

## C O N T E N T S

**Sixteenth Series, Vol. XVI, Seventh Session, 2016/1937 (Saka)  
No. 12, Thursday, March 10, 2016/Phalguna 20, 1937 (Saka)**

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Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER**

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Shri Hukum Singh

Shri K.H. Muniyappa

Dr. P. Venugopal

**SECRETARY GENERAL**

Shri Anoop Mishra



**LOK SABHA DEBATES**

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LOK SABHA

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Thursday, March 10, 2016/Phalguna 20, 1937 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री राजेश रंजन (मधेपुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप अपनी बातें बाद में सदन में रखें।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: No, not now. I will allow only Question Hour. After Question Hour, I will allow.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Kharge, I have received your notice. I will give you one minute or so to speak later but not now.

... (Interruptions)

### **11.01 hours**

*(At this stage, Shrimati K. Maragatham and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)*

**11.02 hours****ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

Hon. Speaker : Now Question Hour, Q. No. 181, Shri Lallu Singh

(Q. 181)

**श्री लल्लू सिंह:** अध्यक्ष महोदया, देश भर में विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों द्वारा भवनों के नक्शे पास करने में ग्रीन बेल्ट और वर्षा जल संचयन के जो निर्धारित नियम हैं, उनका कड़ाई से पालन नहीं किया जाता है।... (व्यवधान) सड़कों के निर्माण में भी वर्षा का जल संचयन की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था का अभाव रहता है।... (व्यवधान) जिसके कारण वर्षा जल नदी और नालों के रास्ते बह जाता है।... (व्यवधान) इसी प्रकार से जल संचयन कार्य में कई विभाग काम करते हैं।... (व्यवधान) जैसे - सिंचाई, रेवेन्यू और मनरेगा के तहत भी तालाब और नालों की खुदाई हो रही है।... (व्यवधान) लेकिन, मुझे लगता है कि उन एजेंसियों में आपसी समन्वय न होने के कारण जो परिणाम मिलने चाहिए, वे परिणाम नहीं मिल रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)

हमारा प्रश्न माननीय मंत्री जी से यह है कि सिंचाई, रेवेन्यू, मनरेगा तथा अन्य विभाग जो जल प्रबंधन और जल संचयन के क्षेत्र में काम कर रहे हैं, उनमें समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कोई तंत्र बनाने का विचार कर रही है? ... (व्यवधान) ताकि इस दिशा में और अच्छे परिणाम मिल सकें तथा वर्तमान में जल संचयन हेतु देश में जितनी योजनाएँ चल रही हैं, ये वर्षवार जल संचयन के लिए क्या कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित करती हैं? यदि हां तो क्या वह लक्ष्य पूरा हो रहा है? ... (व्यवधान) उन पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना पैसा खर्च हो रहा है?

**प्रो. सांवर लाल जाट :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद लगातार भारत सरकार की तरफ से भूमिगत जल डिप्लीशन के बारे में जानकारी दी जाती है, सुझाव दिये जाते हैं।... (व्यवधान) नोटिफाइड एरियाज भी घोषित करते हैं, जहां पर जल खेती-बाड़ी के लिए निकालने पर प्रतिबंध होता है।... (व्यवधान) केवल ड्रिंकिंग वाटर के लिए पानी निकालने के लिए संबंधित अभिकरण से अनुमति लेकर ऐसा किया जा सकता है।... (व्यवधान) जो कार्यकारी एजेंसी हैं, उनके द्वारा वर्षा जल स्ट्रक्चर किस प्रकार से, किस एरिया में, कैसे बना सकते हैं, हिल्ली एरिया में अलग प्रकार के, मैदानी एरिया में अलग प्रकार के, जिस प्रकार की स्ट्रेटा ऑफ लैंड होती है, ... (व्यवधान) उसके आधार पर उनको एडवाइज किया जाता है और अधिकतर कार्यों का संपादन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है ... (व्यवधान) उनको और किसी प्रकार की इम्दाद की आवश्यकता होती है ... (व्यवधान) टेक्निकल नॉलेज और फाइनैशियल असिस्टेंस की आवश्यकता होती है तो भारत सरकार उन्हें उपलब्ध कराने में मदद करती है।... (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats. I will allow you during the 'Zero Hour' in the evening. You can speak, but not now. Please go back to your seats. I am sorry. I am requesting you. First of all, your notice was time barred. Now, you please go to your seats. I am ready. I will allow you during the 'Zero Hour', but not during the Question Hour.

...(व्यवधान)

### **11.05 hours**

*(At this stage, Shrimati K. Maragatham and some other hon. Members went back to their seats)*

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आपको भी बोलने का मौका दे दूंगी, मैंने कहा है। लेकिन अभी नहीं, जीरो आवर में बोलने का मौका दूंगी।

...(व्यवधान)

**श्री लल्लू सिंह:** अध्यक्ष महोदया, सरकार ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि अभी तक केवल 15 राज्यों, केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों ने मॉडल विधेयक के अनुरूप भूमि जल विधान अपनाया है। शेष राज्यों द्वारा इसे न अपनाए जाने का क्या कारण है? ऐसे राज्यों का क्या विवरण है तथा शेष राज्य भी इसे अपनाएं, इसके लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

