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Gujral, you have two more minutes.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Okay, Sir. Now, I come to my State of Punjab. For long, we have been discriminated against. We supply you the food; we feed the nation. Yet, when we ask for something in return, an amount of Rs.3500 crore that we keep asking for, to modernise our dilapidated canal system, it is not given. Sir, we are subsidising our farmer by giving him free electricity so that he can produce something for the nation.

(Contd. by TMV/3d)

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (CONTD.): If you increase the MSP, we will not have to give the support. So, kindly give a realistic MSP to the farmer so that he can survive.

Sir, our economy was destroyed by terrorism. We fought a proxy war for ten years with Pakistan. That led to our industry shifting away from the State and no new industry came to our State because you gave 100 per cent tax incentives to our neighbouring States. That is a faulty policy because these kinds of incentives should be given to the most backward districts of the country or to the model districts of the country, but not to a whole State *per se*.

We are in a debt trap. The Finance Commission has suggested that the Centre should restructure our debt. We would urge upon the Finance Minister to do it expeditiously. Kindly give us a moratorium on interest for, at least, ten years. We are a proud people. We don't live on charity and we don't wish to live on charity. We shall pay back every penny of the loan that you have given to us. The mess that we are in is not our own making. It is the Centre's faulty policy that led to it. So, kindly do it. (Time-bell)...

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There is one more thing. In the end, I will say that 50 per cent of Punjab's youth has fallen prey to drugs. These drugs are being pushed in by Pakistan and they are destroying a generation. Please set up an anti-drug police force on the lines of the BSF. You need to help Punjab in that and thereby you will be helping the country. Give us liberal grants so that drug rehabilitation centres can be set up and also we can unleash a sports movement because that is the only way to fight the drug war.

Lastly, Sir, Malwa region of Punjab has become the cancer area of Punjab. It is a very serious problem. Kindly direct or give money to the State or you set up an All India Medical Institute there only for cancer patients. Thank you very much. (Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you very much, Gujralji, for sticking to the time. Shri Vikram Verma. You have 12 minutes because there are eight speakers from your party.

श्री विक्रम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे कहने में संकोच नहीं है कि वर्तमान बजट पूरी तरह से निराशाजनक और दिशाहीन है। यह बाजार, कृषि क्षेत्र और सार्वजनिक जीवन में कहीं भी उत्साह या किसी भी प्रकार से दिशा देने वाली बजट नहीं है। महंगाई और भ्रष्टाचार से त्रस्त जनता

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ने जब से समाचार पत्रों और टेलीवीजन पर प्रधान मंत्री जी के इस वक्तव्य को सुना है कि मैं गठबंधन के कारण मजबूर हूँ, तो लोगों ने उसी दिन से उम्मीद छोड़ दी, क्योंकि एक मजबूर सरकार से हम क्या उम्मीद कर सकते हैं। इसीलिए इसमें भी कहीं कोई बहुत उत्साहजनक स्थिति देखने को नहीं मिली है। केवल थोड़ा सा उछाल दलाल स्ट्रीट में जरूर आया। अब आप भी जानते हैं कि दलाल स्ट्रीट में ब्लैक मनी लगती है, इसलिए दलालों और दलाल स्ट्रीट में उछाल आया, बाकी पूरे देश के अंदर कहीं भी इस बजट को लेकर कोई उत्साह देखने को नहीं मिला है। उल्टे एक निराशा का वातावरण पैदा हुआ है। मैं लंबे-चौड़े आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। कल सिंघवी जी बता रहे थे कि हमने हेल्थ सैक्टर, एजुकेशन सैक्टर, सोशल सैक्टर और 'मनरेगा' में इतनी बढ़ोत्तरी कर दी, लेकिन यदि आप देखेंगे तो पाएंगे कि पिछले 5 सालों में 'मनरेगा' में भी रोजगार मांगने वालों की संख्या घटी है। अब इससे आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं। इसके सिस्टम में कहीं इतनी गड़बड़ी है कि 'मनरेगा' योजना के अंतर्गत मजदूर काम करना नहीं चाह रहा है। इसके आंकड़े बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। अभी सर्वे होने के बाद 'मनरेगा' के संबंध में जो figures आए हैं, उनसे यह पता चलता है कि एक तरफ सरकार कहती है कि हम 100 दिन का रोजगार उपलब्ध कराएंगे, लेकिन राष्ट्रीय औसत अधिकतम 54 दिन का आया है।

(3e/mp पर क्रमशः)

MP/3E/3.45

श्री विक्रम वर्मा (क्रमागत) : केवल 54 दिन का और यह तो मैंने आपको 2009-10 का बताया, लेकिन इस वित्तीय वर्ष में जनवरी, 2011 तक रोजगार मुहैया कराने वालों का राष्ट्रीय औसत केवल 36 दिन ही है और यदि फरवरी-मार्च में इसको थोड़ा और बढ़ाएं, तो कुल मिलाकर यह 40-45 दिन तक होगा। इसलिए मनरेगा को जो आपने केवल वोट के लिए, राजनीति के लिए उस समय इंट्रोड्यूस किया और इसके norms पैसे किए, उनके कारण यह मनरेगा सफल नहीं हो पा रहा है। मजदूर काम करने नहीं आता है क्योंकि इतनी प्रकार की शर्तें उसमें लगी हुई हैं कि आपको एक दिन में इतना लंबा, इतना चौड़ा गड्ढा, इतना-इतना वर्ग करके देना पड़ेगा। अब यदि इतना वर्ग उनको पूरा करना है, तो वे उतना पूरा कर ही नहीं पाते हैं, इसलिए सारी परिस्थिति में एक बार आपको उसको स्टडी करना चाहिए था कि अगर इसमें day by day लोग कम हो रहे हैं, तो आखिर क्यों कम हो रहे हैं? आप इसका एक सर्वे करें और जानकारी लें और उसमें आपके norms यदि कड़े हैं, तो उन norms को ठीक करने की कोशिश करें। Otherwise आप कहेंगे कि हमने इतने हज़ार करोड़ रख दिए, इतने हज़ार करोड़ रख दिए, लेकिन जब लोग मजदूरी करने नहीं आ रहे हैं, तो फायदा क्या हुआ? वह पैसा तो आपका वापस आ रहा है, सरेंडर हो रहा है!

महोदय, फिर दूसरी चीज़ें भी हैं। अभी उन्होंने कहा कि हमने हेल्थ सैक्टर में बढ़ाया, मुझे कहने की ज़रूरत नहीं है कि खाली आंकड़ों की बढ़ोतरी से गरीब

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की थाली में एक भी रोटी नहीं बढ़ी है, बल्कि रोटी कम हुई है। उसकी कटोरी में दाल नहीं बढ़ी, बल्कि गायब हुई है। आप आंकड़े बढ़ाते जा रहे हो कि हमने इतना बढ़ा दिया, इतने प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिया, यदि इतने प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिया तो फिर आर्थिक समृद्धि आम आदमी तक क्यों नहीं पहुंची? फिर आखिर यह गरीबी क्यों है? यह दरिद्रता क्यों है? क्योंकि उसको महंगाई खाती चली जा रही है। इसलिए, माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हेल्थ सैक्टर की बात की थी कि हमने इतना बढ़ा दिया, लेकिन दो दिन पहले माननीय हेल्थ मिनिस्टर ने इस सदन में स्वीकार किया कि हमारे यहां किस प्रकार से mal nutrition है, किस प्रकार से शिशु मृत्यु दर ज्यादा है, तो आखिर यह किन कारणों से है? यदि आपने बढ़ाया था, तो सुविधाओं का लाभ मिलना चाहिए था, फिर हमारे यहां यह सब क्यों है?

महोदय, हमारे एक अर्थशास्त्री डा. विष्णु नागर⁷ ने बहुत अच्छा लिखा है कि आशाएं धोखेबाज़ होती हैं, लेकिन आशंकाएं मिथ्या नहीं होतीं। लोगों को सरकार के प्रति आशंकाएं थीं और वे मिथ्या साबित नहीं हुईं, वे सही साबित हो रही हैं। इस सरकार से उनका भला होने वाला नहीं है। जिस प्रकार से खाद्यान्न में मुद्रा स्फीति है, राजकोषीय घाटा है, विदेशी कर्ज़ है, इस सबके कारण लंबे समय में यह अर्थव्यवस्था घातक हो सकती है। अब कर्ज़ की बात आई है तो आप ज़रा बजट देख लें - प्लानिंग के लिए सेंट्रल प्लान बजट में केवल 22 पैसे हैं, only 22 percent. यदि आपका एक रुपया आ रहा है, तो एक रुपए में सेंट्रल प्लानिंग के लिए आपके प्लान बजट में केवल 22 पैसे हैं, जबकि जो आपने कर्ज़ा

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ले रखा है, जब उसका ब्याज चुकाना है, तो ब्याज में आपको 18 पैसे देना है, 18 प्रतिशत उस बजट का आपको ब्याज में चुकाना है, यानी ब्याज चुकाने में प्लान बजट से केवल चार परसेंट ज्यादा है। इस ब्याज को चुकाने के लिए आप बाज़ार से 27 पैसे का कर्जा लेंगे। यदि एक रुपया आ रहा है, यदि आपने इस बजट में एक रुपए की आय दिखाई है, तो उसमें से 27 पैसे तो आप ऋण तथा अन्य मदों में लेंगे। इसका मतलब यह है कि हम ब्याज चुकाने के लिए फिर कर्जा लेंगे। 18 पैसे हमको ब्याज चुकाना है, हम 27 पैसे का कर्जा ले रहे हैं, अगली बार यह 18 पैसे के बजाय 22 पैसे हो जाएगा, फिर 22 पैसे को चुकाने के लिए यह 30 और 35 पैसे हो जाएगा, तो हमारा टोटल बजट जिस प्रकार से है, वह प्लान बजट कम होता जाएगा। बाकी की चीज़ें भी कम हो रही हैं, तो कर्ज के मोर्चे पर सरकार bold हो गई, ये headlines आज सारे अखबारों को सीधे-सीधे लिखनी पड़ी हैं और यह जो स्थिति बनी है, इसके कारण भविष्य की कोई बहुत अच्छी आशा नहीं की जा सकती।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वित्त मंत्री जी को मैं धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने देश में प्रतिदिन यू.पी.ए. सरकार के भ्रष्ट क्रियाकलापों से देश की बिगड़ती छवि के प्रति चिंता व्यक्त की है। उनका स्वयं का जो बजट भाषण है, उसमें आप पेज दो पर देख लीजिए, उन्होंने स्वयं इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि पिछले कुछ महीनों में कतिपय घटनाओं से शायद शासन में पतन और सार्वजनिक जवाबदेही में कमी की छवि बनी है और अंत में लिखा है कि भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या

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से हमको सामूहिक रूप से निपटना होगा। तो भ्रष्टाचार को सरकार स्वीकार कर रही है, वित्त मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है। अब सामूहिक रूप से कैसे निपटना होगा, यह आपने बताया है क्या? क्या सामूहिक रूप से निपटने के लिए अपोजिशन यह बात आपके ध्यान में नहीं लाई?

