

C O N T E N T S

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 30, 2015/Vaisakha 10, 1937 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Adjournment Motion from Shri Ravneet Singh and Shri P. Karunakaran. The matters, though important enough, do not warrant interruption of business of the day. The matter can be raised through other opportunities. Therefore, I disallow the notices of Adjournment Motion.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: You can raise it 'Zero Hour'.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Whenever 'Zero Hour' will be there, you can raise it at that time.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: I am not allowing. Please take your seat.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Whenever 'Zero Hour' will be there, you can raise it, not now.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : जब भी ज़ीरो ऑवर होगा, मैं आप लोगों को बोलने का मौका दूंगी।

... (*व्यवधान*)

HON. SPEAKER: I will not allow.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: I know the seriousness also.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Q. No. 521 Shri N.K. Premachandran.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*) ... *

* Not recorded.

11.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

HON. SPEAKER: Now Q. No. 521, Shri N.K. Premachandran.

(Q. 521)

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Madam Speaker, it is an accepted fact and it is an accepted principle that justice delayed is justice denied. That means delay defeats justice. So, from the answer itself it is very clear that justice is denied as the number of pending cases is increasing like anything.

Similarly, the litigation expenditure is on the rise which, in turn, denies justice to the common people. It has become a very costly affair to have justice. So, in order to reduce the pendency of litigation and to improve the quality of the judicial system in our country, there was a long pending proposal to have an All India Judicial Service in our country. But it is quite unfortunate that we do not have such a service despite recommendations made by the First Law Commission itself. From the First Law Commission's recommendations in 1955, there was a proposal to have an All India Judicial Service in our country. The Eighth Law Commission, in its 77th Report, the 11th Law Commission, in its 116th Report and even the first National Judicial Pay Commission in the year 1999, all these Commissions' Reports favoured the constitution of a National Judicial Commission as well as an All India Judicial Service.

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask the supplementary.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : I am coming to the supplementary. Due to the noise I could not make it in a better way.

Madam, even the Constitution was amended by the 42nd Amendment and article 312 was amended so as to incorporate an explicit provision so as to have a National Judicial Commission and an All India Judicial Service.

I am going to the last part of the answer given by the hon. Minister. I do agree with the hon. Minister. There are differences of opinion between the various States and High Courts. I do appreciate the steps taken by the Government in

having the National Judicial Appointment Commission. Although the hon. Supreme Court Chief Justice and other Justices are not in line with the spirit of the Parliament, even then, I do appreciate the act of the Government. My humble questions to the Government of India, through you Madam, is that whether the Government of India, as they have done in the case of National Judicial Appointment Commission Bill, will take initiative to build up a consensus among the States and High Courts so as to have a National Judicial Commission as well as All-India Judicial Service in our country to improve the quality of judicial services in India.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Madam Speaker, I do concede the views expressed by my friend Shri Premachandran. But I do not accept that the pendency has increased. I can give you the figures. The pendency has come down. In fact, the filing or institution of suits has gone up. I will take these issues one by one.

As far as the institution of cases is concerned, in 2010 it was 78,280 in the Supreme Court. It has gone up to 89,164 in 2014 but pendency has come down. As far pendency is concerned, it was 54,652 in 2010. But even after increase in institution of new cases, the pendency now has come down. Pendency was 66,692 in 2012; it was 66,349 in 2013; it was 62,791 in 2014; and now it is 61,081. There is a gradual decrease in the pendency of cases in the Supreme Court through institution of new cases is going up.

Similarly, in High Courts also, right from 2010 to 2014, the institution of cases is going up from 18,64,975 to 20,06,338. But, the pendency has come down. In 2011, pendency was 43,22,198; in 2012, it was 44,34,191; and now it has come down to 41,53,957.

Similarly, it has also come down in Subordinate Courts. But my friend has rightly said that just like NJAC, if we will take the initiative in case of All India Judicial Service, certainly it will provide a wider scope for appointment of the judges in Subordinate Courts and thereby the disposal of the cases will be more

and more. There is only one thing that I would like to bring to the notice of my learned friend. There was an attempt by the Government on several occasions. Whatever he said is absolutely right that several Law Commissions have submitted their reports in this direction. In 2009, in CMs and CJs Meeting, this was the main issue. It was debated in detail. But the only thing is that the jurisdiction of Subordinate Courts is under the control of High Courts, so the High Courts need to be consulted. The infrastructure and other facilities will be given by the State Governments, so the CM's opinion also weighs very much in this matter along with High Courts.

In 2009, this matter was debated in the Conference of CMs and CJs. Again this agenda was included in the Conference of CMs and CJs held in 2013. It was decided in that Conference that these issues need further deliberation and consideration. But we have not left out this issue. After this Government came into power, I myself wrote letters to the Chief Ministers and the High Courts. Even in the Meeting of the Chief Ministers and CJs of High Courts held in the last month, this issue was debated in detail. Of course, on earlier occasions also, it was deliberated. I have got full details. I do not want to go in length with regard to the opinions of various High Courts and various Chief Ministers, which have been taken. But divergent opinions have been received. A majority of the High Courts feel that this will not be possible for various reasons. Proposals were sent to the States and also to the High Court Judges. A majority of the High Courts and States have a strong reservation in this matter. The High Courts' control over the Sub-ordinate Courts will be diluted. That is one of the intentions in their mind. Language problem is another concern of the Chief Justices as well as Chief Ministers. Of course, Article 235 says that High Courts will have a total control in matters of selection, appointment, transfer and discipline. All these will go from the High Courts and thereby they feel that they will find it difficult to manage the affairs of the Sub-ordinate Courts if this Judicial Service is formed. Even promotional chances also will be reduced. That is in their mind. Young judges

will come in and thereby young judges will take over other senior judges when considered for promotion. So, all these aspects are there.

Certainly, the opinion given by the hon. Member, Shri N.K. Premachandran is really the need of the hour. We have to work on it. More deliberations are needed with the Chief Justices of the High Courts and Chief Ministers. Somehow a consensus opinion has to be arrived at in this matter.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Madam, I am thankful to the hon. Minister. Deliberations, discussions, resolutions and recommendations were there for all these 60 years but nothing had happened. I would request the hon. Minister to take the initiative.

My second supplementary is in respect of decentralization of the Indian Judicial System. In order to reduce the pendency of litigation and also to minimize the litigation expenses, the Judicial System has to be decentralized. My supplementary has two parts. The first part of my supplementary is whether a Bench of the Supreme Court will be constituted in any of the State Capitals in South India. The second part of my supplementary is this. As far as Kerala is concerned, the only State Capital in India, that is, Thiruvananthapuram, does not have a High Court Bench. It is quite unfair and unjust as far as Kerala is concerned. The Jaswant Singh Commission Report is also there. All the State Capitals which do not have a High Court Bench should be provided with a High Court Bench. That was the Jaswant Singh Commission Report which was given long back.

So, my two parts of my supplementary are: whether a Bench of the Supreme Court will be constituted in any of the State Capitals in South India; and whether a High Court Bench will be constituted at Thiruvananthapuram, which is the State Capital of Kerala.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Madam, this demand is there since the last several years. On several occasions, papers have been moved. But ultimately, the Supreme Court, on every occasion, declined to have a Bench in various parts. A

full Court meeting of the Supreme Court judges sat when the proposal was sent by the Government in this direction and they declined to accept this proposal.

Of course, under Article 130 of the Constitution, the State Government, with the consent of the Chief Justice of the concerned State, should forward a proposal to the Centre. All the court matters are being administered by the Chief Justice, and the Chief Minister of the concerned State is responsible for providing all infrastructure and other facilities of the court. Those two people should sit together, and if they come up with a proposal to the Centre, certainly it will be considered.

I do not disagree with what my friend, Shri N.K. Premachandran has said. Of course, Parliament has got power to enact a law but it is subject to judicial scrutiny by the Supreme Court. Whatever we do here, ultimately when it goes to the Supreme Court, judicial scrutiny will not be in our favour. So, somehow we have to find a way. We will try for that. Certainly, this will reduce pendency of the cases in the Supreme Court and also in the High Courts.

Not only that, even what my friend Mr. Premachandran said, the cost of the litigation will also be reduced if all these things are done. Several requests from various parts of the country have come to me right from Uttar Pradesh. ... (*Interruptions*) I do concede. Even a request has come for a separate High Court in Telangana. All these things are before the Government. We are working on them.

SHRI P.P. CHAUHAN: Thank You, Madam Speaker, for permitting me to ask a Supplementary.

The speedy and inexpensive justice is the main concern before us. There is a need to reduce the litigation expenses and pendency. For this purpose, we had established the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008. Under it, the States are expected to set up 5,067 courts in the country at intermediate Panchayat level so to provide speedy and inexpensive justice to citizens at their doorsteps in the rural areas. So far, out of 194 Gram Nyayalayas notified in 10 States, 159 are operational. There

is reluctance to invoke the jurisdiction of Gram Nyayalayas by police officers and other State functionaries on account of the concurrent jurisdiction of the regular courts. The slow pace of establishment of Gram Nyayalayas in different States is a serious concern.

Madam, my question to the hon. Minister is that whether the Department would review the entire issue in the light of experience gained and expeditiously devise ways so that the justice could be delivered to people at their doorsteps, which is the basic purpose of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008. So, I want to know whether the Government proposes to set up the Gram Nyayalayas where regular courts have not been set up. As on today, 20,000,064 cases are pending in various subordinate courts of the country. Apart from that, 41.5 lakh cases are pending in various High Courts.

As far as the vacancy part is concerned, 4,580 vacancies are there in the subordinate courts; and 364 vacancies are there in the High Courts. So, we have to take care of not only inexpensive and speedy justice, but also we have to fill up the vacancies. At the same time, we have also to modernize the courts in all parts of the country.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Madam Speaker, the establishment of Gram Nyayalayas comes under the purview of the State Governments. The Central Government is here to provide all the required assistance from its side so that the Gram Nyayalayas are set up and function well.

Though the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 is in force, yet it has failed to achieve the objectives, which were advanced in that Act. Now, it is left to the State Governments to go ahead with the formation of the Gram Nyayalayas. Certainly, the Central Government is here to assist them.

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me to ask a Supplementary on this Question.

The National Judicial Appointments Commission Bill has been passed by the Parliament. Now, a situation has been created in such a way that the National

Judicial Appointments Commission cannot make a sitting. The Judges are not cooperating with it. The Chief Justice of India is not attending the Committee because a case is pending there. Now, the supremacy of the Legislature is there; Parliament is there. We have passed an enactment. But that enactment is not being worked out by the attitude of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

So, what steps the Government is going to take to get away from this logjam?

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Madam Speaker, this matter is pending before the Supreme Court and the matter is *sub judice*. I would restrict myself from going into the detail. But still all the Members are eager to hear from the Government as to what steps the Government has taken. In this connection, let me say that we have already notified it... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Why are you misleading the House?

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Please hear me... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Let him speak, please.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Madam Speaker, even there is a pressure coming from the other side. As the Law Minister, it is not my responsibility to go into the details as to what is going on there in the court. But I am explaining about the steps taken by the Government.

We have notified the amendments, notified the Act and prepared the rules. We requested the hon. Chief Justice and hon. Leader of the Opposition, Shri Mallikharjun Kharge Ji to participate in the selection of two eminent personalities. Meanwhile, the Chief Justice of India wrote a letter to the Prime Minister of India saying that as the matter is pending before the Supreme Court and he is unable to participate in this selection process. So, we sought the help of the court. We requested the court that these are the things which are going on. We will obey the orders of the court as far as this matter is concerned. Beyond that, I am not in a position to say anything because the matter is *sub judice*.

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Madam, the hon. Minister had given a detailed reply for this important question. He has also stated that we should have better infrastructure for courts including computerization. My question is with regard to computerization of the Judiciary. The paper based office procedures in courts contributes significantly to the case pendency. To solve this problem under the National e-Governance Plan, one of the mission mode projects was e-courts. It was created for digitalisation of the court process. However, now, the Central Government has stopped funding to the National e-Governance. The hon. Finance Minister in his Budget Speech has stated that they have not earmarked any funds for this programme. So, what is going to be the feature of the e-courts mission which we have already initiated? How computerization will become a reality in the lower Judiciary?

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Madam Speaker, I totally disagree with the opinion expressed by my friend. Of course, Phase-I has been completed by March, 2015 and we have taken up this project and 13,672 courts have been computerized by 31st March, 2015. Nearly 95 per cent of the projects works are over.

Now, we are taking up the second phase of the e-courts project. Already Rs. 220 crore has been provided for this year. So, the first phase will be subsumed in the second phase and we are going ahead with this. We will see that digitization and formation of a central data grid for the Judiciary. It will be taken up at the earliest and practically, in the 14th Finance Commission, nearly Rs. 9,000 and odd crore have been provided for judiciary. I am happy to say that certainly we will make use of those allotments for Judiciary and we will take care of requirements for digitization of Courts.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI : Madam Speaker, just now the hon. Law Minister said that the matter regarding appointment of Judges and National Judicial Commission is in the Supreme Court. The hon. Prime Minister of India, the Leader of the Opposition and Chief Justice have to select two persons. The Chief Justice of

India is restraining himself to attend this Committee so as not to select the two personalities. Suppose, the Prime Minister and the Chief Justice attends the meeting and the Leader of the Opposition does not attend the meeting, what will the Law Minister do at that time?

Now, the Chief Justice is not attending the Committee. Now, they are not in a position to select the two eminent persons. There are three persons. Even when two persons attend the Committee, they can select two persons. Why are they waiting for the Chief Justice of India? Our Parliament is supreme. We enacted the law. The Centre has also notified it when the matter is in the Supreme Court. The Centre has notified it in the Gazette. When it has taken such a stringent action, what is it, that is preventing the Law Minister to say that the matter is *sub judice* and he cannot proceed further. It is all creating some kind of confusion.

HON. SPEAKER: Your point is well taken.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, there is vacuum today. There is no body to select the judges.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Madam, our Government certainly does not intend to encroach up the independence of the Judiciary. I am making it very clear. At the same time, we want to keep up the supremacy of the Parliament also. The hon. Deputy Speaker has asked if the stalemate continues what we are going to do. You see, already the Court has said that within 15 days they are going to complete the process of hearing, that is, arguments and other things and they will come up with the judgement. That is the version of the judge who is heading the Bench.... (*Interruptions*) No, they have said that they will continue.... (*Interruptions*) Please wait. I am coming to that. This Government has notified it. We know it very well. As soon as the Notification was issued, we wanted to go ahead with the selection of the two eminent personalities. For that only, I myself took up the initiatives and I met the two other persons who have to sit with the hon. Prime Minister to select the two eminent personalities.

Now, we have sought the direction from the court. When the matter is pending before the court, certainly the Constitutional obligations will be taken up by the Government. For that reason we have to wait for a few days and certainly we are not going back. The supremacy of the Parliament will be certainly taken care of by our Government, and we will see that NJAC will come as early as possible once the judgement comes.

(Q. 522)

DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Madam Speaker, the Minister in his reply has stated in the last paragraph that 15,828 MW capacity has been achieved through renewable sources of energy. I would like to know the heads of renewable sources of energy, whether it includes tidal power or wind power or nuclear power. Is he aware of the coal-bed methane which is already present underneath coal? Are they all part of the renewable source of energy? Or, is there any other part forming renewable source of energy?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Madam Speaker, in renewable energy, we include solar energy; we include wind energy; we include hydro plants which are under 25 MW each; and we include biomass, waste to energy and those types of sources. Nuclear is a separate head. It is not coming under renewable energy. Large hydro above 25 MW is a separate head. Obviously, coal methane-based technology or natural gas-based technology continues to be considered under thermal as is the established practice all over the world.

DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Madam Speaker, the country also imports a lot of coal. There are two types of coal, one is bituminous coal and another is steam coal. Is the Minister aware of any dichotomy or any controversy generated in the importation of coal? These two coals attract two different types of prices and different types of duties at the time of importation. There were a lot of controversies generated previously and so many show cause notices were issued and adjudicated. I would like to know whether any import has been blacklisted for these unscrupulous practices.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Well, while it is a question relating to coal and here we are discussing power, but I am happy to inform the hon. Member, through you, Madam Speaker that coal is imported based on the Gross Calorific Value. There are different GCVs. The coking coal requirements of the country usually go for import or it was imported largely for the steel industry. India has a shortage, particularly in coking coal reserve, and we foresee that in the years to come, we

will continue to import coking coal. In terms of thermal coke which is of the lower calorific value, lower grades of coal, India has sufficient capacity but have, over the years, not mined enough, not opened enough mines and has not been able to meet the demand of the thermal coke sector.

I am very happy to inform the august House and the Member, through you Madam that India's coal production has had a record growth, which is a record of the last 23 years where Coal India has increased production by seven per cent in the last year. It is a record of 23 years. The overall coal production in India has grown up by 8.3 per cent, again a record of 23 years. In the current year we plan to continue this aggressive campaign to grow coal production. I am happy to inform the House that as of 28th of April, in the first 28 days of April, coal production had increased by 10.2 per cent by Coal India Limited alone. Given this pace of growth, we are very confident that in the next year or two, we will be able to stop imports of thermal coke while imports of coking coal will continue till we are able to explore more reserves.

Thank you.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY : Madam, our farmers need power and our cities need power to make them liveable. Telangana is a power deficit State and we are having several disputes with our neighbouring State, Andhra Pradesh, but still first time in the last 20 years, we have no power cuts in end of April. That is because we are buying power from the power exchange. In the power exchange, the cost of power changes every 15 minutes and we are trading and buying power. Sometimes, we pay Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 per unit and ensure that there is no power cut.

The quality of living in Hyderabad is rated number one in the Mercer Quality of Living Survey which is an international survey. That is because we are going to any extent to make sure that our farmers and our cities do not suffer from power cuts.

My question is relating specifically to the Shankarpalli Gas Power Plant which was a power plant dedicated to the city of Hyderabad. Even before

Independence, we were the first city in whole India to have a dedicated power plant for the city of Hyderabad. Now, we have no dedicated power plant. The Shankarpalli Gas Power Plant was approved in the year 2000 and 200 acres of land was taken from the farmers. There is a cricket field there and there is a sub-station there, but there is no power plant. I think, one of the two options of either returning the land or putting up a power plant for Hyderabad is very important. Or at least, let the farmers grow vegetables so that instead of supplying power, we can supply vegetables to the city of Hyderabad.

Thank you.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has very rightly pointed out that Telangana in the past had power shortages. I must compliment the State for having taken a pro-active approach and for having bought power, whether from the exchange or wherever, to be able to supply uninterrupted power to the residents of Telangana. It is a pro-active and welcome approach.

In fact, all States should take that approach. There is sufficient power available in the exchanges all across the country. I have a lot of hon. Members meeting and requesting me for more power and requesting that there should not be a power cut. I would like to inform the august House, through you Madam, that as we speak today, most parts of India have surplus power. The States are required to buy power, whether from the exchange or by floating power purchase agreements for long-term tie-up of power purchase. The sad part is that States are not acquiring or buying enough power to be able to give their residents uninterrupted power supply. I would like to repeat that there is sufficient power in the country and urge more States to buy power.

In fact, the hon. Member spoke about buying power at Rs. 8 per unit. Yesterday at 3.30 pm, I was at the PowerGrid Monitoring Office where we were seeing the exchange rate. Madam, the power was available at zero rupee per unit at 3.30 pm yesterday. Actually, you can see the real-time price. Power was surplus so much that people were willing to give power at zero rupee per unit because there

is no other way to use that power. So, I hope that more States will come up, buy more power and have long-term agreements.

As regards the specific question of Shankarpalli Gas Power Plant, the hon. Member is aware that gas is in short supply in the country. There is a paucity of gas and nearly 14,000 MW of gas based plants are stranded and are not in operation. Other 9,000 MW to 10,000 MW capacity plants are barely working at low PLFs for lack of sufficient gas. Over the last five or six years, India's gas production has either remained static or fallen. Therefore, we have come up with a proposal, a scheme where we are going to import LNG and provide certain quantities of gas to the already stranded plants so that at least they can run at 25 per cent to 30 per cent capacity. We will be giving a subsidy from the Power System Development Fund, PSDF, to subsidise the generation of gas-based power to enable States, such as Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, New Delhi and wherever there are gas-based plants, so that they are able to run them at some operating capacity and ameliorate the difficulties, particularly of the cities.

I would recommend to your State because it is a decision that the State has to take, but personally I would recommend not to setup anymore gas-based power plants. We already have sufficient capacity, which is stranded. We do not have enough gas in the country. I would rather say that they setup a solar-based plant in that same land rather than going in for a gas-based plant.

श्री अजय मिश्रा टेनी : महोदया, सरकार ने देश को विद्युत के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने हेतु अनेक योजनाएं बनाई हैं। थर्मल पावर परियोजना के उन्नयन, पुनरूद्धार तथा सोलर एनर्जी का उपयोग और प्रबन्धन करके सरकार ने सार्थक प्रयास किए हैं।

महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या 11वीं और 12वीं योजना अवधि के दौरान सरकारी व निजी निवेश से स्थापित किए जाने वाली प्रस्तावित विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थापना कर ली गई है तथा 12वीं और 13वीं योजना के लिए विद्युत पारेषण पर होने वाले प्रस्तावित व्यय का आंकलन कर लिया गया है, यदि हाँ तो उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए प्रस्तावित धनराशि क्या है? क्या इन

योजनाओं के पूर्ण होने पर हमारे देश में सभी को बिजली उपलब्ध कराने व इस क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर बनने का लक्ष्य पूर्णतया या कितने प्रतिशत प्राप्त कर लिया जाएगा?

श्री पीयूष गोयल : माननीय सांसद जी ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, इसमें 11वीं और 12वीं योजना में कई बिजली उत्पादन के प्लांट लगने थे, अंदाजन 114 प्लांट ऐसे हैं, जो कोल बेस्ड प्लांट हैं और डिलेड चल रहे हैं। इसकी पूरी सूची मेरे उत्तर के साथ संलग्न है। दुर्भाग्य से कई कारणों से देश में ये प्लांट्स आने में देरी हुई है। कहीं लैंड एक्वीजिशन हो, कहीं कोयले की आपूर्ति में पहले कमी रहती थी, कहीं ऑर्डर प्लेस करने में, कहीं फाइनेंशियल डिफिकल्टी रहती थी, लेकिन उसके बावजूद सरकार के प्रयास से पिछले एक वर्ष में मुझे आपको बताते हुए खुशी है कि लगभग 22,500 मेगावाट के इंस्टॉल बेस्ड के प्लांट्स इस देश में कैपेसिटी जनरेशन एडिशन हुए हैं। इसकी वजह से जो पावर जनरेशन है, इसमें भी लगभग 81 बिलियन यूनिट यानी 8.4 परसेंट वृद्धि हुई है। यह कई वर्षों का एक ऐतिहासिक रिकॉर्ड है। जैसा मैंने पहले बताया आज यह स्थिति है कि देश में बिजली ज्यादा है और खरीददार कम हैं। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार से दरखास्त करूंगा। मुलायम सिंह जी यहाँ उपस्थित नहीं है, अगर वे मैसेज ले जाएं कि उत्तर प्रदेश भी जल्द से जल्द पीपीएस खोले, जल्द से जल्द बाजार से बिजली खरीदे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी नागरिक को बिजली की कमी नहीं होगी।

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन: अध्यक्ष महोदया, अभी कोल विद्युत के बारे में बात हो रही है। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आती हूँ, सुपौल में कटेया थर्मल पावर है, जिसकी कई वर्षों से एक यूनिट बंद थी और एक यूनिट हाल ही में दो महीने पहले बंद हुई है। नहर में पानी रहता है तो वह यूनिट चलती है। तकरीबन 30 से 34 यूनिट बिजली वहां से मिलती है। क्या सरकार की कोई योजना नार्थ बिहार को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए बनी है? वैसे भी बिहार बिजली के काफी कट से बंधा हुआ है, क्या कटेया थर्मल पावर को दोबारा से चालू करने की कोई योजना सरकार के पास है?

श्री पीयूष गोयल : मैडम स्पीकर, हमारी बहन सांसदा ने बिल्कुल ठीक बात कही कि बिहार में कई वर्षों से बिजली की कमी रही है। मैं भी जब बिहार में रिव्यू करने गया, तब स्थिति देखकर हमने पाया कि पर-कैपिटा कंजप्शन बिहार का देश में सबसे कम है। अगर सिर्फ बिहार के खुद के उत्पादन को देखें तो शायद तीन सौ, साढ़े तीन सौ मेगावाट ही है। पूरे बिहार से चालीस सांसद इस सदन में आते हैं, जिस क्षेत्र में लगभग आठ-दस करोड़ वोटर रहते हैं, लोग तो शायद उससे भी ज्यादा हों, उसमें सिर्फ साढ़े तीन सौ मेगावाट उत्पादन होना, एक तरीके से बहुत दुख की बात है। वहां की सरकार ने इतने वर्षों में इस विषय पर पूरी तरह से ध्यान नहीं दिया। हमने सरकार में आते ही बिहार के जितने भी प्लांट्स रेनोवेशन में थे,

उनको तेजी से चालू करने की प्रक्रिया की। मैं स्वयं गया। वहां पर कई प्लांट्स का रेनोवेशन कंप्लीट किया गया है। हम हर महीने उसकी क्लोज मानिट्रिंग कर रहे हैं। आगे वाले दिनों में एनटीपीसी के दो और प्लांट्स, शायद बरौनी की भी एक यूनिट रेनोवेशन में है, वह चालू हो जाएगी। इसी के साथ-साथ हमारे एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर राधा मोहन जी की रिक्वेस्ट पर बाड में जब हम प्लांट का उद्घाटन करने गए थे, तब इसकी स्वीकृति दी थी। वहां पर एक यू.एम.पी.पी. जिसका काम कई पूर्व मंत्रियों ने भी शुरू किया था, हमने कोयला मंत्रालय में यह प्रयास किया है कि वहां के लिए कोयले का आवंटन हो, लेकिन वह काम कई वर्षों से मझधार में पड़ा हुआ था। हमारी सरकार ने कोयले का ब्लॉक आईडेंटिफाई कर दिया है। हम जल्द ही बिहार के लिए कोयले का ब्लॉक देंगे जिससे 4000 मेगावाट का यू.एम.पी.पी. बिहार में लग सके और बिहार की जनता को पर्याप्त मात्रा में बिजली मिल सके।

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Madam, the hon. Minister says that there is more power and less demand. But he is an Accountant and he knows that demand is a factor of ability to pay and willingness to pay. In an environment where most of the gas-based power plants are running at low PLF or on imported LNG at US \$ 12-18 per unit, the power is going to be very expensive. On the other hand, coal-based power plants, which are starved of coal, are now running on mostly imported coal and as a result, the power is expensive. Even solar power is now being produced at Rs. 7 per unit whereas most Electricity Boards do not charge more than Rs. 4.50 or Rs. 5 per unit from the consumers. The question is not how they will give 24/7 power at high prices. The question is how they will give the power at affordable prices so that the poor in the country can actually buy that power.

In that context, how will the hon. Minister commit to his promise of 24/7 power?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Madam, my esteemed Colleague has raised a very valid point. I have been screaming from the rooftops that we will not only give 24/7 power but we will give quality power, affordable power and uninterrupted power. I will just like to highlight a few of the steps we have taken to keep the power affordable as we expand the generation.

First of all, my esteemed Colleague is seemed to not follow the gas prices. The current day LNG is available at US \$ 8 roughly and landed will make it at about US \$ 9 or US \$ 9.5. We have supported the industry and we are further giving a subsidy or a price support to bring the power costs down to under Rs. 5.50 and make it effective, particularly when it is used in the peak hours so that the peaking demand is sufficiently met.

Secondly, coal-based plants are presently mostly importing only in the coastal belt and coal prices having come down, the price of coal is not unreasonably more expensive, whether delivered from within the country through transport or imported. Having said that, we as a nation have to become self-reliant and our plan is to eliminate at least the thermal coal imports.

Solar, my friend said, is now Rs. 7 a unit. That is the last rate of CERC. The Government is working to bring down that cost to under Rs. 5 a unit for which we are looking at innovative financing models. I am considering offering dollar tariffs to developers and creating a self-hedging mechanism with a power purchaser, maybe, NTPC as the aggregator of renewable energy; maybe, Power Trading Corporation (PTC); and ensuring that we bring down the cost of interest which is currently exorbitant in the country, something which is a legacy issue and not in the control of the Government, and make solar energy more affordable.

Apart from that, we are ensuring that coal linkages are rationalized – about Rs. 6,000 crore saving. We have ensured that coal blocks' allotment is in a reverse bidding process – about Rs. 69,000 crore saving. We are ensuring that companies are allowed to exchange and swap their coal *inter se* plants so that they use more coal at the pithead plants, which will bring down the cost of generation. We are ensuring sufficient coal goes in so that the PLF increases and fixed charges come down per unit.

I can, Madam, go on and on but I think the Question Hour will be over. We are very focussed in our effort to bring the power costs down.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री अभिषेक सिंह जी।

श्री अभिषेक सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरा सवाल अगले प्रश्न 'टोल प्लाजा' से संबंधित सवाल है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ठीक है।

खड़गे जी, क्या आप कुछ पूछना चाहते हैं?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे: मैं जो सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ उसके बारे में उन्होंने डिटेल्स दिया है लेकिन मैं एक ही क्लैरिफिकेशन पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत जगह उसकी कॉस्ट इसलिए ज्यादा हुई है, क्योंकि आप जो कोल माइन्स का एलॉटमेंट करते हैं, उदाहरण के लिए कर्नाटक के लिए कोल माइन्स का एलॉटमेंट झारखण्ड से किया जाएगा तो नेचुरली उसकी कॉस्ट बढ़ेगी। अगर आपने आंध्र प्रदेश से किया तो वहां कॉस्ट कम हो जाती है। कभी-कभी कॉस्ट हमारी पॉलिसी, एलॉटमेंट की वजह से भी बढ़ती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर आप नजदीक की खान से उन राज्यों को कोल एलॉटमेंट करें तो कॉस्ट प्रोडक्शन कम होती है। एग्रीकल्चर के लिए जो पम्प सैट यूज करते हैं, वे हर जगह एजिटेड कर रहे हैं कि उन्हें रैगुलर सप्लाई नहीं मिलती। अगर उन्हें रैगुलर सप्लाई देनी है तो भारत सरकार की ओर से कुछ सब्सिडी भी देनी होगी। राज्य सरकार भी सब्सिडी देती है। अगर उन्हें दोनों साइड्स से सब्सिडी मिले और कॉस्ट कम हुई तो एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन में भी बूस्ट आता है। क्या आप यह करेंगे?

श्री पीयूष गोयल : माननीय खड़गे जी ने दो बहुत अहम मुद्दे उठाए हैं। मैडम, सबसे पहले मुझे आपके माध्यम से सदन को यह बताते हुए खुशी है कि अब राज्य सरकारों को जो कोल ब्लॉक्स का आवंटन हुआ, उसमें यह विषय खास तौर पर ध्यान रखा गया कि जिस राज्य को कोल ब्लॉक दिया जा रहा है, उसे सबसे नजदीक ब्लॉक मिले जिससे उसकी बिजली की कीमत कम हो। उसके लिए कमेटी बैठी जिसने कुछ मापदंड तय किए जिसमें प्रमुख मापदंड यह था कि नजदीक के माइन्स हों। उस मापदंड के हिसाब से रिकमेंड किया। मैं माननीय खड़गे जी को यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि मैंने उस कमेटी की सभी रिकमेंडेशन्स को स्वीकार किया, लेकिन माननीय खड़गे जी और कर्नाटक के सभी माननीय सदस्यों की रिक्वेस्ट पर सिर्फ एक को स्वीकार नहीं किया। महाराष्ट्र स्थित छः माइन्स जो महाराष्ट्र के पावर प्लांट से बीस किलोमीटर लगकर थीं, जिसके लिए महाराष्ट्र के सभी सांसद और मुख्य मंत्री ने मुझे यहां तक धमकी दी कि अगर आपने वह माइन महाराष्ट्र को नहीं दी तो अगली बार आपको राज्य सभा में नहीं भेजेंगे। ऑफ कोर्स मुझे कर्नाटक के सांसदों ने ऐश्वोर किया है कि आपको कर्नाटक से भेजेंगे। मैंने उस कमेटी की एक ही रिकमेंडेशन को खारिज किया और वे छः माइन्स कर्नाटक को दीं जिससे कर्नाटक की बिजली का दाम कम रहे। वे उनकी ऑपरेटिंग माइन्स थीं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या अगली बार आप कर्नाटक से आएंगे?

...(व्यवधान)

श्री पीयूष गोयल : पहले कर्नाटक को दी गई थीं। मैंने आपके और कर्नाटक के सभी सांसदों की रिक्वैस्ट पर the only recommendation which I did not accept was to give those mines to Karnataka. I am very conscious that we have to reduce the transport; we have to make the linkages more focused towards nearby plants.

His second question is very interesting. मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि यह सरकार किसानों और गरीब लोगों की है। किसानों को बिजली कैसे सस्ती और पर्याप्त मिले, उसके लिए दो प्रमुख बातें बताऊंगा - एक, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना जिसके तहत गुजरात की तरह सिर्फ किसानों के लिए अलग फीडर लाइन को केन्द्र सरकार सपोर्ट दे रही है। वह किसानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में सस्ती बिजली दे सकेगी।...(व्यवधान)

श्री गणेश सिंह : इन्होंने विद्युत के क्षेत्र में कुछ नहीं किया, आप तो बहुत कुछ कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया: सिर्फ योजना का नाम बदलने से कुछ नहीं होने वाला है।...(व्यवधान)

श्री पीयूष गोयल : हम किसानों के लिए एक और योजना की कल्पना कर रहे हैं जिसे मैं सदन के सामने रख सकता हूँ। कोई और सुझाव हो तो उसे भी वैलकम करूंगा। आज देश में रात को एक रुपये, डेढ़ रुपये बिजली सस्ती है, कई बार और सस्ती बिजली पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिल जाती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर राज्य सरकारें सपोर्ट करें तो रात को किसानों को बिजली दें, लेकिन रात को किसानों को काम करने में कठिनाई होती है। हम छोटे वाटर टैंक उनके खेत में लगाएं। रात की बिजली से पानी टैंक में स्टोर करें और दिन में किसान उस पानी से अपने खेत में बीज बो सकते हैं।...(व्यवधान) इस पर आप चर्चा करके हमें सुझाव दीजिए। इससे सस्ती बिजली से लोगों को पर्याप्त पानी मिल सकता है।

(Q.523)

SHRI PRATAP SIMHA: Madam Speaker, before I put my question I would like to thank the hon. Minister for Road Transport and Highway Nitin Gadkariji for abolishing toll plazas where the project cost is less than Rs.100 crore. He has already abolished 16 toll plazas, and four of them are in Karnataka.

My specific question to the hon. Minister is whether the Government has any plans to abolish all the toll plazas. The reason why I am asking this question is, Rs.60,000 crore were lost due to inordinate delays and waiting time at the toll plazas and the total revenue collected from all toll plazas is Rs.14,200 crore in 2014-15. Why should we lose Rs.60,000 crore, only to gain Rs.14,200 crore?

SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN: Madam Speaker, development of highways is a continuous process. For the development and maintenance of highways we require huge amounts of money. Budgetary allocation is not sufficient for the maintenance and construction of roads. Because of that we need to toll the road users. If we do not do that, it will affect the further development of the highways.

SHRI PRATAP SIMHA : Madam, there is no uniformity in fixing the toll fee. Different toll plazas have different fees and companies collect tolls but do not maintain the roads. Some toll roads do not have non-toll alternative routes and people are forced to pay. So, all toll operations should be made transparent and they should make their collections public. Once the capital cost and the profit is collected, such toll roads should be made free for the public. In this regard, what action is the Government going to take?

SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN: Madam, through BOT, EPC and several other modes we are collecting the tolls. We are calculating the toll according to the length of the stretch. If we do uniform collection, it will affect the road users. Because of that only we are having different types of toll collection.

श्री रामदास सी. तडस: अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि रास्ते पीपीपी मोड से बने हुए हैं, जबकि टोल लेने का अधिकार सड़क निर्माण कम्पनी को दे दिया गया

है। क्या ऐसी शिकायतें नहीं मिली हैं कि वे एक तय समय के बावजूद बरसों से टोल वसूली कर रहे हैं? मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की अवैध वसूली करने वाली कम्पनियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गयी है?

SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN: Madam, we have received nearly 21 complaints in the recent past and we had taken action against those toll plazas. Recently one of our Members was not treated well at a toll plaza. In that also we had taken action.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Madam, Gadkari sahab is not present here. He is a man who is always talking about privatization where Government should use public money for the social obligation of farmers' development.

While the Government is closing the toll plazas, how does it plan to repay thousands of crores of rupees to the contractors? This is the most important area where I was not able to understand. I was also in the Road Transport Ministry. The Minister has stated that only Rs.14,000 crore have been collected. Nearly every year Rs.50,000 crore are to be collected to repay the contract amounts. May I know from the hon. Minister the mechanism he has found to stop the toll plazas?

SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN: Hon. Speaker Madam, closing the toll plazas is not good for the development of road projects. We are very much concerned about the development of roads and infrastructure in the country. We are doing toll collection in most of the BOT and EPC mode road areas.

(Q. 524)

SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA: Hon. Speaker Madam, when the question is specifically about the Indian Ocean countries, the Minister gives reply related to Pacific and Atlantic Ocean countries. I am not satisfied with the reply because the people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka and their kin in India are eagerly expecting the commencement of shipping operations between Rameswaram and Talaimannar and between Tuticorin and Colombo. Even the UPA Government in its last year made such announcements with much fanfare. Even this NDA Government was also making similar announcements which were seen in the media widely.

I want to know from the Minister as to why passenger shipping operations have not been resumed between India and Sri Lanka? As neighbouring countries, why is there no cooperation in logistics and maritime transport between India and Sri Lanka?

SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN: Madam, in 2011 we had an agreement with the Sri Lankan Government and we had operated one ferry service between Tuticorin and Colombo. But from the Tamil Nadu Government side, the Chief Minister requested through the Chief Secretary not to have ferry service at that time. Because of that, within six months of its commencement, the ferry service was stopped. Even now, the Central Government is ready to operate this service. But in the last month there was a meeting conducted by the Shipping Secretary. In that meeting, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu through the Chief Secretary sent a letter to the Shipping Secretary asking us not to operate this service.

SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA: Madam, from time immemorial, there has been cargo movement between India and Sri Lanka. Even today, on a daily basis goods are exported from Tuticorin to Colombo including food items and perishable vegetables. I would like to know from the Minister as to why there is step-motherly treatment towards Tamil Nadu on part of the Union Government, specially from both Shipping and External Affairs Ministries. This indifferent

attitude is evident from not resolving issues like catching fishes or exporting marine products from the coast of Tamil Nadu. This should have been done in the wake of new world trade tariff and so on. Is it not necessary to renew the agreement already signed, considering the views related to fishing conveyed to the Centre by the Government of Tamil Nadu guided by our hon. Amma?

SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN: Madam, this is the letter sent by the Chief Secretary of Tamil Nadu to our Shipping Secretary. Our Government is ready to do that. We are requesting the State Government to give good support for these schemes.

SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Hon. Speaker Madam, I have only one short question. My particular question is whether the Ministry has any specific agenda or strategy to counter the growing Chinese influence in the Indian Ocean islands, particularly Maldives, Sri Lanka and Mauritius?

SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN: We have agreement with 16 countries including China and other countries. We are very much particular about the development of our shipping movements and we are very much having contact with the Chinese also.

12.00 hrs

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : As the hon. Prime Minister has talked about Make-in India, we are looking at shipping as a major thrust in our country. The drafts of our ports are not to the optimal level. We need to have dredging to improve our drafts. Has the Government of India created any understanding with any country in dredging to ensure that drafts of our ports are of optimal level which can help the ships to come to our country and which will help us to export our Make-in India products?

SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN: Madam, through the Dredging Corporation of India, we are doing dredging wherever it is needed. Wherever needed, we will do dredging. We are totally with the Prime Minister's wishes.

HON. SPEAKER: Thank you. Question Hour is over.

12.01 hrs**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2455/16/15]

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार): अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं नेशनल हैण्डलूम डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय के बीच वर्ष 2015-2016 के लिए हुए समझौता ज्ञापन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2456/16/15]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 12 of 2015)(Performance Audit)- Financing of Renewable Energy Projects by Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year ended March, 2013 under Article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2457/16/15]

(2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Solar Energy Corporation of India and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2015-2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2458/16/15]

(3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 921A(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd April, 2015, making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O. 2155(E) dated 21st September, 2011 under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2459/16/15]

(4) A copy of Notification No. L-1/94/CERC/2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd February, 2015, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. 06 dated 5th January, 2015, issued under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2460/16/15]

(5) A copy of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Amendment Rules, 2015 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 782(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th March, 2015 under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2461/16/15]

(6) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Coal for the year 2015-2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2462/16/15]

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्री (सुश्री उमा भारती) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं श्री सांवर लाल जाट की ओर से नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट्स कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड तथा जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के बीच वर्ष 2015-2016 के लिए हुए समझौता ज्ञापन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2463/16/15]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims) Rules, 2015 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 98(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th February, 2015 under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2464/16/15]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 521(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 16th February, 2015, appointing the 1st day of April, 2015 as the date on which the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 shall come into force issued under sub-section (2) of Section 1 of the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2465/16/15]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:-

- (i) S.O. 3296(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th December, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 233 (Indo Nepal Border to Varanasi) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (ii) S.O. 222(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd January, 2015, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 12 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (iii) S.O. 291(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th January, 2015, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2492(E) dated 19th August, 2013.
- (iv) S.O. 333(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management

and operation of National Highway No. 12 (Biaora-MP/Rajasthan Border Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

- (v) S.O. 550(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 216 (New NH 153) (Raigarh-Sarangarh-Saraipali Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- (vi) S.O. 230(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd January, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 15 (Suratgarh-Sriganganagar Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (vii) S.O. 640(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 221 (New NH-30) (Vijayawada-Bhandrachalam Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (viii) S.O. 2627(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 77 (Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (ix) S.O. 1675(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd July, 2014, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 107 (Mahesh Khunt-Sonbarsa Raj-Saharsa-Madhepura-Purnea Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (x) S.O. 1676(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd July, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 77 (Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa Section) in the State of Bihar.

- (xi) S.O. 2509(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31D in the State of West Bengal.
- (xii) S.O. 2856(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31D in the State of West Bengal.
- (xiii) S.O. 2434(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Barakar to Panagarh including Panagarh Bypass) in the State of West Bengal.
- (xiv) S.O. 1709(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th July, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 34 (Farakka-Raiganj Bypass) in the State of West Bengal.
- (xv) S.O. 1651(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st July, 2014, making certain amendments in the Notification Nos. S.O. 3424(E) dated 11th November, 2013 and S.O. 3427(E) dated 11th November, 2013.
- (xvi) S.O. 2259(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Kharagpur to Chichira Bypass) in the State of West Bengal.
- (xvii) S.O. 2197(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Kharagpur to Chichira Bypass) in the State of West Bengal.

- (xviii) S.O. 2867(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 32 (Barwa Adda to Barakar Section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (xix) S.O. 2857(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 32 (Rajabhita-Rajganj to Lohpitti Bypass) in the State of West Bengal.
- (xx) S.O. 2624(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 33 (Ranchi-Ramgarh Section) in the State of Jharkhand.
- (xxi) S.O. 2114(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd August, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Barwa Adda to Barakar Section) in the State of Jharkhand.
- (xxii) S.O. 2076(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th August, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Barwa Adda to Barakar Section) in the State of Jharkhand.
- (xxiii) S.O. 2077(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th August, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Barwa Adda to Barakar Section) in the State of Jharkhand.
- (xxiv) S.O. 2630(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 23 (Chas-Bokaro-Gola-Ramgarh Section) in the State of Jharkhand.

- (xxv) S.O. 227(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 33 (Mahulia to Baharagora Section) and National Highway No. 6 (Baharagora to Chichira Section) in the State of Jharkhand.
- (xxvi) S.O. 455(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 82 (Gaya-Hisua-Rajgir-Biharsharif Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (xxvii) S.O. 59(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31D in the State of West Bengal.
- (xxviii) S.O. 123(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Aurangabad to Barwa-Adda Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (xxix) S.O. 1898(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th July, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 30 (Ara, Mohania Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (xxx) S.O. 2534(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 81 (West Bengal-Bihar Section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (xxxi) S.O. 2420(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31 (Rajauli-Nawada-Biharsharif-Bakhtiyarpur Section) in the State of Bihar.

- (xxxii) S.O. 2557(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 717, 31, 31C and 317A in the State of West Bengal.
- (xxxiii) S.O. 1541(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31 (Rajauli-Nawada-Biharsharif-Bakhtiyarpur Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (xxxiv) S.O. 2224(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 104 (Chakiya Banjhula to Banjariya Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (xxxv) S.O. 2533(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th September, 2014, authorising the Additional District Magistrate (L.A.), Malda, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 131A in the State of West Bengal.
- (xxxvi) S.O. 2225(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th September, 2014, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1653(E) dated 18th July, 2012.
- (xxxvii) S.O. 260(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8E (Ext.) (Junagarh Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xxxviii) S.O. 131(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 14 in the State of Gujarat.