**प्रो. सांवर लाल जाट :** अध्यक्ष महोदया, 15 राज्यों, केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों ने इसे अपनाया है। भारत सरकार बाकी प्रदेशों से भी बार-बार अनुरोध कर रही है कि आने वाले समय में भूजल का खतरा देखते हुए आपको भी इसे अपनाना चाहिए। जहां इसे नहीं अपनाते, वहां भारत सरकार के कानून अनुसार कार्यवाही होती है।

**श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण यादव:** अध्यक्ष महोदया, सरकार ने अपने उत्तर में माना है कि 85 बिलियन घन मीटर जल संचयन के लिए उसे 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने होंगे। इसके लिए 1.11 करोड़ जल संरचनाएं बनानी होंगी। अगर हम इसे ग्रामीण संदर्भ में देखें, तो जल संचयन तभी संभव हो सकता है जब छोटे-छोटे तालाब बनाकर पानी रोका जाए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे इस प्रकार के जल संचयन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करेंगे? साथ ही, क्या इसके लिए कोई अलग एजेंसी बनाएंगे क्योंकि आजकल यह किसी एक का काम नहीं है बल्कि हर डिपार्टमेंट का काम है। इस कारण कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है, काम व्यवस्थित तरीके से नहीं हो रहा है।

**प्रो. सांवर लाल जाट :** अध्यक्ष महोदया, जल क्योंकि राज्य अनुसूची का विषय है, संचयन के लिए कहां उपयोगी स्ट्रक्चर हो सकता है, इसका फैसला भी भारत सरकार की एडवाइस से या अपने स्तर पर राज्य सरकारें करती हैं। पहाड़ी एरिया होगा तो अलग प्रकार का स्ट्रेटा बनेगा, मैदानी एरिया में अलग प्रकार का होगा। कई जगह जमीन का स्ट्रेटा ठोस सीमेंट की तरह होता है तो वहां पानी नहीं जाता। वहां बोरिंग करके पानी नीचे पहुंचाना आदि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्थाएं होती हैं। जो राज्य सरकारें इसे नहीं कर रही हैं, उनसे हम बार-बार अनुरोध कर रहे हैं। जिन दोनों माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रश्न पूछा है, उन दोनों के प्रदेशों ने मॉडल एक्ट भी लागू नहीं किया है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि ये भी वहां बात करें, हम भी बात करेंगे। इस बारे में हरेक को चिंतित होने की आवश्यकता है। पुराने जमाने में बरसात ज्यादा होती थी, पानी बहकर जाता था फिर भी रीचार्जिंग होता था, निकलता कम था। पशुओं के माध्यम से पानी से इरिगेशन या ड्रिपिंग वाटर की व्यवस्था की जाती थी। आजकल हॉर्स पावर के हिसाब से मोटरें लगती हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस बारे में यहां सबको चिन्ता करने की आवश्यकता है। बोरिंग में काफी पानी निकल जाता है, कुएं में निकलता है, उसी हिसाब से लोग इंजन और मोटरें लगाते हैं जिससे इसका दोहन होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में इस बारे में सहयोग करने की आवश्यकता है। भविष्य में पानी की उपलब्धता, पानी की क्वालिटी मेनटेन रहे, इसके लिए भूमि जल का दोहन अनुसूचित एरिया में प्रतिबंधित है, दूसरे एरिया के लिए भी हमारी एडवाइस है कि आवश्यकता अनुसार ही इसका दोहन होना चाहिए।

**श्री निनांग इरिंग:** अध्यक्ष महोदया, हम आंकड़े देख रहे हैं कि पानी की खपत किस प्रकार हो रही है। उन्होंने कहा कि रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक दिल्ली में 611 और हरियाणा में 350 के करीब बोरवैल्स हैं। उत्तर पूर्व राज्यों में मिजोरम का अच्छा उदाहरण है।

आदरणीय मंत्री को मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीन के साथ क्या आपने ब्रह्मपुत्र के बारे में समझौता किया है, सारी नदियों को एक साथ जोड़ने का प्लॉन बनाया है क्योंकि पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में भी नदियां सूख रही हैं। उसके लिए क्या प्लॉन बना रहे हैं?

**प्रो. सांवर लाल जाट :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, नदियों को जोड़ने की योजना गतिशील है और सभी राज्य सरकारों से सहमति लेकर इस योजना पर काम शुरू करेंगे, चाहे ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी हो या दूसरी नदियां, पानी को डाइवर्ट करके हम बरसात के समय में अधिक पानी को ले जा सकते हैं और उस पानी को मेन्टेन रखने का हमारा प्रयास होगा। भूजल के स्ट्रक्चर के बारे में जो कार्रवाई की गई है उसकी वजह से कई जगह ग्राउंड वॉटर में इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है, जैसे आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 5 में से 5, गुजरात में 4 में से 4, मध्य प्रदेश में 7 नोटिफाइड एरियाज में 5, कर्नाटक में 22 जगह में से 20 जगह पर और तमिलनाडु में 18 में से 16 जगह पर इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है। लोगों में भी जागृति पैदा हुई है कि हम इस पानी के बारे में इसी प्रकार से व्यवस्था रखेंगे तो आने वाले समय में वह लंबे समय तक मेन्टेन रहेगा।

**DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:** Madam Speaker, the irony with rainwater harvesting is that on the one hand, the Government is trying to encourage people to adopt this system by offering different concessions and on the other hand, there is no scheme that could cover works for rainwater harvesting. The double irony is, there is a Government scheme for digging bore well, but there is no scheme for rainwater harvesting. Therefore, many existing Government buildings are finding it difficult to adopt this system. So, is the Government planning to do away with this anomaly and introduce any scheme which is specific for rainwater harvesting?