(3F/SC पर क्रमशः)

-MP/SC/3.50/3F

श्री विक्रम वर्मा (क्रमागत) : क्या सीवीसी कमिश्नर के पद पर श्री थॉमस के बारे में लीडर, आपोजिशन ने आपको नहीं चेताया था? उसके बाद आपने क्या किया? मैं उस सारे संदर्भ में नहीं जाना चाहता, क्योंकि जिस प्रकार से प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह स्वीकार किया है, उससे ज्यादा और क्या अपेक्षा की जा सकती है? मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी के पद की गरिमा को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस संबंध में और कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। जो बाकी की सारी बातें हैं, वे सब आपके सामने हैं। सर, विपक्ष चेता रहा था, उसके बावजूद आप ऐसे तंत्र में उनको बैठाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं! 2जी स्पेक्ट्रम के बारे में सारी discussion हो चुकी है। क्या उसके बारे में आपोजिशन ने आपको नहीं चेताया था, क्या मीडिया ने आपको नहीं चेताया था? फिर भी आप उसे करते रहे। एक तरफ तो आप कह रहे हैं कि हमें सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए, दूसरी ओर विपक्ष आपको चेताता है, देश की जनता आपको चेताती है, मीडिया आपको चेताता है, लेकिन आप वह सब मानने के

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। सर, कॉमन वेल्थ गेम्स में क्या हुआ? कॉमन वेल्थ गेम्स के बारे में जब निर्णय होना था, उस समय मैं स्पोर्ट्स मिनिस्टर था, जमाइका में गया था, मैंने उस ऐग्रीमेंट पर सिग्नेचर किए। उसके बाद जो स्थिति बनी, आयोग के अध्यक्ष सुरेश कलमाडी, अपने आप इसकी ऑरगनाइजिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन बन गए। आप प्रोविज़न देख लीजिए, ऐग्रीमेंट 37 को उठाकर देख लीजिए कि उसमें क्या प्रोविज़न है। वे अपने आप ऑरगनाइजिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन बन गए, उन्होंने आयोग के अंदर अपना इलेक्शन करलिया, पीएमओ को सूचना दे दी और पीएमओ ने उठाकर स्पोर्ट्स मिनिस्ट्री में भेज दी। इस संबंध एक विधिवत ऑर्डर नहीं है। नॉमिनेशन का ऑर्डर, जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से, यूनियन गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं है। महोदय, इतना बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार, इतनी बड़ी चूक सरे-आम हो रही है, लोगों ने इसके बारे में चेताया, लेकिन उसके बाद भी आप कुछ करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। महोदय, एक कहावत है, "खेल खत्म, पैसा हजम", लेकिन यहां पर तो उल्टा हो गया है - खेल चालू भी नहीं हुआ और पहले ही पैसा हजम हो गया - खेल चालू होने के पहले ही पूरा पैसा खत्म हो गया, यह स्थिति सरे-आम बनी हुई है, लेकिन आज की तारीख में जिसके ऊपर सबसे ज्यादा दोष है, वह आदमी आज भी बाहर घूम रहा है और कह रहा है कि मुझे क्लीन चिट मिली हुई है, मुझ पर कोई हाथ नहीं डाल सकता और वह दूसरों पर आरोप लगा रहा है। यह बात सही है कि उसके आरोप में दम है कि दिल्ली सरकार भी इसमें उतनी ही जिम्मेदार है, दिल्ली

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सरकार के बारे में भी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए थी, यह देखना चाहिए था कि इसमें कौन-कौन जिम्मेदार हैं? जिन लोगों के ऊपर इसकी जिम्मेदारी थी, जिन्होंने सारी जिम्मेदारियां लीं, उनके संबंध में कुछ नहीं किया गया। महोदय, मैंने अपना भाषण भ्रष्टाचार की बात से इसलिए प्रारम्भ किया, क्योंकि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने और माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में इस बात का जिक्र किया था। इस संबंध में चर्चा करना इसलिए भी जरूरी है कि यह भ्रष्टाचार देश की प्रगति की राह में नासूर बन गया है, एक प्रकार से यह सारे देश की प्रगति को निगलता जा रहा है। महोदय, कालेधन की बात आयी। वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इसको वापस लाया जाएगा, लेकिन आप इसको कैसे वापस लाएंगे? आपने कहा कि इसके लिए आप सिस्टम डेवलप करेंगे। उसके जो प्वाइंट्स आपने दिए हैं, उनमें आपने कहा है कि हम इसके लिए अवेयरनेस लाएंगे, हम जनता को अवेयर करने की कोशिश करेंगे, देश के बाहर और देश के अंदर रखे गए धन के संबंध में एक अध्ययन शुरू किया जाएगा। महोदय, अभी आप अध्ययन ही शुरू करने की बात कर रहे हैं, आप अवेयरनेस लाने की बात कर रहे हैं। जैसी जानकारी मिली है कि आप जो ऐक्ट और प्रोविज़न ला रहे हैं, वह 1 अप्रैल 2011 से प्रारम्भ होगा, यानी इसके पहले के धन के बारे में हाथ नहीं लगा सकते। इस बीच में वह सारा का धन इधर से उधर ट्रांसफर हो जाएगा, उसका क्या होगा? इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि प्रोविज़न यह होना चाहिए कि पिछले तीन-चार साल से, जब से यूपीए की सरकार बनी है, तब से जितना धन है, वह कहां-कहां निकला,

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किस-किस जगह ट्रांसफर हुआ, उस सबको भी जांच के दायरे में लाया जाए, तब जाकर हम वास्तव में काले धन की तह तक पहुंच पाएंगे और तब हम इसमें सफल हो पाएंगे, अन्यथा अगर हमने इसको 1 अप्रैल 2011 से लिमिट कर दिया, तो मुझे लगता है कि इसका जो उद्देश्य है, शायद हम उसको पूरा नहीं कर पाएंगे। महोदय, यही काला धन बाद में दूसरी कम्पनियों के माध्यम से यहां आता है, फिर यही काला धन दूसरी कम्पनियों के माध्यम से शेयर मार्किट में जाता है और महंगाई को बढ़ाता है। इसीलिए माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट को हसन अली के मामले में कहना पड़ा कि "आखिर इस देश में क्या हो रहा है?" महोदय, इस प्रकार के शब्दों का प्रयोग यदि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय करे कि आखिर देश में यह क्या हो रहा है, तो इससे ज्यादा बड़ी टिप्पणी इस सरकार के बारे में, इसके कार्यकलाप के बारे में और क्या हो सकती है? महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी के बजट भाषण में लक्ष्मी जी को प्रसन्न करने की बात है। मुझे लगता है कि शायद वित्त मंत्री जी कोलकाता के बड़े बाज़ार में किसी सेठ की दुकान पर गए होंगे, जहां लिखा रहता है "लक्ष्मी सदैव प्रसन्न रहें।" उन्होंने सोचा कि इससे अच्छा और क्या होगा, यही लिख दो, लेकिन "लक्ष्मी सदैव प्रसन्न रहें" -ऐसा केवल लिखने से नहीं होगा, उसके लिए क्या आयोजन है, उसके लिए क्या किया जा सकता है, यह कहीं भी दृष्टिगत नहीं हो पा रहा है। सर, महंगाई का इंडेक्स बढ़ा। दिसम्बर 2010 से पहले महंगाई 13.6 परसेंट थी, जो बीस परसेंट तक पहुंच गयी थी।

(3जी-एमसीएम पर क्रमागत)

श्री विक्रम वर्मा (क्रमागत) : और उसके पास तक हम जाने की कोशिश नहीं कर रहे हैं, इसका कॉज है इस देश के अंदर फॉरवर्ड मार्केट, यह जो वायदा बाजार है, इसके लिए आपने एक कमेटी बनाई। श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी, मुख्य मंत्री ने कमेटी की रिपोर्ट दी। इस वायदा बाजार की आप जरा स्थिति देखें कि यह वायदा बाजार किस प्रकार से खोखला कर रहा है। इस बार कितने का बिजनेस हुआ? वायदा कारोबार 100 लाख करोड़ के पार 2010-11 में है। 15 फरवरी तक देश के जितने भी एक्सचेंज हैं, इन एक्सचेंज में पिछले साल की अवधि में 51 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा कुल मिलाकर सौ लाख करोड़ कारोबार हुआ। यह इस प्रकार से गए। इसमें से अब सौ लाख बाइस हजार आठ सौ पचपन करोड़ रुपए का कारोबार हुआ।(समय की घंटी) सर, मैं अभी दो-तीन मिनट और लूंगा।

यदि यह सब चलता रहा तो आप सोच लें कि क्या स्थिति बनेगी। अभी कृषि की बात हुई थी। आप कृषि की स्थिति देख लें। एग्रीकल्चर में हमारी स्थिति कम हुई है। गरीब के बारे में बात है, ये गरीब, गरीब की बात करते हैं। आप जरा आर्थिक समीक्षा देखिए। इसमें सीधा-सीधा लिखा है, -देश में आय में लगभग 60 प्रतिशत प्रति व्यक्ति की वृद्धि हो जाने के चलते औसत भारतीय बेहतर हैं, असल में कुछ गरीब लोग बदतर स्थिति में हैं, क्योंकि उनकी अनुमानित आय में न के बराबर वृद्धि हुई। मुद्रा-स्फीति की वृद्धि ने उसको व्यर्थ कर दिया। विकास के घोषित उद्देश्य को देखते हुए यह चिंताजनक है। अंत में

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लिखते हैं, -घरेलू उत्पादन की वृद्धि के बावजूद ये लोग अब बदतर स्थिति में हैं। कृषि के बारे में इतनी बात हुई है लेकिन कृषि में आप देख लें कि कृषि की स्थिति क्या बनी हुई है। तो इतनी बातें कृषि के बारे में हुई हैं, लेकिन आप थोड़ा सा देख लें कि कुल मिलाकर कृषि के क्षेत्र में हमारी जो स्थिति बनी है, हम माइनस में जा रहे हैं। कृषि क्षेत्र का विकास घटकर 2008-09 में माइनस 0.1 प्रतिशत नकारात्मक झोल में पहुंचा और कुल मिलाकर यह पंचवर्षीय योजना में 2.03 प्रतिशत औसत विकास दर की स्थिति बनी है। एक तरफ हम बात कर रहे हैं कृषि के क्षेत्र में और जब यह एग्रीकल्चर की ऐसी स्थिति है, जिसमें किसान आत्म-हत्याएं कर रहे हैं तो उस सैक्टर को आपको देखने की आवश्यकता थी। लेकिन आपने बीमा योजना के बारे में ध्यान नहीं दिया, मैं केवल इस पर बात करके समाप्त करूंगा।

किसान की फसल बीमा योजना है। हमारे यहां केन्द्र ने गत साल पूरे देश में पायलेट प्रोजेक्ट लागू किया। मध्य प्रदेश के दो जिले हैं, जिनमें एक मेरा है। एक इंदौर और दूसरा धार जिले में यह पायलेट प्रोजेक्ट हुआ, मौसम आधारित बीमा योजना। 15 जून से 15 सितम्बर तक यदि दो दिन में इतने मिलिमीटर बारिश होगी तो माना जाएगा नुकसान है। यदि चार दिन या छः दिन तक बारिश नहीं हुई तो माना जाएगा कि इतने प्रतिशत सूखा है। यह मौसम आधारित बीमा को किसान क्या जानेगा। इसमें पैसा इकट्ठा हुआ, इसमें यहां से नोटिफिकेशन है। इसमें ऋणी सदस्य अनिवार्य रूप से आएगा। मैं मेरे गांव का मेरी सोसाइटी

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

का ऋणी सदस्य हूं। मैं अनिवार्य रूप से इसमें आ गया। मेरा वहां का अंश कटा है, राज्य का अंश कटा है, सेंटर का अंश कटा है। लेकिन आज तारीख तक बीमा कम्पनी ने, इसमें आई0सी0आई0सी0आई0 बैंक एंड नाबार्ड कम्पनी को बीमा करने की छूट प्रदान की गई। खरीफ की फसल में कुल मिलाकर 60 से 120 करोड़ रुपया दोनों जगह का हुआ, लेकिन किसान को आज एक नया पैसा नहीं मिला। क्या इसके आधार पर हम कहेंगे कि हम कृषि के क्षेत्र को आगे लाएंगे?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उद्योग के क्षेत्र में भी यही स्थिति है। बाकी के क्षेत्र भी ऐसे ही हैं। आप सब्सिडी की इतनी बात करते हैं तो कुल मिलाकर सब्सिडी कितनी है? 2004-05 से आप कह रहे हैं कुल मिलाकर टोटल का केवल 2 परसेंट है। इस सब्सिडी का अधिकतम लाभ केवल गरीब को तो खाद्यान्न में जाता होगा लेकिन जो आप कहते हैं कि पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ वगैरह, लेकिन इसका उपयोग तो धनी लोग भी करते हैं। यदि यह दो परसेंट की सब्सिडी है तो गरीब के पास यह आधा-एक परसेंट ही पहुंचती होगी। इसलिए इन सब चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मेरा कहना है कि इन सारी चीजों पर पुनर्विचार हो। कृषि के बारे में, गांव और गरीब के बारे में विचार करेंगे और हम आम आदमी के बारे में विचार करेंगे, तब जाकर हम कह पाएंगे कि बजट की उपयोगिता है, अन्यथा केवल औपचारिकता मात्र होगी। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।(समाप्त)

(3h/GS पर क्रमशः)

Kgg/3h/4.00

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH (HARYANA): Sir, you have rightly said that I should not take more than twenty minutes. But, this is my second attempt to make a maiden speech in this House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): This time, you are successful.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, if you think so, then you may give me more time to be successful.