- (xxxix) S.O. 259(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th January, 2014, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1951(E) dated 11th August, 2010.
- (xl) S.O. 137(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 15 in the State of Gujarat.
- (xli) S.O. 66(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8E (Part of Bhavnagar Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xlii) S.O. 63(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 65E (Salasar-Fatehpur-Ambala Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xliii) S.O. 262(E) published in Gazetted of India dated 27th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8E (Part of Bhavnagar Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xliv) S.O. 67(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8E (Part of Bhavnagar Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xlv) S.O. 3685(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th December, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Udaipur-Ahmedabad Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xlvi) S.O. 69(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management

and operation of National Highway No. 12 (Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

- (xlvi) S.O. 61(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway in the State of Gujarat.
- (xlviii) S.O. 65(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 113 (Padi to Dahod Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xlix) S.O. 391(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8A (Ext.) in the State of Gujarat.
- (l) S.O. 250(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th January, 2014, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 58 in the State of Gujarat.
- (li) S.O. 1695(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th July, 2014, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 90 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (lii) S.O. 3101(E) and S.O. 3102(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th December, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 37 in the State of Assam.
- (liii) S.O. 2954(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance,

management and operation of National Highway No. 37 (Jhanji River to Ajanta By-pass Section) in the State of Assam.

- (liv) S.O. 2665(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 37 (Dibrugarh Bypass Section) in the State of Assam.
- (lv) S.O. 2810(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 37 in the State of Assam.
- (lvi) S.O. 28(E) and S.O. 29(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd January, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 44 (Agartala-Udaipur Section) in the State of Tripura.
- (lvii) S.O. 30(E) and S.O. 31(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd January, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 44 (Agartala-Sabroom Section) in the State of Tripura.
- (lviii) S.O. 148(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th January, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 37A in the State of Assam.
- (lix) S.O. 149(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th January, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. 37A and 37 (Kaliabor Tiniali-Kaliabhomora bridge Section) in the State of Assam.
- (lx) S.O. 694(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th March, 2015, directing that the National Highways and Infrastructure

Development Corporation Limited shall exercise the functions relating to the development and maintenance of various sections of National Highways, mentioned therein.

- (lxi) S.O. 695(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 2015 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (lxii) S.O. 698(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th March, 2015, declaring highways, mentioned therein, as the new National Highways.
- (lxiii) S.O. 700(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 2015 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (lxiv) S.O. 654(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 2015 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1101(E) dated 6th November, 2001.
- (lxv) S.O. 655(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 2015 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (lxvi) S.O. 693(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 2015 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 689(E) dated 4th April, 2011.
- (lxvii) S.O. 699(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th March, 2015, declaring highways, mentioned therein, as the new National Highways.
- (lxviii) S.O. 548(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 2015 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (lxix) S.O. 340(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management

and operation of National Highway No. 65 (Narwana to Haryana/Rajasthan Border Section) in the State of Haryana.

- (lxx) S.O. 2386(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 (Rohtak-Hisar Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (lxxi) S.O. 2376(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 21 (Bilaspur to Ner Chowk Section) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (lxxii) S.O. 2871(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 21 (Kharar-Kurali Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (lxxiii) S.O. 656(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 22 (Solan-Shimla Section) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (lxxiv) S.O. 1023(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd April, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Ludhiana-Chandigarh Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (lxxv) S.O. 1630(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 (Hisar-Dabwali Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (lxxvi) S.O. 394(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 2015 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2242(E) dated 28th September, 2011.

- (lxxvii) S.O. 3221(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th December, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 22 (Solan-Shimla Section) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (lxxviii) S.O. 2378(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 15 (Pathankot to Amritsar Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (lxxix) S.O. 2847(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 21 (Kiratpur-Bilaspur Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (lxxx) S.O. 2863(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 205 (Kharar-Kurali Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (lxxxix) S.O. 245(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th January, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 95 (New NH No. 5) in the State of Punjab.
- (lxxxii) S.O. 320(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 95 (New NH No. 5) (Ludhiana-Chandigarh Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (lxxxiii) S.O. 425(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 22 and Highway No. 65 (Ambala-Kaithal Section) in the State of Punjab.

- (lxxxiv) S.O. 808(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2015, directing that the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited shall exercise the functions relating to the development and maintenance of various sections of National Highways, mentioned therein.
- (lxxxv) S.O. 809(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2015, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (lxxxvi) S.O. 225(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd January, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 37A (Kliabor Tiniali-Kaliabhomora Bridge) in the State of Assam.
- (lxxxvii) S.O. 1582(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 (Hisar-Dabwali Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (lxxxviii) S.O. 1702(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th July, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 65 (Narwana to Haryana/Rajasthan Border Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (lxxxix) S.O. 696(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th March, 2015, omitting National Highway No. 147 and the entries relating thereto specified against serial number 154 in the Schedule.
- (xc) S.O. 697(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th March, 2015, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (xci) S.O. 723(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th March, 2015, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 861(E) dated 1st April, 2013.

- (xcii) S.O. 724(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th March, 2015, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (xciii) S.O. 691(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th March, 2015, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of new National Highway No. 344A in the State of Punjab to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (xciv) S.O. 692(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th March, 2015, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (xcv) S.O. 2688(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 (Hisar-Dabwali Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xcvi) S.O. 2896(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 (Hisar-Dabwali Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xcvii) S.O. 2611(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 114 (Jodhpur-Pokaran Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xcviii) S.O. 2406(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 2014, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 852(E) dated 20th March, 2014.
- (xcix) S.O. 2694(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of Ahmedabad Vadodara Expressway NE-1 (Ahmedabad-Vadodara Section) in the State of Gujarat.

- (c) S.O. 2862(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8E (Ext.) (Junagarh Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (ci) S.O. 2707(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 15 (Jaisalmer-Barmer Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cii) S.O. 2868(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Gomati Chouraha to Udaipur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (ciii) S.O. 2713(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 65 (Fatehpur-Pali Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (civ) S.O. 2612(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 112 (Bar-Bilara-Jodhpur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cv) S.O. 2869(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8E (Ext.) (Junagarh Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (cvi) S.O. 2286(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 123 (Uncha Nagla-Dholpur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

- (cvii) S.O. 1579(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 59 (Ahmedabad-Gujarat/MP Border Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (cviii) S.O. 1623(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th June, 2014, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 61(E) dated 9th January, 2013.
- (cix) S.O. 1625(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 65 (Rajgarh Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cx) S.O. 1560(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 112 (Jodhpur-Barmer Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxi) S.O. 1628(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 65 (Fatehpur-Pali Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (cxii) S.O. 1605(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th June, 2014, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 2452(E) dated 13th August, 2013.
- (cxiii) S.O. 1281(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th May, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 59 (Ahmedabad-Gujarat/MP Border Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (cxiv) S.O. 343(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management

and operation of National Highway No. 458 in the State of Rajasthan.

(cxv) S.O. 1284(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th May, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 15 in the State of Rajasthan.

(cxvi) S.O. 535(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 758 (Rajsamand to Bhilwara Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(cxvii) S.O. 828(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 15 in the State of Rajasthan.

(cxviii) S.O. 2411(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8E (Ext.) (Junagarh Section) in the State of Gujarat.

(cxix) S.O. 2432(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th September, 2014, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 474(E) dated 19th February, 2014.

(cxx) S.O. 2340(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8D (Junagarh Section) in the State of Gujarat.

(cxxi) S.O. 2516(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Ahmedabad-Vadodara Section) in the State of Gujarat.

(cxxii) S.O. 2269(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance,

management and operation of National Highway No. 59 (Ahmedabad-Gujarat/MP Border Section) in the State of Gujarat.

(cxxiii) S.O. 2264(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 112 (Jodhpur-Barmer Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(cxxiv) S.O. 2409(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 2014, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2377(E) dated 6th August, 2013.

(cxxv) S.O. 2430(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8D (Rajkot Section) in the State of Gujarat.

(cxxvi) S.O. 2625(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 112 (Bar-Bilara-Jodhpur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(cxxvii) S.O. 2711(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 79A (Kishangarh-Chittorgarh Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(cxxviii) S.O. 2408(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 123 (Uncha Nagla-Dholpur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(cxxix) S.O. 2435(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8D (Gir Somnath Section) in the State of Gujarat.

- (cxxx) S.O. 2382(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th September, 2014, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2127(E) dated 10th July, 2013.
- (cxxxix) S.O. 2261(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8D (Junagarh Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (cxxxii) S.O. 806(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 59 (Ahmedabad-Gujarat/MP Border Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (cxxxiii) S.O. 856(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8E (Ext.) (Gadu-Parbandar-Dwarka Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (cxxxiv) S.O. 853(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8E (Ext.) (Gadu to Dwarka Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (cxxxv) S.O. 851(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8E (Part of Gir-Somnath Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (cxxxvi) S.O. 474(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 in the State of Gujarat.
- (cxxxvii) S.O. 907(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance,

management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Ahmedabad-Vadodara Section) in the State of Gujarat.

(cxxxviii) S.O. 660(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8E (Ext.) in the State of Gujarat.

(cxxxix) S.O. 1168(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th April, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway (Vadodara-Mumbai Section) in the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(cxl) S.O. 793(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 15 in the State of Gujarat.

(cxli) S.O. 850(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8E (Part of Gir-Somnath Section) in the State of Gujarat.

(4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxxvii) to (li) and (cvii) to (cxvii) of (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2466/16/15]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-

(i) G.S.R. 848(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th November, 2014 approving the Cochin Port Employees (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 2014.

(ii) G.S.R. 849(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th November, 2014 approving the Cochin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2014.

- (iii) G.S.R. 731(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th October, 2014 approving the Mormugao Port Employees' (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 2014.
- (iv) G.S.R. 850(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th November, 2014 approving the Kolkata Port Trust Employees' (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2467/16/15]

खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय) : महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ-

(1) एमओआईएल लिमिटेड तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय के बीच वर्ष 2015-2016 के लिए हुए समझौता ज्ञापन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2468/16/15]

(2) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 151 (1) के अंतर्गत मार्च, 2014 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए भारत के नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन-संघ सरकार (वाणिज्यिक) (2015 का संख्यांक 10) (कार्यनिष्पादन लेखापरीक्षा)-राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड, इस्पात मंत्रालय का क्षमता विस्तार, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2469/16/15]

12.02 hrs

**MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA
AND
BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA ***

SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam, Speaker, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:-

“I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2014, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd December, 2014, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th April, 2015, with the following amendments:-

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, ***for*** the word “Sixty-fifth”, the word “Sixty-sixth” be ***substituted***.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 2, ***for*** the figure “2014”, the figure “2015” be ***substituted***.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.”

Madam Speaker, I lay on the Table the Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2015 as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

* Laid on the Table.

12.03 hrs**LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE**

HON. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Second Report presented to the House on 29th April, 2015 have recommended that leave of absence from the sittings of the House be granted to the following Members for the period mentioned against each:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Dr. Banshilal Mahto | 08.12.2014 to 23.12.2014 |
| 2. Shri Lakhan Lal Sahu | 08.12.2014 to 23.12.2014 |
| 3. Ms. Mehbooba Mufti | 24.11.2014 to 19.12.2014 |
| 4. Shri Udayanraje Pratapsingh Bhonsle | 24.11.2014 to 23.12.2014 |
| 5. Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit | 23.02.2015 to 20.03.2015 |
| 6. Shri Shibu Soren | 24.11.2014 to 23.12.2014 |
| 7. Shri Rama Chandra Hansdah | 24.11.2014 to 23.12.2014
and
23.02.2015 to 19.03.2015 |
| 8. Shri Ashok Kumar Dohrey | 08.12.2014 to 23.12.2014
and
23.02.2015 to 20.03.2015 |

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee be granted?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Madam.

HON. SPEAKER: The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.03 ½ hrs**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE****17th Report**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): Madam, I beg to present the Seventeenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.04 hrs**COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES****(i) 3rd and 4th Reports**

श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते (मंडला) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ-

(1) कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'भारत सरकार के वरिष्ठ पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रतिनिधित्व की समीक्षा' विषय पर 26वें प्रतिवेदन (15वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति का तीसरा प्रतिवेदन।

(2) मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (स्कूली शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग) से संबंधित 'सरकारी स्कूलों में मिड डे मील स्कीम में अस्पृश्यता का निवारण' विषय पर 30वें प्रतिवेदन (15वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति का चौथा प्रतिवेदन।

(ii) Statement

श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते: अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं 'एसआरडीएस 2005 और 2007 के दौरान एनडीएमसी का एनएसईएस द्वारा संविदा आधार पर नियुक्त किए गए अनुसूचित जाति के दस पूर्व अध्यापकों की सेवा का पर्यवसान' विषय पर 13वें प्रतिवेदन (15वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/टिप्पणियों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई कार्रवाई के बारे में 23वें प्रतिवेदन (15वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/टिप्पणियों पर सरकार

द्वारा की-गई अंतिम कार्रवाई दर्शाने वाला अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति (2014-15) का विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

12.04 ½ hrs

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

9th to 13th Reports

डॉ. रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक (हरिद्वार): अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं सरकारी आश्वासनों संबंधी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (1) आश्वासनों को छोड़ दिए जाने के अनुरोधों के बारे में 9वां प्रतिवेदन (माने गए)।
- (2) आश्वासनों को छोड़ दिए जाने के अनुरोधों के बारे में 10वां प्रतिवेदन (न माने गए)।
- (3) आश्वासनों को छोड़ दिए जाने के अनुरोधों के बारे में 11वां प्रतिवेदन (माने गए)।
- (4) आश्वासनों को छोड़ दिए जाने के अनुरोधों के बारे में 12वां प्रतिवेदन (न माने गए)।
- (5) पर्यटन मंत्रालय से संबंधित लंबित आश्वासनों की समीक्षा के बारे में 13वां प्रतिवेदन।

12.05 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2014-15), pertaining to the Ministry of Steel*

खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं इस्पात मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों (2014-15) के बारे में कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी स्थायी समिति के तीसरे प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ।

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2470/16/15

12.06 hrs**BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): With your permission Madam, I rise to announce that the Government Business during the week commencing Tuesday, the 5th May, 2015, will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any items of Government Business carried over from today's order paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:-
 - (a) The Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Bill, 2015.
 - (b) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014.
 - (c) The Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets (Imposition of Tax) Bill, 2015.
 - (d) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Bill, 2015 – to replace an Ordinance.
3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills after they are passed by the Rajya Sabha:-
 - (a) The Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Bill, 2013 – relating to Indo-Bangla Border Agreement).
 - (b) The Delhi High Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2014.
 - (c) The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Bill, 2015.

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया (गुना) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके द्वारा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी के समक्ष एक विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ। आपने जो सूची अभी पढ़ी, उस पर कल बीएसी में चर्चा नहीं हुई थी। ... (व्यवधान) बीएसी में यह भी स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया था कि केवल बीएसी में जिन विषयों पर चर्चा होगी, उसी के आधार पर विषयों को सदन में रखा जाएगा। अध्यक्ष महोदया, आपने भी ये निर्देश दिये थे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : किस बात के संबंध में?

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया: जिन बिल्स का उल्लेख आज मंत्री जी ने सदन में किया है, उन पर बीएसी में चर्चा ही नहीं हुई है, तो आज सदन में यह किस आधार पर प्रेजेंटेशन किया जा रहा है कि यह अगले हफ्ते की कार्यसूची में रहेगी। स्पष्ट रूप से आपके निर्देश के अनुसार, कल सभी पार्टियों के मेम्बरान बीएसी में प्रजेंट थे और हमने कहा था कि ये विषय तब तक नहीं रखे जाएंगे, जब तक बीएसी में चर्चा न की जाए और आपने निर्देशित भी किया था, तो मंत्री जी कौन-से बिल्स के उल्लेख कर रहे हैं, जिन पर बीएसी में चर्चा नहीं हुई थी।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : अध्यक्ष महोदया, ज्योतिरादित्य जी उस बैठक में थे और बिल्कुल सही कह रहे हैं। हमने कहा है कि हमारी सरकार के कार्यसूची में अगले हफ्ते ये सभी विषय हैं। लेकिन जब बिज़नेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी उन पर समय एलोकेट नहीं करेगी, तब तक हम उन विषयों को बिज़नेस लिस्ट में नहीं लगा सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) यह हमारी सरकार का प्रस्ताव है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह सुझाव है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया: अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपसे निर्देश चाहता हूँ, साधारण रूप से, जो इस सदन का सदैव इतिहास रहा है कि सरकार बीएसी में एजेंडा लेकर आती है, उसी पर चर्चा होती है, उसके बाद उसे सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है। यह एक नयी परम्परा कैसे शुरू हो रही है कि आप जब भी चाहें बीएसी के बिना बिल्स पर चर्चा कर लें, तो हम बीएसी को भंग ही कर दें। ... (व्यवधान) इसका कोई मतलब ही नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : महोदया, इस पर समय आबंटित नहीं हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं समझ गयी, शांत हो जाइए, कृपया मुझे बोलने दें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यदि आपने पूरी कार्यसूची पर ध्यान दिया हो, जैसा मैं समझ रही हूँ कि there was an Item No.9A, जो उन्होंने पहले किया, Seventh Report of the Business Advisory

Committee. इसे रखा। इसके बाद यह है- Statement regarding Government business for the Week. जो आने वाला है। इसमें सदस्यों के भी सम्मिश्रण रहते हैं कि हमारे विषय भी इसमें ले लीजिएगा। सदस्य इसमें सम्मिश्रण देते हैं, बाद उसे बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में रखा जाता है कि इसे लेना है या नहीं, यह बाद की बात है।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया : मैडम, पिछले 15 वर्षों का हमारा अनुभव यह रहा है कि जो रिपोर्ट संसदीय कार्य मंत्री सदन में रखते हैं, वह रिपोर्ट वही होती है जिस पर बीएसी में चर्चा हुई हो। कल बीएसी की मीटिंग हुई थी, उसमें इन सारे बिल्स पर कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई थी। अध्यक्ष महोदया, वहां मैंने स्वयं यह मुद्दा आपके समक्ष उठाया था कि लैण्ड एक्वीजिशन एवं बाकी मुद्दों पर कब चर्चा होगी, तब इन्होंने कहा कि अभी हम इन पर चर्चा नहीं करेंगे, बीएसी में उसे लाएंगे, उसके बाद ही सदन के सामने रखेंगे। यह स्पष्टीकरण आपके सामने रखा गया था। सभी पार्टिज के लीडर्स यहां बैठे हुए हैं। अगर यह उल्लंघन की परम्परा की शुरुआत हो रही है तो बीएसी को आप भंग कर दें।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज, एक मिनट मेरी बात सुनिए। आप मत बोलिए।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : इतना मत बोलिए। अभी मैंने कहा है। दो चीजें हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: There was one 9(a). आप उसको पढ़ो, इसमें लिखा है कि the Business Advisory Committee held a sitting on Wednesday, the 29th April, 2015. जो 9ए है और उसमें कमेटी ने रिक्मेंडेशन्स दी हैं, किसी विषय को एक घण्टा दिया है, किसी के लिए दो घण्टे दिए। उसे उन्होंने 9ए में रखा है। दो बातें हैं। आप 9ए देखिए।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया: इसमें 9ए नहीं है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अभी रखा है। मैंने एलाऊ किया है।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया: मैडम, यह सदन आपका संरक्षण चाहता है। आपके सामने बीएसी मीटिंग हुई थी। आपने निर्देश दिया था कि बीएसी में जो चर्चा हुई है, केवल वही अगले हफ्ते का कार्य रहेगा।... (व्यवधान) मुझे एक मिनट का समय दे दीजिए। रुडी जी, आप बड़े आदमी हैं, उसके बाद आप अपना वक्तव्य दे दीजिएगा।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदया, आपके सामने हम सभी सदस्यों ने डिसकस किया था, कई लोगों ने अनेक मुद्दे उठाए थे, सरकार की तरफ से यह स्पष्टीकरण दिया गया था कि यह मुद्दा हम अभी डिसकस नहीं करेंगे क्योंकि ये मुद्दे नेक्स्ट वीक के बिजनेस में नहीं हैं। अगली बीएसी बैठक में उन पर चर्चा की जाएगी।... (व्यवधान) How can you bring it for the Business of the week commencing 5th of May? How can the Government do that?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ऐसा नहीं है, आप मेरी बात समझो।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: There are two different things.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री राजीव प्रताप रुडी: मैडम, इतने सीनियर मेंबर होते हुए भी, मुझे लगता है... (व्यवधान) आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।... (व्यवधान) साहब, आप मुझे बोलने तो दीजिए।... (व्यवधान)

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया: मैडम, हमें आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं आपका ही संरक्षण कर रही हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मंत्री जी की बात सुनिए। मैंने कह दिया, आप मेरी बात नहीं सुन रहे हैं, मंत्री जी की बात सुन लीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम (रायगंज) : मैडम, आपके सामने बीएसी में चर्चा हुई थी।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: May I explain it to them? ... (*Interruptions*) It is very simple. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम: मैडम, आपके सामने बीएसी में चर्चा हुई थी। आप स्वयं बीएसी की अध्यक्ष हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हां, मैंने एलाऊ किया है। मुझे मालूम है। मेरे सामने सब लोग हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: मैडम, मैं कहना चाहता हूं...(व्यवधान) मैं एक छोटा सा आग्रह कर रहा हूं...(व्यवधान) They are confusing between two Reports submitted by me... (*Interruptions*) One is 9 (a) which was actually not listed in the Business but the hon. Speaker gave us permission and dispensation... (*Interruptions*)

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम: मैडम, यह सही नहीं हो रहा है।...(व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: मैडम, ये समझने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान) 9(a) is the business. आप लोग सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।...(व्यवधान)

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: It cannot be the rule... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ऐसा होता है।

...(व्यवधान)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Hon. Speaker has listed 9 (a). Yesterday we had a meeting. He should read it clearly. It says that the Business Advisory Committee held ... (*Interruptions*) Madam, if they are not ready to listen, then there is no point... (*Interruptions*) आप लोग सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।...(व्यवधान) The 17th Report which we sat yesterday was Wednesday. The Business Advisory Committee held a sitting on the 29th April, 2015... (*Interruptions*) The Committee recommended allocation of time for the following items of business as shown against each. The Appropriation Act Repeal Bill, 2015; the Juvenile Justice Bill was allotted two hours and the Real Estate Bill was allotted two hours. Did we not do this? This was the 9(a).

The item No. 14 in today's List of Business is the Government Business for the next week on which hon. Members give their submissions. That was not supposed to be a part of the BAC. You are absolutely wrong. You are reading the papers today. You are not doing your home work.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam, all that he has announced is business for the next week. All the points that he has announced like the GST Bill, etc. are for the business for the next week. Why did he not discuss this in the BAC when Members raised it in the BAC? He categorically said that we will not bring it up until the next BAC meeting. Why is he raising the matter now? That is not right.

Madam, he is taking the BAC for granted. Madam, then it is better to disband the BAC and disband the Standing Committees. What is this? ...

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप सब लोग बैठ जाएं और बात को समझें और मेरी बात सुनिए। यह कोई आज पहली बार नहीं हो रहा है, इसके पहले भी साधारणतः ऐसा होता है। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की जो कल मीटिंग हुई थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट इन्होंने रख दी। मैं भी कल उस मीटिंग में थी और यह बात हुई थी कि आवश्यकता पड़ेगी तो हम अगले मंगलवार को फिर बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग कुछ बातों पर कर सकते हैं, यह बात हुई थी, इसे तो आप मानेंगे। मंत्री जी ने पहली रिपोर्ट बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की रख दी। यह हमेशा होता है और अगर मैं गलत नहीं हूँ तो शुक्रवार को या सप्ताह के आखिरी दिन होता है, जिसमें सदस्य सन्मिशन देते हैं। कल सदन नहीं है इसलिए आज गुरुवार को यह हो रहा है। **But this is something separate.** यह स्टेटमेंट होता है संसदीय कार्य मंत्री का कि हम क्या चाहते हैं और वह आ सकता है या नहीं, उसके लिए अगली बार बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की बैठक होगी ही, और उसके साथ सदस्य अपने सन्मिशन देते हैं कि हमारे विषय भी अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में जोड़े जाएं। वे आते हैं या नहीं आते हैं, वह अलग बात है। **These two are separate issues and I have allowed him.** Now it is final.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam, you are very right in the case when the BAC is held on a Monday or a Tuesday when we discuss ...

(Interruptions) आप बैठ जाएं एक मिनट, हर बात पर आप उठ जाते हैं, हर चीज पर आप उठ जाते हैं, आप तो उठे ही रहते हैं...*(व्यवधान)* Madam, you are very right in the case when the BAC is held on a Monday or a Tuesday where we discuss the business for this week. Then the Government surely puts in a statement for the business for the next week. ... *(Interruptions)*

माननीय अध्यक्ष: सम्मिशन उसके पहले होते हैं, आप इसके पहले का देख लें।

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: But in the BAC, we had discussed the business for the next week. It is different, Madam. We discussed the business for the next week in this BAC. How can you then include additional business? That is wrong. Madam, that is completely wrong. If we had not discussed the business for the next week... *(Interruptions)* But we had discussed the business for the next week. ... *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Madam, we have clearly understood the concern of the hon. Member, Shri Scindia. He should also realize a very simple position.

There are two separate items. What you discussed in the Business Advisory Committee is item No. 9A. ... *(Interruptions)* Circulated or not circulated, item No. 9A refers to the Report of the Business Advisory Committee. That Report will show you what exactly you had discussed in the Business Advisory Committee.

There is a separate item No. 14 which is Statement of the Minister with regard to Government Business. Now, the Minister's Statement with regard to Government Business is the Government's request, subject to the BAC and the Speaker approving, that this is to be taken up next week. Week after week, these two items are listed separately. It is for the first time that some confusion has arisen in your mind that both the items are one. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Scindia, please sit down. I am not allowing you.

Shri Mohammad Salim.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

... (*Interruptions*) ... *

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM: I am totally in agreement with what you have said what the senior Minister tried to explain. आइटम नंबर 9ए यहां पर नहीं है, लेकिन आपके पास दिया हुआ है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैंने अलाऊ किया है।

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM: You have allowed and it is within your right.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या मैं यह दे सकती हूँ?

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम : हां।

You are the Chairperson of the BAC. All the political parties are represented there. It is an insult to the BAC. When yesterday afternoon, when we asked the Government – because it is the last week – as to what will happen to Land Bill and what will happen to Indo-Bangla Border Agreement, the Minister who was attending the meeting there said, ‘till now it is nothing’. But today you are coming to the House with these Bills, when only yesterday afternoon you said in front of the Speaker and the Committee that you have no business. Then, what is the use of the BAC? We read in the newspaper that yesterday the Cabinet cleared some Bills and now the Government is coming out with these Bills. Then, what is the use of Parliament and Parliamentary Committees? This is the point.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (DHENKANAL): Madam, I would like to have one small line put in here. I have been attending the BAC meetings. I would like to know when exactly, if ever, this sort of a thing has happened earlier. If the

* Not recorded.

Government has such intentions we cannot stop the Government from having any intentions, *mala fide* or otherwise. ... (*Interruptions*)

Madam, when there is a BAC under your chairpersonship, it is assumed that whatever is discussed there is sacrosanct and that is what is read out as the BAC's Report in the House. But adding things that were not discussed at all is, I think, very wrong. I would like to assert here that these Bills, for instance the Land Bill, were not discussed yesterday. Thank you.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सौगत राय, जी बिजनेस अडवाइज़री कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर वास्तव में चर्चा नहीं होती है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप बैठ जाइए। मैं जानती हूँ कि आप बहुत होशियार हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): I will just read out Rule 288 (1) from Functions of the Business Advisory Committee. It says: "It shall be the function of the Committee to recommend the time that should be allocated for discussion of the stage or stages of such Government Bills and other business as the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, may direct for being referred to the Committee".

So, the Business Advisory Committee will take up matters with the Leader of the House, in consultation with the Speaker, saying that this will be the business of the Business Advisory Committee. Now, the hon. Minister of State of Parliamentary Affairs, in reading out the List of Government Business, for instance spoke about the Land Border Bill, in case it is passed by the Rajya Sabha. The Government business is not fixed in that way. You can discuss in the Business Advisory Committee or the Government can mention that this Bill passed by the Rajya Sabha and you allot time to it. But you including a Bill, which has not been passed by the Rajya Sabha, in hypothesis in the List of Government Business is unheard of and it is unprecedented.

I was keeping quiet so far because I am not a Member of the Business Advisory Committee. Shri Jyotiraditya Scindia, Shri Tathagata Satpathy and Shri Jithender Reddy are Members of the BAC. So, I was not aware of what has happened. But if this is what has happened in the Committee, then how come any matter which has not been referred to the Business Advisory Committee be mentioned in the List of Government Business? It is because Rule 288 (1) clearly states that whatever is to be discussed has to be referred to after consultation with the Leader of the House by the Speaker to the Business Advisory Committee. So, suddenly at night, somebody takes a Cabinet decision and in the tells the Minister to add a new 9 (a), do not circulate it and read it as proposed Government business. This surreptitious and hush-hush method should not be there. Parliament is an open forum.

Everybody should know how things take place. What Shri Jyotiraditya Scindia, as a Member of the Committee, has protested against, I add my voice to his protest. I say that Shri Rudy should withdraw those items of Government Business which was not mentioned in the Business Advisory Committee from the list that he has read out.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : इस मुद्दे पर इतनी चर्चा नहीं होती है, फिर भी मैं बता रही हूँ. पहली बात यह है कि अगर रूल से

...(व्यवधान)

श्री गणेश सिंह (सतना) : आपकी रूलिंग के बाद इस पर चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हाँ, चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिए, आप एक मिनट बैठिये। पहली बात यह है सौगत राय जी आप इस बात पर एग्री करेंगे कि बिजनेस एडवायजरी कमेटी को टाइम अलाट करना होता है और स्पीकर अगर कुछ कहे तो दूसरी बात होती है। It is there. The Committee recommended only time that should be allotted to Government, legislative and other business. It is for the Government to decide as to what Business should be brought before the House and when. यह गवर्नमैन्ट करती है। If any Member wants to make suggestion about the Business, that should be brought before the House. जो सबमिशन हम करते हैं। He

should do it so when the Parliamentary Affairs Minister makes a Statement in the House on Friday. जैसा मैंने अभी कहा कि फ्राइडे को साधारण तौर पर नैक्स्ट वीक का यह स्टेटमेंट होता है। चूंकि कल एक प्रकार से छुट्टी है। मैं आपको कभी बाद में दिखाऊंगी कि पहले भी यह दोनों एक साथ हुए हैं कि बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी रखी है और उसके बाद स्टेटमेंट आता है कि नैक्स्ट में करेंगे। अब नैक्स्ट इसमें बात यह है कि कल भी चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिए, मगर बार-बार आप निकाल रहे हो, लैंड एक्जुजिशन दिस एंड दैट, तब मैंने आखिरी में यही कहा था ये सब आप अभी कुछ मत करो, अगले सप्ताह में चाहे तो हम मंगलवार को फिर बैठेंगे। मैं आलवेज आपको यह कह रही हूं कि मंगलवार को हम फिर बैठेंगे, आज जो करना है, वह तीन विषय हमने तय कर दिये दैट्स ऑल और उसकी रिपोर्ट हो सकता है कि वह हमारे ध्यान से निकल गई हो, इसलिए मैंने अलाऊ किया कि आप बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सदन में रखो। अब इस पर चर्चा नहीं होगी। **I am giving the ruling.** जिसमें आपने जो तीन विषयों पर समय दिया था, वह समय इसमें रखा गया, बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की **That is the Report** और जो साधारणतया शुक्रवार को स्टेटमेंट होता है कि गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि आने वाले सप्ताह में यह-यह बिजनेस हो और यह स्टेटमेंट होता है, ...(व्यवधान) आप बैठिये, **I am not allowing you.** कल की बात की आप बार-बार चर्चा मत करो, मैंने कर ली और उस पर अगर सदस्य अपने सबमिशन देना चाहते हैं कि हमारी बात जोड़ी जाए, वे भी दे सकते हैं। यह अभी तक की साधारण परिपाटी मैं भी सालों-साल से देख रही हूं और उसी के अनुसार काम हो रहा है, कोई भी गलत काम नहीं हो रहा है। **That is my ruling.** अब श्री रामदास तडस, आप बोलिये।

श्री रामदास सी. तडस (वर्धा) : महोदया, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र वर्धा की निम्नलिखित समस्या को अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में जोड़ने की कृपा करें --

(1) वर्धा में बने वन-उद्यान में बाघ, चीता, जंगली सुअर, भालू एवं रोई जंगल से बाहर निकल कर खेती को भारी मात्रा में नुकसान तथा आम नागरिकों की हत्याएं भी आए दिन करते रहते हैं। अतः इन जानवरों को रोकने हेतु पूरे जंगल की चारदीवारी की आवश्यकता।

(2) पुलगांव आर्मी कैंप जो एशिया का सबसे बड़ा आर्मी कैंप है, इसकी परिधि में आने वाले पचास गांवों को जो संरक्षण जोन में रखा गया है, उसे अन्य पूर्ववर्ती आम जमीन की जोन में लाने की आवश्यकता।

सधन्यवाद।

श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल (दमोह) : महोदया, अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में निम्न विषय जोड़े जाएं।

(1) भूकम्प के पहले एवं भूकम्प के बाद की आपदाग्रस्त परिस्थितियों पर चर्चा, क्योंकि हिमालयन क्षेत्र में बड़े भूकम्प की संभावना है, जो निश्चित ही भारत को प्रभावित करेगी।

(2) स्वायत्तशासी संस्थाओं जैसे यूपीएससी, कर्मचारी चयन आयोग, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन आदि की स्वेच्छाचारी गतिविधियों पर चर्चा।

श्री सुनील कुमार सिंह (चतरा) : महोदया, मैं आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में इन विषयों को सम्मिलित करने का अनुरोध करता हूं --

1. देश में सार्वजनिक व निजी क्षेत्र की बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां काम करती रहती हैं। इन कम्पनियों के कम्पनी अधिनियम के तहत कारपोरेट सोशल रिस्पॉंसिबिलिटी (CSR) मद के तहत विभिन्न सामाजिक एवं विकास के कार्य करवाने के निर्देश प्रदान किये गये हैं। लेकिन यह देखने में आया है कि कम्पनियों द्वारा सीएसआर मद की पूरी राशि खर्च नहीं की जाती है। अतः सीएसआर मद की राशि का पूर्ण खर्च करने एवं कार्यों की समीक्षा के विषय पर चर्चा को आगामी सप्ताह की कार्य सूची में शामिल किया जाये।

2. देश के कई राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। जैसे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 99 चण्दवा-चतरा पथ, जो एन. एच. दो से जोड़ता है, चतरा-हण्टरगंज-डोभी की स्थिति अत्यंत दयनीय एवं खराब है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की सही स्थिति एवं विस्तार के लिए कार्य को समय पर पूर्ण किया जाना चाहिए। कार्य का लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं होने पर समय सीमा के बार-बार एक्सटेंशन के कारणों के बारे में चर्चा किया जाना आवश्यक है। अतः विषय की गंभीरता को देखते हुए इस विषय को आगामी सप्ताह की चर्चा में सम्मिलित किया जाये।

श्री राम टहल चौधरी (राँची) : महोदया, अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही के दौरान मेरे निम्नलिखित एजेंडों को शामिल करने हेतु अनुमति प्रदान करने की कृपा करें :-

1. झारखण्ड प्रदेश के अंतर्गत राँची जिला, जो कि मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है, वहां पर हाथियों के आतंक से गरीब किसान परेशान हैं। हाथियों द्वारा अनेक लोगों की निर्मम हत्या कर दी गयी है एवं किसानों की हर वर्ष हजारों एकड़ की फसल बर्बाद की जाती रही है। सरकार द्वारा हाथियों के उत्पात मचाने को रोकने हेतु एवं किसानों की बर्बाद फसलों का मुआवजा के भुगतान के साथ-साथ मृत व्यक्तियों का उचित मुआवजा के भुगतान करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाए।
2. किसानों का झारखण्ड प्रदेश के अंतर्गत समर्थन मूल्य पर धान खरीदी व्यवस्था सरकार शीघ्र करे ताकि किसान बिचौलियों से मुक्त हो सके एवं किसानों को धान का उचित समर्थन मूल्य मिल सके।

SHRI K. PARASURAMAN (THANJAVUR): Madam Speaker, the following items may be included in the List of Business for the next week:-

1. Need to set up Warehouse with dryer facility and Cold Storages in all Panchayats in Thanjavur and 10 adjoining districts as they depend fully on agriculture.
2. Need to expedite Pattukottai to Thanjavur and Pattukottai to Mannarkudi railway line as it would fulfill aspiration of 20 lakh people for the last 100 years.

डॉ. किरिट पी. सोलंकी (अहमदाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि निम्नलिखित विषयों को अगले सप्ताह की कार्य सूची में सम्मिलित किया जाए।

1. डॉ. भीम राव अंबेडकर जी की 125वीं जन्मजयंती पर अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति बस्तियों में केंद्रीय विद्यालय की तर्ज पर अंबेडकर विद्यालयों की स्थापना की जाए।
2. अहमदाबाद से राजकोट राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नं - 8 को चार लेन से विस्तृत कर के छह लेन का बनाया जाए।

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Madam Speaker, I may be allowed to raise the following matters regarding the Government Business for the coming week:-

1. The Chief Justice's refusal to sit on the Committee to consider the names of two eminent persons to be part of the new National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) to select Judges.
2. The need to start work on the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) immediately, since the municipalities and corporations in the country are starved for the funds for development.

श्री नाना पटोले (भंडारा-गोंदिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, निम्नलिखित विषयों को अगले सप्ताह की कार्य सूची में सम्मिलित किया जाए:-

1. देश में बांग्लादेश सीमा के नजदीक सुंदरम प्रदेश क्षेत्र में समन्दर के जल स्तर में हर वर्ष तीन से सात सेंटीमीटर की वृद्धि हो रही है। सागरी जल के अतिक्रमण से खेती शुष्क हो कर यहां का मत्स्य व्यवसाय खत्म होने से, भुखमरी से स्थानांतरण करने के लिए यहां के लोग मजबूर हो गए हैं और जलस्तर में 45 से.मी. बढ़ोत्तरी होने पर यहां का 70 फीसदी क्षेत्र डूबने का खतरा वैश्विक बैंक के, बिल्लिंग री-सायकलिंग फॉर सस्टेनेबल डेवलपमेंट ऑफ सुंदर बन्स स्ट्रेटजी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उजागर हुआ है, मानव द्वारा प्राकृती में बढ़ते हस्तक्षेप पर समय रहते पाबंदी नहीं लगाई तो विश्व में द्वीप पर हुए कई क्षेत्र समंदर में डूबने का पर्यावरणविज्ञों ने गंभीर इशारा दिया है, इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर सरकार को शीघ्र कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है।

2. देश में मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र सहित कई राज्यों के शहरों में पानी की बोतल, कोल्ड ड्रिंक्स, दूध बैग्स, रिचार्ज कूपन, वेफर्स, आदि फूड प्रोडक्ट पर एक-दो रूपए ओवर चार्जिंग के नाम पर हर दिन जनता के करोड़ों रूपए लूट होने की बात उजागर हुई है। ओवर चार्जिंग लेने वाले दोषियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई कर के आम जनता को उचित दाम में जरूरी चीजें उपलब्ध करने हेतु, सरकार को शीघ्रता से उपाय करके कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है।

HON. SPEAKER: K. Sureshji, only two subjects can be included from your side.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Respected Madam Speaker, I would request that the following subjects may be included in the next week's Agenda of the Lok Sabha:-

1. To set up an FM Radio Station in Pathanapuram, Kollam District, Kerala.
2. To set up a Cashew Board for promotion of cashew industry in Kollam, Kerala.

Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Legislative Business.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as I have declared it, there will be no Zero Hour at this time. In the evening you can have it.

... (Interruptions)

12.37 hrs

At this stage, Shri Ravneet Singh, Shri Bhagwant Mann and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

HON. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats. We are taking up the financial business.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप शाम को बोलिएगा।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, there will be no Zero Hour at this time. In the evening you can have it but not now.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: I have to make a very important announcement. Please go back to your seats.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : शाम को, अभी नहीं। मैं जीरो ऑवर नहीं दे रही हूँ। शाम को बोलिएगा।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anyone.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

... (*Interruptions*)... *

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats. I have to make a very important announcement.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

... (*Interruptions*)... *

HON. SPEAKER: Now, nothing is going on record. Please go back to your seats.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anything. You have to go back to your seats. Otherwise, I will make the announcement amidst this.

... (*Interruptions*)

* Not recorded.

HON. SPEAKER: You have to go back to your seats. Nothing will go on record.

... (*Interruptions*)... *

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप शाम को इस विषय को उठाइएगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : शाम को जब जीरो ऑवर होगा, तब आप अपनी बात कहिएगा।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12:45 p.m.

12.40 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Forty Five Minutes
past Twelve of the Clock.*

12.45 hrs

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Forty-Five minutes
past Twelve of the Clock.*

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (WAYANAD): Madam, please give me few minutes' time. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री भगवंत मान (संगरूर): होम मिनिस्टर स्टेटमेंट दे दें। ... (व्यवधान)

* Not recorded.

12.45 ½ hrs

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Communication from Hon. Minister of Finance relating to amendments to Finance Bill, 2015

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, before we take up discussion on the Finance Bill, 2015, I have to inform the House that I have received a communication from the hon. Minister of Finance that the Government propose to get Clauses 118 to 142 relating to Public Debt Management Agency, Clauses 154 to 157 relating to amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and Clauses 184, 185 and 186 relating to amendments to the Finance Act, 2005 and Government Securities Act, 2006 negatived at the time of clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): That is what I raised day before yesterday ... (*Interruptions*)

12.46 hrs

FINANCE BILL, 2015

HON. SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND
MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN
JAITLEY): I beg to move:

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2015-16 be taken into consideration.”

HON. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2015-16 be taken into consideration.”

Prof. Saugata Roy ji, Shri N.K. Premachandran will speak first. I will allow you also.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या बात हो गई है? आपकी तबीयत ठीक नहीं है, बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अभी ज़ीरो आवर नहीं है। फाइनेंस बिल पर चर्चा शुरू हो गई है। अब क्या बोल रहे हैं? No Zero Hour now. मैंने कहा कि शाम को ज़ीरो आवर में आपको मौका देंगे। आप सुनते नहीं हैं तो मैं क्या करूँ। आज आप ज्यादा गुस्से में हैं, ऐसा लग रहा है।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Shri N.K. Premachandran.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Madam Speaker, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to raise my point of order. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Please tell under what Rule?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Madam, my point of order is under Article 110 of the Constitution and Rule 219 (i) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

Madam, I would like to quote Rule 219 regarding the Finance Bill. ... (*Interruptions*) Madam is well aware of it. It is under Rule 219 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. It says:

“In this rule “Finance Bill” means the Bill ordinarily introduced in each year to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government of India for the next following financial year and includes a Bill to give effect to supplementary financial proposals for any period.”

Madam, this is absolutely a distinct and separate rule. ‘Finance Bill’ means that it is giving effect to the financial proposals for the coming year or for the next year. That is the basic principle of ‘Finance Bill’ as far as the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha is concerned.

Now, I come to Article 110 of the Constitution of India. The Finance Minister is well aware of this. This is regarding definition of Money Bill. I quote:

“(1) For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely

(a) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax;

(b) the regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government of India, or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India;...”

I am not going to read other things, which are regarding the Consolidated Fund money, which is being appropriated from the Consolidated Fund of India.

Finally, I would read article 110(g), which says:

“Any matter incidental to any of the matters specified in sub-clause (a) to (f).”

So, any matter, which is incidental or consequential to sub-clause (a) to (f), will come within the purview of the Money Bill as per the provisions of the Constitution of India.

Madam, now, let us come to the Finance Bill. Kindly look at the Long Title. The Long Title itself is very specific and unambiguous. It says:

‘THE FINANCE BILL, 2015

A

BILL

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2015-2016.’

So, this is the Financial Bill to give effect to the financial proposals or the taxation proposals for the year 2015-16.

Madam Speaker, I am indulging your wisdom on this matter. You may kindly go through page 726 of the ‘*Kaul and Shakti*’ regarding Finance Bill. It also says:

“Finance Bill means the Bill ordinarily introduced in each year to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government of India for the next following financial year and include a Bill to give effect to supplementary financial proposals for any period.”

Madam, the very pertinent fact to be noted is this. It further says:

“However, it does not contain provisions intended to make permanent changes in the existing laws unless they are consequential upon or incidental to the taxation proposals.”

So, *Kaul and Shakti* is very specific on this issue that unless and until the taxation proposals are consequential or incidental to that of the taxation proposals, that will not come within the purview of the Finance Bill under article 110 or a Money Bill as enunciated in Rule 219 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha.