**प्रो. सांवर लाल जाट :** अध्यक्ष महोदया, जल संचयन के लिए भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों की योजनाएं हैं। इससे बड़े बांधों से लगाकर छोटे-छोटे स्ट्रक्चर बनते हैं, इनके अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न प्रकार के नाम हो सकते हैं, वॉटर स्टोरेज स्ट्रक्चर ही जल संचयन का माध्यम है और यह निश्चित रूप से सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है। पुराने जमाने में राजा-महाराजा भी इसे करते थे। कई जगह सेठ-साहूकार भी

अपने गांव में पोखर तालाब खुदवाते हैं। ये सब जल संचयन के माध्यम हैं और इसकी वजह से अंडर ग्राउंड वॉटर चार्ज होता है। माननीय सदस्यों से मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि आपके पास जो फंड है उसके माध्यम से भी आप अपने एरिया में इसे कर सकते हैं।

**(Q. 182)**

ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Madam, Speaker, we have no quarrel on the issue of conservation of nature and protection of wildlife at all. At the same time, we have to meet the developmental aspirations of the nation by laying new roads and National Highways. The Minister has given a very detailed reply regarding the measures taken for minimizing the conflict between conservation of nature as well as development of infrastructure especially with reference to wildlife conservation. But as per the reply, at present 18 works of National Highways are being stalled. So, I would like to ask the Minister, through you, Madam, whether the Government has got any mechanism or any proposal to introduce common guidelines for clearing all the works of National Highways and other roads through wildlife sanctuaries as well as forest areas under the Forest Conservation Act or the Wildlife Protection Act.

**श्री नितिन गडकरी :** स्पीकर महोदया, प्रैजेंटली देश में 411 प्रोजेक्ट्स ऐसे हैं, जो फॉरेस्ट और इन्वायरन्मेंट की समस्या के कारण डिले हुए हैं और इसमें 120 प्रोजेक्ट्स केवल एनएचएआई में हैं। इस कारण जो प्रोजेक्ट्स टेकअप हुए हैं, उनकी कास्ट केवल रोड मिनिस्ट्री में ही 3 लाख 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा थी। हमारी सरकार आने के बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मेरी अध्यक्षता में एक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कमेटी गठित की थी। उस कमेटी में इन्वायरन्मेंट फॉरेस्ट मिनिस्टर, रेल मिनिस्टर और हमने अधिकारियों के साथ जो निर्णय किये, उससे इसमें काफी रिलीफ मिला है। अब केवल 25 से 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये तक के प्रोजेक्ट्स डिले हैं।

महोदया, माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा, वह सही है कि इस कारण देश में काफी प्रोजेक्ट्स अटकते हुए हैं। इसमें असम में एक, बिहार में एक, तेलंगाना में तीन, सिक्किम में एक, बीआरओ के साथ एक प्रोजेक्ट और एनएचएआई के 11 प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं। इस तरह 18 प्रोजेक्ट्स अभी भी रुके हुए हैं। हमारी इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कमेटी में इन्वायरन्मेंट एंड फॉरेस्ट मिनिस्ट्री के साथ जो मीटिंग होती है, उसका फालोअप करते हैं। लेकिन वाइल्ड लाइफ क्लियरेंस के लिए जो प्रोसीजर तय हुआ है, वह दो साल का है और एक-एक जगह तीन-तीन महीने लग जाते हैं। इसका सबसे बड़ा परिणाम यह है कि मुम्बई-गोवा रोड पर, जैसे यह प्रश्न था, तो रोज चार लोगों की मृत्यु होती थी। नागपुर-जबलपुर रोड के बारे में हमने वर्ष 2005 में एप्लाइ किया, लेकिन अभी वर्ष 2015 के बाद, यानी दस सालों के बाद क्लियरेंस मिला। वहां भी कम से कम 60 से 70 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है। इसमें लोगों को भी तकलीफ होती है। इसमें कोई एनजीओ कोर्ट में



चला जाता है, तो ग्रीन जज स्टे दे देते हैं। उसके बाद मैटर सुप्रीम कोर्ट जाता है। इस कारण पूरा काम बंद हो जाता है, जिससे लोगों को तकलीफ होती है। लेकिन आपने जो सुझाव दिया है, हम इन्वायर्नमेंट एंड फॉरेस्ट मिनिस्ट्री के साथ बैठेंगे। हम इन्वायर्नमेंट और फॉरेस्ट को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। हम डेवलपमेंट भी चाहते हैं और उसके साथ-साथ हमने हर कास्ट ऑफ कंस्ट्रक्शन में एक परसेंट प्लांटेशन, ट्रांस-प्लांटेशन, ब्यूटीफिकेशन एंड मेनटेनेंस के लिए रखा है। हम अगले साल प्लांटेशन के लिए 1500 करोड़ रुपये का काम शुरू करने वाले हैं, इसलिए हम इन्वायर्नमेंट एंड फॉरेस्ट मिनिस्ट्री के साथ बैठकर इस प्रश्न पर विचार करेंगे कि सिम्प्लिफिकेशन कैसे हो और जल्द से जल्द देश के हित में ये प्रोजेक्ट्स कैसे क्लीयर हों, इसके लिए हम प्रोसीजर में कुछ चेंज करने के सुझाव मिनिस्ट्री को देंगे और उनसे सलाह करके मार्ग निकालने की कोशिश करेंगे।

ADV. JOICE GEORGE: The Forest Conservation Act 1980 came into force only on 25<sup>th</sup> of October, 1980. It is the settled legal position that roads and other infrastructures, which were in existence before the coming into force of the 1980 Act, the Act is not applicable to the development of such works. But, unfortunately, the forest officials are intervening in the development of all these works. This is happening in my constituency also in NH 19(85). For the development of NH 85 also, forest officials are intervening without any reason. This road is in existence since 1932 and the Forest Department cannot have any claim over that. This is a major issue prevailing all over the nation.