Sir, I am bringing to this House almost 35 years of my experience in Lok Sabha and my State Legislative Assembly. Before coming to this House, I was of the opinion that I would share with the luminaries sitting here my experience and I shall be enriched by them. Sir, learning is a process which is life long. Sir, before I go to the Budget, I must share with you the state of my mind when I could not speak for the last six months. I was keen to speak in the last Winter Session of the House. But, the entire House, for 23 sittings, could not transact any business. It really hurt me. If we talk of Parliamentary democracy and a strong nation, a strong nation can be built only

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when there is a Parliamentary democracy, the system in which we believe.

When the negotiations were going on for the release of a Collector in Orissa and a junior engineer who were kidnapped by the Maoists, the very start of negotiations -- though they proclaim that they do not believe in this system, that the system is not meant for the poor man, they want to have their own system -- when they started negotiations, my belief in the Parliamentary democracy was strengthened more because still, somewhere, in the back of their minds, they believe that this system is better than any other system.

Sir, I must express my gratitude to the founding fathers of our Parliamentary democracy. It has been a tiring journey, yet satisfying one. It is nothing less than a modern age America. Why, Sir? Because, most of the problems and the issues or crises are reconciled and it has further enriched our diversity and we have emerged as a vibrant, stable, democratic State. This is no mean achievement especially if you look around the neighbourhood, the turbulences and the chaos that prevails. I still remember Mujibur Rahman when elections were held in Pakistan after a long gap and the great man

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managing majority sitting in Bangladesh, then East Pakistan. But, the other part of Pakistan, the West Pakistan did not agree to that type of democracy and they had to suffer. The nation was bifurcated.

Sir, my belief is, when the entire House was of the view to form a JPC, why not discuss in the House before forming the JPC? What is the harm? If they do not believe in discussions, then they cannot think of a strong nation. They feel very proud and say that they are the only Desh Bhaktas. This is not the Bhakti of the Desh, Sir. By their stand, even the common man may be thinking that stalling proceeding is a stand for vote catch. But, actually, it has gone against them.

(Contd. By 3j)

TDB/3J/4.05

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH (CONTD.): Even the common man was of this view that if there is a Parliamentary Democracy, then, the House must function. And, that is my *peeda*, Sir. That is the pain which I am feeling because I was not given the opportunity to speak in the House. I would say, Sir, this is a time to do some serious soul-searching. Are we not deviating from the democratic ideals of our founding fathers? Are we not witnessing the wilting of our Parliamentary Institution? Are

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we not, I would say, even collectively responsible for the stalling of the Business of the House? This is the weakening of the institution and ultimately, if the system is weakened, then, it is not good. I must say, Sir, there have been aberrations in the past 63 years. I must admit it. We have been debating various issues in the Parliamentary democratic system. Those aberrations are because of Maoists or under-ground activities or under-world or anything. But, this cannot be sorted out; this cannot be resolved, if we are not of this view that the system must prevail. If the aberrations are there, then, we are responsible for it, not the nation, not the forefathers of the Constitution, Sir.

Sir, if the Parliament does not function effectively, it breaches public trust, Parliamentary Democracy too will begin to wilt. Parliamentary Democracy is the fountainhead of the people's aspirations and their desire. In order to raise Parliament's esteem in the eyes of the people, increasing tendency to stall Parliamentary proceedings should be stopped. Sir, I come from a State Assembly, and I have been there for long 23 years. The system which every State Assembly is having is, when there is stiff opposition and when the Opposition does not want to function or they do not want to see the

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House works, there is a system of just throwing them out. So, if the Opposition is for the sake of opposition, then, there are occasions when they can draw the attention of the House, they can compel the Government to take certain decisions when they are protesting. But that is not the way that the House does not function. But, still, I hope and believe that the system, which is being threatened, maybe in certain districts of Central India where Maoists forces are there, maybe by other means of under-ground activities on the borders of our country, can only be sorted out through this system. Sir, India is a country of 1.2 billion people. They want to draw inspiration from our proceedings, from our debates, and especially the youth. Sir, you won't believe that this large section of the youth, in particular, seems to be developing some kind of aversion to our body politic. So, Sir, before I come to the Budget, I am sorry, I am hurt on this account that I have not been heard for six long months. When I talk of the Budget, Sir, to start with, I would say that my subject, my interest and my politics is only agriculture. I have been Finance Minister for five years of my State. I am not an economist. I am a simple law graduate. I have seen both the aspects as to how to deal with jugglery of words

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and as a simple common man, as having the interest in farming how to deal with and how to show or express our feelings. So, Sir, as far as I am concerned, this is a very peculiar situation. So, while talking about the Budget, I may be talking on the periphery of the Budget because on certain things we don't want to go out of that.

(Contd. by 3k-cls)

KLS/3K-4.10

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH (CONTD): Sir, when we talk of agriculture, it is a very vast subject. There have been discussions on this why not there should be two Finance Ministers. Why should not there be a separate Finance Minister for agriculture? According to the figures which have been received by me, still 58 per cent of the population is of agriculturists. But I don't believe and I still maintain that it cannot be 58 per cent; it must be near about 70, if you talk of agricultural labour and all that. In the last 60 years, in spite of the best efforts of the Government, especially the efforts in four-five years efforts made by our Government, the UPA Government, the hands involved in the agriculture, if I go by the figures, it is still 58 per cent. Our share which used to be about 50 per cent 50 years back, it has now reduced to

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14.6 per cent. About the hands involved in the agriculture, the reduction is not correspondingly of that nature. So, why is it so? That means there is something wrong where we cannot give correct justice to the peasantry of this country. Sir, regarding the MSP, even the hon. President's Address and the Finance Minister have also talked about it. The MSP, we have been able to raise almost by 100 per cent. When I was a boy of six or eight years, the iron chain with which we use to tie buffalos, at that time, it cost only three rupees. But you go to the market and you will find that the cost is Rs.200, which is 70 times more than what it used to be 50 years ago. So, when we started MSP, it was Rs.63 per quintal. Now it is Rs.1100. So, correspondingly, can you say that we have been given the justice by the rise in the MSP and the rate at which we purchase? Sir, I have been thankful to the Minister that he has after three years talked for the second time about giving fertilizer subsidy direct to the *kisans*. It is a welcome step. But, on the other hand, in the opposition, they say that the subsidy amount has been reduced. Sir, if you talk of food subsidy or consumer subsidy, this also comes to our account. This we are doing to facilitate the *kisans* so that they do not have the

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problem of withholding their crop Sir, as I have told you I am talking of something which is different from the system. We have to see the agriculture hands in the developed countries. The hon. Finance Minister at the end of his Budget Speech on page 197 made a statement which was also referred to by Mrs. Karat that as an emerging economy with a voice of global State, India stands at the threshold of the gate which presents immense possibilities. We must not let the recent strains and tensions hold us back converting these possibilities into realities. With oneness of the heart, let us all build an India which in not too distant a future will enter the comity of developed nations. I totally agree with it. If we achieve more than 9 per cent growth rate for another five years, our total asset would be double than what it is today. But, Sir, what advantage will we be having as 70 per cent of the population?

(Contd 3L/SSS)

SSS-SCH/3L/4.15

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH (CONTD.): I have gone through a news items published three or four months back that the money in circulation -- these were the figures given by the Reserve Bank that

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four years back it was Rs. 63 lakh crore — has now gone up to Rs. 93 lakh crore. That means there is more than fifty per cent money in circulation according to the Reserve Bank. But, can we say that 50 per cent increase has gone to the poorest of the poor and has gone to the peasantry of this country? No, Sir. It is because this is the only profession in the world where income grows but it does not multiply. The other profession in this world maybe business, maybe industry, maybe even political system where the income grows like anything. But *kisans* cannot grow and in the system he has no place to grow like that. Sir, sometimes I feel that it maybe a laudable thing for me to say to the great man sitting here, Prof. Swaminathan that *kisans* have the highest respect for you. Why don't we have a dual currency for farming and anything which is produced in the field or in the village? It maybe ghee, it maybe butter, it maybe milk, it maybe poultry, it maybe anything and if we have a marketing system, every man would go to the market and sell his commodity. He gets the currency which is not applicable to other than the agricultural sector and if he goes with the same currency to purchase his needs in the market he must be given three times of the currency. Then, we don't need your

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fertilizer subsidy, we don't need your seed subsidy, we don't need anything except you relate to our MSP with the price index. That is what we want and you would be saving at least Rs. 1,50,000 crores by that means. Sir, I want to say one more thing. Sir, I belong to a State which gives nearly 23 per cent of foodgrains to the State kitty, and if we put Punjab, Haryana and Western UP together, it comes to about 82-83 per cent of the total national kitty. Sir, while sitting under cozy atmosphere under air conditioned rooms; we propose that we increase the storage capacity. Sir, why do we have storage at two places? You can lift the entire foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana within one month's time. You don't need to have any storage capacity. We should create storage capacity where there is a need. सर, वह बोलते हैं न कि दाढ़ी से मूछ भारी, I don't know the present situation. But, say about seven years back, one bag of wheat was for Rs. 650 and the cost of handling and interest part comes to about Rs. 350. You are dealing with 100 kg of wheat, and for taking that from the market to the consumer you are spending Rs. 350. So, you must find out. We should not be happy on this account that there is 18 per cent growth and indirect tax collection is more than that. The

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spending should also be looked into. Where are the leakages? Where is the system at fault? Where has the system gone rotten? Sir, we must take care of these things. But, one thing which comes to my mind and the entire Opposition does not agree to this is: this is sustainable and inclusive growth. Sir, sustainable growth, as I pointed out, is possible only when three conditions are met with.

(Contd. by NBR/3M)

-SSS/NBR-PSV/3M/4.20.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH (CONTD.): When there is no reasonable increase in international commodity prices, including oil prices; timely and adequate monsoon; and, recovery of world economy from recession. Sir, these three things cannot run together smoothly. At least, one thing would falter somewhere and at some point of time. But, I still hope. In fact, there is a little chance for full recovery of the world economy as the Euro Zone crisis is still on and the world recovery is still fragile. On the other hand, oil prices in the world market are shooting up due to political crisis and uncertainty in Africa and the Middle East. And, as usual, the monsoon is always

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unpredictable. But, what I see is this. Even if we are able to sustain the growth of 10 per cent, (-/+) 0.25 per cent, in 4-5 years, which we are targeting, our overall economy will go up, as I mentioned, by 100 per cent in different sectors. Therefore, we should have the capacity to absorb this and fully optimize and benefit this growth.

Sir, I come to capacity building. We are spending a huge amount on pulses. The Government of Punjab came with a proposal seven years ago when Capt. Amrinder Singh was the Chief Minister. He said that we are ready to diversify our cycle of paddy and wheat. But, he asked to make sure that the farmer of Punjab or any other farmer, who takes two crops a year, should be protected. It is because growing of pulses and oilseeds is a gamble with *kisan*. It may be a bumper crop or it may not be a bumper crop. It cannot be in between. That is not the nature of these two types of crops. So, we should give, on a trial basis, the amount, say about Rs. 5,000 per acre, to the farmers of Punjab and Haryana and wherever there is a chance of production of good pulses and oilseeds and they should be given liberty to sell it at any price. This will be saving a lot of foreign exchange.