Madam, now, I am coming to what is a Money Bill, which is also well-elaborately described in *Kaul and Shakti* at page 530. Money Bill and Financial Bills are also well distinguished there. There are two categories of Financial Bills. One is Financial Bills of Category 'A' and the other is Financial Bills of Category 'B'.

Financial Bills of Category 'B' are dealing with those Bills, which are having appropriation from the Consolidated Fund of India. That is also well-established principle.

In this background, let us examine the Finance Bill. Clauses 1 to clause 117, I fully support and agree as they are taxation proposals, which will come within the purview of the Finance Bill.

Coming to clause 118 to 142, they are concerning Public Debt Management Agency. Now, the hon. Speaker has described that the Government is willing to withdraw this Public Debt Management Agency. This information, we have just gathered, that the Government is withdrawing Public Debt Management Agency. It is well and good. I fully support and agree with the hon. Minister, but it is not at this time.

Clause 143 to 150 are concerning establishment of a Welfare Fund for Senior Citizens. Madam, I cannot understand as to how that establishment of a Welfare Fund for the Senior Citizens will come. It is a consequential or incidental matter to that of a taxation proposal, unclaimed or unresolved funds, which will be contributed in the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund. How could it be considered as a Financial Bill?

Clause 154 to 157 are concerning the 'Amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934'. I have heard that the Government is also going to withdraw them.

Clause 160 to 162 are relating to Amendment to the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956. So, for the aforesaid provisions, distinct and separate legislation is required.

Madam, Public Debt Management Agency is the new policy matter of the Government of India. This is to curtail the wings of the Reserve Bank of India. So, a new policy matter is there in the Public Debt Management Agency, and they are bringing in this PDMA that is being taken into the Money Bill.

Similarly, for Senior Citizens Welfare Fund, a separate welfare legislation is required as far as the welfare of the senior citizens are concerned. So, I raise an apprehension why this is being incorporated is just to avoid the Upper House.

HON. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : Madam, I have two more points to make.

HON. SPEAKER: I know you are very clever but do not say something like that and only make your points.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Madam, a little bit of politics is also there. Here, the politics is very clear.

Madam, if it is a Money Bill, definitely, the Standing Committee of the Parliament cannot scrutinize the Bill. That is the democratic right which is being infringed. So, the scrutiny by the Standing Committee is to be avoided and the mandatory requirement of having the recommendation from the other House can also be avoided. So, my humble submission is that this is infringing the democratic rights of the Members as well as this House and I appreciate the chapters which have been withdrawn and so many other matters are also not connected or related or consequential or incidental to that of the taxation proposals. So, that has to be taken back.

I would like to put one precedent. On 1st May, 1956, in the first Lok Sabha, the same thing has come.

HON. SPEAKER: Now, you have made your point.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: This is very important. There are two precedents.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यहां भाषण नहीं हो रहा है।

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: It is not *Bhashan*. I will quote the Ruling of the Speaker. This is in Part II of Lok Sabha debates volume 10 of 1956 at Column 2105. There, it is very specific that the then Speaker, I think it is Mavlankar Ji, very learned and eminent personality in this country has very specifically stated. I am reading from Page 222 and the quoting is from volume 10 of Part 2 of Lok Sabha debates of 1956 at column 2105. It is the same situation. What is the Ruling of the then Speaker? I would normally urge upon the Finance Minister, not only he, it means the then Finance Minister but also all his successors including hon. Minister Arun Jaitley Ji. Though this Ruling was given in the year 1956, that was given keeping it in mind that such Finance Ministers will be coming or succeeding and it is not only the then Finance Minister but also all his successors to see to it that only those provisions which relate to the raising of taxation should be included in the Bill. The procedure should be followed and no other provision should be given attention to unless they are absolutely consequential.

Article 110 is also very clear. The term 'only' is used in this Article. I would like to stress upon the word term 'only' and absolutely consequential to the taxation proposals.

Madam, I am very thankful for giving me the time. Considering all these aspects, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to please withdraw this Bill because it is violating the principles of Constitution and it is violating the provisions of the procedure established by this House. Please withdraw this Bill and come with a new Bill.

Madam, fresh amendments have been brought out. I got the amendments by 9.45 a.m. today in the morning. This is a right of a particular Member. I got the amendments by 9.45 a.m. There are drastic amendments and bundle of amendments are equivalent to that a new Bill.

Madam, what is this? The Finance Bill is the most sacred document as far as the Parliament is concerned. It is a very important document. A new Bill is being brought into the House instead of the old Bill and so many chapters are taken away. So, my submission to the hon. Minister and to the Government is to please withdraw the Bill and come with a fresh Bill on 5th May, 2015 so that we can discuss and vote it on.

With these words, I conclude and I am seeking a Ruling from this House.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Madam, my colleague Mr. N.K. Premachandran has lightened my burden. I do not have to refer to the Rules nor do I have to refer to the Constitution of India which Mr. Premachandran has referred to. I do not also have to refer to Kaul and Shakhder which is a heavy book and difficult to carry in the House.

13.00 hrs

But I do not know how an experienced lawyer like Mr. Jaitley is making procedural mistakes again and again. I mentioned in this House, when he put the Constitution (Amendment) Bill on GST, that during financial business no other Bill can be put. Ultimately, he realised that my point was correct and he did not proceed with the discussion of the Bill. Now we are at the stage of financial business.

Today also, intelligent lawyer that he is, he must have learnt of my letter to you and he has written to withdraw these clauses. What Mr. Jaitley, the experienced lawyer, has done in the Finance Bill is totally in contravention of the rules of business and the Constitution. The mandate of the Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2015-16.

So, simply, it would be proposals on direct taxes, excise, customs, service taxes and all exemptions only. This Bill should have contained only these items. For the last many years of our Constitution, that has been the shape of the Finance Bill. I do not know why Mr. Jaitley made the mistake of including one Public Debt Management Agency in Chapter VII. I do not know why he included in Chapter VIII a Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund and, why, in Chapter X, Part-2 and Part-3, he included amendments to the Forward Contract (Amendment) Act and the Securities Contract (Regulation) Act. You see Chapter IX, Part-2 and Part-3.

Now, these are separate legislations. These cannot be part of the Money Bill. Mr. Premachandran has been a little harshly political. I will say it this way that Lok Sabha has exclusive power to debate and vote on Money Bills. The Rajya Sabha, of which Mr. Jaitley is a Member, unfortunately does not have the power. But by this Finance Bill he is taking away the rights of his own Rajya Sabha Members because if you set up a Public Debt Management Agency, there should be a separate legislation. It should be passed by both the Houses of Parliament. If you set up a Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund, there should be a separate legislation. It should be passed by both the Houses. Then, the Rajya Sabha will have the power to debate on it and vote on it. Then if you amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 or the Forward Contract (Regulation) Act or the Securities Contract Act—all these would be passed by the Lok Sabha and then they go to the Rajya Sabha. As far as our tax proposals are concerned, the Rajya Sabha has no right. So, in this process, he has done that.

But I am happy that he woke up late to the big mistakes that he has made. Suddenly, before we raised our point of order, you read this important announcement saying that Government will take out all these Chapters. But this late night operation and last moment thinking do not create a good impression about the Government. This is not how a Government should operate. Again Mr. Premachandran has pointed out that. This morning we received a sheaf of documents—all amendments to the Finance Bill. Yesterday I was told that the last

time for submitting amendments to the Finance Bill was 3.30 p.m. So, I said, I will not move amendments because the Finance Bill is defective and it should be taken out.

Lo and behold, at 8.30 in the morning I received a bulk of amendments from Mr. Jaitley. I know we can all make mistakes. I am not saying anything. I think that the best course of action and the most honourable one would be for Mr. Jaitley to withdraw the Finance Bill, 2015 and come back. Work over the week end, incorporate these amendments and come back on Monday or some other day with a Bill that would not be faulted on grounds of procedure or on Constitution.

Constitution is even important. Article 110 of the Constitution speaks of Money Bills in detail. This is the prime power of the Lok Sabha to have decisions with regard to financial transactions, either to impose taxes on people or to appropriate funds from the Consolidated Fund of India. Now, we should not do anything that would interfere with the sovereign power of the Lok Sabha to allow the Government to impose taxes and to withdraw the funds.

Madam, I am sure that Shri Jaitley would rise to the occasion and admit that there was a mistake, a slip-up, a break in convention, a contravention of the rules and a violation of the Constitution and say that he withdraws his Bill. Otherwise, what you read out, Madam, one chapter was left. Chapter VIII on the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund also cannot be included in a Money Bill. None of these can be included. I repeat that the Public Debt Management Agency, the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund, the Forward Contract (Regulation) Act, the Securities Contract (Regulation) Act and amendments to the Reserve Bank of India cannot be included. The Prevention of Moneylaundering Act is also included. How could it be part of the Money Bill? He should have a different amendment Bill for amendments to the Prevention of Moneylaundering Act. We have no objection. We will all support it. This has been badly drafted and done in a hurry in contravention of rules. And for once, I want you, Madam, to take a stand and advise, and give a ruling. That will set an example for the posterity that

here was a Speaker who stood up to the Government, pointed out their mistakes and forced them to have a course correction.

Thank you.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रो. के.वी. थॉमस जी, कृपया रेपीटिशन कम करें।

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (ERNAKULAM): Madam, day before yesterday, that is, on 28th April, the Members of this House got an agenda. As per that agenda, at 6 o'clock was the Guillotine. After that was listed discussion on GST and the Finance Bill. But when we came to the House, there was widespread talking that Guillotine would not take place on that day because the Government had made some mistakes in the Finance Bill.

Madam, I am bringing to your attention that this was the discussion going around.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Are you substituting gossip for the provisions of the Constitution? Gossip cannot replace the constitutional provisions.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Shri Jaitley, I am bringing this to the notice of the hon. Speaker of the House.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : गॉसिप कुछ भी हुयी थी, कोई भी गॉसिप कर रहा था।

... (व्यवधान)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : True to those discussions going around, Guillotine did not take place on that day and it took place yesterday.

Today, all of a sudden, so many amendments come. Madam, it is surprising and it is the rarest of rare occasion when Rule 388 is being brought in. This House has got certain conventions and the prestige of the House has to be protected.

I am not taking lot of time. As my hon. colleagues said, it is good for the Government, and for the House, to withdraw this Bill and come out with a new Bill. All these amendments will figure in another Bill and we should also have the time to discuss them. So, my request to the Government is to please protect it.

I have got other points, but I am not coming to them. I will touch them when I participate in the discussion. This Government is purposely bent upon defaming the Constitution and defaming the Parliament. The Prime Minister is not coming to the House. Not only that, he is not in the country also. I am not going to that point now, but this Government is particular to defame the House. Madam, you are the protector of the House. So, you should also take an honest decision so that in future also, people will think that there was a Speaker who protected the interest of the House.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM (RAIGANJ): Madam, I am not going to repeat, but what I am saying is that this morning we have received the amendments to the Finance Bill and 88 per cent of the amendments are from the Minister. Now, we require to debate, discuss and finalise it. Will the Parliament have this right to scrutinise everything, apply its mind, and then deliberate or just they will succumb to the whims of the Government? As the Chair, you have to decide on it.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Madam, I am supplementing the views given by our learned Members. I think that you remember that day-before-yesterday I had raised the same point as to why the Finance Bill has been deferred from yesterday to today. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: No, the reason for it was that there was a request from all the sections of the House to discuss a particular Ministry's Grants also.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Madam, the people will know the answer now.

The thing is that today the Finance Minister has brought a series of amendments, which will have a greater impact on the economy. It is the right of the Members to give amendments because it has great impact on this economy. But where is the time to study it? Therefore, it will be better if the Finance Minister withdraws the Bill, and brings a new Bill next week.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam Speaker, first of all, let me start by disappointing my friend, Prof. Saugata Roy, insofar as he gives himself the credit for any amendment that I am making.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: It was done in the morning.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : You get no credit for it. It is for reasons, which I will explain. But the point, which you have raised and Mr. Premachandran had raised, is directly in the face of a constitutional provision, and that is precisely the reason that this whole attempt to narrow down the definition of the word 'Money Bill' in the Constitution. So, you just kindly run through the provisions of the Constitution, and speak on everything else like transparency, middle of the night conspiracy. These words do not replace Constitution, and neither does saying that we have heard a gossip to replace a provision of the Constitution.

Kindly turn to Article 110 - Definition of Money Bills. Madam, do you have the Article?

HON. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : It states that : "For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters ...". And the entire argument is confined to (a), which states that : "the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax.". So, all taxation matters are admittedly Money Bills.

Now, let us go beyond (a), which states that : "The regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government of India, or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India". Then you can go straight to (g), which states that : "Any matter incidental to any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f)". Now, (g) gives effect to any other matter to which (a) and (f) referred to.

Now, which are the clauses, which are mentioned? The Chapters, which are mentioned is Public Debt Management Agency. What is a Public Debt

Management Agency? The Government of India borrows money. Should the borrowing of that money through the Public Debt Management Agency be administered by the Reserve Bank of India because there are larger questions as to whether there is a conflict that the Central Bank has with that purpose or should it come directly to the Government of India? The borrower decides how to borrow the money and on what terms to borrow the money. The argument is Money Bill means taxes, borrowing of money of Government of India is not a Money Bill and you quickly ignore Article 110 (b), the regulation of the borrowing of money. So, Public Debt Management Agency is squarely in borrowing of money, which is a Money Bill.

Next, you say senior citizens. Now, senior citizens are not Money Bills, but if I take some obligations with regard to senior citizens, then that is a Money Bill.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: How?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : So, any unclaimed amounts in the EPFO, the Government of India takes an obligation on itself to spend it on senior citizens.

So, kindly read article 110 (b) again. It says,

“The regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government of India, or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India;”

When I take an obligation with regard to ‘Senior Citizens’, it falls under article 110 (b). But article 110 means ‘taxes’ because I am not going to read (b)!

Now, the time which should be spent in discussing the taxation proposals cannot be spent in creating this confusion and saying that we spend half the time which is to be meant for this discussion on this.

Kindly come to Prof. Saugata Roy’s third objection that Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act cannot be in a Money Bill. Now, the Forward Markets Commission, which is a Government Department, is being abolished. Monies will no longer be appropriated to that Department. Instead, the commodity functions

will move to SEBI, which is Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act. Monies will, therefore, have to be given. Therefore, for that purpose, when you want to abolish the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, you are diluting the obligation of the Government of India and not appropriating any money to the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act and, instead, you are giving an additional function to SEBI; therefore, taking an obligation to spend the money there and appropriating the money there. The whole arguments that money is being spent on these Departments, or money is not being spent on these Departments, and that these functions will be taken away, all these are squarely covered under (b) supported by (g) – (g) means *ejusdem juris* which in simple language means ‘(g) will take colour -- any other matter incidental to the above will take colour -- from (a) to (f). Therefore, (b) will give colour to (g) and, therefore, will be interpreted to mean that all consequential laws will have to be changed. This has ever since been the practice.

Now, with regard to proposals being received late, as you know, after the Finance Bill is presented in the House, many Members of Parliament, trade organizations, workers’ unions, and many hon. Colleagues have been coming to us with representations that such and such changes have to be made. There are representations which Government Departments also make. Now, we consider all of them. Every Finance Minister in every Finance Bill, on the day the Finance Bill is taken up, announces a few changes towards the end. These are not given 24 hours or 48 hours in advance because they involve taxation proposals and considering the sanctity of taxation proposals, they are all submitted in the House because for the last 48 hours, we do not want markets to speculate on the basis of what is to happen. Therefore, the settled practice has been to ask for that waiver.

Now, kindly turn to one more clause which is article 110 (3). We were dealing with (b) so far. Article 110 (3) says,

“If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the House of the People thereon shall be final.”

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: The learned hon. Finance Minister is using the name of the Speaker for everything.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Therefore, Madam, despite the use of very fancy phraseology that everything will be discussed but (b) should not be read, I would only urge that they should read article 110 (1) (b) since every provision of the Money Bill is provided for in article 110 (1) (b).

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: The Constitution says that your words are final, so we have left it to you. However, the Minister, like an intelligent lawyer, has twisted article 110 (b) to include ‘everything’ into it. Then, why have a different law?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : Madam, during my opening remarks itself, I have read article 110 (b). If the hon. Minister’s argument is accepted, you are creating a new precedent, then definitely all the matters which involve financial obligation to be undertaken by the Government of India will come under the Finance Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That is what the Constitution decided.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Rule 219 of the Rules of Procedure is made as per Article 118 of the Constitution. We have made the Rules of Procedure as per the right which is conferred upon the Parliament. In the Rules of Procedure, Rule 219 is very specific and clear. Finance Bill means that it is the taxation proposals and matters connected thereto for the coming Financial Year. If this is the argument advanced by the learned hon. Minister Shri Arun Jaitley ji, definitely all the matters, all the funds, all the welfare legislation, everything which involves Government expenditure will come within the purview of the Finance Bill. If you are accepting that argument, we are creating a new precedent in which the Parliamentary democratic rights of the House will be infringed and resulting that there is no distinction between the Finance Bill and the other Bills.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Are you trying to say that rules override the Constitution?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : No. The rule is in consonance with the Articles of the Constitution. The Rule 219 is in consonance with the Article 108.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The definition of Money Bill has to be read what it is defined in Article 110. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: There is a distinction between the Finance Bill and the Money Bill. ... *(Interruptions)*

कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी): सरकार का उत्तर आ चुका है। अध्यक्ष जी, आप कृपया नियमन दें।...*(व्यवधान)*

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: The Minister is capable of giving a reply to us. He is a learned Minister. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I want to see that the Business of the House is conducted. ... *(Interruptions)* Please give your ruling and we want to proceed with the business. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: My last point is this. We fully endorse you. It is absolutely the discretion of the hon. Speaker to make whether it is a Finance Bill or a Money Bill. Even in 1956 also, the ruling was decided by this House. My point is that all Money Bills are not Finance Bills but the Finance Bill is a Money Bill. There lies the distinction. Kaul and Shakhder has stated very specifically from 1956 onwards. So, kindly protect us. That is the only humble submission.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : बहुत सारी बातें इसमें आ गई हैं और मुझे लगता है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इसका उत्तर भी दे दिया है। जो आपके कई ऑब्जेक्शंस थे, जैसे पब्लिक डैप्ट मैनेजमेंट वगैरह वे विद्वज्ञ भी हो गये हैं। मैं इस पर फुल रूलिंग जिसको आप प्वाइंट टू प्वाइंट चाहेंगे, वह भी मैं तैयार करके दे दूंगी। आज अभी मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि अमेंडमेंट्स के लिए नियम 388 का भी उन्होंने संदर्भ दिया था, रिक्वेस्ट की थी, मैंने उसके अनुसार भी एलाउ किया। लेकिन यह बात भी मैं आप सबकी मानती हूँ कि फाइनेंस बिल में जो जल्दी जल्दी जिस तरीके से, कम समय में इतनी सारी अमेंडमेंट्स दी है, सरकार आगे इस बारे में सोचे कि ऐसा नहीं हो। सदस्यों को उसके लिए भी, उस पर सोचने के लिए, पढ़ने के लिए पर्याप्त समय मिलना

चाहिए, यह मैं भी चाहूंगी। इस पर मैं भी आपके साथ हूँ। हालांकि अभी आज हमें इसको लेना है, करना है। मैं चाहूंगी कि अगर इन अमेंडमेंट्स पर आपको कुछ अमेंडमेंट्स देनी हों तो मैं एकाध घंटे का समय आपको दे सकती हूँ। If you want it. आपने जैसे कहा, नहीं, चर्चा अभी शुरू करेंगे। If you want to give. कल जैसे आपने कहा कि कल आपको अमेंडमेंट बाद में देने का समय नहीं मिला है। अभी आप अगर चाहें तो मैं कह सकती हूँ कि एक घंटे का समय, आप ढाई बजे तक Let them give amendments, if they want any. वह समय मैं आपको देती हूँ और आज जो प्राइवेट मैम्बर्स बिल है, मैं चाहूंगी कि इसको हम फिर कभी ले लेंगे। अगले चार दिन में उसको इंकलूड कर लेंगे ताकि आज का पूरा दिन हम इसी चर्चा में कर सकते हैं। बाकी जो आपने प्वाइंट्स उठाये हैं, they are well taken. कुछ बातें इन्होंने विद्वुं भी की हैं। वह चर्चा के समय सामने आएंगी।

... (व्यवधान)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (KARUR): We have to take up the Private Members' Business at 3.30 p.m.

HON. SPEAKER: At 3.30 p.m. the Private Members' Business is there. लेकिन आज फाइनेंस बिल पर चर्चा के लिए हमें पर्याप्त समय चाहिए। प्राइवेट मैम्बर बिल हम आने वाली पांच या छह तारीख को लेने का निर्णय करेंगे। I am not saying that it should be cancelled. I am only requesting all of you that it should be postponed. You think about it. We will do that. And only one hour is allowed from now if Members want to give any amendment to amendment.

प्रो. सौगत राय : आपने अभी कहा है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि मैं इन-इन विषयों को बिल से निकाल देता हूँ। क्या हमें उसकी कापी मिल सकती है क्योंकि उसे पढ़ना जरूरी है। हमें देखना चाहिए कि मंत्री जी क्या एलिमिनेट कर रहे हैं।

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Okay. If it is possible, you give the copies to them.

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब (कटक) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइवेट मैम्बर्स बिल में संकल्प है। अगर आज नहीं तो अगले हफ्ते सत्र समाप्त होने से पहले जरूर लिया जाना चाहिए। यह बहुत जरूरी विषय है और यह संकल्प कश्मीर के विस्थापितों के संबंध में है।

HON. SPEAKER: I am not canceling it. I only talked about postponing it. It will be there. Now we will start the discussion. Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Madam, I will just make a brief statement and I will reply to the debate towards the latter part.

I will just explain in the Finance Bill the approach of the Government towards taxation. First the indirect taxation. The Government is committed to Goods and Services Tax for which a separate Constitution (Amendment) Bill has already been introduced in this House with its normal advantages to the country. I will not deal with that at length.

Amongst the major proposals, there is a proposal for clean energy cess on coal to be increased from Rs.100 to Rs.200. There are at least eight items which constitute what we call the inverted duty structures where the input duties are larger than the subsequently to which corrections are being made. It is a continuous process that goes on. There are 14 items in which customs duties are being reduced and rationalized. Excise duties in eight items are being reduced and rationalized in two others. This is a part of the proposal to make Indian manufacturing more competitive.

As far as direct taxes are concerned, I have laid down a larger roadmap to make corporate taxes in India globally competitive over the period of next four years, to bring it down from 30 per cent to 25 per cent so that along with other competing economies our taxation structures are in comparison.

As far as the wealth tax is concerned, in view of it being a low return tax with a very large effort going in I have abolished that and replaced that with a two per cent additional surcharge on the superrich so that the quantum which we are going to get is many times more and rather than the other hassles and difficulties which were attached to the wealth tax assessments.

There are some proposals with regard to the Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and Infrastructure Investment Trusts. The pass-throughs have been

allowed. I have deferred the proposals of GAAR for two years. As far as the middle classes are concerned, there are several exemptions with regard to health insurance as every section of the society from normal citizens, senior citizens, to very senior citizens. The limits have been enhanced so that those enhanced limits of Rs.10,000 each in each case can get an additional tax advantage.

The National Pension Scheme is there to have a pensioned society rather than a pensionless society and incentivize people for that. Investment made upto Rs 50,000 will also be exempted from tax and it is provided in the Finance Bill itself. To encourage people investing in favour of the girl child, the Sukanya Samridhi Yojana will be exempted under Section 80C if they invest in favour of the young girl child in that scheme. Because of the cost of the transportation going up, I have doubled the exemption on the transport allowance which is available to the citizens.

There are several proposals. Some were dealt with in the Finance Bill itself, some will be dealt with in the other law which we are going to debate with regard to the Black Money Bill as we call it or the Undisclosed Foreign Assets and Income Bill which will separately be taken up. With regard to squeezing the domestic quantum of black money, I have announced several steps as far as the Finance Bill is concerned.

Madam, you made a mention to my request and it is a part of amendment proposals with regard to deleting some provisions. Prof. Saugata Roy wanted to know as to which ones are those. They are with regard to the PDMA. I wish to just read a very small statement as to the reasons. The reasons are not attributable to Prof. Saugata Roy's letter itself, something which he was crediting himself.

Madam, I seek your indulgence and the House to explain the circumstances for omitting certain provisions relating to the public debt management agency. There are six different provisions which we are omitting. As the Members of the august House are perhaps aware, the proposal of a separate management of Government debt from RBI was first mooted by the RBI itself in its Annual Report 2000-2001. Subsequently, several independent committees have recommended the establishment of an independent debt management agency, equidistant both from the Government and the RBI. The Percy Mistry Report of 2007 and the Raghuram Rajan Report of 2009 have both argued for separating the debt management function from the RBI. The recommendations are, I must say, well-founded.

The continuation of RBI as a public debt manager or for that matter a regulator of currency and other derivatives, (1) fragments the bond market in India limiting its liquidity (2) creates a conflict of interest between the RBI's role of controlling inflation as now enshrined in the monetary policy framework agreement and its interest in keeping interest rates low to reduce the cost of borrowing from the Government (3) perpetuates the conflict of interest within the RBI from being a regulator of Government Securities and simultaneously being both a trader in Government Securities and owning both the exchange on which the orders from Government Securities are matched and depository for Government Securities. In the bond market, these are separated. The regulator SEBI neither owns a stock exchange or a depository nor this is trade in bonds (4) forces the Banks to invest in Government Securities through the instrument of Statutory Liquidity Ratio. Having an independent debt management office is also the best international practice in countries like USA and UK. Neither public debt is managed by Central Bank nor is the regulation of G-Sec currency and other derivatives done by the Central Bank.

Since the RBI has been handling public debt management, the Government in consultation with the RBI will prepare a detailed roadmap separating the debt management function and the market infrastructure from the RBI and having a unified financial market. It has therefore been decided to delete the PDMA provisions from the Finance Bill for this financial year. I want to clarify that this Government is committed to unifying the financial market both by making the Government Securities part of this market as well as creating a proper bond-currency derivative nexus.

Besides this, there are some changes in tax proposals, not very significant but significant to some extent. Towards the end when I reply to the debate, I will refer to them. With these few words, I commend the Finance Bill for acceptance of this honourable House.

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am repeating my three announcements. I will give my ruling on Points of Order raised afterwards. There will be no Private Member's Resolution today. It is postponed and will be taken up some other time.

One hour only for amendment to amendment has been given.

I have made these three announcements.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (ERNAKULAM): Madam, we are on the fag end of the Budget Session. During this Budget Session, we discussed the Rashtrapati Address, General Budget and some other major issues like the agrarian issue. These discussions have given a light on the path by which this Government is going to take this country forward.

Madam, ours is a federal State. We have a Cabinet system and we have some constitutional institutions. What I find is, after this Government came to power they are trying to weaken one institution after another. For example, Sir, the Planning Commission has been replaced with the Niti Aayog. Sir, the Planning Commission has a great tradition, starting from the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. During the last 68 years, the Planning Commission has given a direction to this country and this country has grown. Nobody can defy it. Even Jaitley Ji in the first paragraph of his speech has said:

“The International Monetary Fund, IMF has downgraded its earlier forecast of global economic growth by 0.3 per cent and the World Trade Organisation has revised its forecast of world trade growth from 5.3 to 4 per cent. Forecast for India, however, have either been upgraded or remained the same without downgrades.”

13.36 hrs

(Hon. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*)

This shows that Jaitley Ji has taken over an economy which is sound enough. It is not weak. He has started from a strong base. This is the contribution from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the last Government. So, you cannot blindly blame the Planning Commission for the direction of growth it has given to this country.

Now, Niti Aayog has come. It has been claimed by the Government that allocation for all the States has gone up from 36 to 42 per cent but what is the total amount every State has got? My request to Jaitley Ji is when you answer, please give answer to this point also. Except a few States, the total kitty of many of the States is less than what it was earlier. This you will have to liquidate.

Coming to the Reserve Bank of India, you are trying to weaken that institution also. Even though your proposal for an independent funding regulator is discussed many a time but these are issues on which there should be deliberations with the State Governments because this is the federal system. What is the opinion of the State Governments on an important decision of having an independent funding regulator?

The Reserve Bank has done a lot for controlling the inflation. The Reserve Bank has created confidence not only in India but also all over the world. The Reserve Bank also has some reservations on the move of the Government to create an independent Funding Regulator.

Now what has happened to the Chief Information Commissioner (CIC)? Why has it been delayed? Then the Chief Justice of India has expressed his reservations about the National Judicial Appointments Commission. My point is that we have got a great tradition. It started with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Atal Behari Vajpayeeji has also made some contribution. The Government is a continuation. So, you do not try to weaken the institutions.

This is a Cabinet Government. In the Cabinet, the Prime Minister is first among the equals. This is the concept. During the last 10 months, we have not criticised the Prime Minister. He is our Prime Minister. But what do we find? Except a few Departments, almost all other Departments are looking at the PMO or the Prime Minister for decision making. This is our experience. I am not accusing you. We understand you have got some freedom.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (GULBARGA): It is not only your experience. It is their experience also but they cannot tell this.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: This is a collective leadership. I appreciate the Prime Minister going all around the world. Within last 10 months, he has travelled 16 times out of India. Sir, you also know the traditions of this House. When the House is in Session, the Prime Ministers did not go out. The Prime Ministers come back to the country during Session. This is the tradition we have. Advaniji is here and if I am wrong, he can correct me. But now we find that even the Session is beginning, the Prime Minister is not there. We thought that he is a new Prime Minister. But now what has happened? The Prime Minister is not in the country at all leave alone the House. He is going around and is taking some important decisions.

I also travelled a few months back along with the Rashtrapatiji of this country to Vietnam. When the Rashtrapatiji went, he had taken along with himself the Ministers whose subjects were being handled. A few Members were also taken. Shri Mahtabji was there and we took part in the discussions. But now the Prime Minister is going around alone and even the Minister of External Affairs is not taken along. What is the problem?

We all see social media like Twitter. One of the tweets say that when the Prime Minister was having discussions with the President of France and taking a decision on the purchase of Rafale fighter planes, the Defence Minister was going around in Goa and having fishing. Is this the way to handle things? This is a question I put to all my colleagues. I was also in the Government. As per my experience, when the Prime Minister goes out of the country, the concerned Minister is also taken and the agreements are made. But now not only the Ministers are not taken but media persons are also not taken. We had a great tradition of taking along the media persons also. But now no media persons are carried by the Prime Minister except some of the business tycoons. Is this the way to move the country forward? It is a serious situation because this is a Cabinet system. Now, when you were in the Opposition, we were sitting on that side. We had taken up many schemes and you criticised them very strongly. One was the

Aadhar card. When the issue of introduction of the Aadhar was discussed in this House, what was the stand taken by Shri Prakash Javadekar? He said that cash transfer is not a game changer. It is a game being played with the poor people. The hon. Prime Minister during his election campaign in Bengaluru, from where Shri Nandan Nilekani was contesting, said that they only wanted to do things where there is corruption. Now, this Government is depending on cash transfer and the Aadhar. You criticised us badly on this when we introduced the Aadhar card. I know there are some defects in Aadhar. The poor people of this country are not much aware of this system. But you are now depending on Aadhar which you once criticised.

Sir, what about the welfare activities? One important sector is the health sector. The allocation for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare was Rs. 35,163 crore and now it has come down to Rs. 29,653 crore. The provision made for Housing and poverty alleviation has come down from Rs. 6800 crore to Rs. 5634 crore. The allocation for the *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana* has come down from Rs. 8449 crore to Rs. 4500 crore. The allocation in the Tribal Sub-Plan has been reduced by Rs. 5000 crore. Education is a very important sector. Every citizen has a right to education. In the field of education, mid-day meal is an important scheme which was introduced by the former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihar Vajpayee. But this Government has reduced the allocation for the mid-day meal from Rs. 13,000 crore to Rs. 9000 crore. The allocation in the ICDS has been reduced from Rs. 16000 crore to Rs. 8000 crore.

The other important point which I would like to bring to the notice of the House is about the Food Security Bill which I had the privilege to introduce in this House. When the Food Security Bill was brought, it was widely discussed. In this House it was discussed for eight hours and in the Rajya Sabha also it was discussed for eight hours and both the Houses unanimously passed the Bill. Now, what is the fate of the Food Security Bill? I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister. Does the Government propose to bring down the coverage from

63 per cent to 40 per cent? The Government has to make this clear because this is going around that in future it would be 40 per cent. What would be the fate of the Food Corporation of India? Yesterday and also before that we discussed to guarantee Minimum Support Price to the farmers. If there is no FCI, who is going to guarantee Minimum Support Price to farmers? The discussion that is going around is that we do not need FCI. I know it is a White Elephant and there are problems. But what is the alternative? What is the stand of the Government on the Food Security Bill? Food has become a right. This is a Bill which was accepted by everybody. When we discussed the provisions of the Bill, the then Leader of the Opposition helped us. There were certain aberrations when we introduced the Bill but both Advani ji and the Leader of the Opposition helped us to get it through. What is the stand that the Government will take on this?

The other point is about housing. Very ambitious programmes have been launched by the Government. Where is the money? Just by changing names, you cannot change a scheme. Today I read in the newspapers that the name of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been changed to AMRUT. It was in the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. You can change it to AMRUT but you cannot remove Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from the heart of the people. He is in the hearts and minds of the people. Why should you unnecessarily change names? This morning I read that the name has been changed. JNNURM is a good scheme. If you want to bring some amendments, you may do that.

Another one is the prestigious project of the Prime Minister, the Swachh Bharat. We are all for that. But where is the allocation for it? When we discuss on Swachh Bharat and the model villages scheme, - I also implement the model villages scheme - we find that there are no funds for them. If the Prime Minister is serious about his own schemes, then he has to allot funds for them in the Budget.

So, my request to the hon. Finance Minister is to allot adequate funds for them. For example, for MPLADS, we have got only Rs. 5 crore. For Adharsh Yojana, we have got only Rs. 5 crore. In Kerala, the MLAs are sanctioned Rs. 6

crore each for one constituency. I have got seven MLA Assembly segments under my constituency of Parliament and I have got only Rs. 5 crore. So, how can I implement all the pet projects of the Prime Minister? We have met hon. Deputy-Speaker in this regard.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Finance Minister, the hon. Member is asking about enhancement of MPLADS funds. You may consider his request.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I think the entire House agrees with me. The hon. Minister may talk with our friends on the other side also. I am sure that the entire House is with me that you have to either enhance the MPLADS funds or give us some proposals or funds for implementing the model villages schemes. This is the Prime Minister's project. Either MPLADS funds have to be enhanced or allot some special funds for model villages scheme in addition to MPLADS funds. The entire House will stand united on this point. I have no different opinion on this.

We have been meeting the hon. Deputy-Speaker. All of us have signed a memorandum irrespective of political parties in this regard.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: At least, you may issue some guidelines enhancing the funds for MPLADS so that Central Government Projects can be implemented. By that way, some power will be given to MPs also. By doing this, your objective will also be fulfilled and at the same time, you will be satisfying the MPs also. Please find some via media for this.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It may not be a bad idea if the State Governments also support the MPLADS.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : Sir, in Kerala, each MLA can suggest works worth Rs. 6 crore in his Assembly segment. In Karnataka, each MLA can suggest works worth Rs. 3 crore. So, it is, after all, a suggestion for the works to be taken up. We are not going to take money and distribute it.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When MLAs are getting it, MPs are also expecting it.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Now, he is asking money for implementation of Swachh Bharat. If earthquake happens, then they ask for money. Even the Railway Minister is asking for a share from MPLADS funds for development of railway stations. He is also asking money for sanitation. For Shauchalaya scheme, they are asking for money. You formulate the scheme saying that the following items should be taken up. Then we will suggest certain works. The entire House agrees with it but the Members do not have courage to talk to you because you may say something. So, they are not talking to you....
(Interruptions)

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY (MAHABUBNAGAR): The Prime Minister speaks about Make in India, Swachh Bharat and other schemes. We are going to implement only the Prime Minister's schemes. It is a good gesture that even the Opposition Parties are volunteering to do your work. You should be very happy about it because everybody will know that funds from MPLADS means, it is sanctioned by the Prime Minister. Each and every work which everyone is neglecting will be completed by the funds that will be allocated by you. It will be a good gesture and it will bring a very good name to the Government also.

I request that the funds under MPLADS should be enhanced. Sir, I think we have requested for Rs. 25 crore.

Whenever I go to Tirupati, लॉर्ड बालाजी के पास जाकर मैं प्रे करता हूँ कि बालाजी मुझे प्राइम मिनिस्टर बनाओ। वह देखते हैं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर तो नहीं बना सकते हैं, एक ही आदमी है, हम तुम्हें

मंत्री बना देंगे। लेकिन मंत्री भी लिमिटेड हैं, बोलते हैं कि एम.पी. तो बना दूंगा। कम से कम 50 करोड़ बोलेंगे तो ये लोग 25 पर पहुंचेंगे, अगर 25 करोड़ बोलेंगे तो ये लोग पांच करोड़ पर आ जायेंगे। So, let us demand for Rs. 50 crore Sir.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, I am concluding my speech. My request to the hon. Finance Minister is that at least for those projects on which the entire House is in agreement, like the MPLADS, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Aadarsh Gram Yojana, you find some resources. Even though we have requested Rs. 50 crore through the Memorandum, you may give the entire Rs. 50 crore. You please find a way out so that we are able to implement the model village scheme, the *Swachh Bharat* Abhiyan, etc. We have started implementing these schemes trusting the Prime Minister. I started implementing the model village scheme and many other Members have started doing it. So, at least to implement the schemes of the Prime Minister, please have some reasonable allocations, through the MPLADS or some other schemes by which we can implement them.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Members expressed it and I have conveyed it to the Minister. That is all. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी का, इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री का शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि मुझे वर्ष 2015-16 के फाइनेंस बिल पर बोलने का मौका मिल रहा है। मैं इसके समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जब कांग्रेस की तरफ से पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर और इसको स्टॉल करने की प्रक्रिया चल रही थी, तो मुझे लग रहा था कि ये लोग कोई फाइनेंस बिल पर चर्चा करेंगे। मैं के.वी. थॉमस साहब का बड़ा आदर करता हूँ, मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे साहब का बड़ा आदर करता हूँ। लेकिन आज जो कुछ भी इस हाऊस में हुआ, मुझे लगता है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी जो बर्बाद हो रही है, खत्म हो रही है, देश में इसका अस्तित्व समाप्त हो रहा है, उसका कारण यही है कि उनको चीजों के बारे में कोई समझदारी नहीं है। हम लोग यहां फाइनेंस बिल की चर्चा करने के लिए बैठे हुए थे, लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी का पूरा का पूरा भाषण बजट के ऊपर हो गया। बजट के ऊपर तो चर्चा हो चुकी है। यदि इतनी मोटी समझ कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व को नहीं है तो इस देश में कांग्रेस का क्या होगा? उन्होंने कई एक बातें कही हैं। उन्होंने नीति आयोग की बात कही। फाइनेंस बिल का मतलब फाइनेंस बिल पर ही चर्चा है। यदि पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर दिखाना चाहते हैं, मैंने चर्चा नहीं की, पॉइंट ऑर्डर में आप फाइनेंस बिल के अलावा किसी और चीज़ पर चर्चा नहीं कर सकते हैं। खड़गे साहब, आप रूल बुक को निकाल कर देख लीजिए। इसीलिए आप जो गलती करते हैं, उसको स्वीकार कीजिए कि फाइनेंस बिल के बारे में मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है और इसके ऊपर कोई चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। आपने नीति आयोग की बात की, आपने आरबीआई की बात की, आप आधार कार्ड की बात करते रहे।
...(व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे : आपने जो बजट रखा है, उसके अमेंडमेंट पर बोला है। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री निशिकान्त दुबे : बजट पर चर्चा हो चुकी है। ...(व्यवधान) यह फाइनेंस बिल पर चर्चा हो रही है।
...(व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे: आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए। आप एक्सपर्ट हैं। जेटली साहब भी एक्सपर्ट हैं। स्टेट मिनिस्टर भी एक्सपर्ट हैं। लेकिन आपने जो बजट में रखा था, उसी को या तो एनहांस करने का या रिडक्शन करने का पूरा फाइनेंस बिल में आप क्लॉज़ बाय क्लॉज़ लाए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री निशिकान्त दुबे: ऐसा नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान) यह पूरा टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर है। ...(व्यवधान) आप टैक्स पर तो बात करते। ...(व्यवधान) आप टैक्स के बारे में एक शब्द नहीं बोले। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे : वह बात उन्होंने आपके सामने रखी है। ...(व्यवधान) आप पार्टी पॉलिटिक्स क्यों कर रहे हैं?