So, I would like to know whether the Government has got any mechanism to monitor all these things and they should apprise the Ministry of Environment and Forests that they cannot have any say on the issues of development of roads which came into existence before the Forest Conservation Act 1980 came into force. I would like to know whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor all these things. I would also like to know whether the Government has any proposal to speed up the development of the existing roads passing through reserved forests as you are taking earnest efforts to speed up the development of the National Highways in our country.

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: Hon. Speaker, what the hon. Member is telling to the House is absolutely correct. But sometimes I am also helpless because when the matter is *sub judice* in the Supreme Court, High Court and Green Tribunal and NGOs, some time I feel it very embarrassing that I cannot give the result. I am really helpless. I would request all of you and particularly leader of all the political parties that we need environment, ecology; at the same time, we need development. Every year, in our country, we have five lakh accidents on the National Highways and 1,50,000 deaths are there. But I cannot improve the roads because in a lot of places there are problems with land acquisition, somewhere the Environment and Forest Ministry. The 1980 Act, which was passed by the Parliament, already there are a lot of judgements from the Supreme Court, High Courts and Green Tribunals. So the situation is very challenging and very problematic. Sometimes the Government feels helpless. So it is time for the country and the leaders belonging to different political party, to make equilibrium between all the stakeholders. We need forests. We need ecology and environment. At the same time, we have to save the lives of the people. We need development. So, this integrated approach of all the political parties can be very useful for the development of this country. Therefore, I will request all the leaders of various political parties to come together and formulate some resolution. We have to take some reformative decisions related to the 1980 Act with which we can give relief to the people by and large.

As far as your case is concerned, I am personally looking into it and I will try to find out some way out for that.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Pralhad Joshi.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, in fact, I had requested for Q. 183 on Civil Aviation.

HON. SPEAKER: Okay, thank you very much.

Shri Kantilal Bhuria ji.

**श्री कांति लाल भूरिया:** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया। यह मामला आपके और मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र के बीच का है, गुजरात को राष्ट्रीय मार्ग जाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी बहुत सफाई से ड्राइवर की बात करते हैं या कोई और बात कह देते हैं लेकिन सही दिशा में जाने की बात होनी चाहिए। मुम्बई-आगरा रोड इंदौर अहमदाबाद तक है। दो साल से एक पैसे का काम नहीं हो रहा है। वहां एक-एक फीट का गड्ढा है। यहां कई लोगों की एक्सीडेंट में मौत हो चुकी है। आप देखेंगे कि सबसे ज्यादा इंदौर से अहमदाबाद के फोर लेन में यही होता है। वहां पुल बन गए हैं लेकिन इसके आसपास एक किलोमीटर छूटा हुआ है। यह आदिवासी क्षेत्र से होकर जा रहा है। यह मार्ग सीधा गुजरात से इंदौर आता है। इस बात को लेकर क्षेत्र के सभी सांसद परेशान हैं। गुजरात से आने वाले भी परेशान हैं। ...(व्यवधान) ऐसी स्थिति में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह रोड कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा? ठेकेदार आते हैं लेकिन छोड़कर भाग जाते हैं। ...(व्यवधान) कमीशन का झगड़ा है और ठेकेदार छोड़कर भाग जाते हैं। आप ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करें ताकि समय सीमा के अंदर रोड बनकर तैयार हो जाए।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री कांति लाल भूरिया:** यह माननीय अध्यक्ष जी के क्षेत्र से लगा हुआ है इसलिए मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, यह आपके और मेरे क्षेत्र का मामला है। माननीय मंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध है कि समय सीमा के अंदर पूरा करें। आप एक टीम बनाइए, हम आपके साथ चलने के लिए तैयार हैं, आप चलिए तो सही। आप जाकर देखिए वहां बहुत बुरी हालत है।

**श्री नितिन गडकरी:** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आपको पता ही है कि आपके मतदान क्षेत्र में इसी प्रकार के प्रश्न खड़े हुए थे। आपके चैम्बर में सभी कांट्रेक्टर, अधिकारियों को बिठाकर सब प्रब्लम साल्व की थी। भूरिया जी, मैं आपसे एक प्रार्थना करता हूँ, आज तक आपकी और मेरी मुलाकात नहीं हुई। आपकी पार्टी के जो भी सांसद मेरे आफिस में आते हैं, मेरी पद्धति है कि मैं तुरंत अधिकारियों को बुलाकर, उसे समझकर सुलझाने का प्रयास करता हूँ।

**श्री कांति लाल भूरिया:** मैं आया था, आपकी मीटिंग थी, आप चले गए थे।

**श्री नितिन गडकरी:** कोई बात नहीं। आप आज या कल में कभी आइए। आपके जो भी प्रश्न हैं, अधिकारियों को बुलाकर 15 दिन के अंदर सारी समस्याएं सॉल्व करेंगे।

**SHRI PREM DAS RAI:** Madam Speaker, thank you for allowing me to pose my question. The replies of the hon. Minister, both written as well as verbal, lend us

to believe that his Ministry is seized with the issue with balancing the environmental concerns as well as moving forward in the path of development.