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Sir, you are looking at me. My though process has started just now. You kindly allow me to speak...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is a much delayed start.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, it may be a delayed start. But, Sir...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: You have taken 22 minutes.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, I will finish in five minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: There are a number of speakers from your party.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, I will take five minutes and for the next 15 days I will not ask for any time. This is my promise to you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN : You finish it in two minutes.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, I now come to the very revolutionary step taken of the UPA-I when we waived of the loan to the tune of Rs. 65,000 crores. It is the only instance where such a huge amount and to such a large extent of relief has been given to about 4 crore families. Sir, you would not believe, the main opposition came from the so-called economists of this country. They say, बैंक तो बन्द हो जाएँगे, बैंकों का तो भट्टा बैठ जाएगा। मैंने कहा, as Finance Minister, कि

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अगर चार करोड़ गरीब किसानों की फैमिलीज़ उभरकर आती हैं और उससे बैंकों का भट्टा बैठता है, तो बैठ जाए। This is no argument, Sir. Even instructions were given by bankers. Mr. Joshi is here. He would bear me out. There is a clear-cut instruction from of the Government that those who have been benefited by this step they should be given fresh loans. At least, I can say that commercial banks tried to avoid them. They just tried to avoid them. They do not want that they should get another benefit.

Sir, you are looking at me again. This is not fair. अभी तो 20 मिनट ही हुए हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी०जे० कुरियन): आपके 24 मिनट हो गए हैं।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, let me finish it.

उपसभाध्यक्ष: ठीक है, आप फिनिश करिए।

(FOLLOWED BY USY "3N")

-NBR/USY-DS/3N/4.25

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Let me finish, Sir, if you allow. Articles 14 and 16 of the Indian Constitution give equal opportunity to all the citizens of the country. But where do *kisans* stand, in the light of these two articles. There are two lines in this country — one is the

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forward line, where only a few lakhs or a few crores are standing; the second line is the back line where 58 per cent population of the country, that is, the peasantry is standing. Here, I would like to request the Government, “Please, for God sake, stop categorizing farmers as small farmers, marginal farmers, and *kulak* farmers.” After sixty-three years of independence, eighty-five per cent of the land holding is below one hectare of land. So, how can one be called a *kulak* farmer? Just to hide their intention not to help them, they go to that extent. (Time-bell) Let me finish, Sir. I am speaking something that nobody would speak. (Interruptions) They are talking of price rise because it suits them for vote-catching. But, if there is rise in prices of agricultural commodities, the farmers would be benefited. And, we would welcome such price. We would not mind price rise. (Interruptions) Sir, I will take just one more minute. The price rise may disturb the household budgets. But who is responsible for it. This is international environment; this is international condition that is responsible for it. Here, I would like to quote the example of the President of Indonesia, Mr. Susilo Yudhoyono. He urged the

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Indonesians to grow foods and chillies in their backyards.

(Interruptions)

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

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह: सर, एक मिनट और दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष: एक मिनट कितनी बार होगा? ..(व्यवधान).. आपकी यह मेडन स्पीच है। ..(व्यवधान).. आप बहुत बोले, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

..(व्यवधान)... You have covered so many points. (Interruptions)

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, I would like to make one suggestion here. (Interruptions) The hon. Finance Minister has given concession to the tune of 3 per cent for agricultural crop loan, if the farmers pay their installments in time. This is also an anomaly. As I said in the beginning, those who are not able to pay, they are not willful defaulters. They should not be ignored on this ground. They may be 5-10 per cent only. He has not mentioned about the reduction of the....(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: You have taken 28 minutes.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Just one minute, Sir. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: No; no, every time I ask you to finish, you ask for one more minute.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: There is another loan given by the NABARD at the rate of 9.25 per cent. The banks are not able to lend at this rate, and it goes to 13 per cent. This loan is also the need of farmers. It should also have additional 3 per cent....(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Okay. You have already taken twenty-nine minutes. (Interruptions) Thank you. (Interruptions)

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Why do you say 'thank you', Sir? Let me thank you. Thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak here.

(Ends)

(Followed by 30 — PK)

PK-NB/4.30/30

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL (MAHARASHTRA):

Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity. Many things have been said; I won't like to repeat them like exemption in the tax on infrastructure bonds, subsidy, age limits, scholarship schemes for the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe students, integrated schemes for naxal areas, low-cost housing, etc. Women's Self-Help Group Development Fund allocated a corpus of Rs.500 crores. Sir,

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the handloom industry has got almost Rs.3,000 crores. Remuneration of *anganwadi* workers has been raised from Rs.1,500/- to Rs. 3,000/-. Sir, many things have been done. Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Agriculture Minister, Shri Sharad Pawar and also the Finance Minister, as everybody has spoken about it, for allocating Rs.300 crores for oilseeds and pulses. As the country has been facing shortage of milk, Rs.300 crores have been allocated for the Fodder Development Programme. Rs.300 crores have been allocated especially for bringing 60,000 hectares of land under palm oil plantation. Sir, various programmes have been undertaken in the agriculture sector. Then, as many of the hon. Members have pointed out, the short-term loan has been increased by Rs.1,00,000 crores—raised from Rs.3,75,000 crores to Rs.4,75,000 crores. Sir, a three per cent rebate has been given to the farmers, that is, previously, it was two per cent, now it is three per cent. Sir, I would also like to point out that though the credit has been increased by Rs.1,00,000 crores, whether the number of farmers has also increased. क्या इसमें किसानों की संख्या बढ़ी है? पिछले साल जितने किसान कर्जा लेते थे, क्या इस साल उनकी संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है? अगर उनकी संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है, तो यह

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

अच्छी बात है। जिनको 7 परसेंट, 3 परसेंट, 4 परसेंट पर कर्ज नहीं मिलता है और Nationalized and Multi-National banks जिनको कर्ज नहीं देते हैं, क्या इनके लिए micro-financing के माध्यम से गवर्नमेंट कुछ सोचेगी, ताकि उनको कर्ज मिल सके? मेरी विनती है कि सरकार इस बारे में कुछ सोचे। Sir, I would also like to say that यह सब करने के बाद भी जो crop insurance है, उसमें कुछ reduction किया गया है। पिछले साल यह 3,162 करोड़ रुपए था, लेकिन इस साल के बजट में यह 1,150 करोड़ रुपए किया गया है। National Agriculture Insurance has been reduced from Rs.2,662 crores to Rs.550 crores. Modified insurance has been increased from Rs.50 crores to Rs.150 crores; thereby, the total insurance scheme for the agriculture has been reduced from Rs.2,700 crores to Rs.700 crores. I would like to know why this has been reduced. हम यहां इंश्योरेंस कम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन किसान के लिए सिर्फ एक बात की गारंटी होनी चाहिए कि उसके लिए सही weather forecasting हो, तब किसान किसी भी चीज के लिए मेहनत करने में पीछे नहीं रहेगा। Sir, 15 days back, through CII, a delegation had gone to Japan. I was one of the Members. When we were discussing with the Tokyo Mayor, I asked him, “What is your major concern?” He just said, “our major concern is weather forecasting.” They don't have any other issue. Their only concern is

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

weather forecasting. So, for the developed nations, the issues are different, but we must cope up with them. Ours is an agrarian country. About 60 to 70 per cent of our people are dependent on agriculture. The Budget allocation for weather forecasting is Rs.15 crores. And, crop insurance has been reduced. If the farmers get timely weather forecast, then, they can save their crops and we will have enough production for the country.

(Contd. by 3P/PB)

PB-VNK/3p/4.35

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL (CONTD.): At the same time, Sir, I would like to say that MGNREG Scheme is doing very well. इस योजना के अंतर्गत वहां पर मजदूर सरकारी प्लॉट पर काम करते हैं और उनको मजदूरी मिलती है, यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन वहीं दूसरी तरफ किसान को खेती के लिए मजदूर नहीं मिल रहे हैं। विशेषकर वहां पर horticultural farms में काम करने के लिए मजदूर नहीं मिल रहे हैं। इसके कारण वहां पर खेती के काम में बहुत दिक्कतें आ रही हैं। अगर इसी स्कीम में किसानों के खेत में काम करने के लिए भी प्रावधान हो और किसान पर ज्यादा accountability फिक्स की जाए, तो इसके लिए खुद किसान मजदूरी देने के

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लिए ज्यादा accountable रहेगा तथा इससे निश्चित रूप से किसानों को भी इस स्कीम से फायदा मिल सकता है। यह मेरी विनती है।

सर, इस बजट में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अच्छी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। India is a young nation. Around 40 per cent of our people, students, young generation, is under 25 years. We can build infrastructure, construct buildings, school buildings, toilets, etc. Everything can be done. Sir, a few days back, a survey was done and it says that 40 per cent of the Vth Standard students can't read the textbook. So, Sir, this is the situation. The Budget allocation for infrastructure is good; the outlay is good but we should get a proper outcome because students are our human resource; that is our manpower. So, this is the other suggestion that I want to give.

At the same time, Sir, मैं विनती करता हूँ कि हमारे देश के जो चार महत्वपूर्ण डिपार्टमेंट्स यथा Power Generation, Transport, Communication and Water Management हैं, उनमें सरकार अच्छा काम कर रही है, लेकिन Power Generation के अंतर्गत Renewal Energy के लिए अभी तक policy clear नहीं है। Private Industry Renewal Energy में काम करने के लिए तैयार है, लेकिन अभी तक उसकी policy frame नहीं हुई है। अगर हुई है, तो इसकी जानकारी नीचे तक अभी नहीं पहुंची है। Sir, when I

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

interact with my senior colleagues, they say that in the '60s, India was a leader in ideas. So, we were leading in providing ideas in '60s. I might be sounding hypothetical but I would like to say here, Sir, हम River Interlinking जैसे ambitious project को हाथ में ले सकते हैं। आज General Budget पर बहस हो रही है, लेकिन रेल मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री, दोनों को साथ मिल कर ऐसे ambitious project को हाथ में लेना चाहिए। Coastal areas में जो environmental issues हैं, जिनके कारण वहां पर एजिटेशन होता है तथा वहां पर विरोध है, so, why can't we take the railways from costal areas to dry-land areas? Prof. Swaminathan is sitting here. He must have identified some dry-land areas, जहां पर कभी भी अनाज नहीं पैदा हो सकता है और पानी नहीं आ सकता है, अगर हम ऐसे areas में रेल के माध्यम से पानी पहुंचा सकें, वहां पर industrial hub बना कर power generation कर सकें, तो इससे निश्चित रूप से देश को फायदा होगा। मैं इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you Mr. Patil for adhering to time. Thank you very much. Now, Shri Mangala Kisan; you have only five minutes.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्ष 2011-12 का वार्षिक बजट 12,57,729 करोड़ का है। इसमें प्लान एक्सपेंडिचर के लिए 4,41,547 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है और नॉन-प्लान एक्सपेंडिचर के लिए 8,16,142 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। यदि हम इसे रकम के आधार पर देखें, तो यह बजट आज़ादी के बाद का सबसे बड़ा बजट है।

(3q/mp पर क्रमशः)

MP/3Q/4.40

श्री मंगल किसन (क्रमागत) : इस बजट में हम लोग सोच रहे थे कि Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs - इस सेक्टर में और unemployment sector में सरकार कुछ विशेष ध्यान देगी और देश की जो unemployment problem है, इसके चलते देश में जो internal problem है, उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन होगा। मगर जो लोग बजट तैयार करते हैं, वे हर साल, हर डिपार्टमेंट में रकम का कुछ परसेंटेज बढ़ा देते हैं, जबकि असल में देश में आम जनता की जो प्रॉब्लम है, जिस प्रॉब्लम के लिए आम जनता सरकार से दूर भागती जा रही है, उसके बारे में सरकार को सोचना चाहिए।

महोदय, मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि Ministry of Tribal Affairs के लिए सिर्फ 3723 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, जिसमें Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and minorities हैं, इसके लिए सिर्फ 5453 करोड़