श्री निशिकान्त दुबे : पॉलिटिक्स का क्या है कि सुलभा: पुरुषा राजन्, सततं प्रियवादिनः। आप लोगों की क्या आदत हो गई है, जिससे कि नेतृत्व कैसे खुश होगा, नेता कैसे खुश होगा और इससे अप्रिय बात क्या हो सकती है, आप नहीं कहते, हमने किस आधार पर इस देश को कैसे लिया? अभी उन्होंने आई.एम.एफ. की बात कही, अभी कांग्रेस पार्टी ने आई.एम.एफ.की बात कही कि आई.एम.एफ. ने कहा कि हमारी जो इकोनॉमी है, वह कहीं न कहीं स्टेबल होगी। आई.एम.एफ. ने कब कहा है? हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के जिस भाषण को आप कोट कर रहे हैं, आई.एम.एफ. ने कब कहा है? आई.एम.एफ. ने सन् 2015 में कहा है। सन् 2014 में उसने वह नहीं कहा था, सन् 2014 में उसकी जो रिपोर्ट है, वह रिपोर्ट यह कह रही है कि आपकी इकोनॉमी डाउन जा रही है, आपको लैजिसलेशन लाने की आवश्यकता है, आपको रिफॉर्म्स की आवश्यकता है। यदि रिफॉर्म्स नहीं किया, आप नए लैजिसलेशन नहीं लाए तो इस देश में बड़ी समस्या होने वाली है। अभी प्रधान मंत्री के विदेश दौरे के बारे में बहुत बातचीत हुई। राज्य सभा में बड़ी चर्चा हुई कि स्कैम इंडिया, स्किल इंडिया कैसे उन्होंने कह दिया। अरे! हमने किस तरह से आपसे इकोनॉमी ली थी, आपने कभी यह देखा है कि नवाब वाजिद अली शाह का जमाना था, लखनऊ विलासिता के रंग में डूबा हुआ था। बोलने से बड़ा खराब लगेगा। हमने क्या लिया है? आपने मैक्सिमम बिजनसमैन को जेल के अंदर डाल दिया। टू-जी स्कैम में पूरा का पूरा आपको लगा कि हमने चोरी नहीं की। जो सरकारी पार्टी के लोग थे, दयानिधि मारन से ले कर ए. राजा तक को जेल में ठूसने का काम किया।

14.00hrs

इस देश के प्रधानमंत्री ने कोई काम नहीं किया। प्रधानमंत्री कहते हैं हमको कोई जानकारी नहीं है। आज आप कह रहे हैं कि पीएमओ क्यों स्ट्रॉंग है, इसके ऊपर आप चर्चा करना चाहते हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि आप अपने दिल से जानिए पराए दिल का हाल, इस तरह की सिचुएशन को पैदा मत कीजिए। मेरा आग्रह इस सदन से है, आपसे है कि फाइनेंस बिल की चर्चा हो रही है तो फाइनेंस बिल की बात कीजिए। फाइनेंस बिल में जो सबसे बड़ा सवाल है, वह यह है कि एक जो आम टैक्स पेयर है, उसकी क्या हालत है? उसकी हालत यह है कि जो टास्क फोर्स, सोम कमेटी की टास्क फोर्स के बारे में लगातार चर्चा चलती है, उन्होंने कुछ ऑब्जर्वेशन दिए। उन्होंने ऑब्जर्वेशन दिए कि “There is pressure on tax officers to meet externally-imposed revenue targets.” और उसके कारण क्या हो रहा है, उसके कारण जो समस्या है, वह समस्या बहुत बड़ी है। उसके कारण सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह आ रही है कि जो रिफंड का सवाल है, रिफंड के ऊपर कोई चर्चा नहीं हो रही है, सेटलमेंट के ऊपर कोई चर्चा नहीं हो रही है। जो टैक्स का एसेसमेंट हो रहा है, जो अभी जमाने में देखा जा रहा है, उस टैक्स के एसेसमेंट में जो ऑफिसर्स

हैं, चूँकि उनको प्रमोशन उसी आधार पर मिलता है, आपने जो सिचुएशन पैदा की, वह डिपार्टमेंट के पक्ष में है। उनको न्यूट्रल होना चाहिए, लेकिन वे डिपार्टमेंट के पक्ष में अपना डिसिजन देते हैं। जब जुडीशियल स्कूटनी में वह फर्स्ट फेज में अपील में जाता है तो आपको जानकारी दे दूँ कि कम से कम 6 लाख करोड़ के टैक्स एरियर जुडीशियल एकाउंटिबिलिटी के लिए पड़े हुए हैं। उसके जो जजमेंट आते हैं, तो 85 से 90 परसेंट जजमेंट टैक्स देने वाले आदमी के पक्ष में जाते हैं और डिपार्टमेंट के खिलाफ में जाते हैं। आप यह समझिए कि जुडीशियल प्रोसेस में हमने इस तरह की सिचुएशन पैदा कर दी है और यही कारण है कि एक नए एन्वायर्नमेंट की आवश्यकता थी, एक नई चीज की आवश्यकता थी।

यही कारण है कि यह बजट आम आदमी का कैसे है, गरीब का कैसे है, किसान का कैसे है, हमने फाइनेंशियल प्रोजेक्ट में उन सबको किस तरह से देने का काम किया है, गाँव, गरीब किसान को खुश करने का कैसे काम किया है, केवल एक मंडी जाने से कुछ नहीं होता है। अपने दिल से जानिए पराए दिल का हाल। 57 दिन आप विदेश में घूमते रहे और आज आप प्रधानमंत्री को कहते हैं कि वे बाहर हैं। क्या आपने अपने नेता से कभी पूछा है कि 57 दिन आप क्या कर रहे थे? यदि आप पूछ लेते तो शायद उनको पता चल जाता। अपनी गलती छुपाने के लिए खड़गे साहब, वे दूसरों के ऊपर आरोप लगाना चाहते हैं।... (व्यवधान) दस साल में मैंने इस पार्लियामेंट में तो एकाध बार ही बोलते हुए देखा है। अब ये घूम-फिरकर आते हैं और इस पार्लियामेंट से पहले... (व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे : महोदय, यह देखिए, ये बजट के ऊपर बोल रहे हैं। आप सिर्फ दूसरों को कहते हैं। हमारे थॉमस साहब तो प्रोफेसर हैं, उन्हें मालूम है कि फाइनेंस बिल के ऊपर बोलना है। लेकिन आप घूम फिरकर फिर उन्हीं बातों पर आ जाते हैं। आप पॉलिटिक्स कर रहे हैं, आप कोई दूसरी चीज तो नहीं बोल रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) मोदी साहब को खुश करने के लिए जो बोलना चाहिए, वही आप बोल रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) इसमें कोई दूसरी बात नहीं है।

श्री निशिकान्त दुबे: महोदय, इस बात की बड़ी चर्चा हुई कि कारपोरेट टैक्स हमने 30 परसेंट से 25 परसेंट पर ला दिया। इसकी बड़ी चर्चा हुई। हमने पूरे टैक्स प्रोजेक्ट को देखा, क्योंकि टैक्स जीडीपी रेश्यो डिक्लाइन में जा रहा है। यह कह रहा है कि “For many years now, the tax GDP ratio has been declining.” यह आईएमएफ की रिपोर्ट कह रही है। आज भी कारपोरेट के ऊपर 44 परसेंट का टैक्स रेट है। 44 परसेंट कैसे है, वह मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि यह किस तरह का टैक्स रेट है और हमने किस तरह से लोगों को फायदा पहुँचाने का काम किया है। ये इस बात को नहीं समझेंगे। कारपोरेट टैक्स का रेट जो है, जो टैक्सेबल इंकम दस करोड़ से ऊपर की है, यदि सारा सेस आदि सब मिला लेंगे तो वह

40 परसेंट के आसपास है, सरचार्ज उसके ऊपर दो परसेंट है, यदि सरचार्ज और कारपोरेट टैक्स को मिला लेंगे तो वह 42 परसेंट है, एजुकेशन सेस उस पर 3 परसेंट है, टोटल यह 43.26 परसेंट आता है। जो 10 करोड़ तक का है, उसका जो टैक्स रेट है, 30 परसेंट टैक्स है। उसका सरचार्ज 7 परसेंट है। टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर 32 परसेंट है, एजुकेशन सेस 3 परसेंट है और इफेक्टिव टैक्स रेट लगभग 34 परसेंट के आसपास होता है। इसके कारण क्या हो रहा है कि हमारा जो बाहर से लोगों को इनवैस्टमेंट लेकर आना है जो मेक इन इंडिया की बात हम कर रहे हैं, या जिन लोगों को यहाँ रोजगार करना है, या जिनको लगता है कि हमको यहाँ सुविधा मिलेगी, वह जो हमारे एशिया के देश हैं, जैसे सिंगापुर में हमें यह टैक्स रेट लगता है कि 17-18 परसेंट के आसपास है। मलेशिया, इंडोनेशिया या अन्य देशों की बात कर लें तो उनको जब कहीं दूसरी जगह सुविधा नज़र आती है तो वह इनवैस्टमेंट के लिए कहीं दूसरी जगह जाते हैं। यही कारण है कि भारत सरकार ने एक प्रपोज़ल दिया है। मैं खड़गे जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस साल कोई प्रपोज़ल नहीं दिया है। आप लोगों ने जो कहा कि यह कार्पोरेट के लिए है, मैं यह बताऊँ कि इस साल के लिए कुछ नहीं है। हमने इस देश में चर्चा करने के लिए एक प्रपोज़ल दिया है कि हमारी यह इच्छा है कि हम इस टैक्स को 30 परसेंट से 25 परसेंट तक लाएँ। इस पर चर्चा होगी। अभी एक साल तक चर्चा होगी। आप कुछ बात कहेंगे, लोग कुछ कहेंगे। यह सरकार का कमिटमेंट है। सरकार ने इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है।

जहाँ तक आम गरीबों और आम जनता का सवाल है, आप देखेंगे कि हमने क्या किया? ब्लैक मनी एक बहुत बड़ा विषय है। एच.यू. एफ. में क्या था कि जिन लोगों को टैक्स बचाना होता था तो वे एच.यू.एफ. खोल लेते थे और एच.यू.एफ. के बहाने वे टैक्स बचाने का काम करते थे। उसको हमने 10 परसेंट से बढ़ाकर 12 परसेंट करने का सवाल किया है। इसके बाद हमने जो इंसेंटिव दिया है अलग लोगों को, जो हमने कहा है कि गाँव, गरीब, किसान है, आप क्लियर कट सुनिये कि हमने क्या-क्या किया। हमने कहा कि नेशनल पेंशन स्कीम, जिसके बारे में माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने कहा कि हमने उसका 50 हजार रुपया कंट्रीब्यूशन माना और वह एडीशन है 10 परसेंट सैलेरी का जो डिडक्शन है, उसके ऊपर हमने उसको एडीशनल दिया है। यदि आप नेशनल पेंशन स्कीम की तरफ जाएँगे तो आप जानते हैं कि हम जाइंट फ़ैमिली कंसैप्ट में विश्वास करते हैं। हमारे घर में यदि एक आदमी कमाता है तो उसी के ऊपर माँ, बाप, दादा, दादी, बच्चे, सभी उसी पर निर्भर करते हैं। मान लीजिए कि यदि उसकी डैथ हो जाए, यदि वह मर जाए या उसका एक्सीडेंट हो जाए या उसकी नौकरी छूट जाए तो इसके बाद पूरा का पूरा घर आत्महत्या के लिए विवश हो जाता है या कोई रोजगार तलाशने के लिए उनका विस्थापन या पलायन हो जाता है। यही कारण है कि भारत सरकार ने एक नेशनल पेंशन स्कीम के तहत इस पर डिडक्शन स्टार्ट किया जिससे वह जब 60 साल की एज पूरी करेगा तो उसको निश्चित तौर पर एक बढ़िया पेंशन मिलेगी। इसके

बाद हमने इनवैस्टमेंट इन लाइफ इंश्योरेंस एन्युइटी प्लान में जो डिडक्शन था, उस 15 हजार को हमने बढ़ाने का काम किया और उससे जो डिडक्शन इन 80 सी है, उसको उसका बैनिफिट मिलेगा। इनकम टैक्स का बैनिफिट हम उसके ऊपर देने की बात कर रहे हैं। अभी जिसके बारे में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि ट्रांसपोर्टेशन कास्ट जो थी, वह लगातार कई वर्षों से नहीं बढ़ी थी। वह 800 रुपये थी। 800 रुपये में तो यदि यहाँ से कोई एक बार नौएडा जाएगा और नौएडा से वापस आएगा तो हो सकता है कि 800 रुपये उसी में खर्चा हो जाए। लेकिन 14वें फाइनेंस कमीशन के बाद भी हमारे यहाँ जो माहौल बन गया था, उसके बावजूद भी हमने देश के आम लोगों को राहत देने का काम किया और 800 रुपये को बढ़ाकर 1600 रुपये करने का हमने प्रयास किया।

जो मैडिकल ट्रीटमेंट है, लोग बीमार हो जाते हैं तो हमने देखा है कि आज का हॉस्पिटलाइजेशन सबसे ज्यादा महंगा हुआ है। हम जितने ईस्टर्न इंडिया के मैम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट हैं, चाहे झारखंड के, बिहार के या उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं, वे इन चीजों से जूझते रहते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है लेकिन बीमारी हो जाती है। एम्स में इलाज नहीं हो पाता है। एम्स में लंबी लाइनें लगती हैं, राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल हो या गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत अस्पताल हो वहाँ भी वही हाल है। लोगों को लगता है कि हमारा भी अपोलो में इलाज हो जाए। लोगों को लगता है कि हमारा भी मेदान्ता में इलाज हो जाए। इस कारण से इस सरकार ने मैडिकल ट्रीटमेंट के लिए 10 हजार रुपये कहा कि हम उसको भी तुमको फ्री कर देंगे। जिसको मैडिकल बैनिफिट लेना है, मान लीजिए मैडिकलेम लेना है या चीजें लेनी हैं तो 10 हजार रुपये में हमें लगता है कि उनके पूरे परिवार का इंश्योरेंस हो जाएगा। हम किस तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं, यह केवल आप फाइनेंशियल टर्म्स में नहीं देखिये। आज आम लोग, गरीब लोग किस तरह जा रहे हैं जिस तरह से ग्लोबलाइजेशन बढ़ रहा है। आप कहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री का पूरा का पूरा जो एक्शन है, इस वित्त मंत्री का जो एक्शन है, सरकार का जो पूरा का पूरा एक्शन है, वह गाँव, गरीब, किसान और महिला के लिए कैसे है। यह उसी तरफ जा रहा है। क्योंकि हम किसी का पूरा का पूरा इलाज नहीं करा सकते हैं। इसके बाद जो एक्ज़िस्टिंग लिमिट थी इनडिविजुअल, स्पाउज और डिपेंडेंट चिल्ड्रन की, वह 15 हजार रुपये थी, उसको हमने 20 हजार रुपये करने का प्रयास किया है। उसके बाद जो इण्डिविजुअल, स्पाउस और इस सब का जो 25 हजार था, उसे हमने 30 हजार रुपये करने का प्रयास किया है। जो सीनियर सिटीज़न हैं, सीनियर सिटीज़ंस में भी हमने दो स्लैब्स करने का प्रयास किया है। आप यह देखिये कि 60 साल से ऊपर के जो सीनियर सिटीज़ंस हैं, उनको हमने ढाई लाख रुपये तक का एग्जम्पशन दिया है और जो 80 साल से ऊपर के हैं, उनको पांच लाख रुपये से ऊपर का एग्जम्पशन दिया हुआ है, क्योंकि, देश जितना युवा हो रहा है, उतना ही यह बुढ़ापे की तरफ बढ़ रहा है और जब युवा ज्यादा होंगे तो एक न एक दिन सब को

बूढ़ा होना है। हमको भी बूढ़ा होना है और अभी तक किसी भी सरकार ने, खासकर आपकी सरकार ने बूढ़ों के लिए क्या होगा, इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं सोचा था। हमारी सरकार ने पहली बार सोचा है कि 60 साल के ऊपर क्या होगा और 80 साल के ऊपर क्या होगा।

इसके बाद जो ऐसे लोग हैं, जो विकलांग हैं। इसके बारे में पार्लियामेंट में लगातार चर्चा होती रहती है, हम किसी विकलांग को देखते हैं तो कहते हैं कि इसको साइकिल दे दें, किसी को कहते हैं कि कान की मशीन दे दें, किसी को लगता है कि पैर लगवा दें, यहां किरीट सोमैय्या साहब बैठे हुए हैं, ये इस बारे में बड़ा अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन पहली बार हमने उनका जो डिडक्शन था, उसको हमने इन्क्रीज करने का प्रयास किया है कि उसको 50 हजार से 75 हजार रुपये किया है और जो इनके ऊपर डिपेंडेंट हैं, उनका जो इन्क्रीज़ है, वह एक लाख से 1.25 लाख करने का प्रयास किया है। हम जिस तरह से गरीबों के बारे में सोच रहे हैं, सरकार के इस फाइनेंस बिल में यह इसका सबसे बड़ा सवाल है। इसके बाद जो मैडीकल ट्रीटमेंट है, कुछ विशेष बीमारियां हैं, इस देश में बहुत गम्भीर बीमारियां हो जाती हैं, किसी को कैंसर हो जाता है, किसी को एच.आई.वी. हो जाता है, किसी को इबोला हो जाता है, किसी को और भी कई डिजीज़ हो जाती हैं, ऐसी डिजीज़ हो जाती हैं, जिनके लिए कि सबसे ज्यादा परेशानी है। जैसे एमनीशिया है, जैसे उस दिन भर्तृहरि महताब साहब बड़ा अच्छा बिल लेकर आये कि अलज़ाइमर हो जाता है तो इस तरह के जो सीनियर सिटीजंस हैं, उनको हमने जो 60 हजार रुपये की लिमिट थी, उसको 80 हजार रुपये करने का प्रयास किया है। ये सारे प्रोवीजंस फाइनेंस बिल में हैं। मुझे लगता है कि आपने इस सारे बिल को कैसे नहीं देखा, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने कैसे नहीं देखा, मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है।

इसके बाद जो विथहोल्डिंग टैक्स है, इसमें जो अभी एग्जिस्टिंग प्रोवीजन है, वह टैक्स ऑन सैलरी होता है। इसमें एम्पलायर एक सरटेन डिडक्शन के लिए ऑथोराइज़ होता है, जो सैलरीड क्लास है, उसको इसके बारे में सबसे ज्यादा समस्या होती है और यही कारण है कि इसमें क्लैरिटी करने के लिए हमने यह कहा कि एम्पलाई का एवीडेंस एम्पलायर को लेना जरूरी है, जो दोनों के बीच का रास्ता है कि जो मालिक है और जो उसके यहां काम करने वाले लोग हैं, इसके कारण जो एम्बीग्युटी थी, उसको हमने खत्म करने का प्रयास किया है। इसके बाद मैं आपको बताऊं कि विथहोल्डिंग टैक्स में एल.आई.सी. की जो रिलीफ थी, उसे हमने लगभग एक लाख रुपये करने का प्रयास किया है, जबकि वह 15जी और 15एच फॉर्म सबमिट करेगा तो वह एक लाख रुपये तक का डिडक्शन लेने के लिए, क्लेम रिलीफ लेने के लिए इल्लीजिबल हो जायेगा। मतलब 4.44 लाख से ये सारी चीजें ऊपर हैं। उसके बाद हमने जो सबसे बड़ा काम किया है, वह डिस्क्लोज़र ऑन फॉरेन असेट्स का है, इसके बारे में अलग से बिल आने वाला है और इसके बारे में मुझे लगता है कि इस हाउस को बहुत कुछ जानने की आवश्यकता है। आवश्यकता यह है कि

ब्लैकमनी पर बहुत चर्चा चलती है। ब्लैकमनी पर जब चर्चा चलती है तो मैं आपको बताऊं कि यूनाइटेड नेशंस कन्वेंशन अगेन्स्ट करप्शन (यू.एन.सी.ए.सी.), इसने सन् 2000 में एक ड्राफ्ट बनाना स्टार्ट किया, यह इस सदन को जानने की, इस देश को जानने की बहुत आवश्यकता है और वह ड्राफ्ट 2004 में फाइनल हो गया। फाइनल हो गया तो लोगों ने उस पर साइन करना स्टार्ट किया। उसमें आर्टिकल 40 कहता है कि जो ब्लैकमनी है, जो यहां से आम जनता के लिहाज से गाढ़ी कमाई ले जाई गई है, पूरी दुनिया में ले जाई गई है, उसके ऊपर हम कार्रवाई करेंगे, चीजें करेंगे और पूरा देश, पूरी दुनिया इसके ऊपर यूनाइटेड होगी। हमने 2005 में इसको साइन कर लिया। यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया, यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने जो बड़े-बड़े अच्छे-अच्छे काम किये, उनमें से एक काम यह भी किया कि 2005 में उन्होंने यू.एन.सी.ए.सी. के इस कन्वेंशन को साइन कर लिया। लेकिन साइन कर लेने से ही मामला खत्म नहीं होता है। यह कानून पूरी दुनिया में तब तक आपको दूसरों के बारे में, हमारे देश की गई हुई इन्कम को तब तक डिस्क्लोज़ नहीं कर सकता, तब तक आपको कोऑपरेट नहीं कर सकता, जब तक कि आप इसको रेटिफाई नहीं कर लेते, जब तक कि आप कानून के तौर पर इसे नहीं ले आते।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम और आप दोनों उसी फाइनेंस कमेटी में थे। अगर आपको ध्यान हो तो वर्ष 2010 में सरकार यह लगातार कहती थी कि बस यदि पन्द्रह दिनों के अन्दर नहीं करेंगे तो हम बाहर हो जाएंगे। हमने इस बिल को स्टैण्डिंग कमेटी की मात्र एक सीटिंग में खत्म कर दिया। जनवरी, 2010 में स्टैण्डिंग कमेटी ने इस बिल को दे दिया। इन्हें उसे करने में वर्ष 2011 तक का समय लग गया। वर्ष 2011 में इन्होंने इस बिल को तब शामिल किया या रेटिफाई किया जब भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने वर्ष 2009 में इसे एक बड़ा इलेक्शन इश्यू बना लिया। माननीय आडवाणी जी की यात्रा हो गयी। हम लोगों ने व्हाइट पेपर जारी कर दिया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में राम जेठमलानी साहब का पी.आई.एल. आ गया।...(व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे : अभी अखबार में राम जेठमलानी का एक आर्टिकल भी आया है। उसे पढ़िए।

श्री निशिकान्त दुबे: मैं उसी आर्टिकल का जवाब दे रहा हूं। जब पी.आई.एल. एडमिट न हो पाया तो वर्ष 2011 में इसी पार्लियामेंट में, इसी सदन में मैंने लिचेस्टाइन बैंक के कुछ एकाउंटहोल्डर्स का नाम लिया। मैं उन सब की कॉपी लेकर आया हूं। इसी सदन में मैंने कांग्रेस के कुछ सांसदों का नाम भी लिया और भारत सरकार ने उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की, क्योंकि आपके सांसद उसमें फंसे हुए थे और आप उसका जवाब देने को तैयार नहीं थे। हर्ष रघुवंशी एक ऐसे आदमी थे, जिन्होंने वर्ष 2011 में, मेरे बयान पर, इसी पार्लियामेंट में दिए हुए मेरे भाषण के ऊपर दूसरा पी.आई.एल. किया। खड़गे साहब, आप डेट नोट कीजिए, दिनांक 06 अप्रैल, 2011 को सुप्रीम कोर्ट में हर्ष रघुवंशी की पी.आई.एल. के साथ राम जेठमलानी की उस

पी.आई.एल. के ऊपर बहस हुई। उसमें मेरे भाषण को कोट कर दिया गया कि निशिकांत दूबे ने यह-यह कहा और भारत सरकार ने उस पर कोई भी कार्रवाई नहीं की। यही कारण है कि वर्ष 2011 में एस.आई.टी. बनाने का सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आदेश आ गया। जब वर्ष 2011 में एस.आई.टी. बनाने का आदेश आ गया, तो इसके ऊपर कांग्रेस की सरकार ने कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की। जब नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार आई तो उस ने अपनी पहली ही कैबिनेट मीटिंग में एस.आई.टी. बनाई। आज सुप्रीम कोर्ट उसी एस.आई.टी. को मॉनीटर कर रहा है। मेरा यह मानना है कि भारत सरकार, हमारे नरेन्द्र मोदी जी, हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर इतने सक्षम हैं कि आज नहीं तो कल यह पूरा-का-पूरा काला धन आएगा और जो लोग अपना काला धन नहीं बताएंगे, उन्हें दस साल का जेल होगा। यही इस फाइनेंस बिल का सबसे बड़ा रिक्तमंडेशन है।

प्रो. सौगत राय: क्या फाइनेंस बिल में ऐसा है कि उन्हें दस साल का जेल होगा?

श्री निशिकान्त दुबे : यह मुद्दा फाइनेंस बिल में है। फाइनेंस बिल में दस साल का जेल नहीं है, परन्तु हम ब्लैक मनी पर कानून लेकर आएंगे और यह तो फाइनेंस बिल का ही पार्ट है। अब मैं जी.एस.टी. पर आता हूँ। जी.एस.टी. क्या है?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आदमी को यदि सबसे ज्यादा परेशानी है तो वह इसी कारण से है कि यहां टैक्स के ऊपर टैक्स है। जैसे बैंक में कम्पाउंडिंग टैक्स होता है, उसी तरह से यह है। मान लीजिए कि एक आम आदमी को साईकिल खरीदना है या रेक्सोना साबुन या लाइफबॉय साबुन खरीदना है तो उसका जो कॉस्ट होगा, उस कॉस्ट का कितना प्रतिशत कम्पाउंडिंग टैक्स होता है? एक टैक्स में कितने प्रकार के टैक्स होते हैं? यदि आप सेन्टर और स्टेट के टैक्स को देखेंगे तो सेंट्रल लेवल पर सेंट्रल एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी देनी पड़ती है। सेंट्रल एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी देने के बाद एडिशनल एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी देनी पड़ती है। आप केवल टैक्स को देख लीजिए। उसके बाद मेडिसिनल एण्ड टॉयलेट प्रिपैरेशन एक्ट के तहत इसके ऊपर एक और टैक्स देना पड़ता है। फिर उसके ऊपर सर्विस टैक्स आ जाता है। अभी सर्विस टैक्स 12% से बढ़ कर 14% हो गया है। उसके बाद उसके ऊपर एडिशनल कस्टम ड्यूटी देनी पड़ती है। इस एडिशनल कस्टम ड्यूटी के बाद उस पर काउंटरवेलिंग ड्यूटी (सी.वी.डी.) देनी पड़ती है। इसके बाद स्पेशल एडिशनल ड्यूटी (एस.ए.डी.) देनी पड़ती है। इसका मतलब टैक्स पर टैक्स देना पड़ता है। आपने सी.वी.डी. दिया। आपने कस्टम ड्यूटी भी दी। फिर आपको एडिशनल कस्टम ड्यूटी देनी पड़ती है, एडिशनल सी.वी.डी. देनी पड़ती है। उसके बाद सेस और सरचार्ज देना पड़ता है, जिसे समय-समय पर केन्द्र सरकार लागू करती रहती है। जैसे अभी भारत

सरकार ने 'स्वच्छ भारत मिशन' के लिए लागू किया है या मान लीजिए कि सरकार ने रोड निर्माण या एजुकेशन के लिए कोई टैक्स लागू किया है, तो उस तरह का टैक्स भी आपको देना पड़ता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उसी तरह से स्टेट लेवल पर वैट और सेल्स टैक्स देना पड़ता है। वैट के बाद सेंट्रल टैक्स, सेल्स टैक्स जो है, सेंटर और स्टेट के बीच में जो बंटवारा होता है, वह टैक्स देना पड़ता है। राज्यों में और भी प्रकार के टैक्स हैं, एंटरटेनमेंट टैक्स है, ऑक्ट्रा, इंट्री टैक्स है। आपको पता है कि कोई भी म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन, कोई भी म्युनिसिपिलिटी एक बैरियर लगा देती है और लगातार टैक्स वसूलती रहती है। परचेज टैक्स है, लग्जरी टैक्स है, टैक्सेज ऑन लाटरी, बेटिंग एंड गैंबलिंग है और स्टेट सेस सरचार्ज जो समय-समय पर देते रहते हैं। इतने तरह के टैक्स हमें कहीं न कहीं देने पड़ते हैं। 125 करोड़ के इस देश में मात्र 3 करोड़ आदमी टैक्स पेयर्स हैं। इसमें कोई परेशानी नहीं है। जो आम आदमी है, गांव, गरीब, किसान है, यदि उसे ट्रैक्टर खरीदना है, कुदाल खरीदना है, हल खरीदना है, खुर्ची खरीदना है, कछिया खरीदना है, यदि उसको साईकल खरीदना है, लाइफबाय खरीदना है, मेडिसिन खरीदनी है, क्रोसिन खरीदनी है, पैरासिटामोल खरीदना है, यदि छोटी-छोटी चीजों को खरीदना है तो उस पर टैक्स पर टैक्स बहुत ज्यादा होता है। माननीय सुप्रिया जी लगातार जेनरिक मेडिसिन के लिए बोलती रहती हैं कि जेनरिक मेडिसिंस के दाम यदि 10 पैसे, 15 पैसे हैं, तो ब्रांडेड मेडिसिंस के दाम दो, ढाई या तीन रूपए कैसे हो जाते हैं, ये इसी तरह के टैक्सेज के कारण हो जाते हैं। यही कारण है कि इस देश में जीएसटी की आवश्यकता है। भारत सरकार ने तय किया है कि आम आदमी, गरीब आदमी को कैसे इससे राहत होगी, उसके टैक्स के बारे में कहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कुछ चीजें और बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने कस्टम ड्यूटी में जो रिडक्शन किया है, वह 'मेक इन इंडिया' की तरफ कैसे जा रहा है। मैं केवल गांव, गरीब, किसान की ही बात करूंगा, क्योंकि कारपोरेट की पूरी सरकार चलती रही, कारपोरेट ने किस तरह से पैसा दिया, किस तरह से कांग्रेस करप्ट रही, यह बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमने मैटल पाटर्स पर कस्टम ड्यूटी कम की है। इसके कारण जो इलेक्ट्रिकल इंसेलुटर है, जो छोटी चीजें हैं, यह बहुत छोटी चीज है, इसे स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री के लोग बनाते हैं, छोटे लोग बनाते हैं, उसकी हमने कस्टम ड्यूटी कम करने का काम किया है। हमने एथलीन, प्रोपलीन और डाइंग रबर, ईपीडीएम में जो टैप है, जो माइका ग्लास है, उसके ऊपर हमने कस्टम ड्यूटी कम की है। वायर्स एंड केबल्स, हम यदि ढाई लाख पंचायतों को कनेक्ट करने की बात करते हैं, तार की बात करते हैं, 24 इनटू 7 बिजली पहुंचाने की बात करते हैं तो सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है कि वायर एंड

केबल बनेगा या नहीं, हम चाइना से कंपीट कर पाएंगे या नहीं और इस दिशा में उसके ऊपर टैक्स कम करने का प्रयास किया है।

जो मैग्नेट रन है, जो महिलाएं यहां बैठी हुई हैं, उनको माइक्रोवेव ओवंस की कितनी आवश्यकता है, उनको यह बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह आम गृहणी, महिला का सवाल है। आज सभी के घर में यह होता है। हमने एक किलोवॉट तक के ऊपर कस्टम ड्यूटी कम करने का सवाल किया है। इसके बाद जो ओएलपी है, ब्लॉक कंप्रेशर है, ...(व्यवधान) आज प्रत्येक घर में रेफ्रिजरेटर की आवश्यकता है। सबको ठंडा पानी चाहिए, सबको अच्छी सब्जी चाहिए, हमने उसके ऊपर कस्टम ड्यूटी कम करने का काम किया है।

इसके अलावा जो कैटेलिक कन्वर्टर्स हैं, कन्वर्टर्स की सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यकता आज के युग में जिस तरह से ग्लोबलाइजेशन बढ़ रहा है, उसकी आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए जियोलाइट और क्रेलिका के ऊपर कस्टम ड्यूटी कम करने का प्रयास किया है।

फर्टिलाइजर का बहुत बड़ा सवाल है, यहां किसानों के ऊपर बहुत चर्चा होती है। अभी साहब विदर्भ गए हैं, शायद हो सकता है कि मंगलवार के दिन जब पार्लियामेंट खुलेगा तो फिर कुछ सुनने को मिलेगा। जब एग्रेरियन क्राइसिस पर यहां चर्चा होती है, तब तो नजर नहीं आते हैं, लेकिन बार-बार जब विदेश से घूमकर आते हैं या कहीं से घूमकर आते हैं तो कुछ न कुछ चर्चा करते हैं। उनका स्वागत है, हमें कोई परेशानी नहीं है। यह उनका अपना मामला है। जो सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड है, हम उसे नहीं बनाते हैं। इस कारण से फर्टिलाइजर का दाम दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। यही कारण है कि सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड जो केवल और केवल फर्टिलाइजर में यूज होता है, उसकी कस्टम ड्यूटी हमने कम करने का प्रयास किया है। एस्पिरिन और फाइव ब्यूटेंस का दवाइयों में बहुत ज्यादा यूज होता है। हम पीएसी में चर्चा कर रहे थे, साठ हजार करोड़ का चीन से दवाइयों का इंपोर्ट करते हैं और हम कहते हैं कि दवाइयों का एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। इस कारण से हमारे लोग बहुत परेशान होते हैं। हमने एक्साइज ड्यूटी उसके ऊपर कम करने का प्रयास किया है जिससे यहां का रॉ मैटेरियल आगे बढ़े। एल.ई.डी. लाइट के प्रयोग से बिजली की खपत कम हो जायेगी। गांव के गरीब किसानों को अच्छी लाइट मिलेगी। चीन एल.ई.डी. लाइट के पूरे क्षेत्र को कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश कर रहा है। उनमें ऑर्गेनिक एल.ई.डी. और जो टी.वी. पैनल्स पर हमने एक्साइज ड्यूटी को निल करने का सवाल किया है कि यहां के जो मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स हैं, वे "मेक इन इंडिया" की तरफ कैसे आगे बढ़ेंगे, यह सबसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है?

सोलर वाटर हीटर और इवैकुएटेड ट्यूब्स से एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम करने का विचार किया गया है। इसके बाद जो मेटालर्जिकल कोक है, अभी बहुत चर्चा हुयी कि हम कोयला आयात कर रहे हैं तो उसको

हमने बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया है, वह जो 2.5 परसेन्ट पर आ रहा था, उसे हमने 5 परसेन्ट करने का प्रयास किया है ताकि यहां की लोकल इंडस्ट्रीज और कोल इंडिया इंडस्ट्री अपने-आपको वर्ल्ड मार्केट में सक्षम कर सकें।

कई कम्पनियों ने यहां ऑफिस खोल लिया है या एक असेम्बलिंग यूनिट बना दिया है, मैक्सिमम लोगों को विदेशी कारों में घूमने का शौक होता है और अन्य विदेशी चीजे हैं, उनका यहां केवल किट बनता है, उनके लिए भी हमने एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने का सवाल किया है कि उन कार कम्पनियों को या उस तरह के कम्पोनेंट बनाने वालों को, यदि आवश्यकता है तो वे यहीं आयें, "मेक इन इंडिया" स्कीम के तहत आयें, हम उनको सुविधा देंगे तो निश्चित तौर पर यह देश आगे बढ़ेगा। ... (व्यवधान) हमने फॉरेन कम्पनी और इंडीविजुअल के बारे में क्या कहा है, उनके बारे में बात नहीं करूंगा। अभी तक इस देश में यह माहौल चला है कि हमने बड़ा जूता बना लिया और स्मॉल फूट प्रिन्ट्स। हमने बजट एस्टीमेट बहुत ज्यादा बनाया, चूंकि पैसा उतना कलेक्ट नहीं हो पाया तो हमने उसका रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट बना लिया और फिर यदि उससे कम पैसा आया तो हमने ऐक्चुअल एस्टीमेट बनाया। इस देश में तीन तरह के एस्टीमेट चलते रहे हैं - बजट एस्टीमेट, रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट और ऐक्चुअल एस्टीमेट। इसलिए हमने जूता बड़ा बनाने का प्रयास किया लेकिन फूट प्रिन्ट छोटा-छोटा हुआ क्योंकि देश में कोई डेवेलपमेन्ट नहीं हुआ, गांव के गरीब किसान, जो जहां थे, वैसे ही रह गये। हमने उन्हें केवल भाषण में ला दिया। मैं चाणक्य का एक श्लोक कह कह कर अपनी बात को समाप्त करूंगा।

भोगा न भुक्ता वयमेव भुक्ताः
तपो न तप्तं वयमेव तप्तः।
कालो न यातो वयमेव याताः
तृष्णा न जीर्णो वयमेव जीर्णाः॥

जो प्लेजर, तपस, टाइम और थर्स्ट है, वह सब की बहुत ज्यादा है लेकिन प्लेजर की एक सीमा है। आप प्लेजर की एक सीमा के बाद सन्यास की तरफ जाते हैं। कन्जम्पशन करने की जो आदत है वह एक सीमा तक जाती है। यह सरकार सत्य पर आधारित है। यह सरकार सत्यता की तरफ जा रही है। इस देश की जनता को आप लोगों ने इतने वर्षों तक गुमराह किया है, हम उन्हें गुमराह नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

"सत्येन धार्यते पृथ्वी सत्येन तपते रविः"

जैसे रवि हमें रौशनी देता है वैसे ही धरती हमें खाना-पीना और जिन्दा रहने का सुख देती है। माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार, श्री अरुण जेटली जी यह फाइनेंस बिल ले कर आये हैं जिससे गांव, गरीब, किसान और महिला सबको फायदा होगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

DR. P. VENUGOPAL (TIRUVALLUR): Respected Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion on the Finance Bill 2015-16 introduced by the hon. Finance Minister.

We have already dealt with the major issues concerning the finances of the country during the course of discussion on the General Budget.

With this Finance Bill, the hon. Finance Minister is giving effect to his Budget proposals that he has presented already.

I will now go over to some of the proposals and reiterate some of the demands as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned.

To begin with, I would like to say that the Finance Minister raised the Budget outflow to the States from 32 per cent to 42 per cent based on the 14th Finance Commission recommendations. But when I find the figures, in real terms, it is not so. Out of the total Budget of Rs. 17 lakh crore, what he has given to the States is much less than what he is claiming.

The Fourteenth Finance Commission has given weightage to population which is taken as one of the criteria. So, there is nothing that the Finance Minister has done to incentivize the States, like Tamil Nadu, which have controlled the population, which is in the national interest.

Secondly, Tamil Nadu has been unfairly treated by the Fourteenth Finance Commission because of horizontal distribution of taxes. There is reduced weightage for the 1971 population Census. It has not taken into consideration the fiscal discipline measures that the State of Tamil Nadu has adopted. The other criteria like increased weightage to area, 'per capita income distance', and 'inclusion of absolute forest area' have robbed Tamil Nadu of its due share in the resources.

There is a huge reduction in Tamil Nadu's share in the divisible pool. This reduction is not being compensated by the increase in the overall devolution by 10

per cent. The loss to Tamil Nadu, due to this reduction in its share in the divisible pool and other grants, is estimated to be Rs.6,000 crore per year.

The Finance Minister has reduced the Central assistance to State Plan from Rs.3.38 lakh crore in 2014-15 to Rs.2.04 lakh crore in the current year. This is a huge and unprecedented cut for the States. Even in the case of Central Ministries, there is a cut in the allocations.

When we see the allocation to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Demands for Grants of which were passed yesterday separately in the House, there is a reduction in the allocation. From Rs.25,000 crore of Budgetary Estimates for the last year, it is reduced to Rs.18,500 crore for this year. Health of the citizen reflects directly on the health of the nation; and there is a huge reduction in the allocation for this Ministry. How could the Centre take care of the health of its citizens with reduced allocation?

Here, I would like to cite a laudable achievement made by Tamil Nadu in the health sector, particularly in organ transplantations done from the 'brain-dead patients', that is cadaveric transplantation done from the patients who are mostly the road accident victims. In the whole of India, Tamil Nadu is the first State to undertake on a massive scale such transplants; and it is a record.

From 2008 till March 2015, the total number of donors from Tamil Nadu is 620 and the total number of organs transplanted is 3419. As per the current Census report, Tamil Nadu has done almost 1.3 per million donations last year.

My request to the Centre in this regard is that if the Centre allocates funds to our State, we could establish a separate super specialty hospital for this purpose which would take exclusive care of the human organ transplantation on a trial basis and it could be replicated in all other States later on based on our experience. So I request the Finance Minister to consider and allocate some funds for this purpose.

Coming to co-operative federalism, though the Finance Minister talks about this, the Centre is silent about putting in place the necessary mechanisms to make

it a reality. There is a need to reform the system of fiscal transfers; there is a need for revitalizing the Inter-State Council; but on all these, the Centre has not taken any initiative so far.

The Government talks loud about women's safety and their welfare but the allocation to this Ministry does not match the words of the Government.

The Nirbhaya Fund had been created and every year, money is being put into that Fund. But what about expenditure from that Fund? There was an article in the newspapers a few days back stating that a large chunk of money is lying unutilized in this Fund. The Government has to find ways and means to spend this money for women's safety. It is pertinent to add that crimes against women and children are on the rise in the country, which is corroborated by the data of the National Crime Records Bureau. Moreover, this year, the Centre has withdrawn its support to the 'Scheme of Modernization of Police Force'. Though law and order is a State subject, many States depend on the Centre for modernizing the police forces. But now the Centre has completely withdrawn itself from this responsibility and hereafter no fund will be earmarked and released by the Centre to the States for this purpose.

The President of India, in his speech this year, in para 48, stated that: 'the Union Government is committed to implement the idea of SMART Police (Smart but Sensitive, Modern and Mobile, Alert and Accountable, Reliable and Responsive, Tech-savvy and well Trained) to provide efficient and effective service.' But in this year itself, it has withdrawn its support to the 'Scheme of Modernization of Police Force'. With this, the Centre has passed on the entire burden of this to the States, especially when crimes against women and children are increasing over the years. How is it possible for the States alone to tackle the rising crime rates without the support from the Centre?

On GST again, Tamil Nadu would permanently lose and so it is very much concerned about the impact that it would have on the financial autonomy of the States. Ours is a manufacturing State and such manufacturing States would

permanently lose revenue. We reiterate that the levy, collection and appropriation of VAT, Central Excise Duty and Service Tax within a State could be given completely to the States and the Centre could focus only on Inter-State taxes. Due to the principle of 'point of destination', there will be a revenue loss of about Rs.10,000 crore to Tamil Nadu and there has to be sufficient compensation for this loss.

We will put forth our detailed points of view while discussing on the GST Bill later. But I would request the Finance Minister to look into this and compensate for the loss that Tamil Nadu is going to suffer permanently.

Urging the Finance Minister to consider all these points very seriously and do whatever the Centre could do, especially to compensate our State, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Thank you, Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I stand here to participate in the Finance Bill, 2015. There are seven or eight issues on which I would try to give my opinion.

First and foremost, the point – which my colleague, Mr. Venugopal was just mentioning and which was the most and oft repeated point by the NDA Ministers – was that the 14th Finance Commission has given 10 per cent more tax devolution to the States and that is why most States are flushed with funds and whatever projects they want to do and whatever has been withdrawn could be managed by the State fund.

A very little has been actually deliberated on that because it is a deduction from the tax that accrues to the Centre. Earlier, because of the Gadgil Formula 32 per cent was being given to the respective States and now it has gone up to 42 per cent. What has actually happened? I would suggest that when time comes later on, we should discuss on this aspect. Of course, what has been done as per the recommendation given by the 14th Finance Commission cannot be undone. But many States have been benefited from it. They have been provided with non-Plan funds and they can work it out accordingly. But the manner in which it is being discussed in different platforms, including this House, if certain funds have not flown or have been curtailed in different Demand for Grants, let the State Governments, who are having more than 10 per cent, can also spend from that amount.

Sir, the most senior Member of this House, Shri L.K. Advani, is not here. He had initiated one programme, when he was the Deputy Prime Minister during Atalji's premiership, as Home Minister to upgrade our policing mechanism and system. It did not start with when Shri Chidambaram became the Home Minister. It had started during Shri Advani's time, that is, in 2001-02 so that our police stations will be upgraded, they should be given modern firearms, they should be trained in a better way and new battalions of paramilitary forces will be created so

that we can meet the challenge of our internal security that was evolving in a very bigger way in our country and it continued with UPA-I and UPA-II.

I am very surprised that during the debate on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs, it may be a little bit of repetition, this thing was also narrated. Many Members from the Opposition, cutting across party lines – of course, it was not put so vociferously by Members from NDA or BJP side - had put forth this issue that there were certain schemes which have been withdrawn and you expect that the State Government will fund those schemes from their funding because they are being provided with 10 per cent more funding.

Here, I would say that it is not going to happen. Starting from 1947 or 1950 till 2000, the States for their own exigencies thought building schools is the priority; building veterinary hospitals is the priority; building roads to the villages is the priority; providing drinking water is the priority. And erecting police station or to have a better police station was not the priority and to have fire service stations at different taluka, block or panchayat samiti levels was not the priority. The priority was something else. It was to have more social-oriented projects. The priority was not law and order. Of course, it is a State subject, but as both the Centre and the State have to work together, that idea was put forth by the then Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister, Shri Advani, during the first part of 21st Century, in 2001-02.

Those schemes have been withdrawn. I am referring to this issue because of a point that has been raised. Here, I would just like to put it on record that Odisha, for instance, is affected by Maoist violence. At one point of time, a large number of districts were affected. Of course, thanks to Lord Jagannath, it has come down to a very great extent. But we have deployed paramilitary forces and the Central Government charges a fee for that. It is not that forces go to a State on their own; every State Government has to pay for them. The State Government of Odisha had requested to waive Rs. 1,450 crore towards the Bill of Central paramilitary forces deployed in Odisha, which was done to contain Left wing extremism, but it has

fallen on deaf ears. I did not say what the written reply from the Home Ministry was, but that request has fallen on deaf ears.

Sir, we have been repeatedly told that as per the 14th Finance Commission recommendations, tax devaluation has grown from 32 per cent to 42 per cent. But the Prime Minister recently -- that is, on 1st April -- went to Rourkela in our Tribal Affairs Minister Mr. Jual Oram's Constituency to inaugurate the expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant. The Chief Minister of Odisha was also present on that stage, and there he said that last year, Odisha got Rs. 18,000 crore, and this year Odisha is going to get Rs. 25,000 crore.

I am very poor in mathematics, but I have asked some of my friends to find out as to actually what is the money that is flowing to my State. I have tried to do it and I would be happy if I am wrong, but I fail to understand how Odisha is going to get Rs. 7,000 crore more in 2015-2016. I fail to understand it, but that is what the Prime Minister has said, and that too because of the 14th Finance Commission. We have calculated -- some of my friends have done it -- that the enhanced allocation due to 14th Finance Commission could only be Rs. 3,572.69 crore and not Rs. 7,000 crore.

The Finance Minister has repeatedly said that he has to work in a reduced fiscal space because 10 per cent has gone to the respective States. This is a fact and there is no doubt about it. But by this reduced fiscal space you have also reduced Centrally-sponsored Schemes; you have also reduced the number of projects, which the respective Government was doing; and you have also abolished -- as I had mentioned in my speech relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs -- a number of other Plan and non-Plan funding. If this is the case, how can I say or how can we believe that actually there has been greater flow of funds? There has been flow of funds, and no doubt about it that because of 14th Finance Commission money is there, but there is some mistake in the mathematical calculation, which needs to be discussed in this House

threadbare so that we get a clear picture and we should not get all this type of information that 10 per cent is actually flowing into it.

To prove my point, I would say that as per the Budget Estimate of 2015-2016, the State's share of tax revenue has been increased to Rs. 5,23,968 crore from the Budget Estimate of 2014-2015, which was Rs. 3,82,216 crore. So, the total gain that the States are having is Rs. 1,41,742 crore. I would say that the Government has yielded to fiscal inconvenience and not political inconvenience. That has been avoided, but by curtailing the Central assistance for the States and Union Territory Plans to Rs. 2,04,784 crore in the Budget Estimate of 2015-2016 from last year when it was Rs. 3,38,408 crore is a huge cut of Rs. 1,33,624 crore.

So, you have managed and as per your wisdom you have done it, but should I charge that this is window dressing? Of course, the Government grants under Article 275 to States have increased from Rs. 69,936 crore to Rs. 1,08,552 crore, and this is without 14th Finance Commission recommendation. Consequently, the total funds that have devolved on the States in the Budget Estimate of 2015-2016 is Rs. 8,37,294 crore. I need not give the details, but I can give that as per Articles 270, 275 and 282.

To cut the story short, I would only mention here that when you compare this figure of 57.7 per cent with BE of 2014-15, the gross revenue was Rs. 13,64,524 crore; as per all these three articles, devolution to States comes to Rs. 3,38,408 crore, and the total comes to Rs. 7,90,560 crore. Can we say that 57.9 per cent of gross tax revenue had devolved on States in 2014-15? One can say that devolution of funds to States has gone down to 57.7 per cent from 57.9 per cent of last year. Why do we have this hype that States would gain hugely? Is not this an illusion?