Hon. Speaker, since the Minister looks for modern methodologies and technologies, I would like to know whether he is looking for any way in which we can have this kind of a corridor for the wildlife in a way which gives them free access because it is a crosscutting. It goes from West to East but then we have to go South to North. So, there is obviously a crosscutting. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there are modern methods to solve this particular problem and also whether modern technologies could be brought into play.

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: Hon. Speaker, we are facing the same problem in Sikkim also, and because of elephants it is difficult for us to get permission from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, particularly the Wildlife Board. The procedure is very complicated. I am trying my level best. I am also sometimes helpless. Contractor is ready; everything is ready but somewhere the Green Tribunal, the High Court and the Supreme Court give Stay Orders. You know that when there is an Order from the court, we cannot do anything. You are absolutely correct. By using new approach and new technology, if we find out some solutions, some alternatives, it can be made possible.

In Nagpur Jabalpur Road, there was a Sanctuary divided by the National Highway and there were a lot of tigers in that area. So, we found out some solution for that. Even for elephants also, we can do it.

Presently, it is a good thing for the country that our Minister of Environment and Forests is very much committed for environment and ecology but at the same he understands the importance of development. The Prime Minister has also the same approach. So, in respect of all these projects, the Committee, which is appointed under my Chairmanship, will look into them. We will take new initiatives. We will adopt new solutions, new options which are available in the world, and we will try to find out some way-out. But one thing, which is very correct and I want to put it on record, is that we are also facing the

same problem in Sikkim. In Assam also, we are facing the same problem. We will try to find out some way-out but we need cooperation from all of you. The most important thing is that we have to save the lives of the people, where we need cooperation from all the political parties to find out a solution. We will also try to solve your problem.

**श्री गोपाल शेटी :** अध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत सक्षम हैं लेकिन पर्यावरण से संबंधित जितनी भी समस्याएं सामने आती हैं, इसमें पचास प्रतिशत तो अधिकारी अपने आपको बचाने के लिए परमिशन देते नहीं हैं। नितिन जी सक्षम हैं, वे काम करवा लेते हैं लेकिन 25 प्रतिशत जो सो-कॉल्ड पर्यावरणविद हैं, जो ब्लैकमेल करने के लिए भी इस तरह के काम करते रहते हैं। इस संबंध में एक नया मैकेनिज्म खड़ा करना पड़ेगा, जो पर्यावरण के लिए अच्छा काम करते हैं उनका सम्मान भी करना पड़ेगा और जो परेशान करते हैं उनके ऊपर कार्रवाई भी होनी चाहिए।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे ऐसा कोई मैकेनिज्म बनाएंगे?

**श्री नितिन गडकरी :** मैं सम्मानीय सदस्य से इस बारे में चर्चा करूंगा।

HON. SPEAKER: Q.No. 183 – Shri Ajay Tamta.

(Q. 183)

**श्री अजय टम्टा :** अध्यक्ष महोदया, उत्तराखंड राज्य के सीमांत और पर्वतीय क्षेत्र पिथौरागढ़ में स्थित नैनी सैनी हवाई पट्टी का वर्तमान में विस्तार का कार्य लगभग पूर्ण हो चुका है। इस हवाई पट्टी को एटीआर-42 विमान के उतरने लायक बना दिया गया है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि नैनी सैनी से देहरादून व दिल्ली हेतु हवाई सेवा शुरू करने की क्या योजना है तथा इस संबंध में क्या उत्तराखंड सरकार के क्षेत्रीय सम्पर्कता योजना के तहत किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया है और नैनी सैनी से हवाई सेवाएं कब तक प्रारंभ होने की संभावना है?

**SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU:** Air services will depend on the airlines. We put all suggestions of the hon. Members and also what we get from the people to the airlines, and we will try to motivate them to fly to those places.

**श्री अजय टम्टा :** महोदया, सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में हवाई सेवाओं के बेहतर बनाने हेतु रूट डिसबर्सल गाइड लाइन्स जारी की गई हैं। इन गाइड लाइन्स के तहत केटेगिरी-2 क्षेत्र की श्रेणी में जम्मू-कश्मीर, उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्य लक्षद्वीप शामिल किए गए हैं। क्या सरकार इस श्रेणी में उत्तराखंड को शामिल करने हेतु विचार करेगी, क्योंकि उत्तराखंड एक विशेष दर्जा प्राप्त राज्य है तथा राज्य के सीमांत और पिछड़े क्षेत्र को वायु मार्ग से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। यदि हाँ तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU:** The Route Dispersal Guidelines have served the country well. It was fixed very, very long time back. The Centre has helped us in the regional connectivity. It is implemented in our country. From category-I routes, all the Airlines have to do 10 per cent of minimum to the other categories. We find that all the Airlines are doing more.

So, we are working on it, and the regional connectivity is a commitment of the Government.

**DR. KULMANI SAMAL:** Hon. Speaker, I have gone through the written reply given by the hon. Minister. In the list of non-operational airports of the Airports Authority of India, there are 21 such non-operational Airports of the State

Government of Odisha. In addition, Paradeep has been declared to be having an airport, where no work has yet been started.