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

रुपए और एग्रीकल्चर, जिसके बारे में इस हाउस में ज्यादा चर्चा हो रही है, जिससे हम सब affected हैं, Water Resources Department के लिए, सिंचाई आदि के लिए, जो एक state subject है, उसके लिए लगभग 1222 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। जैसे पानी बिना मछली नहीं होती, वैसे ही पानी बिना खेती कभी संभव नहीं है। Fertilisers के लिए हम लोग पैसा दे रहे हैं, अच्छे सीड्स के लिए हम पैसा दे रहे हैं, agriculture machinery के development के लिए पैसा दे रहे हैं, मगर बिना पानी के खेती कैसे होगी? बिना पानी के खेती कभी भी संभव नहीं है। कुछ साल से erratic rains के कारण, हिंदुस्तान में जैसे उड़ीसा, झारखंड, बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़ जैसे पिछड़े प्रदेश हैं, ये पिछड़े भी हैं और इनमें भगवान का कोप भी है कि यहां वर्षा ठीक से नहीं होती है, इसलिए सिंचाई के प्रबंध के बिना इस backward region का development कभी संभव नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि समाज में आदिवासी, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and minorities के लोग समाज के आखिरी तबके में आते हैं, आखिरी लाइन में हम खड़े हैं। हम पूरे समाज से कटे हुए हैं। हम लोग समाज से बहुत दूर हैं और समाज में जो रेस है, जो प्रतियोगिता है, इसमें शामिल होने के हम काबिल नहीं हैं या फिर हमारे शरीर में उतनी ताकत नहीं है, मगर आप लोग बोलते हैं कि नहीं, हम लोगों के साथ दौड़ो, हम लोगों के साथ compete करो। हम लोग तो खड़े होने के लायक नहीं हैं, how can we compete with you, with the forward class? तो जब बजट बनाते हैं, जो बड़े

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

experts पीछे बैठे हुए हैं, ये बजट में बहुत योगदान करते हैं और उधर भी लोग बैठे हैं, लेकिन हम तो इस सदन में गरीब आदमियों की बात को ठीक तक से नहीं रख पा रहे हैं, इसलिए आप लोगों को सोचना पड़ेगा कि यदि 75 परसेंट लोगों को सरकार के साथ, समाज के साथ जोड़ने के लिए प्रावधान नहीं किया जाएगा...

(3R/SC पर क्रमशः)

-mp/sc-hk/4.45/3r

श्री मंगल किसन (क्रमागत) : तो समाज में और देश में जो प्रॉब्लम होगी, उसका समाधान करने के लिए, उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार को उससे ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करना पड़ेगा। ..(समय की घंटी).. इसीलिए जो वंचित हैं, जो गरीब हैं, जो unemployed हैं, जो देहात में रहते हैं, उनके बारे में सरकार को सोचना पड़ेगा। अगर आप उनके बारे में नहीं सोचेंगे तो आगे चलकर आपको इसका परिणाम भुगतना पड़ेगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी.जे.कुरियन) : टाइम adhere करने के लिए आपको स्पेशल धन्यवाद।

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (NOMINATED): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, may I make a few points through your august Office? First of all, I wish to compliment through you, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister and

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his colleagues for a mature Budget which reflects the maturing of the Indian economy. Unfortunately, as soon as the Budget was announced, there were knee-jerk reactions from the media and the public even before they had the time to study the importance of the Budget. There were some rumours of profit-taking in the stock exchange and fluctuations in the stock exchange. But, eventually, the nation realized with all its strengths and infirmities that this country is making progress in spite of many areas where progress is yet to be made. I think, I am going to share with you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, and through you, the Minister of State, to carry the message that there is inflation conundrum which stays with us. There is a red light flashing towards us which we have to face and the imminent rise of crude prices will have a cruel impact on this country for which we should be prepared. There is an amber light flashing on the horizon as to what is going to be the state of the next monsoon. The hon. Finance Minister always prays to the Goddess of Rain and Water, Varuna. Will that prayer be enough? The next amber light which is flashing is a global failure in Russia, in China and in Australia of the major wheat crop and food inflation is going to stare at us unless we convert the bounty of

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the production that is taking place into a national wealth, which we are not yet prepared for. In China, there is a whole region which is suffering from repeated droughts. As a consequence, China is laying a pipeline from its flood-prone areas into the area which is drought-prone over a thousand kilometers at the cost of 60 billion dollars. We have to have imaginative programmes in this country that those areas which are drought-prone are equally treated with the seriousness. Somebody mentioned about that Railways and the Finance Minister getting together. I think we need much more mega projects in order to manage the drought and flood that we will face because of the climate change. I believe, the food storage is the biggest challenge, but I do not see any light on the horizon that we are doing something about it. We have to take up food storage on a war-footing. We produce, Sir, enough food in this country to control both inflation and hunger. We will fail in our duty if we do not take it on a war-footing. I request the Finance Ministry through you, Sir, to look at this in a far more bigger way than we are doing at present. Involve all sections of the society in the war on wastage of food production and storage.

(Contd. by 3s/KSK)

KSK/4.50/3S

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (CONTD): Sir, 40 to 50 million tonnes of fruits and vegetables are being rotted on their way to marketplace. Unless we increase the involvement of the private sector and the public sector to remunerate the farmers who are growing fruits and vegetables and satisfy the consumer by providing them fruits and vegetables at a reasonable price, inflation will not come under control.

The next point I wish to raise, Sir, is the delivery of credit to the rural areas. It still is one of the biggest weaknesses in our banking system. I believe the UID Scheme, *Aadhar*, is going to give identity to the faceless millions of Indians who do not have access to credit. Secondly, I believe, the money that we are spending quite rightfully on the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme must be used for productive purposes. It must not just give employment; it must create assets as well. I believe there is a whole new way of looking at the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, its supervision and its use in a much more purposeful manner. We must reduce the human intervention between giving subsidy and the receipt of subsidy, and I believe, *Aadhar* scheme is

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going to allow us to bypass the human intervention and the cost in the wastage of the money that we wish to reach the real recipients.

I believe that the biggest neglect in this country is our neglect of water. Water is going to be even a bigger threat than food and shelter. Unless major provisions are made to raise ground water levels, especially in granaries of India, in Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, etc., in a purposeful manner, the water-table will not rise. Poisoning of water will take place. The cases of cancer in Punjab have been talked about. There is arsenic poisoning in Bengal. Water is going to be even a bigger challenge than the food challenge that we are facing. I believe the Finance Bill must make special provisions for investment in regeneration of India's water bodies, including the help of ISRO and how do we purposefully demarcate the country in order to make use of the water resources that we have.

Next thing I want to talk about is migration of people, because of which urban degradation is taking place rapidly. You cannot prevent people from going anywhere in India. But, we cannot make India miserable as a consequence of migration. The JNNURM has to be

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implemented even more powerfully and more purposefully and the States must be made accountable for urban development in a far more productive manner than is happening at present.

I think, next to water, the biggest failure has been the slow development of infrastructure and the slowing down of Foreign Direct Investment. Some steps have been announced in the Finance Minister's declaration to encourage both national and international investment in the infrastructure area. But, I think, specific plans during the period of the Twelfth Five Year Plan have to make up for the losses during the last two Five Year Plans in the development of the infrastructure sector. But, on the positive side, I have to compliment the Finance Bill on the balance between manufacturing, services and foreign trade. We have made much progress, but let us not rest on our laurels; much more remains to be done.

Then, Sir, we have a lot to do on skills development if we are to employ the millions of people who are entering the job markets so that they can add to the wealth of India rather than to the misery of themselves. And, the skills development programme, next to water and infrastructure, is the biggest priority in the allocation of money in

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this country, not only allocation of money, but also converting that allocation into productive resources.

(continued by 3t — gsp)

GSP-4.55-3T

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (CONTD.): I believe the introduction of the GST is going to be the crowning glory of the financial initiatives of the Government of India. However, given all the positives and negatives, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would request the Finance Ministry to keep the Plan 'B' ready. Don't take the Finance Bill as a Plan 'A' only. There has to be a 'Plan B'. We must be ready for emergencies.

Finally, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I conclude by saying that if governance and corruption are not brought under control in a purposeful and determined manner, if the Lokpal Bill does not find prominence, none of our grand schemes is going to see the light of the day. I feel very positively disposed to the development of this country, what the Finance Minister has said, but I always balance it with the dangers that lurk around the corner.

I am extremely grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to comment on the Finance Minister's declarations, and, I support all the

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schemes that have been talked about, and, I hope that some of the minor suggestions that I have raised will be taken into considerations.

Thank you.

(Ends)

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (ASSAM): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the Discussion on the General Budget, 2011-12.

Sir, inflation and corruption have been the major issues, which are hunting the present Government. People are coming out on the streets in large numbers to make protests. The Budget 2011-12 has completely failed to tackle these issues rather it is silent on inflation, black money and corruption. The Government seems inclined to exploit present high food prices to promote Foreign Direct Investment in multi-brand retail trade on the flimsy plea that this would improve food distribution and stabilize prices. This speaks of utmost cynicism.

There is absence of inclusive pro-poor growth, and, it is directly attributable to pro-rich and pro-corporate. In the Budget, one can see the proper reflection of reluctance to intervene to bring down prices.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

The Union Budget eloquently speaks about the virtues of the flagship schemes of the UPA Government but the Budget keeps a tight fist while allocating funds whether for the MGNREGS or those under the umbrella of *Bharat Nirman*.

Development projects in so-called Left-Wing-Extremism-affected Districts have got big grants, that is, 100 per cent block grant of Rs. 30 crore per District to 60 selected Districts under the Integrated Action Plan. We welcome the steps taken by the Government but at the same time, there should be a policy of providing 100 per cent job security to the youth of those areas of the country, which are affected by Maoists or any other extremism. There should be 100 per cent reservation of Grade III and IV posts for the local youth in the services of Central Government, State Government and Railways apart from the corporate sector.

In this regard, this Budget is a major disappointment. Health treatment becomes costlier as the Government has sought to levy tax on all services including diagnosis offered by a hospital or a nursing home, which is centrally air-conditioned, and, which has more than 25 beds. This comes at a time when the health care sector is already

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bearing the brunt of an inflationary spiral. The customs duty cut on certain medical product including Life Saving Drugs has been done with a view to make drugs affordable but it will take another six months for the benefit to pass on to the consumers.

(Contd. by SK-3U)

SK/3U/5.00

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (CONTD.): Sir, coming to my region, the North Eastern Region needs special assistance in the Budget. But, it is completely silent in this regard. Special task has to be done for critical flood control scheme in the Brahmaputra as well as erosion wherein thousands of acres of land have been washed away by the Brahmaputra, including agricultural land. People are dwelling on the embankments. Even after years they have not been given any relief regarding their rehabilitation. We need special funds to address such issues.

There is no industry in our region, Sir. We are under developed. Youth are engaged only in insurgency groups. The Budget is completely silent, rather, I should say, it has been completely failed to address the issue of enhancing or encouraging coming up of new

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industries. In the North Eastern Region, the Government has even failed to open up the industry like Ashok Paper Mill which was promised in the Assam Accord in 1985, which was signed by the then Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, 25 years back. The North Eastern Region needs special package in the Budget. For growth of industry, there is no reflection in the Budget.

Sir, we are rich in tea cultivation. Now, many tea estates have been abandoned by the owners or the workers have not been paid their dues for several years pushing them on the verge of starvation. Thousands of small tea gardens have been established by the educated unemployed youth in Assam which needs special attention for encouragement for tea cultivation and needs special fund provision to address those issues. But this Budget has not reflected on such issues in the North East. Sir, there is a need of minimum of Rs. 400 crores for wages and gratuity to be paid to the tea garden workers in West Bengal, Assam, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Orissa collectively. Base line survey of the small tea growers in Assam has been done by the Government. But no provision has been made for allocation of funds in this Budget. This Budget is silent in this regard. I hope the

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Finance Minister will take necessary steps to announce some special schemes for the North Eastern Region. (Time-bell)

Sir, I want to raise one issue with regard to development in Assam. In Assam, the development trumpeted by the Government has been far from being commensurate with the flow of funds. Massive leakage of Central funds and sanction for development works have hamstrung the development process. It will be pertinent to mention here that periodical assessments of impartial agencies like CAG, Planning Commission have shown the implementation of most of the Central projects in the State to be tardy and corruption-riddled. This is true even in the case of flagship programmes such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, MGNREGA, NRHM, etc. Now, it is known to everybody that the politicians, bureaucrats and militant nexus was responsible for siphoning off central funds to the tune of thousands of crores in NC Hill district of Assam. It is the outcome of the first case of investigation done by recently-constituted National Investigation Agency. Again, the recent Comptroller and Auditor General of India's report exposed the Assam Government's excessive expenditure of over Rs. 2,316.67 crores which has brought it under criticism and

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protest. (Time-bell) The CAG has also detected fraud and embezzlement of funds in 19 offices of the eight departments. (Time-bell) Sir, special attention from the Finance Minister is needed to address such issues. These issues have not been covered in his Budget speech. I think, Government's commitment for zero tolerance against corruption will cover these issues. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

-SK/YSR/5.05/3W

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (MAHARASHTRA): Sir, I rise to express my deep disappointment over the Budget that has been presented by the hon. Finance Minister in Parliament.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have only seven minutes.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, I will not give you the opportunity to ring the Bell. Don't worry.