Coming to the major aspect that is affecting our country relates to distress in agriculture about which we initially discussed.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister will give the reply at five o'clock. By that time, all will have to finish their speeches. So, please be brief.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Sir, I have just completed one point only.

Regarding crop insurance, I will cut it short on this aspect because a large number of Members have already participated on this issue, I have a limited point here. The farmers in India are struggling to cope with severe blow they have suffered because of unseasonal rains. It is not for the first time that crops have been damaged or destroyed and yet, the country has been caught unprepared. Today, as agriculture will have to adopt new and expensive technologies to counter climate change, insurance cover becomes even more critical. I am of the opinion that the culture of loan waiver must stop. I would repeat that I am not with others who say that the crop loans should be waived off. Rather I would always insist that focus should be on crop insurance. Crop insurance can tackle bad harvest. If there is no insurance cover for crops and livestock, the country's food security will be threatened.

Sir, before the commencement of this discussion on Finance Bill, as per the request of the Finance Minister, the Speaker read out that the Government proposes to get clauses 108 to 142 relating to Public Debt Management Agency; clauses 154 to 157 relating to amendments of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934; clauses 184, 185 and 186 relating to amendments of the Finance Act of 2005; and Government Securities Act of 2006 negatived at the time of clause-by-clause consideration. I would say that my major discussion of today would have been on this subject. I would have delved on this subject alone, but I am not going into that aspect at all. I would only say that good sense has prevailed over this Government. I would again repeat that though it has been withdrawn today, it still exists.

Sir, I need five more minutes to conclude. Sir, it still exists today because you are tweaking with the accepted and proved institutions of this country. There has been pressure earlier when UPA was in power. The Finance Minister mentioned that a report had come in 2000-01. Subsequently, during the UPA regime also, they had prepared to bring in this type of amendment, but good sense prevailed upon them. I was really surprised on that day when this was brought in

the Finance Bill. That problem still exists. Of course, the Finance Minister has said that he will consult with the RBI and then bring in changes. But whenever those changes come, I would say that one problem definitely needs to be tackled. It is not that only the Central Government's debt management is being done by the RBI, but the respective State Governments' debt management also is being tackled by the RBI. We are taking a decision for the Central Government with a preparing agency to tackle from the Centre. But we have a federal structure. A number of Governments is not of the same party that is in the Centre. That apprehension is there. That apprehension needs to be mitigated. That is the main reason. So, when this issue comes up later on, this issue needs to be tackled.

About giving the security aspect to the SEBI, that is a different issue. I am not going into that aspect. When that issue comes up, I will be dealing with that. Today, I would only mention – if I only say in one line – that public sector banks are in deep trouble.

On priority sector lending, a new approach has been made. Now the guidelines do away with the distinction between direct and indirect lending. I would say that this is a good aspect.

Regarding the tax by fair and foul means, I would say one thing before I go into that aspect, which is a very recent development. What is the rate of dollar today? What has been happening during last five, seven days? There has been tremendous external pressure on this Government. I would congratulate the Finance Minister because he is withstanding that pressure. In that respect, the pressure is coming in a different way because he has taken certain decisions. He has categorically stated that this is not a 'fly by night' State. This is not a place where somebody can come, invest and go back without paying tax. Because of that, a number of FII portfolios are being withdrawn. That deals with our taxation. I would say that the Government should stand resolute on that aspect.

I would only mention here one thing. When we are talking about corporate tax, the Finance Minister has brought the Corporate Tax rate on par with China by

lowering it to 25 per cent from 30 per cent over the next four years. But there is a catch. Various exemptions provided to companies would be removed and the Corporate Tax rate cut will take effect from 2016-17. Till then, the effective rate on Indian companies will be marginally higher at 34.61 per cent compared to 33.99 per cent at present because of a surcharge that has been proposed.

On GST, we have an issue.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are going to discuss the GST separately.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I would go through what the Finance Minister just mentioned while he was introducing the Bill when he mentioned about the GST. We have an issue. Every mineral bearing State has an issue because by that we will be losing certain amount of tax that was accruing to different mineral bearing States. I have moved certain amendments to that effect. I would also mention here that the hasty and perfunctory manner in which new requirements were sought to be indulged in the income-tax return forms from the assessment year 2015-16 to which the Finance Minister intervened and corrected it, is a welcome step. But please be careful. Such type of interventions will always be there and he should be always on guard.

With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, before Prof. Saugata Da speaks, I have just a suggestion. I will leave it to the wisdom of the House. Today being the last working day of this week, many of the Members are leaving. Keeping that in mind, can we try to advance the reply of the hon. Minister and adjust ourselves? I only leave it to the House because a lot of Members outside are saying this to me, as a Parliamentary Affairs Minister. They are saying that they have booked their tickets by 4.30 p.m. or 5.00 p.m. and so on. I thought I should bring it to the notice of the Chair and the House.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: At what time, do you want the Minister to reply?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: My suggestion is that let us have the reply at 4.00 p.m. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record, except Prof. Saugata Roy.

*(Interruptions) ... **

* Not recorded

15.00 hrs

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Sir, I rise to speak on the Finance Bill.

Any Government, if it has to run, has to collect taxes and has to bring a Finance Bill. So, there is no question of opposing the Finance Bill. But I may mention that this is the last year of the Finance Bill in the present form.

As per the Finance Minister's declaration, from April 2016 we are going into the GST regime, and then most of the Central taxes will be subsumed including Central excise duty, additional excise duty, excise duty levied under medicinal and toilet preparations, service tax, additional customs duty, special additional customs duty, and Central surcharges and cesses. So, this is the last time we see the Finance Bill in this form.

Here I have a request to the Finance Minister. Hereafter Finance Bill will mainly deal with the income tax related demands. For the rest we go into GST. Can we find a way to make the income tax laws easier? I would like a regime in which ordinary lay people like me can directly read a Bill and understand what their income tax liabilities are. The way the IT law is worded makes us dependent on chartered accountants or ready reckoners. This should not happen in a fair regime. I am sure that after the GST is introduced the Finance Minister will look into that.

This year there was the expectation that the Finance Minister would raise the exemption limit for income tax from Rs.2.5 lakh to Rs.3 lakh. He has not done so. However, he has given a number of concessions for saving income tax. These concessions include premium for health insurance, loans for self-occupied houses, transport allowance. He has shown in a calculation that a man can get as much as Rs.4,42,000 concession after allowing for deduction under section 80C of Rs.1,50,000, deduction under 80CCD of Rs.50,000, deduction on house property loans of Rs.2 lakh, deduction on health insurance premiums of Rs.25,000, and exemption of transport allowance of Rs.19,200.

These exemptions are good in the sense that these deductions will drive a person towards saving and will create a social security net for him especially in the new pension system. So, that is welcome. But sometimes Finance Ministers have the habit of springing surprises. So, I would not be surprised if the Finance Minister even now raises the income tax limit to Rs.3 lakh for which he will get kudos from the middle classes all over the country.

The Finance Minister has done two things with regard to direct taxes. He has promised that corporation tax would be brought to the level of China from 30 per cent to 25 per cent by FY 2017. I have no objection. He is trying to encourage industry and corporates. And if it comes at a level with China there is nothing wrong.

But some people have raised objections to wealth tax being abolished. The Minister has mentioned that the cost of wealth tax collection is not commensurate with the actual collections. But he has done something which I appreciate. He has introduced 2 per cent surcharge on the super rich. I do believe that the super rich must pay for the development of the country. To that extent, I support this 2 per cent surcharge on the super rich.

As we know, a number of excise duty and customs exemptions are done with a view to helping out or bailing out certain industries. The Finance Minister has done that.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : Please repeat your sentence because I could not listen to you.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : I said that indirect taxes are imposed to either help out or bail out certain industries and prevent certain objectionable practices. The Finance Minister has increased the customs duty on import of commercial vehicle. It is a good thing. It will be a boost for our domestic automobile manufacturers. He has also increased the import duty on steel plates which will definitely help our domestic steel industry. How much was actually needed and how much has been

done is another question. But domestic industry does need protection against the bazaar being flooded with foreign things and he has given that protection.

Mobile handsets manufactured abroad will cost more. Mobile handsets made in India will cost less. Even that is very welcome. Though many of the foreign manufacturers are making in India, sometimes they run and sometimes they do not run well. Nokia, which is the biggest manufacturer of mobile handsets, set up a big facility in Chennai but they closed down that factory. Now I am told that there is an attempt to run that factory again. So that problem is always there.

The excise duty has been reduced on 8 items and customs duty has been reduced on 22 items. Excise duty has also been raised to increase revenue. For instance, he has imposed 25 per cent extra duty on cigarette. That is a very easy target because the big manufacturers pay easily on cigarettes of six centimetres' length or more. So the Finance Minister is free to increase this duty. The main problem is that excise duty as a whole has been raised from 12 to 12.5 per cent. The education cess has been subsumed in the excise duty. Also, service tax has been increased to 14 per cent. So, now what will cost more? Travel in business class, going to restaurants, to entertainment parks will cost more. Somebody was asking me yesterday, let us go to a restaurant because in two days, the new service tax will be imposed and it will cost 2 per cent more.

I shall now slowly wind up. There is 2 per cent Swachh Bharat cess. The Finance Minister also has the responsibility of helping with the Prime Minister's pet projects. One is the Swachh Bharat Mission. Yesterday we found that the Government does not have money to finance the Swachh Bharat Mission. Out of Rs.62,000 crore required, the Centre would supply Rs.14,000 crore and the States would supply roughly Rs.5,000 crore. The rest has to be collected from corporate, etc. etc. Now, this 2 per cent Swachh Bharat Cess is to finance the Prime Minister's pet project. There, the corporates and their CSR funds are going to play a role. That is why hundred per cent deduction has been allowed on donations to

Swachh Bharat Kosh and the Clean Ganga Mission. Now, whether that would raise the required money of Rs.62,000 crore is a matter of some doubt but the Finance Minister is free to try.

I do not want to deal with the other aspects of economy. The taxation proposals have been reasonably conservative. The Finance Minister has not taken any big chances with collection of revenue. After all, he has to run the Government. They have to pay the salaries. He has to prepare for the next Pay Commission. And, he has a right to collect as much taxes as possible. But I put a rider here. The Finance Minister is banking on the success of GST. He constantly says that GST introduction will increase our GDP by at least one per cent. They have got big projects lined up. This year if you see the Budget allocations, many have mentioned that there has been a cut on education, health, modernisation of police forces, etc. The Government's standard reply is that they have devolved 42 per cent to the States and so, there is no problem. But the main question remains that the gamble has been made by the Government in putting big money, Rs.70,000 crore, into infrastructure. When will this money give a return and when will the economy revive enough so that the income of the Government increases remains the big question. Any Finance Minister has to take the risk and I do not blame our present Finance Minister from taking the risks. But overall, as I said before, proposals relating to IT, excise duty, customs and service tax have been reasonably balanced.

I objected in the morning to the public debt management agency being part of the Finance Bill. The Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund is not something which will be effective easily because they are saying that they will confiscate all the money that is lying in Post Office Savings Account, PPF and put that money in a special fund. I do not think it will be so easy to operate. The Finance Minister withdrew the Public Debt Management Agency in the morning as an after thought. I hope that he will give a clear idea on how Government securities and Government debts will be managed in future. With that, Sir, I put my comments

on the financial proposals – this is a Money Bill and these are financial taxation proposals- at rest.

Thank you.

श्री आनंदराव अडसुल (अमरावती): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से फाइनेन्स बिल पर बोलने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। शिवसेना पार्टी सत्ता का एक हिस्सा है, यह भी मुझे पता है। आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, पिछले 19 सालों से मैं उन्हें पहचानता हूँ। जैसे वह एक काबिल एडवोकेट हैं, वैसे ही वह काबिल वित्त मंत्री भी हैं। उन्हें लोक सभा, राज्य सभा से केन्द्रीय मंत्री होने का अनुभव प्राप्त है। मैंने पिछले बजट में भाषण देते हुए यह बात कही थी कि शायद उनका एक सपना होगा कि सर्वप्रथम देश का विकास करना है और अगर अर्थ मंत्रालय मेरे पास आए तो मैं कर सकता हूँ और वह अपार्युनिटी उन्हें मिली।

अगर दिल से कोई बात चाहते हैं, प्रामाणिकता से चाहते हैं, तो वह होता है, मिलता है, यह अनुभव हमारे साथ है। बजट के बारे में यह बात मैंने बोली थी कि समाज के सभी स्तर के लिए, यह नीचे वाला स्तर हो, मिडल स्तर या ऊपर वाला स्तर हो, सबके लिए बजट का बैनिफिट कैसा हो, साथ-साथ बच्चे से ले कर बूढ़े तक का भी ख्याल रखने का प्रयास बजट में किया गया है, स्त्री-पुरुष का दखल लिया है। समाज के हर स्तर के यानि व्यापारी हो, उद्योगपति हो, छात्र हों, यह दखल लिया है। यह बात भी मैंने की थी। फाइनेन्स बिल के ऊपर बोलते समय अगर मैं यहां से शुरू करूं, कुछ घोषणाएं सरकार ने की हैं, श्रमेव जयते, मेक इन इंडिया, सबका साथ - सबका विकास और वही ध्यान में रख कर काम करने का प्रयास भी हो रहा है। लेकिन फिर भी कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं, समझो कोई इंडस्ट्री आज है, किसी कारण से वह परेशानी में आई है, तो सही समय पर अगर हम उसकी रिपेयर करें तो उसका फायदा सभी को हो जाएगा। कुछ उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूँ। कुछ फर्टिलाइजर कंपनियां हों, कुछ कैमिकल कंपनियां हों, कोई फार्मास्युटिकल कंपनियां हों, कुछ कंपनियों को मैंने स्वयं जा कर देखा है और उनकी परिस्थिति आजमायी है। एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूँ कि एच.ए.एल. कर के पुणे में हिंदुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स कंपनी है। पिछले 12 महीने से उनके एंप्लाइज़ को सैलरी नहीं मिली है। यह देश की पहली फार्मास्युटिकल कंपनी है, जो सन् 1954 में पुणे में स्थापित हुई थी। एक बड़ी और अच्छी कंपनी है। अभी यूपीए की सरकार में क्या-क्या हुआ, कितने भ्रष्टाचार हुए, यह सब कुछ बाहर आया और इससे भी ज्यादा पता चल रहा है। उन्हीं के कारण, उनकी पॉलिसी के कारण कुछ कंपनियां प्रॉब्लम में आईं यह भी बात सही है। जैसे एचएएल की बात मैं कर रहा हूँ, आज की स्थिति में 20 करोड़ के ऑर्डर भी उनके हाथ में हैं। सरकार नई है, उसके पास पैसा नहीं है। लेकिन उनके पास एक्सेस जमीन है। खाली एक एकड़ की जमीन की कीमत 18 करोड़ रुपये है, वहां की महाडा ने जो अभी टेंडर निकाले थे, उसमें उन्होंने स्वयं ऑफर दिया है। छह एकड़ भी अगर हम बेचें तो 102 करोड़ रुपये मिलते हैं। वर्किंग कैपिटल तैयार होता है। 12 महीने की पगार हम दे सकते हैं और कंपनी

चल सकती है। उसका मैं फॉलोअप करता आया हूँ लेकिन पिछले 3-4 महीनों से वह प्रलंबित है। यानि सही समय पर यह रिपेयर होना जरूरी है, यह मुझे बताना है। जैसे फार्मास्युटिकल कंपनी की बात है, वैसे ही फर्टिलाइजर कंपनियां भी बहुत सी बंद हैं जैसे मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर है। एक राष्ट्रीय कैमिकल एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर कंपनी जो मुंबई में है, वह अच्छी प्रॉफिट में है, लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि जो सब्सिडी फर्टिलाइजर पर सरकार की तरफ से दी जाती है, तीन-तीन साल से न देने के कारण, टोटल फर्टिलाइजर कंपनी की आज एक्युमिलेटेड अमाउंट सब्सिडी की मोर दैन 44 हजार करोड़ रुपये हो गई है। परेशानी यह होती है कि अगर सब्सिडी नहीं मिलती है तो कंपनी लॉस में जाती है। आगे-आगे काम बंद हो जाता है। एंप्लाईज को पगार नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए वित्त मंत्री जी से मेरा एक रिक्वेस्ट है कि पहला ध्यान हम इसके ऊपर रखें। इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की बात हो रही है, अच्छे-अच्छे प्रोजेक्ट्स आ रहे हैं।

अच्छे रोड बन रहे हैं, अच्छी रेल बन रही है, यदि इसके साथ-साथ जो हमारी कम्पनियाँ हैं, जो पब्लिक सेक्टर है, मैं तो यहाँ तक कहूँगा कि अगर वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर है तो भी वह नेशनल प्रॉपर्टी है। मालिक की गलती से या कुछ अपग्रेडेशन नहीं हुआ होगा, मार्केट के काम्प्टीशन के कारण कुछ भी हुआ होगा, लेकिन वह भी एक नेशनल प्रॉपर्टी है तो उसे जिन्दा कैसे करें, रिवाइव कैसे करें? क्योंकि उसके ऊपर उसकी प्रॉपर्टी भी है, वहाँ काम करने वाले कर्मचारी भी हैं, इसलिए इसमें दखल देना जरूरी है कि कैसे उन्हें रिवाइव करें, उसके लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाने हैं? जैसे हम पीपीपी की बात कर रहे हैं, एफडीआई की बात कर रहे हैं, क्यों नहीं इम्मीडिएटली अमल वहाँ हम करें? यह भी मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है।

दूसरी, जैसे एक जन औषधि योजना है, कॉमन आदमी के लिए जो प्रोडक्शन वैल्यू होती है, समझिए वह दो रूप है तो ब्रांडेड होकर मार्केट में चार गुना, सोलह गुना तक उसकी कीमत होती है। यूपीए गवर्नमेंट हमेशा स्कीम लाती थी, ऐलान करती थी, चुनाव आया तो ऐलान करती थी, लेकिन उन पर अमल नहीं करती थी। वर्ष 2008 में यह स्कीम लाँच की गई थी, लेकिन इसे चलाने का काम नहीं किया। ऐलान किया कि 630 जिलों में कम से कम एक-एक शॉप हम खोलेंगे, खोल भी सकते थे, ब्लॉक लेवल तक जा सकते थे, लेकिन केवल 170 शॉप्स खोली गईं और उनमें से केवल 98 चालू हैं। उसे हम कैसे बढ़ावा दें, अगर मेक इन इन्डिया करना है, अगर सबका साथ सबका विकास करना है तो पहले इन बातों के ऊपर हमें ध्यान देना है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है।

अब मैं एमटीएनएल/बीएसएनएल की बात करता हूँ। जो पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स कम्पनियाँ हैं, आज मार्केट में बहुत सी प्राइवेट कम्पनियाँ भी हैं। वहाँ की जो अथॉरिटी है, उसका नेग्लिजेंस होगा, होगा नहीं, यह है, यह गवर्नमेंट की पॉलिसी है, जैसे टू जी स्पेक्ट्रम में आज प्रूव हो गया है कि कितना भ्रष्टाचार हुआ था। इसी कारण से आज वे कम्पनियाँ प्रॉब्लम में आई हैं। यहाँ तक कि डब्ल्यूबीए के लाइसेंस वापस करने

के लिए पाँच हजार करोड़ रूपए देना था, सरकार की कमिटमेंट थी, वह हमने नहीं दिए हैं। एमटीएनएल से 492 करोड़ हमने मेट के अगेंस्ट लिए थे। सितम्बर 2014 में हमने देने का वादा किया था, लेकिन वह भी नहीं दिया। इन सभी के कारण ये कम्पनियाँ बीएसएनएल हो, एमटीएनएल हो, आज ये प्रॉब्लम में हैं। हम सभी लोग बात करते हैं कि प्राइवेट कम्पनियाँ अच्छी चलती हैं, उनके मोबाइल अच्छे चलते हैं, हमारी खुद की कम्पनी होते हुए, पब्लिक सेक्टर होते हुए सही काम नहीं करती है। इसका कारण यह है कि पिछली गवर्नमेंट ने जो गलतियाँ कीं, वे गलतियाँ हमें नहीं करनी हैं। हमें हमारी पॉलिसी तय करनी है, हमें उन्हें चलाना है, ये हमारी पब्लिक सेक्टर कम्पनियाँ हैं। इसके ऊपर भी ध्यान देना जरूरी है। मैं दो बातें और कहूँगा, जिस सेक्टर में मैं काम करता हूँ, मेरा अटैचमेंट उसके साथ है, इसके पहले भी आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी के सामने मैंने उसे रखा है। एटीपी के तहत, इन्कम टैक्स एक्ट जब भी बना, तभी से एक एग्जैम्पशन कोआपरेटिव बैंक को इन्कम टैक्स में होना चाहिए था। मेरी उम्मीद यह थी कि मेरी सरकार बनेगी तो मुझे जरूर इसका लाभ मिलेगा। अब हमारी सरकार बनी है, हमारे काबिल वित्त मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठे हैं, क्योंकि कोआपरेटिव बैंक और पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंक में एक बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है। वह डेमोक्रेटिक प्रक्रिया के अनुसार चलती है, उसका इलेक्शन होता है, शेयर की वैल्यू 10 हो तो 10 रहती है और यह एक कॉमन आदमी के लिए काम करता है। अगर कम्प्टीशन में उन्हें टेक्नोलॉजी एडॉप्ट करना है तो उनका जो भी पैसा प्रॉफिट के तहत हो, वह डेवलपमेंट के लिए जरूरी है, इसलिए उन पर इन्कम टैक्स लगाना जरूरी नहीं है। आज हमने टीडीएस के माध्यम से एक और बोझ डाला है कि जो हमारा डिपॉजिटर है, एक स्मॉल डिपॉजिटर होता है, वह 10 परसेंट लोगों को भी नहीं लगने वाला है, मुझे पता है, हमने वह एक्सरसाइज की है, लेकिन एक मैसेज अलग जाता है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से एक रिक्वेस्ट करूँगा कि जो 10 हजार रूपए के ऊपर टीडीएस लगेगा, उसे 25 हजार कीजिएगा। यह मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ। मैं एक बात और कहूँगा, securitisation and reconstruction of the assets. जब माननीय अटल जी की गवर्नमेंट थी, तभी वन टाइम सेटलमेंट, एक स्कीम और एक कानून हम लाए थे। यह रिकवरी बैंकों की जल्दी हो, एन.पी.ए. कम हो और इसका बैनिफिट मिल रहा है, लेकिन कोआपरेटिव बैंक शब्द होने के कारण सब बैंक के नियम तो बैंकिंग रेगुलेशन एक्ट के हैं कि मिनिमम कितना एनपीए होना चाहिए, मैक्सिमम कितना होना चाहिए, सीडी रेशियो क्या होना चाहिए, सब कुछ है। लेकिन पिछली बार उसमें एक अमैंडमेंट किया और उसको शैड्यूल बैंक किया। उसमें कोआपरेटिव बैंक, ये शब्द अगर उसमें शामिल करेंगे तो इस एक्ट का बैनिफिट कोआपरेटिव बैंकों को मिलेगा। यह एक छोटी सी बात है लेकिन बैंक चलाते समय यह बहुत बड़ी बात है। क्योंकि कोर्ट यह दखल नहीं लेती है कि आपका बैंक सोसाइटी है। कानून तो आरबीआई जो

पब्लिक सैक्टर कामर्शियल बैंक्स को लगाता है, वह कानून हैं और यह रिकवरी की बात है, इसलिए तो वह कानून लाए हैं। तो फिर इसको कोआपरेटिव बैंकिंग के लिए अमल में क्यों नहीं ला रहे हैं? यह मेरी आपसे रिक्वैस्ट है और आप ऐसा ज़रूर करेंगे, यह मैं समझता हूँ। आपने बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU (SRIKAKULAM): Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate.

On behalf of the Telugu Desam Party, I rise to support the Finance Bill, 2015. First of all I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for his commitment to have a stable taxation policy and also a non-adversarial tax administration. This will not only help in increasing the revenues of the country but also keep a check on the generation of black money. The Government is taking very strict steps to curb the generation of black money. They are also trying to introduce a new law. On behalf of our Party, I appreciate the efforts of the Government and express our full support in making this country a corruption-free country.

Also the Finance Minister has reduced the rate of income tax on royalty and fees for technological services from 25 per cent to 10 per cent. I am sure this is going to have a huge impact on the flow of technology into the new businesses and the small businesses. It will especially help the young entrepreneurs who are coming up with new, good and great ideas. This is going to give them a great platform to come up.

As our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu would say, the Government should not only encourage job creation but also job creators, which would in turn create more jobs. This is being addressed by this reduction in the rate of income tax. There is also an additional surcharge of two per cent on the super rich with taxable income of Rs. 1 crore. This will also add on to the revenues without adding on to the burden of the average tax payer.

Let me come to *Swachh Bharat* Mission. After the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, took up this cause, every Indian citizen has become aware of keeping the country clean today. But many concerns have been raised, like where the money will come from to make this Mission or this project a reality. I would thank the Finance Minister for giving a 100 per cent deduction for donations made

to the *Swachh Bharat* Mission and also to the Clean Ganga Fund so that the concern regarding the funds is also addressed and that there is more inflow of funds into the *Swachh Bharat* Mission and within no time we can make this project a reality.

Coming to my State of Andhra Pradesh and regarding the implications of the Finance Bill on it, on the day of 1st April, 2015, the Government of India has given a 15 per cent capital allowance and also an additional depreciation of 35 per cent for Andhra Pradesh and also to Telangana, starting from 1st April, for the actual cost of new machinery or plant installed or acquired in the backward regions of these States.

Also, Sir, according to the Andhra Pradesh (Reorganisation) Act, 2014, a special development package is also to be given to the State of Andhra Pradesh. This has also been pending. There has been a financial support Rs.350 crore given in this financial year. But a request has been made for Rs.5000 crore. I would request the Finance Ministry to look into this aspect also. My constituency of Srikakulam also falls in the backward region of the State of Andhra Pradesh right now. There are 7 districts which are very much drought-prone areas. There are fishermen, poor tribal regions. They require a huge support from the Central Government so that the area is developed.

I will come back to the Special Status This topic has been widely discussed in the last term also. Now also, it has been discussed again and again. When we come to the Special Status, this is not just the financial support that the Central Government would be giving to the State of Andhra Pradesh. This is also an emotional support. This thing of Special Status is linked emotionally with all the people of the State of Andhra Pradesh. I would request the Government to have a rethink in respect of the Special Status category. There have been counter arguments raised. Even the hon. Finance Minister in his previous speeches said that the Special Category Status might not be required because there will be devolution of funds.... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. At Four of the Clock, the hon. Minister's reply is there. Time is already over.

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: I will just take five minutes only because there are a lot of points about Andhra Pradesh. There will be the devolution of funds to the States. But even after devolution at the end of five years, the State of Andhra Pradesh will have a negative deficit whereas the neighbouring States such as Telangana, Tamil Nadu or if you take Karnataka, they will have an additional of Rs.20,000 crore to Rs.30,000 crore surplus Budget whereas we will still have negative Budget. So, a Special Status category is definitely required for the State of Andhra Pradesh. I am sure the Government of India will look into it. There is confidence that the Government of India will stand up to Andhra Pradesh being developed into a very good State. But what we need is clarity. We need clarity as to what the Central Government is going to do, how it is going to do, when it is going to do it. Because, right now, any planning process that we have, because of this confusion, because of not much clarity being there in this process, we are feeling crippled in the planning process. So, we require much more clarity in the assistance being given by the Central Government.

One more very important thing is there. Our Party President and Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Shri Chandrababu Naidu has sought the Centre's permission to enable the residuary State to borrow up to 7 per cent of its GDP for the next five years. This is taking into account the huge fiscal costs arising out of the creation of the new State. The existing FRBM laws cap annual borrowings to a maximum of three per cent to any State's GDP. But given our weak manufacturing and service base at the moment, especially after the loss of Hyderabad, we are left with very little resource-raising options today.

So, I would request that if you could allow us to borrow at the rate of 7 per cent for more than five years, then, we could get more investments into the State of Andhra Pradesh.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you so much.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY (MAHABUBNAGAR): I would thank you, hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill.

First of all, I would like to say and I want you to remember that the agitation in Telangana started only because we have been deprived of our irrigation, water facilities, job and fiscally also. After a very vigorous agitation by our leader and now our Chief Minister Shri K. Chandrasekhara Rao of Telangana for 14 years, we have achieved our Telangana State. After achieving our Telangana State, in our first meeting only, I requested the hon. Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley ji to do one thing.

Ours is a newly-born State. This is the 29th State. For the past 60 years, we have been deprived of our rights. Telangana has become a very poor State. Once it was known as one of the richest States. As you know, the Nizam was one of the richest Kings all over the world. But, later on, everything was plundered from us. So, we look forward to your help. When we formed our State on 2nd June, last year, we requested the hon. Finance Minister that he should give us ample funds so that we could restore again our glory.

The 14th Finance Commission has recommended increase in tax devolution to States from 32 per cent to 42 per cent from the Divisible Pool of Central Taxes. We were very happy. We thought that from 32 per cent, it is being increased to 42 per cent. When we saw the increase in the share to States, we thought it is very good that Centre is giving more money to the States out of the Central Taxes. The Government of India have accepted this recommendation and in the Union Budget for 2015-16, tax devolution to States is budgeted at Rs. 5,23,958 crore as compared with Rs. 23,82,216 crore in the Budget Estimates of 2014-15.

Thus, the budgeted increase in tax devolution is Rs. 1,41,742 crore. But it is very unfortunate that the increase in tax devolution has bypassed the State of Telangana. This is mainly because of reduction in its share of tax devolution from 2.893 per cent in 2014-15 to 2.437 per cent in the five-year period from 2015 to

2020. Thus, the State is faced with a reduction in tax devolution amounting to Rs. 2,389 crore in 2015-16 alone which is a reduction in the State's share in tax devolution of 0.456 as a percentage of total tax devolution to all States. The estimated reduction in tax devolution to the State will be over Rs. 16,000 crore over the five-year period starting from 2015-16. This is in sharp contrast to the significant increase in tax devolution to most of the other States. The increase in tax devolution to seven States is in the range of Rs.10,135 crore to Rs. 27,690 crore in 2015-16. The new State will face immense problems in adjusting to such a significant reduction in tax devolution from the Centre.

Following the increase in tax devolution from 32 per cent to 42 per cent, the Central Government have reduced the Central assistance for State Plans from Rs. 3,30,764 crore in the Budget Estimates of 2014-15 to Rs. 1,96,743 crore in the Budget Estimates of 2015-16. Though State-wise allocations are yet to be communicated, the estimated reduction in Central assistance to the State Plan of Telangana is from Rs. 8,680 crore in 2014-15 to Rs. 6,447 crore in 2015-16. Thus, Telangana is faced with reduction in Central assistance to State Plans to the extent of Rs. 2,233 crore in 2015-16. The total reduction in Central transfers will amount to Rs. 4,622 crore in 2015-16, that is Rs. 2,389 crore reduction in tax devolution and Rs. 2,233 crore reduction in Plan transfers.

Sir, the Union Finance Minister has contended, in paragraph 22 of his Budget Speech, that the fiscal space of the Union has not just reduced but squeezed. In the Union Budget for 2015-16, tax devolution to States is budgeted at Rs. 5,23,958 crore as compared with Rs. 3,82,216 crore in the Budget Estimates of 2014-15. Thus, the budgeted increase in tax devolution is Rs. 1,41,742 crore. In contrast, the budgeted Central Plan assistance to States in 2015-16 is lower by Rs. 1,34,021 crore as compared with the Budget Estimates of 2014-15.

Thus, the increase in tax devolution to States has been neutralised by a corresponding reduction in Plan transfers to States. This has deprived the States of the intended augmentation of the fiscal space. There is no improvement in

transfers to States as a percentage of gross tax revenue and gross revenue receipts of the Centre in 2015-16. In fact, there has been a marginal reduction. Transfers to States on revenue account as percentage of gross revenue receipts of the Centre declined marginally to 49.62 per cent in 2015-16 compared to 49.64 per cent in 2014-15 BE. The details are as follows. In 2013-14, it was 36.36 per cent. As per the BE of 2014-15, it was 49.64 per cent and as per RE of 2014-15, it is 46.95 per cent. As per the BE of 2015-16, it would be 49.62 per cent.

The Union Budget has proposed changes in the CSS, including their funding pattern, with States required to put in a higher matching contribution on the ground that the fiscal space of the States has increased considerably following the implementation of the recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission, increasing tax devolution from 32 per cent to 42 per cent of divisible pool of Union tax revenue. The Budget has categorised CSS into three categories. First, there are 34 schemes to be fully supported by the Union Government involving an outlay of Rs. 1,18,512 crore. Here, I would like to say that there are 34 schemes which are to be supported by the Union Government. As we are all asking for an increase in the MPLADS Fund to Rs. 50 crore, we will look after all the works relating to these schemes. We can really see that these 34 schemes are supervised by the Members of Parliament starting from orders to inspection to implementation and everything. If you can give us Rs. 50 crore as an MPLADS Fund, we can also attach that to this.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is *per annum*.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Yes, I am saying *per annum*. If they give this amount to us *per annum*, we can also attach this amount to these schemes which are fully sponsored by the Union Government. What we feel is that while sitting here in Parliament, we are only making all these schemes. So, why should we leave their implementation to the bureaucracy? We will look after them. We will connect our amount of Rs. 50 crore to these particular schemes and go ahead. I think, this suggestion should be taken. I hope that all the Members agree on this

point. ... (*Interruptions*) including the Chairman of our MPLADS Committee who is sitting there. I think, this will be a very good proposal. ... (*Interruptions*)

Second, 20 schemes are to be implemented with higher sharing by the States, involving a reduced outlay of Rs. 78,230 crore in 2015-16 BE as compared to an outlay of Rs. 1,38,524 crore in 2014-15 BE. Third, there are certain schemes to be delinked from the Union support.

Keeping this in view, I would like to say that we have again been deprived. For the last 60 years, we had been fighting for a separate State and restoration of our past glory. Today again, we feel that this devolution has really brought us a loss, but we had expected that there will be an increase. So, we request you to compensate on that count.

However, keeping all this in view, our Chief Minister, who has now turned as an architect of Telangana, is doing a wonderful job in the State. We would like to request you to help us in Mission Kakatiya, in Water Grid Programme and in the beautification of Hyderabad. When Telangana came into existence, most of the people said that Telangana would be in dark. But today the lights in Telangana speak about our prosperity. For the last 30 years, in the month of April, we used to have six hours of power cut in the cities. But today it is a challenge. Not even a five minutes power cut is there in the cities. They have taken their crops to their houses. They are so happy. There is no power cut for them. Industrialists are also very happy. The quality of electricity has really been improved in Telangana State without relying more on the Centre.

Jaitley, Sir, as you are the main Union body to urge, I still request you to provide us more funds. As you have given us Telangana – you have played an important role in giving us Telangana – in the same way, I request you that more funds should be allocated to us.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (KASARGOD): Thank you, Sir. I would like to participate in the discussion on the Finance Bill for the year 2015-16.

I do not want to go into other details because many hon. Members have already made their observations with regard to this Bill. It has really become a new Bill. As the Chair has given a Ruling so, we have to discuss this issue and I do not want to go into the other issues.

As far as the Finance Bill is concerned, I would only like to point out only four or five points with regard to the tax structure. Every Finance Minister is keen to mobilise the resources in a proper way. The option before them is either the Direct Tax or the Indirect Tax. But nowadays, most of the Finance Ministers are keen to touch Direct Taxes not the Indirect Taxes. In the General Budget itself, the Corporate Tax has come down from 30 per cent to 25 per cent whereas the Service Tax has gone up by 12 per cent to 14 per cent. The Wealth Tax has also been abolished. We have already discussed this issue. The hon. Minister has also given us reply.

Sir, the MPs of Kerala along with the Government of Kerala have made representations before the kind Finance Minister. I would like to say him 'a kind Finance Minister' because I have once again placed these issues before him. When we implement such decisions, as far as Indirect Taxes are concerned, that may be for a noble cause, but at the same time we have to think as to how it will affect a large number of people and also the institutions.

The Service Tax levied on the cooperative societies, whose income exceeds Rs. 1 crore and more, would adversely affect the functioning of the cooperative movement. The cooperative structure in Kerala is entirely different from other States. It is not like the private or the public bank. They have got massive approach and support from the people in the State. They have taken over a large number of socially oriented schemes. They are entering directly to the market and controlling the prices. So, almost all social issues are being taken care of by the

cooperative sector. The Finance Minister is going to tax the cooperative sector. I know that there are about 1000 or more primary cooperative societies which are liable to give this tax because their income would be Rs. 1 crore or more. But it would really affect the cooperative sector. So, unlike other commercial institutions, this issue is to be taken as a serious issue. The Government of Kerala has already taken that issue. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to take this issue with utmost seriousness.

Sir, there was another decision taken by the Finance Ministry and also RBI to collect the details of deposits in cooperative banks and societies. I am not against this. With regard to public banks and private banks, they have to give the details of deposits over Rs.10 lakh but at the same time, the cooperative societies and cooperative banks have to give the details of deposits over Rs.5 lakh. It means that there is a differentiation, demarcation. So, it really weakens the cooperative societies because people may not come there. I am not against that but at the same time this has to be applied to cooperative sector, public sector and commercial banks uniformly. There should be a uniform approach.

The other major issue is that service tax is imposed on Government lotteries. When we speak about lottery, it is not a lottery run by a person; it is not a lottery run by a company. Really the Government lottery in Kerala is a model to other States. The objective is to give financial assistance for charitable purposes, especially for medical treatment. I would like to say that up to this time, the Government of Kerala has given a sum of Rs.700 crore for treatment purposes alone. The persons who are not able to meet their medical treatment expenses such as cancer, TB or any other disease are benefited. There is a new health scheme, Karunya, which has been introduced in the State. Through that scheme, these people are getting financial assistance. But here also, the Government has gone to tax them. It is Government machinery. There are no private persons. Agents are appointed by the Government. But most of the agents are physically

disabled people. You can see them when you go to bus stand or railway stations. Most of them are getting employment.

When we met the Finance Minister, he said: "It is a good scheme, which gives employment to people." The Government is not able to give employment. So, this scheme is good. I thought that when the Finance Minister has come in the morning with a large number of amendments, I thought that somehow the representations which we have given would come in the form of amendments. I am sorry to say that this issue has not been considered favourably by the Government. So, this issue also has to be taken into consideration.

The other issue is about the service tax which has been imposed on the earnings of NRIs, their deposits. This House itself has discussed the terrible situation in Iraq, the terrible situation in Saudi Arabia and the recent situation in Yemen, when people came back with empty hands. Due to the disastrous situation prevailing there, they could not get anything. Now, the Government has imposed tax on the earnings of NRIs.

Sir, in the Budget itself, we have been asking the Government to introduce a new rehabilitation scheme for NRIs. The Government has not taken any decision. At the same time, we are getting billions and billions of dollars as foreign exchange. That also gives India a better position. Even in respect of transport facilities in flights, we are not able to give any facilities to these poor people. But at the same time, the Government has come again to tax them. In return, we could not give anything to them. They have gone there because of employment. We know well that 98 per cent of those people are poor. Their earnings are very little. I would like to know why the Government can not go to some other sections.

In 2004, the number of millionaires in our country was nine only. Now, that number is 74. It means that their earnings are more than Rs.5,000 crore. Why is the Government not going to the other side and have more corporate tax and other taxes? The poor people who are really struggling are being taxed.

Sir, we have discussed the issue regarding agriculture in this House in detail. I myself have initiated this discussion. The most important issue is our import policy. As far as Kerala is concerned, rubber issue is very serious.

In this connection, we had met the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who directed the Minister of Commerce to have a meeting with us. So, we met her and discussed this issue. But at the same time, a decision has to be taken by the Government. Without increasing the Import Duty, it is not possible to have a solution.

We are talking about suicides by farmers. No doubt, suicides are happening in this area also. So, this issue also has to be taken up for solution. It is really an important issue. Otherwise, we would not be able to solve the issues concerning the farmers of our country.

Sir, the Government says that it has given sufficient funds to the States as per the suggestions of the 14th Finance Commission. I do agree here. For some States, it is beneficial, no doubt. But at the same time, for some States, it is not beneficial. I would like to bring one example to the notice of the hon. Minister. We have the 3-tier Panchayats, which is most important nowadays. They are Gram Panchayats, Block Panchayats and District Panchayats. They have finalised their projects and submitted the proposals to the Government. But this time, the share of the Centrally-sponsored has been reduced with regard to, for example, IAY. I would give only one example. Fifty per cent reduction is seen in the IAY itself. It was Rs. 75,000 earlier, which has been reduced to Rs. 35,000. Same is the case with regard to SSA and other schemes.

Sir, the Government says that it has given sufficient money, but at the same time, the States are really suffering. It is not only with regard to the Centrally-sponsored schemes, even implementation has to be done by the State Government. The salaries of the employees, the establishment costs have also to be borne by the concerned States. So, these issues have to be taken up and resolved.

With these few words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI E. AHAMED (MALAPPURAM): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to associate with him.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. I am sorry. You cannot associate with the speech of any hon. Member. You can speak when your turn comes.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MEKAPATI RAJA MOHAN REDDY (NELLORE): Thank you, hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill, 2015.

The Bill provides for plethora of amendments to Direct and Indirect Taxes. We sincerely hope that the Government will implement the GST from the next Fiscal. Abolition of Wealth Tax is a right step. On the Direct Tax front, there does not seem to be any major changes. Rates remain unchanged for all taxpayers with an increase in surcharge by two percentage points.

Inclusion of Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) under the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and the new Bankruptcy Code will provide a boost to recover efforts and help rein in asset quality problems over the long run.

The implementation of General Anti Avoidance Rules of taxation (GAAR) has been deferred up to 2017 and offshore investors do not have to pay the Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT). The Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) have also been allowed to invest in private equity funds, namely, Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs).

Sir, on the Indirect Tax front, proposals are largely directed towards GST implementation. Excise Duty and Service Tax rates have been simplified by removing Education Cess and Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Cess. However the Service Tax rate has been increased from 12 per cent to 14 per cent. The ambit of Service Tax too has been increased by pruning the Negative List and Exemptions. Sir, despite many positives like global crude oil and coal prices falling by more than 50 per cent in the last Fiscal, the growth of revenues of the Union Government continues to be sluggish. At the end of 11 months period, on 28th February, 2015, for the Financial Year 2014-15, the actual revenue receipts were just Rs. 8,16,238 crore accounting for 68 per cent of the budgeted figures for the year, with the interest on borrowings along constituting 42 per cent of the total

revenue receipts. Naturally Plan and Capital Expenditures were the biggest casualty. The Government has not been able to mop up disinvestment proceeds even in the present bullish stock markets.

Even on foreign trade front, the performance has been highly disappointing with the Trade Deficit for the Financial year 2014-15 at 137 billion US dollars being more than that of the previous year by two billion US dollars caused mainly by steep fall in exports during the last three months.

Although the cumulative growth in the mining and manufacturing sectors during April-February 2014-15 over the corresponding period of 2013-14 has shown marginal improvement of 1.5 per cent and 2.2 per cent, still we have a long way to go for recovery of manufacturing sector.

16.00 hrs

Despite the Government's big push on the ground, there has been no perceptible progress on many infrastructure projects including the BOT projects. A large number of projects are being inordinately delayed for want of Governmental actions and clearances by the various governmental agencies resulting in spurt of NPAs. All these will inevitably impact the GDP growth rate and consequently the revenues.

At a time when the whole country is grappling with a major agrarian crisis, the RBI, for the reasons best known to it vide its new guidelines dated 23rd April, 2015 for priority sector lending has dealt a severe blow to farming community by virtually reducing the target for lending to farmers from 14 per cent to seven per cent by removing the distinction between direct and indirect finance on the one hand and by declaring that bank loans to food and agro-processing units will also form part of agriculture on the other.

Except for the decade 1980-1990, when agriculture sector grew at 5.2 per cent per annum in all the subsequent decades, the growth rates in this sector employing about sixty per cent of the country's workforce has never exceeded more than three per cent per annum. The country has been facing a major agrarian

crisis during the last twelve months due to a variety of reasons, the chief among them are as follows:-

- 1) inadequate and unscientific MSP fixation for almost all the crops,
- 2) non-availability of adequate institutional credit from banks,
- 3) sluggish procurement by the FCI and by the State agencies in many States like Andhra Pradesh,
- 4) non-availability of credible crop insure scheme that automatically reaches out to the farmers affected by draught, floods, cyclones, unseasonal rains,
- 5) failure of both the Central and State Governments in providing input subsidies to farmers affected in natural calamities.

A time has come when the Government should focus its main attention on this sector. As an immediate step, we request the Government should fix up MSP of Rs. 1600 per quintal of paddy and Rs. 4,500 for cotton for 2015-16 and ensure that the FCI and the CCI procure 75 per cent of the produce as in the past so as to avoid what will otherwise be a man-made calamity. The Government should continue the present fertilizer subsidy policy. I urge upon the Government to direct the RBI to immediately withdraw its circular dated 23rd April, 2015.