As Paradeep has become an industrial hub and people from abroad are coming daily to the Paradeep port for their business purposes. So, communication by train and by road is very difficult.

I would, therefore, like to know whether the Minister of Civil Aviation would have a time-bound action plan to start it, to operationalise it from all these places soon.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU: Madam, there are quite a few old airstrips in Odisha and some of the ownerships are not even known. Otherwise, most of them belong to the State Government. Right now, the State Capital is served. There is also another airport coming in Jharsuguda. This is my information. If there is anything specific, the hon. Member may tell us and we will look into it.

**श्री राजीव सातव:** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया, उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी तरफ जो मांग आती है, उसे हम एयरलाइंस को भेजते हैं। अब मामला यह है कि एयर इंडिया आपके अंडर ही है, अगर प्राइवेट एयर लाइंस आपके कहने पर नहीं सुनती है।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आप अपना प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री राजीव सातव:** मामला यह है कि कम से कम एयर इंडिया की कनेक्टिविटी जहाँ पर नहीं है उदाहरणस्वरूप सिख समाज के लिए अमृतसर के बाद यदि कोई स्थान है तो वह नांदेड़ में हुजूर साहिब है। उसके लिए भी हमने मांग की थी, इस संबंध में भी हम आपसे दो-तीन बार मिल चुके हैं। यह महाराष्ट्र की डिमांड तो है ही, साथ ही यह पंजाब की भी डिमांड है। ऐसे क्षेत्र, जिनको एयर इंडिया से जोड़ने की जरूरत है, कम से कम एयर इंडिया तो उसकी तरफ ध्यान दे। आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह मेरी विनती है।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** यह विनती आपके पास बहुत सारी आएगी। कृपया आप अपना प्रश्न पूछिए।

Mr. Minister, you would get so many requests.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU: Madam, we have suggested to the Airlines. No doubt, it is a public sector undertaking. The Government will facilitate the Airlines. First of all, we do not compel them..

I am happy to inform the hon. Members that Air India is coming out of losses because non-interference is a very big part of it. We need Air India to fly high and serve the Indian skies and the Indian people. We will suggest to them; we will facilitate them; and we will work with them – both private and public. But we will not force them.

HON. SPEAKER: Okay. Thank you. I think, everybody would be coming with his request.

SHRI R. DHROUVANARAYANA: Madam, my Supplementary to the hon. Minister is regarding Mysore Airport. Mysore is a tourist destination of our country. Recently, the Ministry of Urban Development has also declared it as the cleanest city of our country. But the Mysore Airport is non-operational.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what measures are being taken by the Centre to re-start the flight operation in our Mysore City.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU: Madam, Mysore is a beautiful city. On the one side of the Mysore Airport, you have the National Highway and on the other side, you have the Railway track. The Airlines hate landing and taking off from places with load restrictions. So, this is one big problem. The aircraft sizes are also growing and the passengers are also growing. It is an important city. So, we have been trying to get people to understand this and find solutions to it.

**श्री सुधीर गुप्ता :** अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय विमान पत्तन प्राधिकरण के द्वारा जो लिस्टिंग की गयी है, मध्य प्रदेश में मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में स्थित नीमच, मंदसौर, जहाँ हवाई पट्टी बनने वाली है और रतलाम इस लिस्ट में शामिल नहीं हैं। नीमच का हवाई अड्डा आजादी के पहले से बना हुआ है और वहाँ सीआरपी का मुख्यालय है। नीमच के दोनों तरफ, 200 किलोमीटर के रेडियस में कहीं में हवाई पट्टी नहीं है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इसे भी जोड़ना चाहेंगे?

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** रीजनल और छोटी सर्विसेज के बारे में पूछिए तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU: There are about 160 airports with the State Governments, which are fairly inoperative. So, whatever needs to be brought into operation, we can help the State Government. The Government of India can be of



help to them. Whatever the AAI can do, they can do. Everybody has to work together to solve this problem.

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** सभी संसद सदस्यों के साथ बैठक करेंगे।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** प्रश्न संख्या 184, श्री कपिल मोरेश्वर पाटील जी।

...(व्यवधान)

(Q. 184)