This Budget neither fulfills the minimum expectations of the rural poor or urban middle class nor does it provide any effective instruments to overcome fiscal problems.

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Sir, the Budget is full of contradictions and anomalies and thus directionless. In an attempt to * the people, the Government seems to have * itself at the end of the day.

Sir, there are many issues which one can raise about this Budget proposition. For example, the Government has raised income-tax limits. Whom are you trying to * ? When the minimum income-tax limit has gone up, have you checked how much the inflation has gone up? A middle-class family, say, from urban city like Mumbai or Delhi, is saving around only Rs.179 a month because of your relief. What is the rate of inflation? With this Rs.179, if even husband and wife go to a restaurant on a weekend, their bill would come around Rs.1,000. What are we talking about? Does it give any respite to the rural poor? It does not. Therefore, you need to have a re-look at what you are doing. As Mr. Dave said, you should get out of the North Block and the South Block and go to the people and see what their aspirations are, what their ambitions are; what their frustrations are; what their resolutions are; and what their dreams are. Why are you * people like this?

* **Expunged as ordered by the Chair.**

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Sir, on the other hand, we are talking about issues of influx in the cities. India is urbanizing, and, therefore, city like Mumbai needs extra attention from you. That is not given. Yes, you give some funds for flyovers. What about slums? More than half of the city's population, which is more than seventy lakh people, live in slums in Mumbai. What are you doing for them? That belong only to the State of Maharashtra or the BMC. It is a national issue, because people from all the States, and different walks of life, from different religions and different languages come and live in slums. I think we need to give extra attention to this.

Sir, everybody talked about air-conditioned hospitals and everybody asked to reduce the duty. I would say, go the other way round. If you have to provide proper medical treatment to the people in the rural or semi-rural areas, air-conditioned hospitals provide better facilities, give them relief so that our medical conditions improve. What we need to do is, we have to go the other way round. This is my suggestion. You give them extra benefits and don't reduce their benefits.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

Another issue is the housing loan. This is a sugar-quoted bitter tablet. You are saying that you are giving one per cent interest subsidy on housing loan up to Rs.25 lakh. People will think that you are pro-poor or pro-middle-class. You are not. By doing this, who is benefited? It is the builder who is benefited. Because if there is interest subsidy on housing loan, more people will go for loan and builder gets his benefit. And if the demand increases, definitely the price of houses will also increase. So rather it is the builders' lobby, and I make a statement, that has operated in getting this clause come in the Budget. The Government should come clean on this.

On anganwadi, everybody is praising the Government

(Cont. by VKK/3X)

-YSR/VKK-SCH/3x/5.10

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (CONTD.): Yes, I am happy that you have really doubled their honorarium. What is needed is not the honorarium but you need to absorb them in the Government service. Here, the answer given was that because they are part-timers, they are not entitled. Sir, who says that they are part-timers? Who made that definition of part-timers? They are not part-timers. Rather, they

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work more than full time. Only, technically, they are part-timers because the Government wants to shirk the responsibility. There are women in rural areas who are working for more than 15 years and still they do not get any benefit of leave, provident fund and other benefits. It is the responsibility of the Government to absorb them or create some mechanism by which they get all the benefits of Government employees. How to do it, is left to you.

Now, I come to an issue which nobody has touched. So, I would like to make a mention of that. It is the development of Indian regional languages. The society does not work only on finance; it works on culture. When we say that we are proud of our culture and we believe in unity in diversity, then, our regional languages play a very important role and we need to make some provision in the Budget for the development of the regional languages. Sir, in my language or Gujarati, Oriya, Kannada or any other language, we get translated books from French, German and all other languages. I am from Maharashtra. (Time-bell) Sir, I still have one-and-a-half minutes to go. Sir, if I have to get a translation from Oriya, that is not possible. If I have to get a translation from Tamil, that is not possible. This is not

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good. You need to do something by which the regional languages are developed, Hindi is developed. You think that English is the best language. But, what about these languages? They are heritage. The languages are India, not English.

Sir, the last point I would like to make here is on education. I am happy that you have increased 40 per cent funds on education, on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Last year, we had given the Right to Education to all. Is Rs.21,000 crore enough for them? There are schools which still do not have good teachers. There are one-teacher schools which are in maximum number. There are no school buildings; there are no books; there are no note-books. I think, in the near future, our maximum attention should be on primary education. If we do that, we will be creating a new India. Since these things are not done, with great grief and sorrow, I wish to oppose this Budget. Thank you.

(Ends)

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

**ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT
AND OTHER BUSINESS**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held today, the 10th March 2011, allotted time for Government Legislative and Other Business, as follows: -

<u>BUSINESS</u>	<u>TIME ALLOTTED</u>
1. Discussion on the working of the following Ministries: -	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minority Affairs; • Tribal Affairs; • Defence; and • Civil Aviation. 	Four Hours each
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha: -	
(5) The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Bill, 2010.	One Hour
(6) The Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	One Hour
3. Further consideration and passing of the Educational Tribunals Bill, 2010, as passed by the Lok Sabha.	Three Hours

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-10.03.2011

4. Consideration and passing of the Right of Three Hours
Children to Free and Compulsory Education
(Amendment) Bill, 2010.

The Committee recommended that the First Part of the current Budget Session may be extended up to Friday, the 25th March 2011 and that there will be no Question Hour from 17th to 25th March 2011. The Committee also recommended that the Second Part of the Session scheduled from 4th to 21st April 2011 may be treated as cancelled.

The Committee further recommended that the Private Members' Business (Bills) scheduled for Friday, the 11th March 2011 may be postponed to Friday, the 25th March 2011 for transaction of essential Financial Business.

(Ends)

(Followed by TMV/3y)

-VKK-TMV-PSV/3Y/5.15

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, you can start. Please conclude in ten minutes. Take only ten minutes.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (KARNATAKA): Sir, my first submission is, आम आदमी आहार चाहता है, लेकिन बजट में आधार नम्बर देने का assurance दिया गया है। The Finance Minister on page 120 of his Budget Speech says that *Aadhar* numbers at the rate of 10 lakh per day will be given. But the question is: What is the *aadhar* for this “*Aadhar*”? The National Identification Authority India Bill, 2010 is pending before the Parliament. It was introduced in the last session. That was an infructuous session. It was introduced in the middle of it. Clause 3 sub-clause (2) says that on receipt of certain information an *Aadhar* number can be given by the Authority. But the Bill has not been made into an Act and it has not come into force. I don't know what the *aadhar* for giving this *Aadhar* number is. This Bill is still pending. It is a matter of extravagant expenditure and giving *Aadhar* numbers to 1.2 billion of people is not a joke. Such an important measure involves crores of rupees and that has not been brought for debate before the Parliament. The Bill is still at the introductory stage and has not come for consideration. It may go to a Select Committee or it may go to the concerned Standing Committee. But nothing has been done so far.

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The *Aadhar* number is sought to be given not only to citizens but also immigrants, that is, non-citizens. The effect of that will be very serious because under articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution fundamental rights are available to every person and not merely citizens. Therefore, once you allow them, regularize their stay in India and give them the *Aadhar* numbers they will become entitled to even fundamental rights. The provisions are of far-reaching consequences involving colossal expenditure. Though it is an extravagant project for a poor country like India, it is being brought and a budget of Rs.1,900 crores has been allocated, and they have already started implementing it. If, for any reason, there are unforeseen problems and the project can't be continued at all, then ultimately all the amounts spent will go waste. Suppose the Parliament disapproves the Bill. What will happen? But, unfortunately, the Finance Minister does not even disclose that the Bill is pending. Then, how can you give the *Aadhar* number? The *Aadhar* number has to be given only after it becomes an Act. Now he says that 10 lakh *Aadhar* numbers will be given per day. I will read the clause which defines what an *Aadhar* number is. Clause 2 (a) says that "*Aadhar* number" means

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the identification number issued to an individual under sub-section (2) of section 3. Clause 2(b) says that an “*Aadhar* number holder” means an individual who has been issued an *Aadhar* number under this Act. It means that once this Bill becomes an Act only an *Aadhar* number has to be given. They have proposed to give the *Aadhar* numbers just now.

There is a very enlightening article on the diverse consequences of this provision. One Ramakumar, a social scientist from the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, has written an article wherein he has pointed out various flaws of it. The heading reads, “The UPA Government is going ahead with ID project ignoring criticisms and alternative suggestions”. He says, “Two countries where the issue of national ID cards has been well debated are the United States and the United Kingdom. In both the countries, the project was shelved after public protests. Countries such as Australia have also shelved ID card schemes. While China declared its intention to introduce an ID card, it later withdrew the clause to have biometric data stored in such cards”. He further says, “The most interesting debate on the issue of national ID cards have been in the UK. With the introduction of the

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Identity Cards Bill in 2004, the Tony Blair Government declared its intent to issue ID card for all the UK citizens. Public protests have forced the Labour Government to shelve the policy to date”.

(Contd. by 3Z/VK)

VK/3Z/5.20

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (CONTD): It says, "Identity system may create a range of new and unforeseen problems." It concluded, "The technology envisioned is to a large extent untested, unreliable. No scheme on this scale has been undertaken anywhere in the world. Smaller and less ambitious systems have encountered substantial technological and operational problems that are likely to be amplified in a large scale."

It further says, "The costs involved in such a project are always enormous and have to be weighed against the limited benefits that are likely to follow. In India, the cost estimated by the Government itself is a whopping 1.5 lakh crore. Even after the commitment of such levels of the expenditures, the uncertainty over the technological options and ultimate viability of the scheme remains. In addition, it is unclear whether recurring cost for maintaining a networked system necessary

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for ID cards to function effectively have been accounted for by the Government. "

Because everyday hundreds of people are dying, and new number has to be given.

It further says, "In the case of the UK, the LSE Report noted that the costs of the scheme were significantly underestimated by the Government. The critique of the LSE Group on the costing exercise of the UK Government is a good case study of why the costs of such scheme are typically underestimated. The LSE Group estimated that costs would lie between 10.6 billion and 19.2 billion pounds."

Lastly, it said, "What is the social benefit for centralising this information? Unfortunately, the UPA Government has skipped public debate."

Public debate can only go on in the Parliament and the Parliament is being avoided. It is being sought to be implemented. A big office has been established and crores of rupees have been spent. I am not speaking on the merits of the scheme. It may be good or bad, that is a separate issue. When the Bill is pending, can a project of this magnitude be implemented by merely on executive directions?

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This will actually be circumventing the Parliament. Ultimately, if the scheme fails, all the amount that has been spent will go waste.

In another article, it says, "In a poor country like this where even toilets are not available, why this luxury of issuing the Identity Cards?"

Praful Bidwai says in this Article, "When the Unique Identification Authority of India was launched last year, there was no debate on its purpose or clarity about what methods it would use to give each one of 1.2 billion Indians a 16-digit unique identity number."