In the State of Andhra Pradesh, the crops of four districts have been destroyed by the hudhud cyclone. The other districts of Rayalseema, Prakasam and Nellore are facing severe drought. Hence, I request the Central Government to stick to the Re-organisation Act strictly by providing special status to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Lastly, to implement Swachh Bharat and model village programme, I urge upon the Government to increase MPLADs fund to a reasonable level.

I support the Bill on behalf of the YSR Congress Party. Thank you very much.

*SHRI C.N.JAYADEVAN (THRISSUR): In spite of my criticism, I accept the Finance Bill, 2015 presented by the minister on behalf of the Government. One question I want to ask the Government. Do you think that the only job of the Government is to levy taxes and disburse pay? When I studied economic one of the statements I learned was that the word economics originates from the Greek word *oikonomia* and *oikonomia* means House hold management.

So your responsibility, is like the head of a family who has to balance the assets and liabilities. I express my doubts, whether you are in a position to discharge your duties in the existing scenario.

The main problem is your out look. While you were replying to the criticism leveled against the budget, you used a word, which I noted, which was “obstructionist”.

You talked about a group of people who were coming up with obstructions. Probably I am also one among the obstructionists since I am a communist.

In a way we oppose, any Government policy, which promotes a capitalist set up.

But what we want, is what your successive Governments have only claimed – that you are with the poor, and with the farmers.

Like other bourgeois parties you are also repeating what they have told to the poor and to the farmers. There is nothing different in your economic policies. That is why I have been critical of your economic policies.

I have to make some points regarding Kerala, which have already been mentioned by our leader P.Karunakaran.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

Kerala's greatest contribution is the quantum of foreign exchange we earn for the country. Also the cooperative movement in Kerala has been mentioned by Shri Karunakaran.

But the Central Government which should have extended more help to these sectors, is forgetting the very existence of a state called Kerala, probably because the BJP party does not have a single member from Kerala in the House.

But I hope that this attitude, will change. More helpful and human attitude needs to be shown to the state of Kerala. I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Kerala is God's own country. We all love Kerala. We all love Malayalis also. There is no question of any discrimination. Forget about that. Rest assured.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: You love *mundu* also.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I love Venugopal also.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (KOLAR): Deputy Speaker Sir, the farmers are the backbone of this country. Today, the Indian economy depends upon agriculture and agro-based industries. If there is a good rain and if the production is more, the GDP will grow up. The entire Indian economy depends upon agriculture. But in this Budget, this Government has not sufficiently provided funds for the development of agriculture. They have not given incentives and support to produce those agro-based products which are exported. At the same time, they have to support the indigenous industries by imposing more tax on the imported goods. This is one of the most important areas. They have not sufficiently attended to this area.

When the UPA Government was there, sufficient protection was given to the farmers. For example, by giving relief of Rs.71,000 crore for the small and marginal farmers of this country, 4.3 crore families were benefited by this step. The farmers are always facing the problem of natural calamity or drought. In any way, they are suffering. In this Budget, they have not shown clearly and categorically what is required for the farmers, what is to be done to improve the farming sector and these are the areas where the farmers have not been properly attended to.

From 2004 to 2014 we had given more than three times Minimum Support Price on some of the items. We have never seen such things from this Government. After all, the NDA Government is going to complete one year. They have not shown any interest for the farmers. This is the most important thing.

They have started Jan Dhan. What is Jan Dhan? We had started in 2004 No Frill Account. Gandhi ji has said that we are under the obligation of the customers and we should go to the doors of customers. A scheme of No-Frills account was started by the UPA Government in 2005. A bank account could be opened with no or minimum money. An overdraft facility of Rs.10,000 was available in the saving account so that in difficult time a farmer should not go anywhere; he could take

that money, use it and repay it afterwards. That facility is not there in the accounts opened under *Jan Dhan Yojana*. It is only an advertisement. Let the hon. Members understand what this scheme is; where the money is; there is no money for small farmers and agriculture labourers; this is an account with no money. Earlier, there was an account with a compulsory overdraft facility (OD) of Rs.10,000, which they can use and repay thereafter. This facility is not available in *Jan Dhan Yojana*. *Jan Dhan Yojana* is different from No-Frills scheme. So, one can understand the concern of the NDA Government for the people of India.

Sir, as there is not enough time, I do not want to take more time of the House. But there is one more point which is very much important. The total Budget is more than Rs.4,67,000 crore. The population of SC and ST people in India is 25.2 per cent. An amount of Rs.1,17,000 is required for the welfare of SC and ST people. What provision has been made for them? There is only a provision of Rs.55,000 crore. So, one can understand the concern of this Government for the welfare of SCs and STs of this country.

For example, the Karnataka Government, under the Chief Ministership of Shri Siddaramaiah, has started a new model in this country. They have allocated the budget of Rs.16,000 crore, which is 24.1 per cent of the total budget for the welfare of SCs and STs. They have done it according to the population of SCs and STs in the State, which is 24.1 per cent. This step of the Karnataka Government is first of its kind in this country. This is one of the most important points, which I want to raise before the hon. Finance Minister.

I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley ji to look at this. Money should be allocated for the welfare of SCs and STs according to their population in the country. As their population is 25 per cent, you should spend more than Rs.1,17,000 crore for them. Karnataka Government is spending it accordingly. So, I urge upon the Government to spend more funds for the welfare of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people, particularly for farmers. Farmers are suffering due to natural calamities and droughts. You should find out

some new mechanism to protect the farmers and give more incentives to them as Indian economy stands on the development of its farmers.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Thank you, Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would directly go to the contents of the Finance Bill since other issues have already been cited and we are all waiting for the ruling from the hon. Speaker.

In the taxation proposals of the Finance Bill 2015, the highly objectionable item is the Corporate Tax. The existing Corporate Tax is to be reduced from 30 per cent to 25 per cent. We can admit and understand the logical stand taken by the hon. Finance Minister. But we cannot conceive to the fact that during previous years the actual realization of Corporate Tax was just below 23 per cent. We are not even able to collect more than 23 per cent of the Corporate Tax and that is why it is being lowered. Reduction in Corporate Tax from 30 per cent to 25 per cent can never be justified and can never be stated as a logical reason.

It is because non-realisation of Corporate Tax is inefficiency of the Government or the Executive in realising the Corporate Tax. What is the message that is being given? If you are not able to realise the actual tax as per the Finance Bill passed by the Parliament, then the tax will be reduced according to the actual realisation. It means that indirectly we are promoting avoiding payment of tax or evasion of tax. So, my first submission in respect of the Bill is that this has to be reviewed, and actual realisation should come in respect of Corporate Tax. ...
(Interruptions)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, come to the points.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Yes, Sir. Secondly, regarding customs duty, there are 22 items on which customs duty has been reduced. My only suggestion to the hon. Minister is that Titanium Dioxide is a rare element product, which is there in my Constituency. KMML and IRE, the prestigious PSUs, are there who are facing crisis because of uncontrolled import of Titanium Dioxide. So, my submission to the hon. Minister is that the import duty on Titanium Dioxide be enhanced from 10 per cent to 20 per cent so as to allow a level-playing field in this industry.

As regards surcharge, I would like to congratulate and appreciate the hon. Minister, especially, on the stand taken by him in imposing two per cent tax on super-rich. It is a welcome step on the part of the Government as well as the Minister.

Coming to the Service Tax, the Service Tax net is widened by this Finance Bill of 2015. I am not repeating the issues, which have already been highlighted by Comrade P. Karunakaran. The only point to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister is redefining the Service Tax. Even in the Budget Speech it has been stated that : “Changes in the Finance Act, 1994. ... To amend the definition of term “service” to specifically state the intention of legislature to levy service tax on : (i) chit fund foremen by way of conducting a chit; and (ii) distributor or selling agent of lottery, as appointed or authorized by the organizing state for promoting, marketing, distributing, selling, or assisting the state in any other way for organizing and conducting a lottery.” This is very adversely affecting the poor people -- who are differently-abled people in the country -- who are selling lottery tickets. We have submitted a representation to the hon. Minister to review this decision also.

As regards the Senior Citizens Fund, which is also there in the Finance Bill, still it is unclear as regards the funds are concerned. I am saying this because there are so many disputes / objections in the unclaimed funds, which may also be taken back from this Finance Bill. We can have a threadbare discussion in future. With these few words, I conclude. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Thank you, Sir. First of all, I would like to highlight some of the views shared by my colleagues regarding the Service Tax issue, especially, in the area of lottery. The hon. Finance Minister knows better than I do as to who are the lottery agents. Most of them are physically-handicapped persons or aged persons and their only livelihood is to sell lottery tickets. If you are catching them, then it means that it will affect their livelihood. Therefore, kindly think about them before doing it.

Secondly, as regards NRIs, they are facing so much distress nowadays due to crisis in Yemen, Libya, Middle-East, etc., and a lot of NRIs are coming back without even a penny. We are going to introduce Service Tax on NRI accounts, which is damaging their prospects. Therefore, kindly think about this aspect also.

16.19 hrs

(Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

I would also like to seek one clarification from the hon. Minister regarding the agriculture short-term loan interest subsidy. In the UPA regime, we have introduced that scheme, that is, 3 per cent subsidy for those who are paying on time, but there is no specific clarification about it in your Budget. Hence, a lot of banks are in confusion, and they are reluctant to give this agriculture subsidy. Now, they have got a circular that till 30 June they can proceed with it and they will decide about it after 30 June. Is the Minister going to continue with this 3 per cent interest subsidy scheme? This is a clear-cut question that I would like to ask from the hon. Minister.

We, the Members of Parliament from this as well as that side, have been complaining against the budget allocation to the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. One *mantra* that is being repeated from the Treasury Benches is 'devolution, devolution and devolution to the extent of 32 per cent and 42 per cent'. What exactly is the position? As far as Kerala is concerned, the budgetary allocation of 38 Centrally Sponsored Schemes, be it Elementary Education, Sanitation, Social and Child Welfare, Environment and Forests, Special Programmes for Rural

Employment, Secondary Education, RMSA, Family Welfare, which are all rural schemes, is coming down drastically. On one side, you are giving money to the States and, on the other, you are taking it away from the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Then, what is the use of it? Therefore, hon. Minister, you should have some concrete idea on this aspect.

Regarding the devolutionary exercise, I have a doubt to which the learned hon. Finance Minister can reply to. We have been hearing the talk of reduced fiscal space for the Centre – fiscal space not just being reduced, but being squeezed following devolution of 42 per cent of the divisible pool of taxes to States. What exactly is the situation of Non-Plan expenditure of the Centre? The Non-Plan expenditure has gone up by Rs. 92,308 crore. What about the Plan expenditure? The Plan expenditure has shown a corresponding fall of Rs. 1,09,723 crore. The budget support to the Central Plan has increased by about Rs. 24,000 crore. The entire burden of the cut in Plan expenditure has fallen on Central Assistance to State Plans, that is, Rs. 1,34,000 crore. It is factually incorrect to say that the Fourteenth Finance Commission has squeezed the fiscal space of the Centre, which is what the Minister is saying. Rather, it is the Union Budget that has squeezed the Plan space of States.

I have a figure with regard to Central transfer to States. Comparing with 2011, 53.37 per cent is the share of the Centre, as far as Central transfer to States is concerned. However, in 2015, it is reduced to 49 per cent; from 53 per cent, it has come down to 49 per cent, a drastic fall. It exactly means that.

The hon. Finance Minister is very much confident that the financial situation is very good now because of auction of coal and auction of spectrum. If your financial position is very good, then why are you doing like this? Why are you cutting this amount given to States in the form of Plan expenditure? That is what my simple question is.

I want to highlight one more issue regarding the cooperative sector. Already, Shri Karunakaran has pointed that out. In Kerala, it is the bread of the

common people, who are dependent on the cooperative sector. In every village, you can see a cooperative society and a cooperative bank. In Kerala, you can see it in every village, not one but even two. Introducing service tax on them and introducing a special cess of 12 per cent on them means that sector will be no more in future. The ordinary people are dependent on the cooperative sector. In Kerala, hospitals, factories and so on exist in the cooperative sector. So, every institution will be damaged, including a lot of educational institutions that are there. Therefore, you must rethink about that. Cooperative sector should be out of the tax net. Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members would recall that when we took up the discussion on the Finance Bill, Shri N.K. Premachandran and Prof. Saugata Roy raised points of order under Rule 219 of the Rules of Procedure and Article 110 of the Constitution. It was contended that as per Rule 219, the Finance Bill, 2015 should not contain non-taxation provisions like those relating to Public Debt Management Agency and Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund. It was also contended that as per Article 110, the Finance Bill being a Money Bill cannot contain non-taxation proposals and that inclusion of non-taxation proposals in the Bill is beyond the mandate mentioned in the long title of the Bill. Hon. Members also argued that the inclusion of non-taxation proposals in the Finance Bill, which is a Money Bill, would curtail the power of Rajya Sabha to amend those provisions.

Hon. Minister of Finance while responding to the points of order raised, clarified that the provisions relating to Public Debt Management relate to management of borrowings by the Government and are covered under clause (b) of Article 110(1) of the Constitution. Regarding the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund, hon. Minister clarified that the creation of fund is in the nature of financial obligation undertaken by the Government and hence covered by clause (b) of Article 110(1) of the Constitution.

Hon. Members, I agree that as per Rule 219, the primary object of a Finance Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government. At the same time, this Rule does not rule out the possibility of inclusion of non-taxation proposals. Therefore, a Finance Bill may contain non-taxation proposals also. I may add that the long title of a Bill is indicative of the key purport of a Bill. It is not always possible, particularly in voluminous Bills, that the long title reflects every provision of the Bill. In the past also, though rare, the Finance Bills have had non-taxation proposals like those relating to amendments of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

Nevertheless, the fact is that a well-established practice of this House has been not to include non-taxation proposals in not only a Finance Bill but also other

Bills containing taxation proposals unless it is imperative to include such proposals on constitutional or legal grounds. Therefore, every effort should be made to separate taxation measures from other matters unless it is impossible on constitutional or legal grounds or some such unavoidable reasons, to do so in a particular case.

Therefore, in view of the clarification put forth by the hon. Finance Minister and keeping in view the fact that neither Rule 219 nor any provision of the Constitution specifically bars inclusion of non-taxation proposals in a Finance Bill, I rule out the Points of Order.

As regards amendments to Finance Bill, keeping in fiscal confidentiality vis-à-vis taxation proposals and resultant repercussions on the economy of the country that may arise, it has been the practice of the Government, where required, for tabling amendments only at a short notice. However, in the event of the Government amendments which do not as such impact taxation proposals it would be advisable for tabling such amendments in advance to facilitate Members to give amendments to Government amendments.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on the Finance Bill itself.

We are discussing it at a stage where global economy itself is still facing a very serious challenge. It was expected in the last few months that there is a strong movement upwards as far as the American economy is concerned which will have a ripple effect on the global economy. But yesterday's figures have not been very inspiring. Therefore, it is in this situation that the present Government really have to decide the roadmap of the Indian economy.

Notwithstanding a global slowdown, there are some external factors which are of significance to India. The first of these external factors is with relation to the oil prices. The reduced oil prices have created a situation where the economic landscape of the world is now different. The oil consuming countries, and India is an oil consuming country, are heaving a sigh of relief. Some people consider that there is a transfer of wealth taking place from oil producing countries to the oil consuming countries. That is because earlier it was only the producing countries which were gaining significantly. Therefore, this is one factor which is crucially impacting on India. I must say that this is a factor which is impacting positively on India.

The second factor is that there are economies today competing for investment. Gone are the days when emerging economies thought that their internal resources are adequate enough to give a boost to the economy. You need domestic investment and you need international investment. And international investment will obviously come as an additionality of resource to us so that further economic activity in India can increase. Therefore, most competing economies - whether it is Europe, whether it is Russia, whether it is Japan, South Africa, Brazil - are all facing extremely challenging situations.

In fact India is today referred to as one of the only bright spots. Therefore, when the world is in a slowdown mould, Indian economy aspiring to grow at eight per cent or even more than eight per cent on a future date is a real challenge we

have. And I do believe there is real potential. It is not eight per cent, we have achieved nine per cent in the past. We have the example of China before us. China grew on an average of nine per cent plus for almost 30 years. And it is because of that they have today been able to emerge as a global economic force. Today the Chinese rate of growth is no longer nine or ten per cent, it is also now settling down to seven per cent or below that.

We in the Government do believe that this year we have a potential to target an eight per cent growth rate. International agencies, whether it is the IMF or the World Bank, are conceding that it will be 7.5 per cent to eight per cent, up in that range. Therefore, when the global economy is facing a slowdown, India being one of the bright spots, if we can put our house in order and put an end to the politics of obstructionism of economic change or making India an attractive destination, and if State after State compete with each other, they all will add to the national growth rate.

Our growth rates are improving. Our inflation is still broadly under control. Our fiscal deficit figures may be even slightly better than what we had projected. Our current account deficit which had touched about 4.5 per cent at one stage is within acceptable limits. If these basic parameters are in order, we would look in brief nutshell at the roadmap we have ahead. We have only brought a certain category of reforms. There are many other reforms which are in the pipeline, many other expenditures which are in the pipeline. The translation of all these steps on the ground is a time-consuming process. It will slowly show its own impact. Therefore, we are trying to increase in the present Budget the expenditure on infrastructure, expenditure on Railways and Highways. We are trying to unleash rural infrastructure.

It is at this stage that we currently have one of the most challenging situations because of the serious agrarian problem which is created by unpredictability of weather. Weather has not been very kind to us this year. Therefore, there is additional responsibility on the Government at the Centre and

the Government in the States to help the poor farmers who have been affected by it. There was a settled compensation or relief package that the farmers used to get. The hon. Prime Minister announced that the criterion for getting that package is also relaxed. It has been relaxed to one-third of the loss instead of the earlier pre-condition of one-half of the loss and one sudden increase of 50 per cent in the relief package has been announced.

I can assure the Members of this House that this is the first step of this Government. In order to bring relief to the farmers, it is not the last step. Serious steps have been taken within the Government with regard to the health of the sugar industry where we are plagued with the problem of surplus. It is a problem of surplus along with collapse of the international prices which has led to the problem. We have taken some decisions which will be announced by the Government. We have to realize this and I would urge the hon. Members that this state of agrarian challenge or problem is a result of the present status quo. प्रजेन्ट स्टेट्स क्वो यह है कि देश की जीडीपी की 15 परसेंट आमदनी है, कृषि का जो योगदान है और 60 परसेंट लोग उस पर निर्भर हैं। इसका हल केवल दो हैं। यह जो 15 परसेंट हिस्सा है, इसको बढ़ना चाहिए और जो 60 फीसदी लोग उस पर निर्भर हैं, उनकी संख्या घटनी चाहिए। 60 में से कितने ऐसे लोग हैं, जहाँ परिवार के दो या चार लोग कृषि में होने चाहिए, वहाँ 15 लोग हैं। उनके लिए रोजगार की अन्य व्यवस्था पैदा की जाए। सरकार की जो भी नीयत है, वह केवल इस दृष्टि से है कि यह 15 परसेंट आमदनी बढ़ जाए और इन 60 फीसदी में से एक बड़ी संख्या को वैकल्पिक रोजगार मिल जाए। हमारे जिस निर्णय का आप सबसे अधिक विरोध कर रहे हो और उसमें आपको कारपोरेट दिखता है, उसमें कारपोरेट नहीं किसान है। जितना आप विरोध करोगे, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों का उतना आप विरोध कर रहे हो। उनमें से आधे लोग वो हैं, जो भूमिहीन हैं। उन 60 फीसदी में से आधे लोग भूमिहीन हैं। आज तक हर व्यक्ति कहता रहा, डॉ0 अम्बेडकर जी कहते थे कि उस भूमिहीन को रोजगार तब मिलेगा, जब गाँव का उद्योगीकरण होगा और हम कहते हैं कि देहात में औद्योगिक कॉरीडोर बने। आप कहते हैं उसके लिए जमीन नहीं मिलेगी। हम कहते हैं कि सिंचाई योजना के लिए जमीन दो ताकि यह 15 फीसदी आमदनी बढ़े तो आप कहते हैं उसके लिए जमीन नहीं दोगे। ग्रामीण इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बने, ग्रामीण सड़कें बनें, उसके लिए जमीन नहीं होगी। रूरल

इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन बढ़े, उसके लिए जमीन नहीं होगी। उन लोगों के लिए एफोर्डेबल हाउसिंग फॉर पूअर्स बने, उसके लिए जमीन नहीं होगी।

आप जितना विरोध कर रहे हैं, उसमें किसान के लिए अफोर्डेबल हाउसिंग, भूमिहीन के लिए उद्योग लगे जहाँ रोज़गार मिले ताकि ये 60 फीसदी कम हो। ये जो लोग उस पर निर्भर हैं, ग्रामीण गरीबी का हल केवल इसमें से निकलेगा। उसके साथ-साथ सरकार की योजनाएँ जो आपने भी शुरू की थीं, थॉमस साहब बैठे हैं जिन्होंने कहा राइट टु फूड। ठीक था आपका कहना। हमने कोई उसको समाप्त नहीं किया, उसकी संख्या को बढ़ाया है। मनरेगा में जो योगदान देना है, उसको बढ़ाया है क्योंकि हम चाहते हैं कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों की आमदनी बढ़े, उस भूमिहीन की आमदनी बढ़े। साथ में उन योजनाओं का भी प्रभाव हो जिससे लोगों का स्तर बढ़ेगा। यह सरकार की बिल्कुल स्पष्ट नीयत है। आप इस विकास यात्रा को, जो उस गरीब के लिए है, उसमें जितना विलंब करेंगे, उसमें जिसकी आप सहायता करने का नारा दे रहे हैं, शायद उसको ज्यादा तकलीफ में डालने वाले हैं।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं कह रहा था कि अगर सरकार के कुछ कार्यक्रमों के बाद आज हम 7, 7.5 या 8 परसेंट की रेंज की विकास दर में आए हैं तो अगर इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के अंदर हम खूब खर्चा डालते हैं और खूब व्यय करते हैं, और मैं स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि जब विकास दर बढ़ती है, when growth goes up, revenues also go up. In fact, normally the revenues are calculated on the basis of GDP + inflation. That gives you an indication of how much the revenues are going to go up. This year, I expect a substantial improvement and a substantial improvement next year.

और मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि जैसे इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर में हम पैसा लगाएँगे, और सरकार के साधन बढ़ते हैं, तो वह बढ़े हुए साधनों का एक बड़ा हिस्सा हम केवल सिंचाई योजनाओं में लगाएँगे और उन क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई योजनाओं में लगाएँगे जहाँ आज पानी की कमी है। देश में कृषि के अंदर जो विकास की क्षमता है, अध्यक्ष जी, आप जिस क्षेत्र से आती हैं, वहाँ पानी का जो ट्रांसपोर्टेशन हुआ, उससे कृषि की विकास दर बढ़ी है मालवा के क्षेत्र में, मध्य प्रदेश में। गुजरात में बढ़ी नर्मदा के बाद। यह अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी बढ़ सकती है। In Telangana there are districts which are dry. In Andhra Pradesh there are dry districts. Rajasthan has a very substantial part of dry districts. Vidarbha is dry. There are parts of Central UP which need to be held in Bundelkhand region. इन क्षेत्रों में अगर हम लगाते हैं और एक तरफ सिंचाई के माध्यम से रूरल इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के माध्यम से, इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चरल स्पैंडिंग के माध्यम से अगर हम अर्थव्यवस्था को और प्रभावी

बनाने की कोशिश करते हैं तो मैं मानता हूँ कि देश में 7, 7.5 या 8 प्रतिशत की जो विकास दर है, यह और बढ़ सकती है। वहाँ विकास का आज भी स्कोप है, वहाँ उसकी बहुत बड़ी गुंजाइश है।

एक तर्क बार बार दिया जाता है। बजट के दौरान भी दिया और आज भी दिया। कोई कहता है कि राज्यों का पैसा कम कर दिया। Venugopal Ji has said: 'States are getting less. This is not a correct figure'. Are your, Congress or UPA, States prepared to go back to the formula of 13th Finance Commission? Please tell me. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. I am making an offer to you. I have the data of each State. Not a single State, not one, is such that is going to get any money less. After all, if you ask class 1 or Class 2 child, which is higher 42 per cent or 32 per cent, he knows the answer but somehow you have got confused with that answer....

(Interruptions) None of your Chief Ministers are willing to follow your advice of going back to the 13th Finance Commission. That is more helpful...

(Interruptions) ऐसा है कि अर्थव्यवस्था के संचालन में और इस देश के संघीय ढांचे को बरकरार करने में हमारी सरकार की प्राथमिकता स्पष्ट है। We are very clear about it. यह सूझ-बूझ की सरकार है और इसमें कोई गलतफहमी न रहे। आपकी चिन्ता यह है, मुझे समझ में नहीं आता, आपको प्रधानमंत्री जी बैठे हैं, यहां पर कल उनकी आलोचना की गई कि विदेश में रहते हैं। कम से कम कहां रहते हैं, यह तो हमें पता रहता है और एक बात स्पष्ट समझ लीजिए, आज भी थामस साहब ने कहा that he has taken 16 trips abroad. Is India taller in the comity of nations today than it was a few years ago or not? I was surprised when a read in the last few days that compared to the developed world whether it was Iraq or it was Yemen or it is Nepal today, it is India which is now being considered as a global leader even in areas where we could not manage our own affairs earlier – disaster management. It is a no mean achievement. Country after country was asking us for help. The airspace was occupied by Saudi Arabia. There was war going-on on the ground and not only our citizens but we were rescuing citizens all over the world. This has not happened once. In 11 months, it has happened four times.

Look at the enthusiasm of the Diaspora outside the country. It was unheard of or unthinkable when the Prime Minister of India goes abroad that the entire

Diaspora feels rejuvenated and the power and force of India is visible in all those countries. So, you forgot today, Mr. Thomas, what your leader was saying yesterday. Yesterday, you found that the Prime Minister was out of the country. Today, you said that he is too much of a hands on Prime Minister. He is not letting the Ministers run their Ministries and that he is running every Ministry. So, please make up your mind about what your analysis of our Prime Minister is....

(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: बैठिये-बैठिये। प्लीज़ बैठिये।

...(व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Minister.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, my friends in the Congress Party would realize when the Prime Minister of India goes abroad even for two days or three days, he performs a national duty. There is a difference between performing a national duty and disappearing for a jaunt. Therefore, you must realize the difference between the two.

There are several questions and queries which some Members have raised. I am grateful to Mr. Saugata Roy. He raised a question with regard to simplification of taxation.

Therefore, an easy taxation form in which an assessee is able to do things himself and does not have to run to various advisors. Recently a controversy did come up. There is an old income tax form of 12 pages which was made 13.5 pages. I was out of the country when it was done. I had it stopped. I am having the entire matter reviewed and very soon you will hear of an extremely simplified procedure coming from us.

A query was raised by one of the hon. Members from the Congress Party as to what was happening with regard to interest subvention and subsidy for farmers. Between what was being given two years ago and what is being allocated for this year's Budget, the amount has almost doubled.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL : Sir, only Rs. 13,000 crore has been allocated. It was Rs. 17,000 crore in 2012-13.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That is not correct. I have already answered it in the main Budget speech.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: I have the figures.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The amounts have been doubled and the interest subvention scheme continues to exist.

निशिकांत दूबे जी ने कहा कि जब असेसमेंट होता है तो कई बार वे लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ़ में डालते हैं। यह स्वाभाविक है कि कुछ लोगों को ऐसा महसूस होता होगा। मैं केवल आपको एक आंकड़ा दे दूँ। लगभग पौने चार करोड़ लोग या उससे भी थोड़े ज्यादा लोग इस देश में इन्कम टैक्स असेसी हैं। There are about close to 3.5 to 4 lakhs in that range. The process of selecting for scrutiny is not a human process now. There is a computerized mechanism, it is not even draw of luck or chance, where several information are fed. Supposing there is large cash withdrawal, there is large cash deposit, in that case the red signal will go up and that case will be selected for scrutiny, which has to be selected for scrutiny. The total number of cases selected for scrutiny is only about 3 lakhs, that is less than one per cent. यह जो कल्पना है कि हर असेसी का ह्यासमेंट होता है, in 99 per cent of the cases the assessments go through as they are filed.

श्री निशिकान्त दुबे : मैंने कस्टम के लिए कहा था।

श्री अरुण जेटली : यह जो नई गाइडलाइंस ले-डाउन की गयी हैं, उसमें भी किनमें अपील के प्रावधान हों, किनमें न हों, उसे कम किया जा रहा है। उसमें भी जब असेसमेंट का फैसला होता है तो दो-तिहाई लोग उसे स्वीकार कर लेते हैं। Only one-third of them challenge it in appeal. इसलिए उसको भी और सिम्प्लीफाई किया जाए कि किन केसेज़ में अपील हों, किनमें न हों। हम लोग इसे कंसीडर करते हैं, ताकि सिम्प्लीफिकेशन हो।

Shri Adsul raised this issue of exemption limit on cooperative banks for income tax, deduction of tax on interest and you said that it should be raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000. Now, under the existing provisions of the Income Tax Act, there is a provision for submission of self-declaration itself. It is number 15

(g) and 15 (h). It requests for a non-deduction of tax of income which is not chargeable to tax. The moment you file that form you are exempted from it. That remedy is there. If it has to be further strengthened, I will certainly have it looked into.

श्री आनंदराव अडसुल (अमरावती): इन्कम टैक्स के बारे में बताएं।

श्री अरुण जेटली : आपके सुझाव को मैंने नोट कर लिया है। उसके ऊपर चिंतन हम लोग निश्चित रूप से करेंगे। In addition to this, there are several significant changes in the Budget and in the Finance Bill, namely, the GST, the Corporation Tax, Wealth Tax, increased remedy to middle class persons. These are all steps that we have initiated and there are very significant steps with regard to squeezing of black money. I am receiving various applications and requests from various sections of industry. The popular opinion is that this should be squeezed because if parallel economy is brought into the official economy, then obviously the size of your economy will increase and your GDP will increase.

Your revenues will increase. Increased revenues will enable me to bring down taxation percentages or taxation slabs itself. But we are not interested in the harassment of any section of assesses in this process. As a result of which, I am applying my mind because for some steps which we have announced in the Finance Bill, some rules and notifications need to be issued. They will be taken into consideration. The Black Money Bill will come up with regard to foreign assets and foreign incomes.

Madam, this morning there was a miscommunication or communication gap from our side. It also mentioned about negative voting with regard to clause 184. That is not so. Clause 184 has to have a positive vote. I may just correct that.

HON. SPEAKER: Okay.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I had already made a statement in the morning as to why for the present I am just deferring for some time the PDMA. We have given several indirect concessions also. It may be of some interest to my friends in the

Congress Party that amongst the various indirect concessions that I have given, some are meant for manufacturers of footwear in India, जो लोग जूते बनाते हैं, चप्पल बनाते हैं।

Today we are becoming a great manufacturing hub, at manufacturing low cost footwear. Therefore, hopefully with these concessions the whole of this country can get footwear rather than only some people wearing footwear. So, people wearing footwear is not a bad thing to happen if India becomes an important footwear hub itself.

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब: वह चप्पल होगा या बूट।

श्री अरुण जेटली : दोनों तरह के होंगे। बूटेड होना बेटर है, बूटेड आउट होना बड़ा खतरनाक है।
...(व्यवधान)

Madam Speaker, after this I have received some representations, from Members of Parliament, industry and various other sections, both with regard to the direct tax proposals and the indirect tax proposals. There are some clarifications or changes which are reflected in the amendments which I have given. It is customary that the Governments are responsive and listen to all sections of the society.

Therefore, for clarity purposes I will read out those paragraphs. The first amendment is with regard to the direct tax proposals where I am making some changes. The first aspect is with regard to the 'place of effective management'. In the Finance Bill, 2015, it was proposed that a company shall be said to be a resident of India if it is an Indian company or its place of effective management at any time in that year in India. Concerns have been raised with regard to the phrase 'at any time', which may lead to unintended consequences. Such as even one board meeting in India may make a foreign company a resident in India. The explanatory memorandum to the Finance Bill, 2015 states that guidance note will be issued in this regard. However, taking into account the concerns raised, I propose to drop the phrase 'at any time' so that no ambiguity remains. Thus a

foreign company will be treated as a company resident in India for a previous year if its place of effective management is in India in that previous year.

Let me come to fund manager regime. The Finance Bill, 2015 provides for a special tax regime for off-shore funds. The special tax regime has provided for broad based funds. Accordingly, clause 6 of the Bill provides for certain conditions regarding minimum number of investors, threshold of participation interest of a single member of the group or connected persons. These conditions cannot be fulfilled by the Government funds, sovereign wealth funds and pension funds, which are regulated under the laws of their countries.

Accordingly, I propose to provide that these conditions regarding minimum number of investors, threshold of participation of interest of members, etc. will not apply in the case of investment funds set up by the Government, by the foreign Governments or its Central Bank or sovereign wealth funds and other funds as may be notified by the Central Government subject to fulfilment of conditions.

Then there are some changes I am making with regard to the alignment of provisions of the Income Tax Act with the ICDS Acts. There is an important announcement that I had made in the Budget speech with regard to tax incentives for the State of Bihar and West Bengal because the Prime Minister's commitment is that some of the States must be helped in order to grow.

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17.00 hrs

Whatever package we have announced for the State of Andhra Pradesh will be applicable to the States of Bihar and West Bengal. Therefore, those are being incorporated in the Finance Bill itself.

There is an important issue of Cooperative Sugar Mills just like the issue of Cooperative Banks that you have raised. The Sugar Mills operating in the cooperative sector in certain States of India, particularly Maharashtra and Gujarat, pay to the sugarcane growers a final amount often referred to as the Final Cane Price which is over and above the price fixed by the Central Government under the Sugar Control Order, 1996. The payment of FCP over and above the said price and the timing and the manner of its determination have resulted into tax dispute regarding allowability of the excess payment. I propose to provide that the amount paid as price of sugarcane by cooperative societies engaged in the manufacture of sugar at a price which is fixed or approved by the Government shall be allowed as a deduction in computing the business income of the sugar cooperatives. The proposed amendment will resolve this tax dispute prospectively.

I now come to Deferment of MAT with regard to REIT/InvIT. The Finance Bill 2014 provided for tax neutrality in respect of exchange of shares of a Special Purpose Vehicle with the units of a business trust. However, no neutrality/deferment of MAT liability was provided. The liability under the MAT may arise due to recording of exchange of the shares with the units at fair value in compliance with the provisions of notified accounting standards by a

shareholder, being a company. This may result into cash flow problems for the companies.

In order to address this issue, I propose to provide for exemption from levy of MAT on gains and losses arising from exchange of shares with the units of a business trust REIT/InvIT. The liability under Minimum Alternate Tax will arise only on actual transfer of such units. Now, I come to MAT on Foreign companies. The Finance Bill, 2015 proposes to provide that in case of FIIs profits corresponding to their income or capital gains on transactions in securities which are liable to tax at a lower rate shall not be subject to MAT. There is, however, an old dispute which is pending in the Supreme Court. Considering the various representations received subsequently and the fact that certain incomes are taxed on gross basis in case of foreign companies, I now propose to provide that the amount of income accruing or arising to a foreign company from (1) capital gains arising on transactions in securities, (2) interest, royalty or fees for technical services chargeable to tax at a rate lower than 18 per cent shall not be liable to MAT. In addition to this, as far as indirect tax proposals are concerned, there are some representations that I have received from a number of Members of Parliament. The first I have received from the industry and from Members of Goa, particularly with regard to iron ore fines or the powder which have are mined there. Domestic iron ore miners, especially miners of low grade iron are reeling under pressure due to substantial fall in international prices of iron ore affecting livelihood of several sections of the society associated directly or indirectly with iron ore mining. As a measure of relief, I propose to reduce the export duty on iron ore fines below 58 per cent FE content from 30 per cent to 10 per cent. However, export duty on other iron ore required by domestic steel industry is being retained at 30 per cent.

As a measure to provide a level playing field to domestic manufacturers in the private sector vis-à-vis Defence Public Sector Undertakings and Ordnance Factory Boards and imports, I propose to withdraw the excise duty exemption

presently available to the Defence PSUs and Ordnance Factory Boards. I also propose to withdraw the exemption from additional duty of customs, CVD, and SAD in certain cases. These imports will, however, continue to remain exempt from basic customs duty. These changes will be effective from 1st June, 2015. Further, direct imports of such goods by the Government of India and the State Governments shall continue to remain exempt from basic customs duty and CVD and SAD.

Then, for the hon. Members from Kerala, who have all met me regarding natural rubber, rubber is a plantation crop. Over 12 lakh farmers are dependent on this crop for their livelihood. In recent months, the prices of rubber both in the international and domestic markets have fallen considerably. To protect the interests of rubber growers, I propose to increase the basic customs duty on natural rubber from 20 per cent or Rs.30 per kilogram, whichever is lower, to 25 per cent or Rs.30 per kilogram whichever is lower. While the increase in the *ad valorem* component of duty will protect the interests of domestic rubber plantation farmers when the prices are low, no increase in specific component will protect the interest of domestic users of natural rubber as and when the international prices rise.

In order to promote 'Make in India' by boosting domestic weavers and exporters of silk while simultaneously ensuring reasonable protection for domestic agricultural industry, I propose to reduce the basic customs duty on raw silk from 15 per cent to 10 per cent. This will address the problems of duty inversion in the sector of silk yarn fabric and attract a basic customs duty of 10 per cent.

In Service Tax, I propose to make some changes in certain penal provisions in the Service Tax so as to broadly align them with the corresponding provisions of the Central Excise Law.

In the Budget of 2015-16, several social security schemes were announced. I propose to exempt the levy of Service Tax on life insurance business provided under the *Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana*, services of life insurance

business provided under the *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana*, services of general insurance business provided under the *Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana* and services provided by contribution collecting agencies under the *Atal Bima Yojana*.

In addition to this, I propose to make certain amendments arising out of the Budget proposals. Notifications giving rise to these proposals are being issued and shall be laid before Parliament in due course.

With these announcements, Madam, I commend the Finance Bill to this hon. House for approval.

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे : श्रीमान् जेटली एक सक्सैसफुल लॉयर ने अपना केस सदन के सामने रखा। लेकिन कभी-कभी अच्छे वकील को बुरे केस मिलते हैं। जिस केस में दम नहीं होता, अगर ऐसे केस को अच्छे वकील के पास भी लेकर जाएं तो वे उसकी आरग्यूमेंट अच्छी करते हैं लेकिन नतीजा अच्छा नहीं निकलता। वैसे ही आज आपने कहा कि विपक्ष के लोग, खासकर आपका निशाना कांग्रेस पर था, हम स्वीकार करते हैं, हम आपके सामने बैठे हैं। जब आप उधर से एक तीर छोड़ते हैं तो हमें भी एक तीर छोड़ना पड़ता है।...(व्यवधान) आप ऐसे समझ रहे हैं। मेरा यही कहना है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग या विपक्ष में जितने सदस्य हैं, वे लैंड ऐक्विजिशन बिल का विरोध कर रहे हैं, यह प्रचार मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान) 2013 के बिल में आप भी पार्टी थे। आपके पक्ष के लोग जब तक उसे सपोर्ट नहीं करते वह पास नहीं होता। सारे सदन में अगर यूनैनिमसली कोई बिल पास हो गया तो लैंड ऐक्विजिशन बिल है। सभी पार्टी के नेताओं ने एकमत होकर स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में दो साल उस पर बहस होने के बाद...(व्यवधान)

श्री अरुण जेटली : खड़गे जी, आप जो कह रहे हैं, वह सच है।...(व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे: आप बोल रहे हैं तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)

श्री अरुण जेटली : आप बैठ जाइए। एक वाक्य सुन लीजिए ताकि बहस पूरी हो जाए। जब लागू किया तो आपकी पार्टी के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने उसे बदलने को क्यों कहा।...(व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे: आपके मुख्य मंत्रियों ने भी कहा होगा, उसके वाबजूद भी हमने आपकी बात सुनकर उसे किया। 2013 में हम सबने मिलकर किया था। After hearing all the objections from the Chief Ministers, जो चीफ मिनिस्टर कहते हैं वे सब बातें आप नहीं मानते। आप जो चाहते हैं, उस पर ही पार्लियामेंट में कानून बनाते हैं। यह बिल हम सबने मिलकर पास किया था। हमने उसे इम्प्लीमेंट भी नहीं किया, अनुष्ठान में भी नहीं लाये, लेकिन आप उस पर बदलाव का सुझाव ले आये हैं। आप उसमें क्या लेकर आये हैं? इसमें अपील का प्रोविजन नहीं है ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : उस पर अभी बहस नहीं हो रही है।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे : आप सुनिये कि 70-80 परसेंट जो कन्सैंट का था, वह निकाल दिया। ... (व्यवधान) आपने पीपीपी को देने का रास्ता खोल दिया। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : खड़गे जी, आप फाइनेंस बिल पर बात कीजिए।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे : उस बिल में ये जो दिक्कतें थीं ... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2013 का जो बिल था, वह ठीक था, इसलिए हम कह रहे हैं कि उसे रिटेन कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) हम उसके विरोध में नहीं हैं। आप यह कह रहे हैं कि उसकी वजह से रूरल इम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिलेगी। 60 फीसदी लोगों को इम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिलने वाली है। इससे पहले भी देश में बहुत बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज आयी हैं। क्या वे नहीं आयीं? आपके पास लैंड एक्वीजिशन एक्ट के जो प्रोविजन्स पहले के थे, उसके मुताबिक ही किया गया। उस वक्त इससे भी बुरी हालत थी, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी लोगों ने अपनी जमीन दी। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप लैंड बिल पर न कहकर फाइनेंस बिल पर क्लेरीफिकेशन पूछिये।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे : मेरा यही कहना है कि आप इसका ऐसा प्रचार मत कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए, क्योंकि हिटलर के जमाने में गोबल्स ने जैसे सौ बार झूठी बात को बोलकर उसे सच करने की कोशिश की थी, वैसा नहीं होना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : खड़गे जी, आप फाइनेंस बिल पर क्लेरीफिकेशन पूछिये।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे : मैं आपसे विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल ठीक है, इसलिए हम उसे रखना चाहते हैं, जबकि उसे आप निकालना चाहते हैं और वर्ष 2014 का बिल लाना चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अरुण जेटली : खड़गे जी, आपने अच्छा किया कि इस पर बहस शुरू कर दी। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे : आप मुझे बोलने नहीं दे रहे। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अरुण जेटली : अभी तक आपकी पार्टी के लोग केवल हिट एंड रन बहस कर रहे हैं। अब आप मुझे बताइये कि वर्ष 2013 के बिल में क्या इस देश में सिंचाई की योजनाएं किसान के लिए लग सकती हैं या नहीं? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे : किसान की सिंचाई की योजना के लिए हमने भाखड़ा नंगल डैम बनाया या बड़े-बड़े डैम्स बनाये। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अरुण जेटली : वर्ष 2013 का बिल सिंचाई की योजना नहीं लगने देता। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे : आप सुनिये। ... (व्यवधान) बड़े-बड़े डैम्स बनाये गये ... (व्यवधान) सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की गयी ... (व्यवधान) सब कुछ बनाया। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन क्या वर्ष 2013 के कानून हम नहीं बना सकते? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अरुण जेटली : खड़गे साहब, इसका मतलब यह है कि वह वर्ष 1984 के बिल में बने। वर्ष 2013 का बिल तो उसकी अनुमति नहीं देता। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे : ये सभी बातें, ये सभी चीजें सत्य से दूर हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

आप लोगों को ऐसा बहका रहे हैं, लोगों को बता रहे हैं कि कांग्रेस के लोग किसान के फेवर में नहीं हैं, सिंचाई के खिलाफ हैं, इंडस्ट्री के खिलाफ हैं। ... (व्यवधान) आप ऐसा गलत प्रचार कर रहे हैं। आप यह गलत प्रचार करना छोड़ दीजिए ... (व्यवधान) मैं आपके ध्यान में एक और चीज लाना चाहता हूँ, जिसे आप भी मान लेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) मनरेगा के बारे में वर्ल्ड बैंक ने क्या कहा? ... (व्यवधान)

गलत नहीं, सत्य से दूर जो भी चीजें हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप फाइनेंस बिल पर तो आ जाइये।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे: ऐसा गलत प्रचार करके ही ये लोग पावर में आये हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

There is an article called 'NREGA, the only insurance for India', in which the World Bank says:

“The World Bank on Tuesday said that the spike in ‘unmet demand’ for MGNREGA jobs is an indicator of increasing rural distress. Since the Scheme is the only and therefore the best bet India has for mitigating the impact on the poor of the recent unseasonal rains, the government should take steps aimed at arresting delays in wage payments and the rising unmet demand for jobs. “If you are a State hit by the unseasonal rains, now is the time to tell those responsible for implementing the MGNREGA to give their best...it is the only insurance India has...,” said World Bank.”