**श्री कपिल मोरेश्वर पाटील :** मैडम, मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत विस्तृत जवाब दिया है। उन्होंने जवाब में कहा है कि भूमि के एवज में रोजगार देने की जो नीति है, वर्ष 2012 की नीति अपनाई गयी है, लेकिन कुछ लोगों की मांग है कि वर्ष 2012 की नीति रद्द करते हुए, वर्ष 2013 में निहित प्रावधानों के आधार पर पुनर्वास नीति निर्धारित कर विस्थापितों को दो एकड़ भूमि की सीमा समाप्त करते हुए, सभी विस्थापितों को नौकरी दी जाए। उनकी पक्के मकान दिए जाने की भी मांग है और नई नीति के तहत जमीन का मुआवजा देने की भी मांग है। साथ ही, 50 प्रतिशत पदों पर स्थापना की भी उनकी मांग है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वर्ष 2013 के प्रावधानों के आधार पर पुनर्वास नीति अपनाने के बारे में सरकार विचार कर रही है? अगर हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** अध्यक्ष महोदया, बहुत दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जब लैण्ड एक्वीजिशन की नई नीति बनी, उस समय दस कानूनों को नई नीति से बाहर रखा गया था, उसमें कोल माइन्स के लिए जो कोल बियरिंग एरियाज एक्ट है, पिछली सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2013 में उसे भी नए लैण्ड एक्वीजिशन रूल्स से बाहर रखा गया था। इस वजह से कोयले की खदानों के लिए जो जमीन ली जाती है, उनको भी नई नीति का लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा था। नई सरकार ने कानून के प्रावधानों में बदलाव की कोशिश की, नए प्रावधान को सदन में रखा, देश के समक्ष रखा, जिसमें इन दस कानूनों को भी समकक्ष लाने की कोशिश की गयी। दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति ऐसी बनी कि हमें पूरा समर्थन न मिलने के कारण, उस नई नीति को नहीं अपना पाए। फिर भी, सरकार ने 28 अगस्त, 2015 को नए प्रावधान, जो रिलीफ एंड रिहैबिलिटेशन के संदर्भ में थे, सोचा कि कैसे दस कानूनों को उसमें जोड़ा जाए, जिससे कम से कम उनको आर एंड आर बेनिफिट मिल सकें। यह नीति 28 अगस्त, 2015 को लागू की गयी, जिससे इन दस कानूनों से संबंधित प्रावधानों में भी जो जमीन ली जाएगी, उनको भी यह लाभ मिल सके। भले ही हम सदन में लैण्ड एक्वीजिशन बिल पारित न कर पाए हों,...(व्यवधान) लेकिन अगस्त, 2015 में इस प्रावधान को लाया गया है।...(व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Only the Minister's statement will go on record.

... (Interruptions)... \*

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\* Not recorded.

HON. SPEAKER: I just do not understand this.

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** अध्यक्ष महोदया, कोल इंडिया ने 8 सितम्बर, 2015 को श्री आर.आर. मिश्रा, सी.एम.डी.(डब्ल्यू.सी.एल.) की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी कांस्टीट्यूट की गयी, जिसकी रिपोर्ट अब हमारे पास आ गयी है और अब जल्द ही उसका एप्रूवल करके यह निर्णय लिया जाएगा कि कैसे नए एक्ट के अंतर्गत ही यह लाभ उन सभी को मिल सके जिनकी लैंड ली जाती है।

**श्री कपिल मोरेश्वर पाटील:** अध्यक्ष महोदया, माइनिंग की प्रक्रिया के पश्चात् भूमि के पुनरुद्धार के संबंध में सरकार की क्या नीति है? अब तक माइनिंग की प्रक्रिया से मुक्त कितनी भूमि का पुनरुद्धार किया गया है तथा इस भूमि का उपयोग किस प्रकार किया गया है? क्या इस प्रकार की भूमि को इनके मूल स्वामियों को लौटाने की कोई योजना है?

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** जब किसी भी भूमि पर माइनिंग खत्म हो जाती है तो साधारणतः उसे ग्रीन जोन की तरह विकसित किया जाता है। माननीय सदस्य जिस क्षेत्र से आते हैं, उस राज्य में भी वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड की काफी जमीन ऐसी है, जिस पर इको ट्यूरिज्म पार्क क्रिएट करके ग्रीन जोन में कंवर्ट किया गया है। जिस भी माइनिंग लैंड में माइनिंग खत्म हो जाती है, उसे हम ग्रीन जोन की तरह विकसित करते हैं। पेड़-पौधे लगाकर कैसे उसे इकोलॉजिकली डवलप किया जाए, यह हमारी प्रक्रिया रहती है।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** श्री ज्योतिरादित्य सिंधिया। आपके पूरक प्रश्न पूछने से पहले मैं आपको एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर कोई मंत्री जवाब दे रहे हों तो उन्हें बीच में टोकना सही नहीं है। आप स्वयं मंत्री रह चुके हैं इसलिए आप भी जानते हैं कि यह सही बात नहीं है। अब आप केवल पूरक प्रश्न पूछिए। आप भी मंत्री रह चुके हैं, आपको भी काफी अनुभव है और आपने भी खूब काम किया है। इसलिए प्रश्न पूछें तो अधिक सही होगा। मैंने इसीलिए आपके टोकने के बावजूद पूरक प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया है।

**श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया:** धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष महोदया। अभी मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि ओरिजनल भूमि विधेयक जो था, जिसे यू.पी.ए. सरकार लाई थी, उसमें इन 13 अध्यादेशों का प्रावधान नहीं रखा गया था। मैं मंत्री जी से साफ-साफ प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह स्पष्ट रूप से सदन को बताएं कि उस ओरिजनल लैंड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट में, भूमि अधिग्रहण विधेयक में, जिसे यू.पी.ए. सरकार लेकर आई थी, क्या उसमें यह प्रावधान इन 13 एक्ट्स के लिए था या नहीं कि एक साल की समयावधि के अंदर उन 13 एक्ट्स को भी उसी में शामिल किया जाएगा या नहीं? इसका स्पष्ट उत्तर सदन में दें, ताकि जो हाउस को जो मिसलीड किया जा रहा है, वह न हो।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** अध्यक्ष महोदया, कोई मिसलीडिंग दि हाउस नहीं हो रहा है। जो प्रावधान किए गए थे, उनमें इन्हें बाहर रखा गया था। यह कहा गया था कि एक साल के बाद उन्हें इसमें सम्मिलित किया जाएगा, वह सरकार एक साल की सीमा के लिए थी भी नहीं, उसी के तहत नई सरकार दिसम्बर 2014 में यह प्रावधान लायी

**श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया:** अब ये सत्य कह रहे हैं।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** अभी तो मैं उसे बता रहा हूं कि उसे बाहर रखा गया।...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** यह सही बात नहीं है, बीच में न टोकें।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** नई सरकार ने दिसम्बर 2014 में जब इसे लाने की कोशिश की, तब विपक्ष ने उसका विरोध करके नहीं लाने दिया। जो लाभ इन लोगों को मिल सकता था, उसमें जो विलम्ब हुआ है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी अनफॉर्च्युनेटली तय हो गई।

**श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया:** मैं आपको धन्वाद दे रहा हूं कि आपने सही बात अब कही है। सत्यमेव जयते।

HON. SPEAKER: Q. 185, Shri Kesineni Srinivas – Not present.

Shri K.N. Ramachandran

**(Q. 185)**

SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN: The Government of India is doing a lot of things for the rural self employment training. Just a few days back, we crossed the Women's Day. This is my humble opinion and I want to know whether the Government has any idea to conduct training classes and set up centres specifically for women.

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Madam Speaker, RSETI is our programme where we give short duration training in certain trades, that is, about 227 trades, and that training ranges between one week and 45 days. That is how, we are conducting this.

As the hon. Member has mentioned about women's participation, I would like to tell the hon. Member that we take care of this so that maximum number of women should also come forward for self employment entrepreneurship. This is what we are planning and it is already very successful. Up-till-now, this year we may cross about four lakh figure as far as our training under RSETIs is concerned. Overall there are 553 centres.

DR. MRIGANKA MAHATO: Madam, my humble submission to the Minister is that regarding the setting up of Rural Self Employment Training Institutes, the Member of Parliament of that area should be properly informed so that this training institute can be run properly and people of that area are benefited properly from this scheme.

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: As I have already explained, these institutions with the assistance of the lead bank of the particular district and the local committee help us to finalize the entrepreneurs, who want to have training. Under RSETIs programme, we have institutions in every district. Up till now we

have covered about 553 districts. These institutions are almost in the district headquarters. We provide Rs.1 crore for establishing an institution.

Of course, when such types of institutions are there, Members of Parliament do get information about them. It is a very popular scheme. The electorates of that area can get in touch with the Member of Parliament as well as the bank for any help required in this regard.

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में दीन दयाल उपाध्याय चित्रकूट ग्रामोदय संस्थान है। ग्रामीण विकास के मामले में हिंदुस्तान में इससे अच्छा मॉडल नहीं हो सकता। दूसरा हैदराबाद में है, जो खुद मंत्रालय के अधीनस्थ है, फिलहाल में वहां अभी सचिव अध्यक्ष हैं और उसकी हालत बड़ी बुरी है, हम लोग वहां कमेटी के टूर पर गये थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जो इतना लम्बा-चौड़ा उत्तर दिया है, उसमें जो भी समितियां, चाहे केन्द्रीय स्तर पर हों चाहे क्षेत्र के स्तर पर हों, उन सबमें अधिकारियों के नाम हैं, बैंकों का सहयोग है, यह सच बात है। लेकिन किसी भी संसद सदस्य को नहीं पता कि इसमें मध्य प्रदेश के पचास जिलों का उल्लेख है, उसमें दमोह भी शामिल है। लेकिन हमको नहीं पता जबकि हम लोग ग्रामीण विकास से जुड़े हुए लोग हैं।

मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बगैर ग्रामीण विकास के किसी सर्वश्रेष्ठ मॉडल का उल्लेख करना था या देश के भीतर किसी की कापी करना था, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि क्या इस पर मंत्री जी या सरकार विचार करेगी कि चित्रकूट जैसा मॉडल, जिसमें जनप्रतिनिधि, आम आदमी, उपभोक्ता, जरूरतमंद, बैंक और संस्थाएं सब मिलकर काम करते हैं, क्या आप उस पर विचार करेंगे?

**SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH:** Madam Speaker, this is for the information of the hon. Member that as far as the NIRD, Hyderabad is concerned, we have already appointed the Director-General of that Institute. Of course, it got delayed for some time but the selection has been cleared by the Committee and at any point in time he can take over the charge. As far as the Chitrakoot Institute which the hon. Member has mentioned is concerned, I should say that it is one of the famous institutes for rural employment or rural development. In the year 1982, the Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute (RUDSETI) was established with an MoU which was signed between Dharmasthala, Karnataka led by Dr. D. Veerendra Heggade and two banks – Syndicate Bank and Canara

Bank. They did a lot of work for imparting training to self-employment entrepreneurs. We think that this is the prime institute and, therefore, we sent our trainers there to get themselves trained and then impart training to the new entrepreneurs. As far as Chitrakoot Institute is concerned, of course, if there is any good thing which can help us to give latest training in different trades, we would certainly like to have that model. Any model, which is good for the rural youth, should be adopted by us.

(Q. 186)

**श्री प्रतापराव जाधव:** अध्यक्ष महोदया, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रख-रखाव के लिए जो टेंडर निकाले जाते हैं, उन टेंडरों के जो मापदंड होते हैं, उन मापदंडों में सिर्फ नेशनल कंपनियां और बड़ी कंपनियां ही क्वालिफाई हो सकती हैं। लेकिन बहुत बार ऐसा देखने में आता है कि वे नेशनल या बड़ी कंपनियां मरम्मत के छोटे काम करने के लिए खुद काम नहीं करती, ज्वाइंट वेंचर्स के साथ में वह दूसरे कॉन्