He further says, "A London School of Economics team analysed a similar project considered by the British Government. It concluded 'The technology envisioned, is to a large extent, untested and unreliable. No scheme on this scale has been undertaken anywhere in the world. Smaller and less ambitious systems have encountered substantial technological and operational problems that are likely to be amplified in a large scale national system.' The problems will get immensely magnified in India, which is almost 20 times more populous than Britain. The UIDAI's database will be preyed upon by numerous agencies, Indian and foreign."

That means, there will be no right to privacy.

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He further states, "The cost in Britain would be 10-20 billion pounds. The proportionate cost in India would exceed Rs. 2 lakh crores, enormous for a poor country, where 70 per cent of the population has no toilets. This means forgoing increased provision of public services."

This is such a scheme that Rs. 1,900 crores have been allotted. According to the Financial Memorandum, it is Rs. 5,000 crores. But actually, as worked out by experts, it will be 1.5 lakh crore, which will be required. It will be a recurring expense because everyday people are going to die and you have to give the number.

The Subrahmanyam Committee has said, "Even if you are going to issue Identity Cards, let there be separate cards for citizens and non-citizens be issued Identity Cards of a different colour and design."

(Contd. By 4A)

RG/5.25/4A

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (contd.): But, unfortunately, the same type of cards is being issued. Now, article 19 says, "citizen", while articles 14 and 21 says, "Every person has a fundamental right, equality and

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liberty.” Then, if a person gets the card, and is issued ‘Aadhaar’, then, that will become ‘Aadhaar’ for him to claim fundamental rights under article 14 and 21. All these have not been thought of. When this was being implemented, I was at Bangalore, and I read it in the *Deccan Herald* that they were going to implement it. Immediately, on 19th January, 2011, I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister. I said, “When the National Identification Authority of India Bill is pending before the Rajya Sabha, I am surprised as to how the project is being implemented.” Then, I wrote a letter to Shri V. Narayanasamy, in whose name the Bill was pending, and then, to the Prime Minister, saying, “I propose to move an amendment to the Bill in the Rajya Sabha under rule 125 for referring it to a Joint Committee, in view of the colossal expenditure involved in it. Hence, I am writing this letter requesting you to inform me as to how steps are being taken when the Bill is pending before Parliament.” I received a reply from the Prime Minister saying, “Your letter has been received.” There was no other explanation. Now, under the scheme of the Constitution, when a Bill is pending, it should become an Act and then the President has to give his assent. Only then any project can be implemented. But,

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unfortunately, a measure of this magnitude, which may, completely, affect our economy, is being implemented and crores of rupees are being spent, without the approval of Parliament. This is my first point.

The second thing is, as my hon. friends have said, with all your Budgetary provisions, unless there is financial purity, all these will be of no use. I am quoting from 'Raj Dharma'. "सर्वेषाम् एव शौचानाम् अर्थ शौचं परं स्मृतं । यो अर्थे शुचिर्हि स शुचिर्न मृत् – वारि-शचिः शुचिः ॥"

Meaning to say, of all your cleanliness, financial purity is most important. If financial purity is not there, any amount of work, that you undertake, will not make it clean. What we see today is 2G spectrum scam, Commonwealth Games scam, Antrix and Devas agreement, and its cancellation by ISRO, etc. And, recently, the Chairman of NALCO has been suspended. There is nothing in the Budget speech anywhere that some strong measures will be taken, that they will wage a war against corruption and financial purity will be maintained. Without financial purity, all the Budget features are useless.

Then, as far as agriculture is concerned, according to the speech itself, the contribution of agriculture to GDP, last year, was 21.7 per cent. Now it has come down to 14.2 per cent. And, as far as

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environment is concerned, the problem is over-exploitation of environment. This is what the Supreme Court has stated in a judgement that there is inter-generational obligation. That is most important because the present generation should preserve environment and earth for the use of the next generation. Man is a part of the environment. But the man thinks that environment is there for him for his exploitation. For instance, a German Philosopher says, “Let us not flatter ourselves overmuch on account of our human victories over nature. For each such victory, nature takes its revenge on us. Each victory, it is true, in the first place brings about the results we expected, but in the second and third places, it has quite different, unforeseen effects which only too often cancel the first.” Now, talking about global warming, why is this happening? It is because of unscrupulous and unlimited exploitation of natural resources that we have come to this stage.

(Continued by 4B)

4b/5.30/ks

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (contd.): I have some more points to make but because of shortage of time, I would conclude, Sir. (Ends)

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes. There are eight more speakers from your party and all have to be given the opportunity. Anyway, thank you very much.

Now, Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz. You may take only 15 minutes.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (JAMMU & KASHMIR): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I welcome our able Finance Minister's Budget proposals. I consider this Budget to be very imaginative. It was widely commented in the Press that Pranab~~da~~ has eyed growth. But alongside eyeing the growth which is very much necessary for our economy, he has ably calculated the costs and, finally, through his Budget proposals, he has provided safeguards to the system. He has succeeded in making the economy more stable.

Now, sustaining nine per cent growth is a very able gesture because, alongside that growth, our able Finance Minister has succeeded in honouring UPA Government's commitment to the people of this country at large. Coming to the principle of inclusiveness, by sustaining this high level of growth -- which has earned a position of honour for this country internationally because we are one of the fastest growing economies of the world -- and

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honouring the promises of the UPA Government, he has honoured the commitment of UPA Government very ably. It is not a small achievement.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, कोई कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, okay. We will inform. (Interruptions) But there is the MoS there. Mr. Meena is there. Other Ministers are there.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): He is coming, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Yes, he will come just now. (Interruptions)
अभी आ जाएंगे।

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: So, I was saying that sustaining this high level of growth and keeping the promises of the UPA Government to the downtrodden sections of the society and honouring the commitment towards inclusiveness are great achievements of this Budget. During these 63 years of Independence, India has achieved a very high and spectacular level of progress. Sometimes in our wrong assessment we find everything going wrong, but India's achievement has been spectacular. Certainly, there are people below the poverty

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line; there are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; despite so many remedial measures, these sections including the minorities and other weaker sections of the society have remained backward in terms of economic development. There is a full dose of what is collectively known as inclusiveness of the weaker sections of the society. How long could they have waited? Therefore, the Finance Minister has shown his taste and culture to understand the difficulties of these vast sections of the society. Therefore, those aspirations have been reflected in this Budget. I am confident, the Finance Minister is conscious of the inflationary trends. He is conscious of maintaining the fiscal balance. He has maintained fiscal stability and fiscal deficit has been reduced to 4.6 per cent. It is a very welcome measure and that gives an idea that the Finance Minister has shown a pragmatic approach, through his response, to the UPA Government's promises to the weaker sections of the society.

(contd. at 4c/kgg)

Kgg/4c/5.35

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (contd.): Ultimately, there is a situation and I am very sure that the hon. Finance Minister will be able to sustain the

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current level of growth, tackle inflation and maintain fiscal balance. Let us all pray and hope that the geopolitical situation remains stable. The Finance Minister's intentions and this Government's intentions are honest. If the geopolitical situation remains stable, our achievement will be spectacular.

I have said and I do not want to repeat what the luminaries have said here. But, I want to focus attention on some areas of very great achievements that are aimed through this Budget. Therefore, that will also help the critics to give their balanced criticism. For instance, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I noticed an enormous funding in two crucial sectors of the economy, that is, education and health. I request the hon. Members who showered a lot of criticism on the Budget to ponder over this positive relief to the society. In these crucial sectors, a rise of 24 per cent in expenditure will certainly work out wonders. This allocation is meant to promote human capital formation and skill building. This 24 per cent increase in health and education sector is a wonderful situation, a great relief. If hon. Finance Minister had allocated the same amount I would not be sorry because he had achieved in other sectors quite a lot. But, since these two sectors are

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very crucial to the society, he has provided an increase in the expenditure to the tune of 24 per cent and the whole nation would witness the results which will be definitely positive.

As I said earlier, this inclusiveness is reflected in Bharat Nirman proposals. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the UPA's commitment of inclusiveness is so visible in Bharat Nirman programmes. A sum of Rs. 58,000 crores to Bharat Nirman is an effective tool for rural development and infrastructure. The former Rural Development Minister is here and he would appreciate it better. What is this Bharat Nirman? What is this rural development? This is actually the inclusiveness. The infrastructure building, rural electrification, drinking water and sanitation are the most essential requirements of India's rural sector. This allocation is stupendous and it goes in that direction.

As I said, I have selected only a couple of features of the Budget which are absolutely positive. Take into consideration the rural broad band connectivity to all the Panchayats of the rural India, that is, 2,50,000 Panchayats in the whole of India. These will have broad band connectivity facility. This is a full doze of connectivity and other countries have taken note of what India is doing by way of

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inclusiveness. It will revolutionise India. I offer special thanks to the hon. Finance Minister for this extensive dose of inclusiveness for revolutionizing India's rural sector.

Then, you take into consideration the MGNREGA. Rs. 40,000 crores have been allocated for MGNREGA. I share the concerns of hon. Members cutting across party-lines that for MGNREGA the delivery system has to improve. There is quite a lot of corruption involved in it. So many details have been given and I do not want to waste the time of the House to say that MGNREGA's whole operation needs improvement. But, as of now, the intention of the Government of India is clear that this sector will have Rs.40,000 crores.

(Contd. By tdb/4d)

TDB-SC/4D/5.40

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (CONTD.): And, therefore, we should be hopeful that MGNREGA will deliver, and we shall join hands, all of us together, to improve the Scheme further. Alongside this, emoluments or remunerations of 27 lakh Anganwadi workers have been doubled. The hon. Finance Minister could have added Rs.500 per month, we would feel satisfied. But, he has doubled it, and, therefore, I am so

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happy about it because they are the poorest of the poor. These Anganwadi workers may not be below the poverty line, but they are on the poverty line or near the poverty line. So, their emoluments, their remunerations have been doubled. This is a very great measure of far-reaching consequence for them. See, further. The mining workers...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सोज़ साहब, अब वह डबल हो चुका है। अटल जी के टाइम में पांच सौ था, अब एक हजार हो चुका है।..(व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is no time, Mr. Pany. (Interruptions) No, no; Mr. Pany, we are short of time. Do not disturb. Let him finish. पाणि जी, टाइम नहीं है, मैं क्या करूँ?..(व्यवधान)..

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Mr. Pany, is it not a fact that their remunerations have been doubled?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mr. Soz, address the Chair. Do not listen to that. (Interruptions) पाणि जी, टाइम नहीं है। ?..(व्यवधान)..

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, bringing the mining workers and the workers in the unorganised sector of the industry under the National Health Insurance Scheme is yet another step to reach weaker sections of the society. They will be covered through insurance, and it is a great achievement for the nation. As I have said this, the UPA was

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committed to empower the downtrodden sections of the society. Together that situation is known as social empowerment, and this Budget is heartwarming that there are enough measures for social empowerment.

Sir, Right to Education is a very substantial step towards that end, and the increase in allocation, kindly understand, 40 per cent for pre-matric scholarship scheme being introduced for four million needy students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities, it is a very welcome measure. I wish the hon. Finance Minister were here because it would be sharing relief in my mind that he has given an ample exercise in the Budget by way of inclusiveness, by way of social empowerment and by way of giving a full dose of contribution from the developmental process to the needy sections of the society. Let us come, for a moment, to the direct cash delivery system for the subsidy in fertilizers and fuel. I wish, through you, Sir, that the hon. Finance Minister considers to expand this direct cash delivery system to other areas also because the middlemen will be thrown out and the benefits will reach the society directly. Then, further steps are these. See, effective rate of interest has been

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reduced to 4 per cent for the short-term crop loans for farmers, and the marginal farmers will benefit immensely. There are several other reforms woven into the texture of this Budget. And, I appeal to the critics of the Budget to kindly take serious notice of the reforms that the hon. Finance Minister has woven into the texture of the Budget.

Now, finally, Sir, sustainable development for India is a must. What is sustainable development? The hon. Finance Minister has shown very great concern for sustainable development. We want protection of environment; we want to protect the ecology of India, but not at the cost of development, neither can development be at the cost of environment nor can environmental protection be at the cost of development. There has to be a balance, and he has shown this balance. This Budget is comparatively far better than the earlier ones. For instance, he has woven into the texture of the Budget green incentives. He has allocated Rs.200 crores from National Clean Energy Development Fund for regeneration of forests, and another Rs.200 crores to reduce pollution.