यानी इतनी बेहतरीन स्कीम को भी आप ऐसा कह रहे हैं। यह मैं आपके नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ, प्रधान मंत्री जी के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ, यह आपको भी मालूम है कि जब आईएलओ में मीटिंग होती थी, तो हमेशा मनरेगा, राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना, फूड सिक्योरिटी, मिड-डे-मील और कम्प्लेसरी एजुकेशन की हर कंट्री तारीफ करता था। जितने भी डवलपिंग कंट्रीज थे, हर देश तारीफ करता था, जितने भी विकासशील देश हैं, हमको इमीटेड करना चाहते थे, फोलो करना चाहते थे, ये सभी चीज आपको मालूम है, फिर भी आप हमेशा ऐसा कहते हैं कि आपके जमाने में कुछ नहीं हुआ। क्या सारी चीजें आपने दस महीने में की हैं? मंगलयान जाने का, हमने किया है, ऐसा बोलते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपको क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछना था।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे: कटरा के लिए ट्रेन आपने ही चलाई, ऐसा बोलते हैं। अरुणाचल प्रदेश के लिए जो ट्रेन गई, हमने ही चलाई, ऐसा आप बोलते हैं। यानी हर चीज आपने ही की।...(व्यवधान) देखिए, जितना क्रेडिट जिनको देना है, उतना तो दीजिए। 60 साल में अगर कुछ भी नहीं हुआ तो आज देश में इतना अनाज का भंडार नहीं होता और दो लाख पेंसठ मिलियन टन्स जो आज उत्पादन हो रहा है, अगर पीछे इरीगेशन नहीं होता, उसके लिए पैसा एलोकेट नहीं किया होता तो क्या उतना फूडग्रेन्स पैदा हो सकता था?...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : खड़गे जी, अगर आपका क्लेरिफिकेशन हो गया हो तो आगे चलें। क्लेरिफिकेशन ही पूछिए।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे: मैडम, एक एलीगेशन है उसका तो उत्तर देना है। दूसरी चीज यह है कि ठीक है कि आपके प्राइम मिनिस्टर अभी हिन्दुस्तान में हैं। यह ठीक है। आप ही बोलते हैं कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर कहां जा रहे हैं, कहां नहीं, उनका पता आपके पास है। लोगों को मालूम होता है लेकिन...(व्यवधान)

श्री अरुण जेटली : कौन कहां जा रहा है, मैं वह कह रहा था।...(व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे : आपने जो कहा, मुझे मालूम हुआ। आपने कहा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री किस देश में हैं, कहां हैं, यह तो मालूम होता है। आपके नेता कहां हैं, यह मालूम नहीं हुआ। ढंग से अपनी बात को रखें लेकिन सरकार तो आपकी है, लेकिन उसका प्रचार करते कोई थोड़े ही फिरते हैं कि कहां जा रहे हैं, कहां नहीं।...(व्यवधान) तीसरी चीज, मैंने आपसे यह अपेक्षा नहीं की थी।...(व्यवधान)

तीसरी चीज, आपकी सरकार है। आपको मालूम रहता है, सभी चीजें हैं। **Do not ask me all those questions.** जो चीज आपने कही थी लेकिन मैंने यह नहीं सोचा था कि जेटली साहब खुद ऐसा कहेंगे कि फूड प्रोसेसिंग मिनिस्टर यहां हैं, उन्होंने जो बात बाहर कही थी, उस बात को आपने तोड़ा है।...(व्यवधान) अगर वह बात ठीक है, अगर आप समझते हैं क्योंकि उस वक्त राहुल जी ने यह कभी नहीं बताया था, किसी इंडिविजुअल के ऊपर उन्होंने कोई टीका-टिप्पणी नहीं की थी। किसी सरकार के ऊपर टीका-टिप्पणी नहीं की थी।...(व्यवधान) सीधा-साधा एक वाक्य प्रोक्वोरमेंट के बारे में था लेकिन आपने इस ढंग से बात कही कि आपको बूट-आउट किया, आपको शूट-आउट किया। ऐसी चीजें अगर आप बोलते हैं तो हमको भी उसी ढंग से उत्तर देना पड़ेगा और उन्हीं शब्दों में देना पड़ेगा।...(व्यवधान) कम से कम उतनी तो पार्लियामेंट की गरिमा रखिए कि किस जगह क्या बोलना चाहिए, कैसे बोलना चाहिए।

अंत में, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह हमारा कहना नहीं है।... (व्यवधान) प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं। इसीलिए आपका इतना चल रहा है नहीं तो आप सब यहां उपस्थित नहीं रहते। मुझे मालूम है। ... (व्यवधान) ये लोग हाजिरी देने के लिए बैठे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) यह सच बात है। मैं आपसे कहता हूँ और आपको बुरा नहीं मानना चाहिए। आपकी चलती है, चंद लोगों की चलती है लेकिन बाकी के मंत्रियों को पूछिए। जब तक ऑफिस से इशारा नहीं आता, एक पत्ता भी नहीं हिलता।... (व्यवधान) यह आप पूछ लीजिए। अगर गलत है तो मैं इस बात को छोड़ देता हूँ।... (व्यवधान) लेकिन यह सच है। सब चीजें वहां से निकलती हैं। जब तक वहां से इशारा नहीं होता, कुछ काम नहीं होता। इसीलिए मैं आपके सामने यह बात रख रहा हूँ। आप चिंता मत कीजिए। 2013 का बिल रखिए और आगे बढ़िए।... (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Nishikant Dubey.

... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Madam, please allow me to seek a clarification. ...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Madam, please allow me to seek a clarification. ...

(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: After Shri Nishikant Dubey, I will allow you.

श्री निशिकान्त दुबे: अध्यक्ष महोदया, पिछले दस साल से सरकार की जो पालिसी रही है, वित्त मंत्री जी उसमें सबसे बड़ी समस्या मैं देख रहा हूँ कि करेन्ट एकाउंट डेफिसिट को रोकने के लिए गोल्ड पर आप इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी लगा रहे हैं। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है लेकिन गोल्ड की कुछ न कुछ कास्ट होती है आपने बजट में गोल्ड मोनेटाइजेशन पालिसी बनाई है। इकोनोमी में गोल्ड का असर पड़ता है और कुछ न कुछ कंट्रीब्यूशन होता है। पिछले दस साल की पालिसी के कारण इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स गुड्स, जैसा कि हम 'मेक इन इंडिया' की तरफ जा रहे हैं हम मोबाइल यूज करते हैं, कम्प्यूटर यूज करते हैं लेकिन तीन-चार महीने के बाद इन गुड्स का यूज नहीं होता है। इस वजह से इन चीजों का इम्पोर्ट बहुत बढ़ा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को ऐसा कौन-सा इनिशिएटिव लेना पड़ेगा जिससे 'मेक इन इंडिया' भी हो और जो इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स गुड्स आ रहे हैं, वे कैसे रुके?

इसके अलावा मैट के बारे में एफएफआई का क्लैरीफिकेशन दिया है, कोर्ट के आदेश के बाद आपने इस टैक्स को इम्पोज़ किया था। अभी आप जो रेजोल्यूशन ले कर आए हैं, इसमें जो रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव टैक्स लगा है, वह एफएफआई पर लागू होगा या नहीं होगा?

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Madam, I appreciate that the Government has made some changes with regard to Import Tax on the rubber. To some extent, it would assist our rubber farmers.

There are three other major issues as far as our State is concerned. We had met the hon. Finance Minister. The Chief Minister of Kerala and other Ministers also had met the hon. Finance Minister. One major issue is concerning the cooperative sector. Two types of taxes are imposed on them. One is the tax on deposits of the members and the other is the tax on the institution itself. I made a mention in my speech also that there are about 1,500 cooperative societies; and all these societies have to give tax. Secondly, the private banks and the public banks are allowed to give their details up to Rs. 10 lakh whereas in regard to cooperative banks, it is Rs. 5 lakh. So, it is an injustice to the cooperative sector. So, with regard to the cooperative sector, I think that the Government should take a favourable view.

Madam, now, I want to say about the NRIs. If the Government imposes tax on all the NRIs, I think, it would be the unkindest catastrophe. That is what I can say about them. There are people coming from Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Iraq. What is their position? But how can the Government think about imposing tax on all the NRIs? I would request the Government to consider it again. That is true in the case of the agents of the lotteries.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Madam, I want to associate on this issue.

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, you can associate.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: About the agents of the lotteries, 90 per cent are physically disabled people. How can the Government think about it? So, I would again appeal the hon. Finance Minister – the hon. Prime Minister is also here— to please consider all these things. We had met the hon. Prime Minister also in regard to all these issues.

HON. SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy.

SHRI E. AHAMED (MALAPPURAM): Madam, give me one minute.

HON. SPEAKER: I have already asked Prof. Saugata Roy to speak.

SHRI E. AHAMED: I only want to support him.

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, you can support him. It is okay.

प्रो. सौगत राय : महोदया, मैं अपनी बात कह चुका हूँ इसलिए बहुत संक्षेप में अपनी बात सदन में रखूंगा। मैं एक बात कहना भूल गया था। मेरे पास कोलकाता के बहुत-से ज्वैलर्स आए थे। वे कह रहे थे कि उनके ज्यादातर कस्टमर्स गांव से आते हैं और उनके पास पैन कार्ड नहीं होता है। जब वे लड़की की शादी तय करते हैं तो घर में जितना धन जमा करते हैं उसे लेकर वे ज्वैलरी की दुकान में जाते हैं लेकिन यह जो रिस्ट्रिक्शन रखी गई है कि एक लाख रुपए से ज्यादा गोल्ड की ट्रांजेक्शन होने से पैन कार्ड देना पड़ेगा, इसके कारण उन्हें मुश्किल आ सकती है क्योंकि उनके पास पैन कार्ड नहीं होता है। आप उन सभी लोगों को पैन कार्ड देने का इंतजाम कीजिए, लेकिन इसमें समय लग सकता है। मैं तो कभी ज्वैलरी शॉप पर नहीं गया हूँ लेकिन ऐसा उन्होंने रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिया है। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि इस बारे में आप सोचिए क्योंकि ज्वैलरी इंडस्ट्री में बहुत-से छोटे-मोटे artisans भी काम करते हैं।

मेरी दूसरी बात यह है कि आपके टैक्स प्रपोजल्स में कोई कंट्रोवर्शियल इश्यू नहीं है। यह अच्छी बात है कि किसी के लिए भी सरकार का टैक्स प्रपोजल नहीं है। इससे उनकी जो फिलोसफी है, वह प्रतीत होती है। आपने कारपोरेट को छूट दी है, टैक्स कम करने की बात कही है यह बात तो आपकी फिलोसफी के अनुसार है। इस बात से मेरा झगड़ा नहीं है। आपके इन प्रपोजल्स से तो फॉरेन इंस्टिट्यूशनल इन्वेस्टर्स खुश होंगे क्योंकि आपने एक ही साथ 'गार' (जनरल एंटी एवाइडेंस रूल) को डेफर किया है, आपने 'मैट' (मिनिमम अल्टरनेट टैक्स) को वेवर किया है, **new investments avenue in alternative investment fund** आपने दिया है, शायद आपको लगता है कि यह फॉरेन इन्वेस्टर्स को अट्रैक्ट करेगा। यदि आपका यह विचार है कि फॉरेन इन्वेस्टमेंट से ही मुल्क आगे बढ़ेगा, तो मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन मैं पहले आपको कह चुका हूँ कि आप मिडिल क्लासेज के लिए इनकम टैक्स में थोड़ा भी रिलीफ दीजिए। यह भी मैं कहता हूँ कि आपने जो अभी तय किया है कि किसी व्यक्ति का या किसी कंपनी का 50 प्रतिशत एस्सेट हिन्दुस्तान में होगा, तो उसे टैक्स देना पड़ेगा। वोडाफोन जैसी घटना नहीं घटेगी। अभी 'गार' नहीं होगा, लेकिन इसका भी मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। यदि इंडिया में कोई बिजनेस करेगा, बाहर में कंपनी खरीदेगा और यहाँ टैक्स नहीं देगा, यह ठीक नहीं है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

अंत में, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस टैक्स प्रपोजल की चर्चा में आपने न जाने क्यों जमीन के बारे में चर्चा की। मेरा तो यही कहना है, मैं नहीं जानता कि आपने कभी किसानों के बीच काम किया है या नहीं। हम लोगों ने सिंगुर में जो आंदोलन किया था, तो उन लोगों का यही कहना था कि मेरी जमीन क्यों मेरी सहमति के बिना छिन जाएगी। जो बिल यूपीए-टू की सरकार लायी थी, उसमें भी हमारी ओर से फर्क था क्योंकि वह सरकार कहती थी कि 80 प्रतिशत लोगों का कंसेंट होना चाहिए। मैं कहता हूँ कि सौ प्रतिशत लोगों का कंसेंट होना चाहिए। किसान से जमीन खरीदना है, उससे जमीन छिनना नहीं है। आप गरीब के साथ गरीब को लड़ा देते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि एफोर्डेबल हाऊसिंग होगा, सिंचाई की योजना होगी, इंडस्ट्रियल कोरिडोर होगा, तो क्या यह किसानों से जमीन छिनकर होगा? आप यह क्यों नहीं मान लेते हैं कि अगर जमीन लेनी है, यदि जमीन लेनी जरूरी है, तो आप किसान को पैसे देकर खरीदिए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सब लोग लैंड एक्विजीशन पर चर्चा न करें।

प्रो. सौगत राय : जेटली जी ने इस विषय को उठाया था, यह विषय चर्चा का नहीं था, लेकिन जेटली जी ने कहा कि हम डेवलपमेंट करना चाहते हैं और आप उसमें रूकावट डाल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान) हम उसमें रूकावट नहीं डालना चाहते हैं। लेकिन हम किसान के अधिकार के लिए लड़ने को तैयार हैं। यही मेरा कहना है। ...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : No, not everybody. आपके लीडर ने बात कह दी है।

...(व्यवधान)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Madam, I would like to raise two issues here. One is relating to the explanation of GST. The proposed GST Bill that is pending before the House may come next week or may be deferred. We do not know but it is listed and that is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

Here the question arises relating to the CST – Central Sales Tax. When minerals are extracted from the mines of the mineral bearing State and it is taken away to another State for value addition and for production, a tax is paid other than the royalty to the Centre and that also follows back to the State as per the share.

As everything is still pending, my question here is that with this devolution of percentage from 4 per cent to 3 per cent and then to 2 per cent, is this taken also into consideration so that the money will flow back to the State as it was earlier?

Another issue is relating to the gold bonds. Gold bonds are basically to replace physical gold. The idea is to reduce import of gold and the thought of gold bond is really very noble. Here, it reminds us that it should not get diluted like the Rajiv Gandhi Equity Savings Scheme.

The Government should issue draft guidelines. Or, should I put it in a question form? Is the Government thinking of issuing guidelines and getting feedback similar to what regulators such as SEBI and RBI do when such bonds are issued? Another point is, these gold bonds will earn a fixed rate of interest and are redeemable on the face value of gold during redemption. Will the interest that is earned from that product attract tax? That is all.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri E. Ahamed, you speak for only one minute.

SHRI E. AHAMED: If I will be able to finish it in half-a-minute, I will do it.

Madam, I have to only substantiate what Mr. Karunakaran has mentioned here. Those people who are working there in the Gulf countries are not rich people. They are labourers. They are there to eke out their livelihood. There whatever they get they are sending it back to their family here; and that is a big source of income also for us. They have been taxed by the hon. Finance Minister. My only humble request to the hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Jaitley is this. Hon. Finance Minister, you may please show some mercy to these labour class people who have been eking out their livelihood in Gulf countries. They are not rich people. They are poor people. Whatever food they are licking, after licking, they are sending it to their families. They shall not be taxed. Please show the mercy. Encourage them to bring the money here. Encourage them to earn money for our country. My only humble request to Jaitley Ji is to listen to the request of the people from Kerala.

SHRI D.K. SURESH (BANGALORE RURAL): Now the Finance Minister has told that they have reduced the import duty on raw silk from 15 per cent to 10 per cent. It will affect the whole of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Already, the prices have fallen. Kindly consider this issue. Earlier, it was 30 per

cent. It was reduced to 15 per cent. Now you have reduced the import duty on raw silk to 10 per cent. Kindly extend it.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Madam Speaker, regarding MPLADS fund, the hon. Minister has not mentioned anything about the enhancement of the MPLADS fund. Also regarding Sansad Adharsh Gram Yojana, it is a Prime Minister's programme. The Prime Minister is here.... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: It is all right. You have already raised your point.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: No, he will reply afterwards.

श्री हुकुम सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने आज अपने संबोधन में किसानों के बारे में कई बातें कही हैं। उन्होंने, विशेष रूप से, कहा कि गन्ना किसानों की समस्याओं के बारे में विचार किया गया, कुछ निर्णय भी लिए गए हैं, उनकी घोषणा भी की जाएगी। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि इस नेक काम में देरी क्यों, अगर निर्णय लिया है तो घोषणा कर दें, हम भी यहां कुछ लेकर चले जाएंगे।

श्री अरुण जेटली : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय हुकुम सिंह जी ने जो कहा, इथेनॉल के संबंध में एक्साइज ड्यूटी इस साल के लिए समाप्त की जा चुकी है, यह आपकी जानकारी में आ ही चुका है। इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार अन्य प्रस्तावों पर भी चिन्तन कर रही है। माननीय खड़गे जी ने किसानों की और प्रोक्योरमेंट नहीं होने की बातें कही। I checked up the figures in Punjab. Out of 110 metric tonnes, 64 lakh metric tonnes have arrived in the *mandis*. Madam, 57 lakh tonnes have already been procured by the Government. If this is the performance as far as procurement is concerned, the balance amount which comes is also going to be procured.

I think it has become customary now that we should all be concerned with regard to the farmer but nobody should be allowed to use the farmer as a political instrument.

When the Budget proposals came up this year and last year, some of the hon. Members were asking me, "how do you squeeze black money?" When I announce a proposal that all right let us squeeze domestic black money, there is one way to squeeze it and this is a practice which is a global practice. Even in the

United States if you have more than 10,000 dollars, you have to declare your social security number, which is their substitute for a PAN card.

Now, the proposal is to allow people to transact in cash because they say that farmers have cash. जिन्होंने कॅश में ब्लैकमनी में ट्रांजेक्ट करना है, वे भी किसान का सहारा ले रहे हैं। हम इसमें प्रैग्मेटिक होना चाहेंगे सौगत राय जी, लेकिन कम से कम किसान पर इनकम टैक्स नहीं लगता। आपका जो दूसरा प्रस्ताव है कि पैन कार्ड हर व्यक्ति का होना चाहिए, आधार नम्बर हर व्यक्ति का होना चाहिए, तो हम एक-एक जिले के अंदर जैसे जन धन योजना में कैम्पस लगाए थे, वैसे लगाने वाले हैं। नेट के ऊपर हमने व्यवस्था की है कि आप एप्लीकेशन दीजिए तो 48 घंटे में आपको आपका पैन कार्ड मिल जाएगा, ताकि उसके बाद किसी के पास ब्लैकमनी में ट्रांजेक्ट करने का अपने आपमें कोई बहाना न बचे।

हमने शूगर के इंटरैस्ट में एक कदम और उठाया है कि बाहर से जो चीनी आने का स्कोप है, उसे पूरी तरह बंद कर दिया जाए। उसके ऊपर हमने कस्टम ड्यूटी और बढ़ा दी है। मैं इसके अतिरिक्त मैं एक और आश्वासन दे दूँ कि यह अंतिम कदम नहीं है, गन्ना उद्योग अपने आपमें एक चिंता का विषय है। जैसा खड़गे जी ने कहा कि सारी एचीवमेंट्स पिछले 60 साल में हुईं और हमें लाभ मिल रहा है, तो यह समस्या भी 60 साल में पैदा हुई है, जिसका भुगतान हमें करना पड़ रहा है।

One hon. Member from Kerala has been mentioning about Service Tax on NRIs. First of all, let me clear one fact that there is no Service Tax on NRI remittance. There is a Service Tax only on intermediaries, who facilitate that remittance. दोनों में अंतर है।

फिर आपने कहा कि छोटे-छोटे गरीब लॉटरी बेचने वाले हैं, उन पर सर्विस टैक्स माफ कर दीजिए। The threshold limit of Service Tax is a turnover of Rs.10 lakh. तो जो बड़े पैमाने का डीलर है, उसे देना पड़ता है और जो छोटा है, जैसा आपने कहा कि डिसेबल्ड हैं, छोटा-छोटा काम करते हैं। So, the threshold limit for starting is Rs.10 lakh. Therefore, those people, whose concern you have in mind, are in the lesser category and there is no such difficulty.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN : As far as Government lottery is concerned, there are no big dealers.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If they are under Rs.10 lakh limit, there is no problem of Service Tax then. If there is no big dealer, there is no problem. ... (Interruptions)

One of the issues is regarding MAT of FIIs. It has been raised repeatedly and let me again clarify it. What I have announced today and the problem which is pending, are two separate problems. There is a problem, which is arising out of two views of judicial authority, whether FIIs are liable of a MAT or not.

With effect from 1st April, 2015, I have done away with it. There is a legacy issue. That issue on account of those conflicted opinions is now pending in the Supreme Court. Yesterday, the matter was mentioned. The Supreme Court has said that they would fix up some date of hearing after the summer vacation. Therefore, that is not an issue that I have announced today or I have anyway interfered with.

I have only clarified with regard to capital gains arising out of transaction in securities, interest, royalty or fees or technical services chargeable to tax at a rate lower than 18.5 per cent that these will not be liable to any MAT. The pending dispute is somewhat separate.

You had raised the issue of the cooperative banks. I will certainly give attention to that issue as we proceed in the course of the year.

Even with regard to the issue that you raised with regard to PAN Card, people not having bank accounts etc., representations have come to me. Our effort is, as I explained, to squeeze the quantum of both foreign black money and domestic black money. We have to discourage people from using it. There are various steps which we are announcing. Now, this will have to be done in a phased manner. This cannot take place overnight. I will bear all those suggestions, including yours, in mind, but let us be clear that when these steps are taken, at least the political system should speak in one voice because as we bring more people into the tax net and black money becomes a part of the system, GDP improves and tax collections improve. This enables me to bring down the tax rates, if this money comes within the system. So, some of the issues that you raised with regard to rupees one lakh, are to be dealt with in the rules. I will certainly bear in mind the suggestion you have given.

You also raised the issue with regard to foreign investment etc. I have clarified it in the beginning. There is not a single State in this country which has said that it does not want any kind of foreign investment. In fact, every State, including your State, is making an effort. You had a very successful global investors' conference and I do hope that your State gets more investment. If your GDP goes up, the national GDP goes up, the national income goes up and the poverty levels come down. Therefore, we should not grudge anybody wanting to get an additionality of resource into the country.

You said that we should give relief to the middle classes. In the last two Budgets over the last 11 months of last year and this year, we increased the exemption limit last year. I wish I had enough money in my pocket to even increase it this year. In future, if I have it, I will certainly give a thought to it. But in both the years, unprecedented kinds of exemptions have been given because it is the policy of our Government that the size of the Indian middle class should also be strengthened. That is how the purchasing power of India will go up. So, people must be incentivised to save more and also to have more money into their pockets so that they can get to spend more. Therefore, granting them exemptions is a part of our structured policy. There is no difficulty with regard to this fact.

As far as Shri Mahtab's question is concerned with regard to mining States and the GST, once the GST amendments are passed and the laws are put into place, you will realise that there is a huge importance of this because India will become one seamless market. Some States are going to benefit very much. The other States will benefit a little later. No State is going to lose. If anybody loses a penny, we will compensate.

The decisions with regard to the quantum and how much to be charged, will be taken by the GST Council. You asked : How will you do it for the first time? Then, I will not be the authority. That is a question that you raised the other day.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: You are the Chairman.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I will be the Chairman of the Council, but the decision will have to be taken by a three-fourth majority in which I have only 33 per cent vote. I have only one-third vote. Sixty-six per cent of the vote is with the States. So, the States and the Centre will be compelled to sit together to arrive at that 75 per cent figure so that they are able to take a decision, so that there is an equitable amount of tax which is available and hopefully, the tax of every State will go up.

With these few clarifications, Madam, I commend the Bill once again.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2015-16 be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 Income tax

The question is:

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 Amendment of Section 2

Amendments made:

Page 6, *after* line 8, *insert*—

(*ba*) in clause (24), after sub-clause (*xvii*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(xviii) assistance in the form of a subsidy or grant or cash incentive or duty drawback or waiver or concession or reimbursement (by whatever name called) by the Central Government or a State Government or any authority or body or agency in cash or kind to the assessee other than the subsidy or grant or reimbursement which is taken into account for determination of the actual cost of the asset in accordance with the provisions of *Explanation* 10 to clause (1) of section 43;” (1)

Page 6, *for* lines 11 to 16, *substitute*—

‘(*d*) in clause (42A), in the *Explanation* 1, in clause (*i*), after sub-clause (*hc*), the following sub-clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(hd) in the case of a capital asset, being a unit or units, which becomes the property of the assessee in consideration of a transfer referred to in clause (xviii) of section 47, there shall be included the period for which the unit or units in the consolidating scheme of the mutual fund were held by the assessee;

(he) in the case of a capital asset, being share or shares of a company, which is acquired by the non-resident assessee on redemption of Global Depository Receipts referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 115AC held by such assessee, the period shall be reckoned from the date on which a request for such redemption was made ;”.’ (2)
(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 Amendment of Section 6

Amendment made:

Page 6, in line 28, omit the words “at any time”. (3)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 Insertion of New Section 9A

Amendments made:

Page 8, *after* line 37, *insert*—

“Provided that the conditions specified in clauses (e),(f) and (g) shall not apply in case of an investment fund set up by the Government or the Central Bank of a foreign State or a sovereign fund, or such other fund as the Central Government may subject to conditions, if any, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.”. (4)

Page 9, *after* line 5, *insert*—

“(7A) The provisions of this section shall be applied in accordance with such guidelines and in such manner as the Board may prescribe in this behalf.”. (5)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 Amendment of Section 10

Amendments made:

42 of 1956

Page 9, in lines 38 and 39, *after* “the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992”, *insert* “and the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ”. (6)

42 of 1956

Page 9, in lines 41 and 42, *after* “the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992”, *insert* “and the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ”. (7)

Page 10, *for* lines 1 and 2, *substitute*—

“(b) any recognised stock exchange being a shareholder in such recognised clearing corporation or a contributor to the Core Settlement Guarantee Fund; and

(c) any clearing member contributing to the Core Settlement Guarantee Fund;”. (8)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 and 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 10

Amendment of Section 32

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati Kavitha Kalvakuntla, are you moving Amendment No. 45?

SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA (NIZAMABAD): Yes, Madam.

I beg to move:

“Page 11, line 25, --

for “1st day of April, 2020”

substitute “1st day of April, 2025”. (45)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall put Amendment No. 45 to clause 10 moved by Shrimati Kavitha Kalvakuntla to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: But, Madam, it is a very important Amendment.

Amendment made:

Page 11, in lines 22 and 23, *for “the State of Andhra Pradesh or in the State of Telangana”, substitute “the State of Andhra Pradesh or in the State of Bihar or in the State of Telangana or in the State of West Bengal”.* (9)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 11 Insertion of New Section 32 AD

Amendment made:

Page 11, in line 32, *for* “the State of Andhra Pradesh or in the State of Telangana”, *substitute* “the State of Andhra Pradesh or in the State of Bihar or in the State of Telangana or in the State of West Bengal”. (10)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: Are you moving your Amendment No. 46 to Clause 11?

SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA: Madam, I beg to move:

“Page 11, line 35,--

for “fifteen per cent.”

substitute “thirty-five per cent.”.” (46)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 46 to Clause 11 moved by Shrimati Kavitha Kalvakuntla to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND
MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN
JAITLEY): Madam, I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 11¹ to the Finance Bill, 2015 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved. ”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 11* to the Finance Bill, 2015 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 12A

Amendment made:

Page 12, *after* line 16, *insert*—

Amendm
ent of
section
36.

‘12A. In section 36 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (I), with effect from the 1st day of April, 2016,—

(a) in clause (iii), in the proviso, the words “for extension of existing business or profession” shall be omitted;

(b) in clause (vii), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided further that where the amount of such debt or part thereof has been taken into account in computing the income of the assessee of the

¹ Vide Amendments list No. 1 circulated on 29.04.2015.

previous year in which the amount of such debt or part thereof becomes irrecoverable or of an earlier previous year on the basis of income computation and disclosure standards notified under sub-section (2) of section 145 without recording the same in the accounts, then, such debt or part thereof shall be allowed in the previous year in which such debt or part thereof becomes irrecoverable and it shall be deemed that such debt or part thereof has been written off as irrecoverable in the accounts for the purposes of this clause.”;

(c) after clause (xvi), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(xvii) the amount of expenditure incurred by a co-operative society engaged in the business of manufacture of sugar for purchase of sugarcane at a price which is equal to or less than the price fixed or approved by the Government.”. (11)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That new clause 12A be added to the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

New clause 12A was added to the Bill.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 Amendment of Section 49

Amendment made:

Page 13, *after* line 10, *insert*—

‘(IA) after sub-section (2AB), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely: —

‘(2ABB) Where the capital asset, being share or shares of a company, is acquired by a non-resident assessee on redemption of Global Depository Receipts

referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 115AC held by such assessee, the cost of acquisition of the share or shares shall be the price of such share or shares prevailing on any recognised stock exchange on the date on which a request for such redemption was made.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, “recognised stock exchange” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (ii) of the *Explanation 1* to sub-section (5) of section 43.”;’. (12)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 15 and 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17 Amendment of Section 80 CCD

Amendment made:

Page 13, in line 30, *for* “in addition to the deduction allowed under sub-section (1)”, *substitute* “whether or not any deduction is allowed under sub-section (1)”. (13)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 29 Amendment of Section 115 JB

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19 to Clause 29.

Amendments made:

Page 16, for lines 33 to 37, substitute—

29

‘ “(fb) the amount or amounts of expenditure relatable to income accruing or arising to an assessee, being a foreign company, from,—

(A) the capital gains arising on transactions in securities; or

(B) the interest, royalty or fees for technical services chargeable to tax at the rate or rates specified in Chapter XII,

if the income-tax payable thereon in accordance with the provisions of this Act, other than the provisions of this Chapter, is at a rate less than the rate specified in sub-section (1); or

(fc) the amount representing notional loss on transfer of a capital asset, being share of a special purpose vehicle to a business trust in exchange of units allotted by that trust referred to in clause (xvii) of section 47 or the amount representing notional loss resulting from any change in carrying amount of said units or the amount of loss on transfer of units referred to in clause (xvii) of section 47; or;”

(aa) after clause (j), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(k) the amount of gain on transfer of units referred to in clause (xvii) of section 47 computed by taking into account the cost of the shares exchanged with units referred to in the said clause or the carrying amount of the shares at the time of exchange where such shares are carried at a value other than the cost through profit or loss account, as the case may be;”.(16)

Page 16, for lines 42 to 47, substitute—

“(iid) the amount of income accruing or arising to an assessee, being a foreign company, from,—

(A) the capital gains arising on transactions in securities; or

(B) the interest, royalty or fees for technical services chargeable to tax at the rate or rates specified in Chapter XII,

if such income is credited to the profit and loss account and the income-tax payable thereon in accordance with the provisions of this Act, other than the provisions of this Chapter, is at a rate less than the rate specified in sub-section (I); or

(ie) the amount representing,—

(A) notional gain on transfer of a capital asset, being share of a special purpose vehicle to a business trust in exchange of units allotted by that trust referred to in clause (xvii) of section 47; or

(B) notional gain resulting from any change in carrying amount of said units; or

(C) gain on transfer of units referred to in clause (xvii) of section 47,

if any, credited to the profit and loss account; or

(if) the amount of loss on transfer of units referred to in clause (xvii) of section 47 computed by taking into account the cost of the shares exchanged with units referred to in the said clause or the carrying amount of the shares at the time of exchange where such shares are carried at a value other than the cost through profit or loss account, as the case may be;”. (17)

Page 16, for lines 49 to 51, substitute—

‘Explanation 4.—For the purposes of sub-section (2), the expression “securities” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (h) of section 2 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.’. (18)

19. Page 17, *omit* lines 1 and 2. (19)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 29, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 30 to 33 were added to the Bill.

Clause 34 Amendment of Section 139

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment Nos. 20 and 21 to Clause 34.

Amendments made:

Page 18, *for* line 21, *substitute*—

‘(I). in sub-section (I), —

(A) for fourth proviso, the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:—

“Provided also that a person, being a resident other than not ordinarily resident in India within the meaning of clause (6) of section 6, who is not required to furnish a return under this sub-section and who at any time during the previous year,—

(a) holds, as a beneficial owner or otherwise, any asset (including any financial interest in any entity) located outside India or has signing authority in any account located outside India; or

(b) is a beneficiary of any asset (including any financial interest in any entity) located outside India,

shall furnish, on or before the due date, a return in respect of his income or loss for the previous year in such form and verified in such manner and setting forth such other particulars as may be prescribed:

Provided also that nothing contained in the fourth proviso shall apply to an individual, being a beneficiary of any asset (including any financial interest in any entity) located outside India where, income, if any, arising from such asset is includible in the income of the person referred to in clause (a) of that proviso in accordance with the provisions of this Act.”;

(B) after *Explanation 3*, the following *Explanations* shall be inserted, namely:—

Explanation 4.—For the purposes of this section “beneficial owner” in respect of an asset means an individual who has provided, directly or indirectly, consideration for the asset for the immediate or future benefit, direct or indirect, of himself or any other person.

Explanation 5.—For the purposes of this section “beneficiary” in respect of an asset means an individual who derives benefit from the asset during the previous year and the consideration for such asset has been provided by any person other than such beneficiary.’;

(IA) in sub-section (4C), in clause (e),—’. (20)

Page 18, after line 31, insert—

‘(III). in sub-section (6), for the words “assets of the prescribed nature, value and belonging to him”, the words “assets of the prescribed nature and value, held by him as a beneficial owner or otherwise or in which he is a beneficiary” shall be substituted.’. (21)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 34, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 34, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 35 to 55 were added to the Bill.

Clause 56 Amendment of Section 234 B

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No. 22 to Clause 56.

Amendment made:

Page 23, *after* line 26, *insert*—

‘(c) where, as a result of an order under sub-section (6B) of section 245D, the amount on which interest was payable under clause (b) has been increased or reduced, as the case may be, the interest shall be increased or reduced accordingly.’;’. (22)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clause 56, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 56, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 57 to 61 were added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and

relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 43 to the Finance Bill, 2015 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 43 to the Finance Bill, 2015 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 61A

Amendment made:

Page 24, *after* line 50, *insert*—

Amendment of section 245-O. ‘61A. In section 245-O of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (3), for clause (d), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(d) a law Member from the Indian Legal Service, who is, or is qualified to be, an Additional Secretary to the Government of India.”. (24)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That new clause 61A be added to the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 61A was added to the Bill.

Clauses 62 to 104 were added to the Bill.

Clause 105

Amendment of Section 65B

HON. SPEAKER: Shri P. Karunakaran, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 48 and 49 to Clause 105.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (KASARGOD): I beg to move:

Page 34, line 7, --
after “means a person”
insert “, group of persons, firm, body incorporated, charitable institution,
 etc.”. (48)

HON. SPEAKER: Now I shall put Amenments Nos. 48 and 49 to Clause 105
 moved by Shri P. Karunakaran to the vote of the House.

Page 34, *omit* lines 21 and 22. (49)

The amendments were put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clause 105 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 105 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 106 to 108 were added to the Bill.

18.00 hrs

Clause 109

Amendment of Section 67

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Karunakaran, are you moving your Amendment No.50?

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN : I beg to move:

Page 35, *omit* lines 8 to 11. (50)

HON. SPEAKER: I now put Amendment No. 50 to Clause 109 moved by Shri P.
 Karunakaran to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Clauses 109 and 110 were added to the Bill.

HON. SPEAKER: The time is 6 p.m. now. If the House agrees, we will extend the
 sitting till this Bill is passed.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We agree.

Clause 111 Substitution of new section for Section 76

Amendments made:

Page 35, line 28, *for* “where such service tax”, *substitute* “where service tax”. (24)

Page 35, line 29, *after* “shall be payable”, *insert* “and proceedings in respect of such service tax and interest shall be deemed to have been concluded;”. (25)

Page 35, *for* lines 33 to 38, *substitute* –

“(2) Where the amount of penalty is increased by the Commissioner (Appeals), the Appellate Tribunal or the court, as the case may be, over and above the amount as determined under sub-section (2) of section 73, the time within which the reduced penalty is payable under clause (ii) of the proviso to sub-section (1) in relation to such increased amount of penalty shall be counted from the date of the order of the Commissioner (Appeals), the Appellate Tribunal or the court, as the case may be.”. (26)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 111, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 111, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 112 Substitution of new section for Section 78

Amendments made:

Page 35, *after* line 46, *insert*—

“Provided that in respect of the cases where the details relating to such transactions are recorded in the specified record for the period beginning with the 8th April, 2011 upto the date on which the Finance Bill, 2015 receives the assent of the President (both days inclusive), the penalty shall be fifty per cent. of the service tax so determined.”. (27)

Page 35, line 47, *for*—

“Provided that where such service tax”, *substitute* “Provided further that where service tax”. (28)

Page 35, line 49, *after* “such service tax”, *insert* “and proceedings in respect of such service tax, interest and penalty shall be deemed to be concluded.”. (29)

Page 35, *for* line 53, *substitute*—

“Provided also that the benefit of reduced penalty under the second proviso shall be available.”. (30)

Page 36, *after* line 1, *insert*—

“*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section, “specified records” means records including computerised data as are required to be maintained by an assessee in accordance with any law for the time being in force or where there is no such requirement, the invoices recorded by the assessee in the books of accounts shall be considered as the specified records.”. (31)

Page 36, *for* lines 2 to 7, *substitute* –

“(2) Where the Commissioner (Appeals), the Appellate Tribunal or the court, as the case may be, modifies the amount of service tax determined under sub-section (2) to section 73, then the amount of penalty payable under sub-section (1) and the interest payable thereon under section 75 shall stand modified accordingly, and after taking into account the amount of service tax so modified, the person who is liable to pay such amount of service tax, shall also be liable to pay the amount of penalty and interest so modified.

(3) Where the amount of service tax or penalty is increased by the Commissioner (Appeals), the Appellate Tribunal or the court, as the case may be, over and above the amount as determined under sub-section (2) of section 73, the time within which the interest and the reduced penalty is payable under clause (ii) of the second proviso to sub-section (1) in relation to such increased amount of service tax shall be counted from the date of the order of the Commissioner (Appeals), the Appellate Tribunal or the court, as the case may be.”. (32)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 112, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 112, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 113 Insertion of new Section 78B

Amendment made:

Page 36, for lines 19 to 23, substitute—

“(2) In cases where show cause notice has been issued under sub-section (1) of section 73 or under the proviso thereto, but no order has been passed under sub-section (2) of section 73 before the date on which the Finance Bill, 2015 receives the assent of the President, the period of thirty days for the purpose of closure of proceedings on the payment of service tax and interest under clause (i) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 76 or on the payment of service tax, interest and penalty under clause (i) of the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 78, shall be counted from the date on which the Finance Bill, 2015 receives the assent of the President.” (33)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 113, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 113, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 114 to 117 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 118 to 142

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clauses 118 to 142 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was negatived.

Clauses 118 to 142 were dropped from the Bill.

Clauses 143 to 153 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 154 to 157

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clauses 154 to 157 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was negatived.

Clauses 154 to 157 were dropped from the Bill.

Clause 158 Commencement and amendment of Act 74 of 1952

Amendment made:

Page 45, after line 3, *insert—*

“Provided that such deemed recognized stock exchanges shall not carry out any activity other than the activities of assisting, regulating or controlling the business of buying, selling or dealing in commodity derivatives till the said deemed recognized stock exchanges are specifically permitted by the Securities and Exchange Board of India:

Provided further that a person buying or selling or otherwise dealing in commodity derivatives as a commodity derivatives broker, or such other intermediary who may be associated with the commodity derivatives market, immediately before the transfer and vesting of rights and assets to the Securities and Exchange Board of India for which no registration certificate was necessary prior to such transfer, may continue to do so for a period of three months from such transfer or, if he has made an application for such registration within the said period of three months, till the disposal of such application.”.

(34)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 158, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 158, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 159 was added to the Bill.

“(c) between such parties and on such terms as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify.”.

(39)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 161, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 161, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 162 to 166 were added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Madam, I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 44 to the Finance Bill, 2015 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved. ”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 44 to the Finance Bill, 2015 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 166A*Amendments made:*

Page 48, *after* line 27, *insert*—

166A. In section 13 of the Foreign Exchange Act, after sub-section (I), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“(IA) If any person is found to have acquired any foreign exchange, foreign security or immovable property, situated outside India, of the aggregate value exceeding the threshold prescribed under the proviso to sub-section (I) of section 37A, he shall be liable to a penalty up to three times the sum involved in such contravention and confiscation of the value equivalent, situated in India, of the foreign exchange, foreign security or immovable property.

(IB) If the Adjudicating Authority, in a proceeding under sub-section (1A) deems fit, he may, after recording the reasons in writing, recommend for the initiation of prosecution and if the Director of Enforcement is satisfied, he may, after recording the reasons in writing, may direct prosecution by filing a Criminal Complaint against the guilty person by an officer not below the rank of Assistant Director.

(IC) If any person is found to have acquired any foreign exchange, foreign security or immovable property, situated outside India, of the aggregate value exceeding the threshold prescribed under the proviso to sub-section (I) of section 37A, he shall be, in addition to the penalty imposed under sub-section (IA), punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine.

(ID) No court shall take cognizance of an offence under sub-section (1C) of section 13 except as on complaint in writing by an officer not below the rank of Assistant Director referred to in sub-section (IB).” (40)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That New Clause 166A stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.
New Clause 166A was added to the Bill.
Clause 167 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 168 Insertion of Section 18

Amendments made:

Page 48, *after* line 49, *insert*–

“(4) The order of the Competent Authority confirming seizure of equivalent asset shall continue till the disposal of adjudication proceedings and thereafter, the Adjudicating Authority shall pass appropriate directions in the adjudication order with regard to further action as regards the seizure made under sub-section (1):

Provided that if, at any stage of the proceedings under this Act, the aggrieved person discloses the fact of such foreign exchange, foreign security or immovable property and brings back the same into India, then the Competent Authority or the Adjudicating Authority, as the case may be, on receipt of an application in this regard from the aggrieved person, and after affording an opportunity of being heard to the aggrieved person and representatives of the Directorate of Enforcement, shall pass an appropriate order as it deems fit, including setting aside of the seizure made under sub-section (1).

(5) Any person aggrieved by any order passed by the Competent Authority may prefer an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal.

(6) Nothing contained in section 15 shall apply to this section”.

(41)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 168, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 168, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 169 to 183

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clauses 169 to 183 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was negatived.

Clauses 169 to 183 were dropped from the Bill.

Clauses 184 to 186

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clauses 184 to 186 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was negatived.

Clauses 184 to 186 were dropped from the Bill.

Clauses 187 to 188 were added to the Bill.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the First, the Second, the Third, the Fourth and the Fifth Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule to the Fifth Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

HON. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, 41 Government amendments have been adopted, including three new clauses which have been added to the Bill. Also, 31 clauses have been negatived. I, therefore, direct that the subsequent clauses may be re-numbered accordingly and consequential changes, whatever required, may be made.

18.12 hrs**MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA**

SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:-

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 11th March, 2015 adopted the following Motion in regard to the Committee on Public Undertakings:-

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2015, and ending on the 30th April, 2016, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.”

2 I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above Motion, the following Members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:-

1. Shri Narendra Budania
2. Shri S. Muthukaruppan
3. Shri Praful Patel
4. Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna
5. Shri C.M. Ramesh
6. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen
7. Shri Ramchandra Prasad Singh'

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 11th March, 2015 adopted the following Motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:-

"That this House resolves that Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2015 and ending on the 30th April, 2016, and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2 I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following Members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:-

1. Shri Ramdas Athawale
2. Shrimati Sarojini Hembram
3. Shri D. Raja
4. Dr. Vijaylaxmi Sadho
5. Shri Nand Kumar Sai
6. Shri Jesudasu Seelam
7. Shri Veer Singh
8. Shrimati Wansuk Syiem
9. Shri S. Thangavelu
10. Mahant Shambhuprasadji Tundiya'

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 11th March, 2015 adopted the following Motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts:-

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2015 and ending on the 30th April, 2016, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following Members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:-

1. Shri Naresh Agrawal
 2. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
 3. Shri Anil Madhav Dave
 4. Shri Vijay Goel
 5. Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita
 6. Shri Shantaram Naik
 7. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy'
-

...(व्यवधान)

श्री रवनीत सिंह (लुधियाना) : जिसकी लडकी मरी है, जरा उसका सोचो, आप थक गए। ...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : एक-दूसरे पर कमेंट मत करो। आप अपनी बात अच्छे से उठाओ।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज बैठ जाइए, वह बोल रहे हैं। जिनको जाना है, शांति से जाइए।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री रवनीत सिंह : मैडम, ऐज ए मेंबर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट सारे हाउस की तरफ से कहना चाहूंगा कि आज हम बहुत दुख में हैं और उस परिवार के साथ आज इस दुख की घड़ी में हम सब खड़े हैं। बहुत ही शर्मनाक हादसा पंजाब में हुआ है। पंजाब में कल शाम 6 और 7 के बीच आपका ध्यान उस घटना की तरफ लेकर जाना चाहता हूं कि जिसमें एक मां ने अपनी 13 साल की बेटी की इज्जत बचाने के लिए उसके साथ चलती बस से छलांग लगा दी। इस घटना में बेटी की मौत हो गई और मां गंभीर रूप से जख्मी हो गई। मां का इलाज सिविल हॉस्पिटल, मोगा में हो रहा है।

मैडम, मैं एक बात क हकर सुझाव भी जरूर दूंगा। गांव लंदेके की रहने वाली 38 साल की शिन्दर कौर, अपनी 13 साल की बेटी अर्शदीप कौर और 14 साल के बेटे आकाशदीप के साथ अपने मायके खुशी-खुशी मोगा कोटकपुरा बाई पास पर जा रहे थे, वह आर्बिट सर्विस, जिसका रजिस्ट्रेशन नंबर पी.बी. 10 सी -1813 है, उसमें चढ़ी। बस में सवार होते ही कुछ युवक, जो उस बस के ही हेल्पर थे, उन्होंने उनसे छेड़छाड़ करनी शुरू की तो मां और भाई ने उस बस के कंडक्टर से पुकार की और हेल्प मांगी। कंडक्टर भी उस घटना में शामिल हो गया। मां ने जब ड्राइवर को बोला तो ड्राइवर भी बस रोकने या मदद करने की बजाए बस को और तेज स्पीड से भगाने लगा। ऐसे में कोई रास्ता न देखते हुए मां ने अपनी बेटी की आबरू बचाने के लिए शोर मचाना शुरू किया और हेल्प मांगी। कंडक्टर के साथ हेल्पर और हॉकर थे, उन्होंने उनको धक्का दे कर नीचे फेका जिससे यह हादसा हुआ है, यह घटना 16 दिसम्बर, 2012 की रात हुई घटना, 'निर्भया' की याद दिलाता है।

मैं यह कहना भी नहीं चाहता और इसमें पॉलिटिक्स भी नहीं करना चाहता हूं, हमारे माननीय मैम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट एवं मिनिस्टर, जो पंजाब से चुन कर आयी हैं, वे यहां बैठी हैं, वह खुद एक बहुत बड़ी कैम्पेन "नहीं छांह" चलाती हैं। आज मीडिया में यह समाचार आ रहा था, यहां किसान की बात हो रही थी।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ऐसा नहीं होता है।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री रवनीत सिंह : कृपया मुझे बोलने से नहीं रोकिए। मैं इसमें पॉलिटिक्स नहीं करूंगा। उस समय यह अच्छा होता कि उनके जख्मों पर मरहम लगाई जाती न कि नमक छिड़का जाता। अगर वही मंत्री, क्योंकि पंजाब में एन.डी.ए. की गवर्नमेन्ट है...(व्यवधान) अगर वह आज आकर आपको बताते कि "ऑरबिट बस" वहां के डिप्टी चीफ मिनिस्टर की बस है!...(व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry.

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : इससे इसका कोई संबंध नहीं जोड़ना है।

...(व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: Do not do politics on such events.

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ऐसी बहुत घटनायें हैं, जिन पर पॉलिटिक्स करना है तो मैं उनके लिए अनुमति नहीं दूंगी।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : गलती हुई है। ड्राइवर और कंडक्टर ने जो किया है, वह बहुत गलत बात है। आप विषय को कहां से कहां ले जाते हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry.

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अगर आप इंकवायरी की मांग करते हैं तो वह बात समझ में आती है। आप दूसरी बातें नहीं बोलिए।

श्री रवनीत सिंह : वहां की जो सरकार है, वह भी एन.डी.ए. की है और यहां भी एन.डी.ए. की सरकार है। मेरी आपसे हाथ जोड़कर विनती है कि पार्लियामेन्ट कमेटी, जिसमें सभी पार्टी के मैम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेन्ट हों, वह वहां पर जाये और फैक्ट फाइंडिंग करें। जब दिल्ली में ऐसा हादसा हुआ तो "उबेर कैब" की टैक्सी सर्विस को दिल्ली में बंद किया गया तो क्यों न पंजाब की "ऑरबिट बस" सर्विस को बंद किया जाये, जब तक उसके कंडक्टर और ड्राइवर के चरित्र की छानबीन न हो? ...(व्यवधान)

... * इस बात को यहां बतायें। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : किसी का नाम नहीं लेना है। वह कुछ नहीं बोल रही हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री रवनीत सिंह : इनके बस के ड्राइवर और कंडक्टर कौन थे? ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कृपया नाम निकाल दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री रवनीत सिंह: यह बताते कि यह मेरी बस है। ... (व्यवधान) तो मैं मानता कि उन्होंने उनके जख्मों पर मरहम लगाया है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री संतोख सिंह चौधरी को श्री रवनीत सिंह द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

अब आप कुछ नहीं बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : किसी का नाम नहीं जायेगा। आप केवल घटना की जांच की मांग करिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैंने नाम निकालने के लिए बोल दिया है। इस पर परस्पर कोई विवाद करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपने जहां तक जांच की मांग की है, वह बात ठीक है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं इस पर किसी को कुछ बोलने की अनुमति नहीं दूंगी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री भगवंत मान (संगरूर): अध्यक्ष महोदया, पंजाब में मोगा के पास एक शर्मनाक घटना हुयी है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप इसी बात से एसोसिएट करिए। आपको ज्यादा बोलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री भगवंत मान: अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं उसके बारे में डिटेल्स बताना चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान) मैंने इसके लिए आपको नोटिस दिया था।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : एक ही विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करना होता है, ऐसी पद्धति है।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री भगवंत मान: अध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरे पास और फैक्ट्स भी हैं।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : किस प्रकार के फैक्ट्स हैं?

...(व्यवधान)

श्री भगवंत मान : अध्यक्ष महोदया, आपने आश्वासन दिया था कि मुझे छः बजे के बाद बोलने का मौका दिया जायेगा।...(व्यवधान) मोगा के पास एक खतरनाक घटना हुयी है।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप उसकी जांच की मांग करिए।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : दोबरा वही बात नहीं बोलिए। एक जैसे विषय के साथ एसोसिएट किया जाता है।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री भगवंत मान: अध्यक्ष महोदया, यह लोकतंत्र की हत्या है।...(व्यवधान) आप मुझे बोलने का मौका दीजिए।...(व्यवधान) मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से अपना पक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान) मैंने आपको इसके लिए नोटिस दिया था।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप एसोसिएट कर सकते हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपका नोटिस नहीं है।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप उनके साथ एसोसिएट करिए।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री भगवंत मान: अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं इस विषय पर बोलना चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)

जितनी देर झगड़ा हुआ उतनी देर में मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर लेता।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : झगड़ा इसलिए कि बोलना नहीं है।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री भगवंत मान: अध्यक्ष महोदया, जो शर्मनाक घटना हुई है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : उसकी जांच करें, ऐसा बोलिए।

...(व्यवधान)

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री (श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल) : मैडम, मेरा नाम लिया गया है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कृपया आप सभी बैठ जाइए।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैंने बोला है कि कोई नाम नहीं लेंगे।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप राजनीति करना चाहते हैं या लड़की के साथ है?

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हमने ऐसी बातों पर राजनीति नहीं करने के लिए कहा है।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपको इन बातों से कोई सुख-दुःख नहीं है।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप एक सेकेण्ड में बोलिए। आप जांच की मांग करिए और एसोसिएट करिए।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री भगवंत मान : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं 30 सेकेण्ड्स से ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप बोलिए।

श्री भगवंत मान : अध्यक्ष महोदया, एक शर्मनाक घटना हुई है, उसमें 13 साल की बच्ची की जान चली गयी है।... (व्यवधान) यह आरबिट ट्रेवल की बस थी।... (व्यवधान) यह रोड टेररिज्म है। ... (व्यवधान) पंजाब में ऐसी घटनायें हर रोज होती हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल (मेरठ): अध्यक्ष महोदया, आपने मुझे मेरठ से संबंधित एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय को उठाने की अनुमति दी, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं। मेरठ में औद्योगिक इकाइयों ने बेतहाशा प्रदूषण फैलाने के साथ-साथ भूजल सम्पदा को भी तह तक सोख लिया है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री भगवंत मान: अध्यक्ष महोदया, मुझे मेरी बात कहने दी जाए।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ऐसे नहीं होता।

...(व्यवधान)

18.21 hrs

At this stage, Shri Bhagwant Mann came and stood on the floor near the Table.

श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल: केन्द्र सरकार ने वर्ष 2012 में ग्राउंड वाटर अथॉरिटी का गठन किया तथा लखनऊ में इसका एक क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय भी खोला गया। नियमतः किसी भी उद्योग को जल दोहन के लिए अथॉरिटी से अनुमति लेनी चाहिए किन्तु मेरठ की अधिकांश इकाइयों ने आवेदन तक नहीं किया। ...(व्यवधान) शासन हर वर्ष भूजल सप्ताह मनाता है तथा भूजल दोहन पर रिपोर्ट तैयार कर जल भंडार बचाने के लिए गाइडलाइन जारी करता है। किन्तु तीन वर्ष से ग्राउंड वाटर अथॉरिटी को अनसुना किया जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान) क्षेत्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के नोटिस के बावजूद सिर्फ दर्जन भर इकाइयों में वर्षा जल संरक्षण पर कार्य हुआ। बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक मेरठ में 77 इकाइयों में से एक ने भी ग्राउंड वाटर अथॉरिटी से भूजल दोहन की अनुमति नहीं ली। इन 77 इकाइयों में से बड़ी 31 औद्योगिक इकाइयां ही रोजाना करीब 95 हजार किलोलीटर भूगर्भ जल सोख लेती हैं जबकि इसके सापेक्ष 42 हजार किलोलीटर पानी जिसमें तमाम विषाक्त तत्व होते हैं, काली नदी में गिरा दिया जाता है। परिणामस्वरूप मेरठ में पेयजल 40 मीटर गहराई तक खिसक गया है तथा काली नदी देश की सर्वाधिक प्रदूषित नदियों में शामिल हो गई है।

मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि अनियंत्रित भूजल दोहन को रोका जाए, प्रदूषित पानी को अनिवार्यतः शोधित करके ही नदी में डाला जाए तथा वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की जाए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री पी.पी. चौधरी को श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

श्रीमती पी.के. श्रीमथि टीचर - उपस्थित नहीं।

कुँवर पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह चन्देल (हमीरपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदया, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में बुंदेलखंड के किसानों की स्थिति सबसे भयावह है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार वहां बिल्कुल निरंकुशता से काम कर रही है। संवेदनशीलता नाम की कोई चीज नहीं बची है। पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश विशेष रूप से बुंदेलखंड में वहां का राजस्व, विद्युत और बैंक, इन तीनों की मिलीभगत से किसानों का शोषण हो रहा है। वहां ट्यूबवैल की बिजली का दोगुना रेट लिया जा रहा है। घरेलू बिजली का रेट भी सिर्फ बुंदेलखंड के सात जनपदों में पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश से ज्यादा लिया जा रहा

है। यह स्थिति है कि किसानों को जो मुआवजा दिया जाना है, उसमें राजस्व विभाग के कर्मचारी सही रिपोर्टिंग नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमारा बुंदेलखंड बहुत दस्यु प्रभावित क्षेत्र रहा है। कई डकैतों ने जब आत्मसमर्पण किया तो उसके बाद बोला कि अगर हमारे क्षेत्र का लेखपाल ठीक होता तो शायद यहां आधे से ज्यादा लोग डकैत नहीं बनते। मेरा इस सदन के माध्यम से विशेष निवेदन है कि वहां की सरकार को इस बात के लिए बाध्य किया जाए कि राजस्व विभाग के कर्मचारियों पर सख्ती से कार्यवाही की जाए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री निशिकांत दुबे और श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र को कुंवर पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह चन्देल द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

18.24 hrs

At this stage, Shri Bhagwant Mann went back to his seat.

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM (NAMAKKAL): Hon. Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Handloom and powerloom weaving are the second largest economic activities in Tamil Nadu after farming providing direct employment to lakhs of people.

18.24 hrs

(DR. P. Venugopal *in the Chair*)

In Tamil Nadu, the State Government guided by our beloved leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma is providing priceless one crore seventy three lakh sarees and one crore seventy two lakh *dhotis* to the public during the Tamil festival Pongal made by handloom and powerloom weavers.

The Central Government created Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme during the 12th Plan period with the objective of creating world class infrastructure. This was meant to assist entrepreneurs to set up their units with modern infrastructure, latest technology and adequate training and human resource development inputs along with appropriate market linkages. As far as Namakkal district in Tamil Nadu is concerned, it has nearly 1.4 lakh powerloom units along with handloom units giving employment to a large section of people.

Therefore, I would like to request the Central Government to include Namakkal district and establish handloom and powerloom hub and create such advanced infrastructure and training for further development of this section of people so as to increase the market linkage and exports. I also would like to request the Government to increase the Central Government's grants for strengthening, modernizing and expanding the market base of the handloom and power loom sector under Revised Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme. Thank you.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri D.K. Suresh.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I called Shri D.K. Suresh.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (GULBARGA): Of course, Shri Suresh will speak. But Shri Bhagwant Mann is the Member from that constituency, from that area. You please allow him only two minutes. ... (*Interruptions*) यह जीरो ऑवर है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल (बीकानेर): खड़गे साहब, जीरो ऑवर में सेम विषय पर दो आदमी नहीं बोलते। ... (व्यवधान) यह परम्परा है। ... (व्यवधान) दो आदमी कभी भी एक विषय पर नहीं बोलते। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI D.K. SURESH (BANGALORE RURAL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you. Electronic City in Bangalore has put India on the world map. Companies like Infosys, BIOCON, Wipro, TCS, BOSCH, Oracle, and other top companies employ over 10 lakh bright people in this region alone. Many people working in this area are from all over the country and some are from other parts of the world.

The employees of the Electronic City provide world class software and services. However, the people who work here have to suffer due to non-availability of basic amenities like drinking water, electricity, roads, sewage treatment plants and other amenities.

Electronic City is one of the highest generators of export revenue in the country, especially in the IT/BT sector. In order to provide better livelihood for the people who work here, we have to provide better health, better drinking water, better roads and other basic amenities.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to allocate a special package through ASIDE for the development of Electronic City and the surroundings of Anekal Taluk from the revenues generated by the Silicon City. I have requested for these funds several times, but the Government has not responded so far. Thank you very much.

श्री राहुल कस्वां (चुरु) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे शून्यकाल के तहत अति महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नम्बर 65 मेरे चुरु लोक सभा क्षेत्र से गुजरता है, जो हरियाणा के अम्बाला से लेकर राजस्थान के पाली शहर तक जाता है। इस क्षेत्र का 35 किलोमीटर पार्ट, जो राजगढ़ से लेकर सिवानी के बीच में जाता है, उसमें काफी ब्लाइंड मोड हैं, ब्लाइंड स्पॉट्स हैं और घुमावदार मोड़ हैं। वहां आये दिन दुर्घटनाएं होती रहती हैं। पिछले महीने भी सात लोगों की हत्याएं हुईं। मेरे क्षेत्र के लोकल विधायक के लड़के की भी एक्सीडेंट में बहुत दर्दनाक मौत हुई।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मार्ग के सुधार, सौन्दर्यीकरण और शुद्धिकरण हेतु बजट का आवंटन करके घुमावदार मोड़ों को ठीक किया जाये। धन्यवाद।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri P.P. Chaudhary is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Rahul Kaswan.

श्रीमती संतोष अहलावत (झुंझुनु) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे शून्यकाल में बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं उस संसदीय क्षेत्र से आती हूँ, जहां हिन्दुस्तान की सेना में सबसे अधिक सैनिक हैं और जिसने भारत को बहुत बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति दिये, जैसे बिड़ला, गोयनका, रूइया, पिरामल और झुंझुनुवाला। ये सब देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में बहुत बड़ा योगदान दे रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र झुंझुनु को एनसीआर में सम्मिलित किया जाये, क्योंकि रिवाड़ी, महेन्द्रगढ़ और अलवर, जो मेरे सीमावर्ती जिले हैं, वे एनसीआर में सम्मिलित हो चुके हैं और झुंझुनु वे सभी अहिर्ताएं रखता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि झुंझुनु को एनसीआर में सम्मिलित किया जाये। धन्यवाद।

SHRI S. RAJENDRAN (VILLUPPURAM): Hon. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for the opportunity given to me to represent the educational demands.

My constituency, Villuppuram, is the largest district in Tamil Nadu. It is one of the most backward districts in India. Villuppuram District consists of 12 revenue taluks, 22 panchayat unions, 1,490 revenue villages. The main occupation of the district is agriculture. Makkal Mudalvar Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had implemented 'Sakshar Bharat Scheme' in the year 2009 and is functioning well. Moreover, Amma is taking innovative and drastic steps to make Tamil Nadu a 100 per cent literate State in India. Quite a number of Government and private educational institutions are functioning in my constituency. But still, there are no Kendriya Vidyalaya Schools in my constituency.

The Central Government employees and the public who desire to educate their children in the Central Schools had to leave their children alone in the nearby districts and thereby they are suffering a lot. In this situation, I urge upon the Government to start Kendriya Vidyalaya School so as to fulfil the long-awaited demands of my constituency people

श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल (मिर्जापुर): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण ईट निर्माताओं की समस्याओं की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहती हूँ। यू.पी. में लगभग 18,000 ईट भट्टे संचालित हैं जिसमें निर्बल वर्ग के श्रमिकों को रोजगार मिलता है और केन्द्र और राज्य की सरकारों को अच्छे राजस्व की प्राप्ति होती है। माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दीपक कुमार वर्सेस स्टेट ऑफ हरियाणा के मामले में एक आदेश पारित किया गया था, जिसमें माइन एंड मिनरल उत्खनन के पूर्व पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य किया गया था और इसमें ईट-भट्टों का कहीं भी उल्लेख नहीं था। इस निर्णय के अनुपालन में केन्द्रीय पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय द्वारा भी गाइडलाइन्स जारी की गईं और इस आदेश के अनुपालन में बाधा उत्पन्न न हो, इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश माइन एंड मिनरल कंसेशन रूल्स, 1963 में 23 दिसम्बर 2012 को 35वां संशोधन करते हुए ईट भट्टों को खनन संक्रिया से बाहर रखा गया परंतु राष्ट्रीय हरित प्राधिकरण द्वारा जनवरी 2015 में ईट-भट्टों के लिए भी स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र को अनिवार्य किया गया। इस आदेश की आड़ में स्थानीय प्रशासन द्वारा ईट निर्माताओं का शोषण हो रहा है जिससे यह उद्योग हतोत्साहित हो रहा है और इससे श्रमिकों का रोजगार प्रभावित हो रहा है।

इसलिए मेरी आपके माध्यम से पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्री जी से मांग है कि इस गाइडलाइन में संशोधन करने पर विचार करे जिससे ग्रामीण ईट निर्माताओं की समस्याओं का निवारण हो सके। धन्यवाद।

HON. CHAIRPERSON Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Nishikant Dubey, Shri Dushyant Singh are permitted to associate with Shrimati Anupriya Patel.

श्री सुखबीर सिंह जौनापुरिया (टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि आज पीएमजीएसवाई में हम 250 की आबादी की जनगणना से जिन सड़कों को बनाने के लिए लिया है, उसमें मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि पीडब्ल्यूडी आज भी 2001 के नार्म्स से उन लोगों को जोड़ रहा है जबकि 2001 में जो 250-150 थे, वे आज 500-700 हो गये हैं। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि उनकी आबादी 2011 से ली जाए क्योंकि सभी विभाग 2011 की आबादी से ले रहे हैं। उसी के साथ जहां तक बिजली का मामला है, सुबह मैंने कहा था और बिजली मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि रात को किसानों को बिजली दी जाए। किसानों को दिन में बिजली दी जाए, राजस्थान के अंदर बिजली रात को दी जा रही है जबकि माइनस डिग्री टैम्परेचर में किसान रात को बिजली नहीं ले सकता है न पानी लगवा सकता है, इसलिए इसी के साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि बिजली के बिलों में बहुत भारी दिक्कत है क्योंकि जब हम गांवों में जाते हैं तो किसान एकदम से खड़ा हो जाता है कि उसका बिजली का बिल फालतू आ गया और उसको ठीक कराने में बहुत समय लगता है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से निवेदन है कि बिजली के बिल ठीक आएँ और बिजली रात की बजाए दिन में दी जाए। यह किसानों की मांग है। धन्यवाद।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri P.P. Chaudhary and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with Shri Sukhbir Singh Jaunpuria

श्री बिष्णु पद राय (अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह): माननीय सभापति जी, अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में करीब पचास आई.ए.एस, आई.पी.एस. धनिक आदि भारत सरकार के माध्यम से दिल्ली से अंडमान और निकोबार में काम कर रहे हैं। वहां की आबादी 4.5 लाख है और अधिकारी 50 हैं और आज सुबह चार बजे...(व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please speak on the subject.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY : That is true. I have given notice about something that happened to palm farmers in Andaman and Nicobar. If you kindly give me a minute, I will actually narrate the subject.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Come to the subject.

श्री बिष्णु पद राय: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं मांग करूंगा कि जिस कारण से मृत्यु हुई, उस पर तुरंत कार्रवाई हो, गलती क्यों की?... (व्यवधान)।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have given notice regarding palm plantation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: I will come to the point.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You speak on palm plantation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY : I am coming to the farmers.

महोदय, नितिन गडकरी जी अंडमान में दौरे के लिए आए थे। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने गडकरी जी को कहा था कि अंडमान में देखो कि पाम आयल प्लांटेशन कैसे हो सकता है क्योंकि भारत सरकार हर साल एक लाख करोड़ रुपए का पाम आयल थाईलैंड, मलेशिया आदि देशों से मंगाता है। अंडमान-निकोबार में उन देशों जैसा ही वातावरण है। मैंने भारत सरकार को पत्र दिया कि अंडमान-निकोबार द्वीप समूह में पाम आयल प्लांटेशन किया जाए। अंडमान ट्रांक रोड में तीन किलोमीटर तक सदर्न ग्रुप आइलैंड्स में चावरा, तरेसा, ट्रिंकेट आदि आइलैंड्स में ग्रास आदि कुछ नहीं है। काचाल में, हाडवे में, लांग आइलैंड में पूरे द्वीप समूह में पाम आयल प्लांटेशन की व्यवस्था की जाए। इज्राइल से बढ़िया मैक्सिमम हाई यील्डिंग आयल पोटेन्ट को लाकर आयल कंटेंट लेकर हमारे द्वीप समूह में इस कल्चर को स्थापित किया जाए। इससे अंडमान की इकोनोमी मजबूत होगी और भारत की विदेशी मुद्रा में भी बहुत बचत होगी।

श्री राहुल शेवाले (मुम्बई दक्षिण मध्य) : महोदय, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में और साथ ही साथ मुम्बई में बहुत सारे ऐतिहासिक और धार्मिक इमारतें हैं। जहां आम जनता द्वारा पूजा-पाठ, शिक्षा और मेडिकल केयर के साथ-साथ कुछ जनसंस्थाएं भी चलायी जा रही हैं। इनमें से कई इमारतों की स्थिति आज जर्जर बनी हुई है। जिसके कारण यहां जनसेवक के रूप में योगदान देने वाले लोगों के साथ ही आम जनता को जान का खतरा बना हुआ है। इन इमारतों की मरम्मत एवं पुनर्निर्माण की आवश्यकता है। हैरीटेज लिस्ट में शीतला देवी मंदिर ग्रेड-2 में आता है। मेयर बंगला ग्रेड-2बी में आता है। माहिम फोर्ट ग्रेड वन में आता है और बेनबोर्ड स्कॉटिश चर्च और स्कूल ग्रेड-3 में आता है। शीतला देवी मंदिर का काम्प्लैक्स भी ग्रेड-2 में आता

है। इस क्षेत्र का माहिम मकदूम बाबा दरगाह और सेंट माइकल चर्च, गणेश मंदिर और बंगाल क्लब है। इन सभी का उल्लेख मैंने अभी किया वे सीआरजेड नोटिफिकेशन 2011 में किया गया था और एमसीजेडएमएन ने इन इमारतों की मरम्मत और पुनर्निर्माण का प्रस्ताव स्वीकृति के लिए केन्द्रीय वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय को भेजा हुआ है, परन्तु वर्षों से लम्बित इस प्रस्ताव पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है। साथ ही मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में एक वॉटर लाइन्स का और एक सीवरेज लाइन्स का प्रपोजल भी केन्द्रीय वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय को भेजा हुआ है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि इन दोनों प्रस्तावों पर स्वीकृति प्रदान करें, जिससे इन दोनों समस्याओं का समाधान हो सके और जनता को इसका फायदा हो सके।

श्रीमती अंजू बाला (मिश्रिख) : महोदय, मैं अभी हाल में मार्च-अप्रैल, 2015 में मेरे जनपद हरदोई में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन के अंतर्गत डॉक्टर एमबीबीएस के सात पद, स्टाफ नर्स के 58 पद, ट्रीटमेंट सुपरवाइजर के पद 12, एनएनएम-2 पद, ट्रीटमेंट सुपरवाइजर जिला प्रबन्धक-1 पद की भर्ती प्रक्रिया पूरी की गयी, साक्षात्कार का दिखावा किया गया तथा अंक पेंसिल से अंकित किए गए। साक्षात्कार समाप्त होने के बाद जिन-जिन अभ्यर्थियों का पैसा भर्ती के लिए जमा था, उन्हें भर्ती कर लिया गया जिस कारण अयोग्य लोगों का चयन हुआ है।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन की उक्त भर्ती प्रक्रिया को पुनः समीक्षा कर नई नीति बनाई जाए तथा जनपद हरदोई सहित उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन के तहत की गयी भर्ती की जांच कराकर दोषियों को दण्डित किया जाए जिससे यह योजना अपने मूल उद्देश्य तक पहुंच सके।

श्री संतोख सिंह चौधरी (जालंधर) : महोदय, मैं बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में पैरामिलिट्री फोर्सस जिनमें सीआरपीएफ, बीएसएफ, आईटीबीपी, सीआईएसएफ हैं ये हमारी सरहदों पर या दूसरे इलाकों में देश की सुरक्षा में अपना योगदान दे रही हैं। ये न केवल सरहदों की रक्षा कर रहे हैं बल्कि नक्सलवाद, आतंकवाद से भी लड़ाई कर रहे हैं। देश में जहां दंगा-फसाद होता है, वहां भी ये पहुंच कर स्थिति सामान्य करते हैं। इसके अलावा देश के महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों की भी ये रक्षा करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि डिफेंस परसोनल के बराबर ही इनका कंट्रीब्यूशन देश के लिए होता है। लेकिन जब ये रिटायर होते हैं या इन्हें गोली लगती है या इंजर्ड होने के बाद रिटायर होते हैं तो इन्हें जो सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए, वे नहीं मिलती हैं। लेकिन जब ये रिटायर होते हैं या जब ये इंजर्ड होते हैं, तो जो सहूलियतें इनको मिलनी चाहिए, वे नहीं मिलती हैं। डिफेन्स परसोनल्स और पैरा-मिलिट्री परसोनल्स की सर्विस में भी बहुत

डिस्पैरिटी है। मैं आपके मार्फत भारत सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पैरा-मिलिट्री फोर्सों को भी वन रैंक-वन पेंशन में शामिल किया जाए और जो लोकल हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, वहाँ इनको सी.जी.एच.एस. फ़ैसिलिटी प्रोवाइड किया जाए। जब ये लड़ाई में घायल होते हैं या शहीद होते हैं, तो इनके आश्रितों को प्रायरिटी के तौर पर नौकरी दी जाए और जो विडोज़ हैं, उनको फुल पेंशन दिया जाए। डिफेन्स फोर्सों और पैरा-मिलिट्री सर्विस में जो पे-स्केल है, उसे बराबर रखा जाए। धन्यवाद।

*SHRI ARVIND SAWANT (MUMBAI SOUTH) : I am going to speak in Marathi.

Sir, tomorrow is 1st of May, the day on which Maharashtra was formed. On 1st May 1960 Maharashtra was formed. Chairman Sir, the brave warriors like Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Sambhaji Maharaj, Tanaji Malasure, Jiva Mahala belonged to Maharashtra. These great sons gave Swarajya and Surajya to this nation. Bajirao Peshwa had conquered the region upto Atak and Delhi. Such was the glorious history of Maharashtra. Sir, tomorrow is Maharashtra Day. Kindly permit me to speak, tomorrow is holiday that is why I am speaking today. On this occasion, I want to wish you and congratulate you. Maharashtra has contributed in each and every field. Gandhiji's guru Gokhale, revolutionaries like Lok Manya Tilak, Chapekar brothers, Hutatma Rajguru all were Marathis. Sunil Gavaskar, Bharat Ratna Sachin Tendulkar, are also from Maharashtra.

Sir, Please allow me to speak, tomorrow is the anniversary of Maharashtra and I have spoken only for 15 seconds. Even Lata Mangeshkar belongs to Maharashtra. Pioneer of journalism 'Darpankar' Shri Balshastri Jambhekar was also from Maharashtra. Father of Indian Film Industry Dadasaheb Phalke was also a Marathi. Many other renowned actors of Hindi Film Industry are Marathis.

Tomorrow is Maharashtra Day and it is the 55th Anniversary. When Maharashtra was formed on 1st May 1960, on that occasion Lata Mangeshkar had sung a beautiful song which goes like this:

“बहुत असोत सुंदर संपन्न की महान,
प्रिय अमुचा एक महाराष्ट्र देश हा।”

United Maharashtra movement was very vast. Senapati Bapat, Acharya Atre, Prabodhankar Thakre, Shripad Dange, Kothari and S.M. Joshi fought for united Maharashtra. 106 people died in that movement and only after that Maharashtra was formed including Mumbai. But I express my sorrow because

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

Belgaum, Bhalki, Bidar, Karwar, Nipani and other border areas were not included in Maharashtra. They should also be included in Maharashtra. The status of classical language should be accorded to Marathi language. Thank you.

डॉ. किरिट पी. सोलंकी (अहमदाबाद) : धन्यवाद सभापति जी, आपने मुझे शून्यकाल में एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने की अनुमति दी है।

महोदय, भारत सरकार ने 20 आईआईटीज की स्थापना की है और वे पीपीपी मॉडल पर बनेंगी। इसके प्रथम चरण में पांच आईआईटीज वर्ष 2013 स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। मैं भारत सरकार का आभारी हूँ कि वड़ोदरा में एक आईआईटी बनाने का निर्णय लिया गया है। आप जानते हैं कि गुजरात में बड़ी तेजी से औद्योगीकरण हो रहा है। गुजरात में वाइब्रेंट समित के माध्यम से बहुत सारा निवेश हो रहा है, इसकी वजह से गुजरात में इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी और इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ कम्प्यूटर टेक्नोलॉजी की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

अतः मेरा भारत सरकार से निवेदन है कि उत्तर गुजरात के मेहसाणा में और अहमदाबाद में आईआईटी एवं इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ कम्प्यूटर टेक्नोलॉजी स्थापित हों। धन्यवाद।

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to an important issue.

In the Central Travancore area there is no international airport. There is a long pending demand to set up an international airport in the Central Travancore area.

There is a proposal to build an international airport in Aranmula, which is very near to my parliamentary constituency. If Aranmula airport comes through, it will be helpful to the people of my parliamentary constituency, which is the centre point of Chengannur. Chengannur is the Municipal town and gateway of Sabarimala. If the Government of India gives permission for setting up this Aranmula airport, it will be helpful to lakhs and lakhs of Ayappa devotees. If this Aranmula airport is set up either in government sector or under PPP model, that will be helpful for the people of the Central Travancore area. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to set up this airport in the public sector under PPP model.

DR. KULMANI SAMAL (JAGATSINGHPUR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, AIIMS, Bhubaneswar in Odisha has been established by an Act of Parliament as an institution of national importance. Though it has become operational since 2012, yet it is lagging behind infrastructure and clinical health facilities. The very

purpose of setting up of AIIMS in Bhubaneswar has been to cater the best health facilities along with super specialty technology oriented service to the poor people. But this idea now has not been fulfilled. So, my request to the Minister of Health and Family Welfare is to see that all-round facilities are provided in AIIMS, Bhubaneswar so that the poor people of my State would not have to travel to Delhi for developed and affordable treatment. Thank you.

डॉ. मनोज राजोरिया (करौली-धौलपुर): महोदय, मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र करौली-धौलपुर, राजस्थान की ओर से धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

महोदय, करौली जिले के जगर, खरैटा गांवों सहित आस-पास करीब 20 किलोमीटर के काले पथरों की पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में करीब 30 से 40 प्रतिशत लौह व अयस्क होने के प्रमाण मिल चुके हैं। जिसके लिए पूर्व में सरकार के निर्देश पर निजी कंपनियों द्वारा सर्वे किया गया था। निजी कंपनियों द्वारा मशीनों से गहराई नापकर सैम्पल एकत्रित किए गए तथा उन्हें लैब में परीक्षण के लिए भेजा गया, लेकिन वर्तमान में इस योजना के लिए कार्य की गति मंद पड़ गयी है।

महोदय, मेरा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि यदि इस कार्य को अधिक गति देकर प्रारंभ कराया जाए तो यहां लौह व अयस्क के भंडार मिल सकते हैं। साथ ही करौली जिले में इसका कार्यालय व प्लांट लगाया जाए तो यहां के हजारों लोगों को रोजगार मिलने के साथ सरकार को भी भारी राजस्व प्राप्त हो सकेगा, जिससे करौली जिले के साथ ही राजस्थान और देश की तस्वीर व तकदीर बदल सकती है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA (TRIPURA WEST): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, due to anti-people and anti-workers' policy of the Central Government, the Road Transport and Safety Bill, 2014 has been brought. Today itself, lakhs of workers have gone on strike. This Bill is against the interest of the passengers, drivers and general public, and it will encroach upon the rights of the State Governments. Legislation and licensing will go to the private player. All the Central Trade Unions supported this strike. Hence, I urge upon the Government to withdraw this anti-workers and anti-people Bill. Thank you.

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह वर्मा (जालौन) : सभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे एक गम्भीर विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। पूरे देश में बरसों से एससी और एसटी के फर्जी प्रमाण पत्र बनाकर लोग नौकरियां ले रहे हैं और चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में इसी तरह की एक घटना हुई, जिसमें एक बच्ची ने अनुसूचित जाति के लड़के के साथ शादी की और फर्जी प्रमाण पत्र बनवा कर विधान सभा का चुनाव लड़ा। उत्तर प्रदेश में सोनभद्र जिला के 304 नम्बर विधान सभा दुद्धी क्षेत्र से उसने 2012 का चुनाव लड़ा और आज यह स्थिति है कि वह वहां से विधायक हैं। उन्होंने फर्जी प्रमाण पत्र बनवाकर यह चुनाव लड़ा और जीता। इस फर्जी प्रमाण पत्र बनाने के कारोबार पर लगाम लगे और आरक्षण का दुरुपयोग न हो। इसकी जांच जिला अधिकारी सोनभद्र के यहां अभी तक लम्बित है। मेरी केन्द्र सरकार से मांग है कि इस पर निश्चित रूप से कार्रवाई की जाए और एससी तथा एसटी के लोगों के लिए जो आरक्षण का लाभ दिया गया है, वह इन्हीं लोगों को ही मिलना चाहिए।

श्री रमेश बिधुड़ी (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति जी, मैं एक अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में कई फर्जी कालेज चल रहे हैं, लोग फर्जी डिग्रियां ले लेते हैं और कुछ तो विधायक तक बन जाते हैं। दिल्ली के अंदर एक मंत्री ने इसी प्रकार की फर्जी डिग्री ली है, यह मामला कोर्ट के पास विचाराधीन है। जिस युनिवर्सिटी की उसे फर्जी डिग्री मिली है, उस युनिवर्सिटी ने कोर्ट में शपथ पत्र देकर कहा है कि यह हमारी युनिवर्सिटी की डिग्री नहीं है। जिस कालेज का उसके पास सर्टिफिकेट है, उस कालेज ने भी मना कर दिया और 1990 से उस कालेज को मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से फर्जी डिग्री लेकर लोग दूसरों के हक मार रहे हैं और वह विधायक दिल्ली सरकार में अभी तक कानून मंत्री के पद पर बैठे हुए हैं। दिल्ली सरकार एनसीआर होने के नाते इसका इंचार्ज उपराज्यपाल होता है। अतः केन्द्र सरकार को तुरंत इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए और उस मंत्री को बर्खास्त करके पुलिस द्वारा मुकदमा दर्ज कराकर जेल भेजना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) इससे देश की संस्कृति को नुकसान होता है इसलिए ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ एक्शन होना चाहिए। जो लोग इस तरह से फर्जी डिग्री लेकर कानून मंत्री या उच्च पदों पर बैठे हुए हैं, क्या सरकार इस मामले में सोती रहेगी, इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि ऐसे मंत्री को तुरंत बर्खास्त करना चाहिए और उसे जेल भेज देना चाहिए।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri P.P. Choudhary and Shri Nishikant Dubey are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Ramesh Bidhuri.

श्री विद्युत वरन महतो (जमशेदपुर): सभापति महोदय, मैं, झारखंड की दो जातियों दंडक्षेत्र माझी एवम् मल्लक्षेत्र जाति जो अत्यंत गरीब है, के बारे में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। इन जातियों के लोग ज्यादातर खेतीहर मजदूर हैं। दंडक्षेत्र माझी और मल्लक्षेत्र सामान्य जाति होने के कारण हमारे राज्य में इनके लोगों को शिक्षा-दीक्षा या रोजगार में कोई आरक्षण का लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। जबकि हमारे पड़ोसी राज्य ओडिशा और पश्चिम बंगाल में ये दोनों जातियां अनुसूचित जाति में आती हैं। इसलिए हम सरकार से आग्रह करते हैं कि इन दोनों जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल करने की कृपा की जाए।

श्री सुनील कुमार सिंह (चतरा) : सभापति जी, मैं झारखंड से सम्बन्धित मानव तस्करी का महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाहता हूं। झारखंड से प्रतिवर्ष हजारों लड़कियों को दिल्ली में ले जाकर बेचा जा रहा है। मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में लातेहार जिले सहित झारखंड के गुमला, लोहरदगा, गोड्डा, सिमडिगा जिलों से प्रति वर्ष हजारों लड़कियों को दिल्ली में काम कराने के लिए लाकर यहां बेचा जा रहा है। मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र के महुआडाट प्रखंड में मानव तस्करी का गोरखधंधा चरम पर है। बिचौलियों द्वारा प्रति वर्ष सैकड़ों लड़कियों को दिल्ली में लाकर बेचा जा रहा है। महुआडाट प्रखंड के पहराटोली गांव से ही पिछले दो महीने में डेढ़ दर्जन से अधिक लड़कियों को दिल्ली लाकर बेचने का मामला प्रकाश में आया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्रालय से यह आग्रह करूंगा कि दिल्ली पुलिस और दिल्ली प्रशासन को निदेश दिया जाए कि ऐसे सम्बन्धित मामलों की जांच की जाए और जो बिचौलियों तथा एजेंसीज का नेटवर्क है, उन पर कार्रवाई करके कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दी जाए।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Nishikant Dubey is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Sunil Kumar Singh.

श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र (बांदा) : महोदय, देश के करोड़ों लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन कर रहे हैं जिनको बीपीएल सूची के अनुसार ही गरीबों की योजनाओं का लाभ दिया जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बीपीएल सूची 2001 में बनी थी। उसी से 15 साल बीत जाने के बाद भी गरीबों को योजनाओं का लाभ दिया जा रहा है। जबकि 2011 में नई जनगणना हो चुकी है और उस समय भी जनगणना के आधार पर नई बीपीएल सूची बनाई गई थी जिसे बने हुए लगभग पांच वर्ष हो चुके हैं लेकिन उसे अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया है। यह एक बहुत बड़ी विसंगति है। इससे पूर्व में छूटे हुए लोगों को तथा इधर 15 वर्षों में गरीबी रेखा में आने वाले लाखों लोगों को गरीब आधारित केंद्र व राज्य सरकार की किसी भी योजना का लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है।

अतः आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि राज्य सरकार से वार्ता कर यथाशीघ्र सूची वर्तमान जनसंख्या के आधार पर मंगाकर नई सूची के आधार पर गरीबों को उक्त योजनाओं का लाभ दिलाने हेतु निर्देशित करने की कृपा करें साथ ही गरीबी रेखा का मानक आर्थिक रूप से नए ढंग से परिभाषित करने की जरूरत है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध है कि राज्य सरकार से वार्ता करके यथाशीघ्र सूची मंगाकर जनसंख्या के आधार पर वर्ष 2011 की सूची लागू की जाए और उसके आधार पर गरीबों को लाभ दिया जाए।

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY (PALI): Thank you very much Speaker Sir for affording me an opportunity to raise an important issue. Now, looking at the availability of the vacancies in Judiciary as well as the expenses involved in imparting justice to the litigant, the trust of the public at large is being eroded. To eradicate, to resolve and to redress the problems, we have enacted and legislated the National Legal Services Authority Act. Under this Act, we can make a provision that whenever an Advocate is being registered with the Bar Council, then it may be made compulsory in lieu of registration that he is required to work at least once in a month for the poor litigant.

Secondly, I am also suggesting that under the Gram Nyayalayas Act of 2008, we have established Gram Nyayalayas in some of the States but could not achieve the purpose of the Act for which it was enacted. If it is implemented properly, then all over the country the poor litigants who are residing in villages and in rural areas can get the justice from the Gram Nyayalays itself.

As far as the pendency of cases are concerned, we are having 41.6 lakh cases pending in the High Court and about 2.64 crore cases are pending in subordinate courts all over the country. We have to fill up the vacancies immediately and we can also create All India Judicial Services for this purpose. I request the hon. Law Minister to do the needful.

श्री अश्विनी कुमार चौबे (बक्सर) : महोदय, नेपाल और हमारे देश में हाल ही में आए भूकम्प त्रासदी से 6 हजार से अधिक लोग मारे गए हैं। लगभग लाखों लोग बेघर हो गए हैं। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के सहयोग से और उनके मार्गदर्शन में भारत सरकार के द्वारा बहुत बड़ा ऐतिहासिक प्रयास राहत एवं बचाव कार्य के

रूप में चल रहा है। वहीं बिहार सरकार द्वारा बिहारी मूल के भूकम्प पीड़ितों की अवेहेलना की जा रही है। अभी बिहार निवास में, जहां मैं अभी रह रहा हूं, वहां बिहारी मूल के काफी लोग आए थे। लेकिन अनेक लोगों को रहने के लिए जगह नहीं दी गयी। वहां के रेज़िडेंट कमिश्नर, ओएसडी और तमाम कर्मचारियों ने उनसे बड़ा ही दुर्व्यवहार किया। रात्रि में कुछ लोगों की गाड़ी छूट जाने के कारण सड़क पर परिवार एवं बच्चों के साथ भूखे-प्यासे रात बीतानी पड़ी, जो अत्यन्त खेदजनक है। मुझे लगता है कि वे मानवता की सीमा को पार कर चुके हैं। ऐसे पदाधिकारियों पर निश्चित रूप से कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए। मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूं कि विपत्ति की इस घड़ी में यह भी निर्देशित होना चाहिए कि बिहार के नेपाल में हजारों लोग फंसे हुए हैं, अभी तक बिहार सरकार द्वारा वहां मोटर गाड़ियां नहीं भेजी जा रही हैं। वहां रक्सौल से लेकर नेपाल के बॉर्डर पार अन्य जगहों से बिहार के लोग वापस आना चाहते हैं। जहां भारत सरकार पूरी शक्ति और निष्ठा के साथ लगी हुई है, किन्तु बिहार सरकार का यह अवेहेलनापूर्ण व्यवहार अत्यन्त दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है और यह हम सभी के दुख की बात है।

SHRI KARADI SANGANNA AMARAPPA (KOPPAL): This is to bring to the kind notice that the health infrastructure of my constituency Koppal is very pathetic. It comes under the special provision of backward region 371-J as mentioned in the Constitution of India.

Every now and then, it comes to my cognizance that the people of the region suffer from this anomaly and a number of cases even lead to moaning irreplaceable death.

There is an urgent need to set up and develop a super speciality hospital at Koppal in order to reduce multi-dimensional problems faced by one who seeks proper medication.

Therefore, it is a request to you to kindly look into the matter which will be very helpful for the public of Koppal and please get this proposal sanctioned.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The House stands adjourned to meet on Tuesday, the 5th May, 2015 at 11 a.m.

19.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 5, 2015/Vaisakha 15, 1937 (Saka).