(Contd. by 4e-kl)

KLS/MCM/4E/5.45

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (CONTD): He has titled it as a concern for balanced development in India, sustainable development in India: environment, yes, - development, yes. I have a limitation of time. I have a couple of suggestions to the hon. Finance Minister. One is NREGA. Everybody wants reform in the NREGA. But, can we do something through budgetary provisions? Can we do something as delivery as you have done... ...(Interruptions).. (Time-bell) I will finish within a minute or half. Then, Sir, the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, the whole scheme is in jeopardy. Will he kindly have a look when he comes forward next time when he wants supplementary proposals, those grants to be sanctioned? At that time, you will go into this Mid-Day Meal Scheme. I cannot take time, how it is abused. Third, Sir, in the irrigation sector, I had wanted at some point of time the AIBP should be scrapped because water is a State Subject. This scheme is not achieving the results as per irrigation potentials. All money comes from the Consolidated Fund of India. Therefore, all the money will go to the States. Let them organize their irrigation schemes because

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Central Water Commission's hands are full. The monitoring is weak. I had convinced myself that this scheme should be scrapped as a Central scheme. Fourth, this idea is always in my mind, I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister, he is conscious of that, slums must go. We cannot live in slums. Next time when he comes to the House, he will give us good news that we shall not live in slums. ... (Interruptions).. Finally, Sir, for Kashmir, Indiraji had promised that. (Time-bell) The Government of India should sanction *the capital* light and pollution-free small industries in Kashmir. (Time-bell) That can bring relief to Kashmir. Finally, I would say if Pranabda were here he would have offered you a couplet of Allama Iqbal, would have offered this couplet of Allama Iqbal to the House:

“तू ही नादां, चन्द कलियों पर किनायत कर गया,
वरना गुलशन में ईलाजे तनगीये दामा भी था।”

تو ہی نا داں، چند کلیوں پر قناعت کر گیا
ورنہ گلشن میں علاج تنگی داماں بھی تھا

It shows that your all wishes cannot be granted now. So many wishes have been granted, but do not lose courage. You enter a garden you see saplings. You say it is enough. अपनी झोली को और फैलाइए। اپنی جھولی کو اور پھیلائیے All your demands and wishes will be

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granted. (Time-bell) India is growing and it is an enormous situation of economic maturity. Jai Hind.

(Ends)

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : सर, मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बजट 2011-12 पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। सर, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का बजट भाषण मैंने सुना भी और पढ़ा भी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बजट में देश के आम लोगों के लिए कोई खास बात नहीं रखी गई है। यह बात सही है कि बजट में 1150 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्यक्ष राहत करों में दी गई है, मगर वहीं 1130 करोड़ रुपए का नए करों का प्रावधान किया गया है। तो मैं समझता हूँ कोई खास राहत माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट के माध्यम से नहीं पहुंचाई है। सर, इस वक्त लग रहा था कि आम लोगों को कर में छूट दी जाएगी, मगर बहुत निराशा हाथ लगी। आय कर दायरा इतना नहीं बढ़ाया गया कि आम लोग राहत महसूस कर सकें। तो मोटे तौर पर यह कहा जाए कि बजट में कोई खास चीज इस वर्ष नहीं रखी गई है और बहुत से, करोड़ों लोग जो इस बजट के माध्यम से आशा रखे हुए थे, राहत की आशा रखे हुए थे, डेवलपमेंट की आशा रखे हुए थे, उन सबको निराशा हाथ लगी है। महोदय, खास तौर पर मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश का काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं,

(4f/GS पर क्रमशः)

GS-SSS/4F/5.50

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (क्रमागत): देश की समृद्धि में जिसका बड़ा योगदान है, उसकी हमेशा उपेक्षा होती रही है और आज भी उपेक्षा हो रही है। महोदय, आजादी के 63 वर्ष बीत गए, लेकिन आम लोग आज भी परेशान हैं। आम लोगों की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ पाई है। आज भी करोड़ों ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनकी प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी 20 रुपये है। महोदय, मैं बिहार प्रदेश से आता हूँ। वह बहुत पिछड़ा है, जहां अशिक्षा है, जहां पर बेरोजगारी है, जहां प्रकृति की मार से भी लोग परेशान हालत में रहते हैं, वहां पर कभी बाढ़ आ जाती है और कभी सुखाड़ आ जाता है। बिहार प्रदेश की उपेक्षा आजादी के बाद से प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना से होती रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज तक भी बिहार की उपेक्षा हो रही है। बिहार में जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, उनके पास इतने संसाधन नहीं हैं कि वे अपने परिवार का पालन पोषण कर सकें। वे लोग कमाते हैं, लेकिन वहां पर प्रॉपर ढंग से आधारभूत ढांचा उद्योगों का नहीं है, वहां पर बिजली की कमी है और बाढ़ तथा सुखाड़ के लिए कोई खास उपाय नहीं किए गए हैं , जिसकी वजह से बिहार पीछे की पंक्ति में आज भी खड़ा है। इसलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि बिहार के प्रति थोड़ा आगे बढ़कर अपनी नजर रखें और बिहारवासी जो उपेक्षा के शिकार होते रहे हैं, उनके लिए बजट में कुछ विशेष प्रावधान करें, ताकि बिहार के 9 करोड़ लोग जो परेशान हालत में हैं, उनको इससे निजात मिल सके।

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महोदय, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि गांधी जी का सपना छोटे उद्योग थे। उन्होंने छोटे उद्योगों की बात कही थी, मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले कई वर्षों से छोटे उद्योगों के प्रति लोगों का रुझान घटा है। जब से नई आर्थिक पॉलिसी आई है, उसके बाद से लोगों का छोटे उद्योगों के प्रति रुझान ज्यादा घटा है। उनके लिए आपने कोई विशेष व्यवस्था बजट में नहीं की है। सर, मैं समय देख रहा हूँ। पहले जो लोग हाथ के माध्यम से काम करके रोजगार करते थे, जो कुम्हार हैं, जो बर्तन बनाते थे, जो जूता सीने वाले लोग थे, इन तमाम लोगों के लिए सरकार ने कोई विशेष व्यवस्था नहीं की है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी छोटे उद्योगों के लिए, जो गांधी जी का सपना था, उन उद्योगों को बढ़ाने के लिए, उन बेरोजगारों के हाथ में काम देने के लिए आप कुछ विशेष राशि देकर प्रावधान करें, ताकि वे रोजगार करके अपने बच्चों का भरण-पोषण कर सकें। बुनकरों को आपने बजट में राहत दी है, इसलिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, सरकार ने शिक्षा के लिए 11 हजार करोड़ रुपया दिया है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह नाकाफी है। आप सर्व शिक्षा के माध्यम से बेसिक शिक्षा तो दे पा रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें अभी भी कमी है। ...(समय की घंटी)... जैसा कि सदस्यों ने भी बताया है कि टीचर्स का स्कूलों में अभाव है। सर, जो हायर एजुकेशन प्राप्त करने वाले लोग हैं, उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैट्रिक के बाद +2 करने की जो व्यवस्था है, टेक्निकल इंजीनियरिंग के लिए, मेडिकल कॉलेज के लिए आपने कोई विशेष प्रावधान नहीं किया है, जिसकी

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वजह से 10+2 के बाद बच्चों की जिंदगी की जो रफ्तार बढ़ती है, वह नहीं बढ़ पा रही है। एम.बी.ए. की पढ़ाई ठीक से नहीं हो रही है। लोग बाहर पढ़ने के लिए जा रहे हैं, ऐसे लोगों के लिए आपने कोई विशेष व्यवस्था पढ़ाई के लिए की होती, तो अच्छा रहता। अब तो पढ़ाई में भी अमीरी और गरीबी की खाई बढ़ती जा रही है।

(4G/ASC पर जारी)

-SSS/NBR-ASC/4G/5.55

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (क्रमागत) : बड़े घरों के बच्चे तो पढ़ने के लिए विदेशों में जा रहे हैं और उन पर प्रति वर्ष हजारों करोड़ रुपए खर्च हो रहे हैं, ..(व्यवधान).. मगर जहां गांव के बच्चे हैं और जहां पर सही भारत है, जहां पर उनकी आबादी है,...(time-bell).. आपने उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था करने का काम नहीं किया है। ...(व्यवधान)..सर, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूं। सबसे बड़ी बात भ्रष्टाचार और महंगाई की है। ..(व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. What is this?
Please conclude.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, I am going to finish it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: You wanted to speak today and you are not completing it in time. There is one more speaker. What can I do? He is getting only five minutes.

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श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं एक मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा।...(व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You could have spoken tomorrow and taken enough time. You want to speak today.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं आप से वायदा करता हूं कि मैं एक मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। मैं अपने भाषण को कन्क्लूड करता हूं। ..(व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Okay. Dr. Barun Mukherji.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, आप घड़ी देख लीजिए, मैं एक मिनट के बाद खत्म कर दूंगा। सर, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ गया है। आप यदि इस भ्रष्टाचार को नहीं रोकेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि देश की economy कंट्रोल नहीं होगी और जो महंगाई है, उसको कम नहीं करेंगे, तो....(व्यवधान).. व्यवस्थित करने का काम कीजिए। आप महंगाई कम कीजिए और भ्रष्टाचार कम कीजिए। सर, मैं इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ आपका आभार व्यक्त करते हुए, अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

(समाप्त)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: You could have spoken tomorrow. You would have got more time. You compelled and insisted to speak today. Dr. Mukherji.

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DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (WEST BENGAL): Sir, we need to examine the Union Budget 2011-12 in the backdrop of burning issues like price rise, unemployment, poverty and food security. The hon. Finance Minister himself admitted in his Budget Speech, 'our principal concern this year has been the continued high food prices.' Naturally, people had high hopes and expectations from the Budget. But, unfortunately, their expectations are not fulfilled.

The Government has the pious wish that the food inflation would soon come down. But, no measures, among others, are announced to ban Forward Trading in foodgrains and other items or to reduce the duties on petroleum products, which may go a long way to contain food inflation.

The Government's ambitious plan to fix up the target of raising Rs. 40,000 crores through disinvestment of profit-making public sector undertakings would, in the long run, badly affect our economy and resources. Beginning with PPP model, the Government's intention is to move towards privatization of all major sectors.

The Budget has allowed substantial income tax exemption to the corporate who are, of course, in a better position to pay taxes. It

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is noticed that corporate house profits have systematically gone up during the past several years, like Rs. 4.08 lakh crores in 2005-06 to Rs. 8.28 lakh crores in 2009-10. In spite of this growing profit, corporate tax exemptions have also gone up simultaneously from Rs. 34,618 crores in 2005-06 to Rs. 88,263 crores in the current year. Most surprisingly, this exemption in the current Budget has come in the backdrop of heavy fiscal deficit of Rs. 4,12,817 crores. With reference to the current corporate tax exemption, an investigative senior journalist has commended and I quote, "The Union Budget writes off Rs. 240 crores in corporate income tax every single day on average -- the same amount leave India each day in illicit fund flows to foreign banks."

Even the revenue foregone through customs and excise duty will also largely benefit the corporate world and better off section of society. On the other hand, cuts in subsidies on food, fuel and fertilizer will cause further sufferings to the common people.

Increasing in remuneration of Anganwadi workers, and increased allocations for health and education sectors are welcome.

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But, further allocations for social sector schemes are urgently needed. (CONTD. BY USY "4H")

-NBR-USY/AKG/4H/6.00

SHRI BARUN MUKHERJEE (CONTD.): Due to shortage of time, I cannot elaborate all the points. I am simply raising the points.

In short, the Union Budget reflects the Government's neo-liberal economic policies with pluralistic approach and abandoning of much-publicized *aam aadmi* agenda and 'inclusive growth' slogan.

Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी (गुजरात) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is 6 o' clock now. You can continue tomorrow.

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी : ठीक है, सर।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

**The House then adjourned at one minute past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the
11th March, 2011.**

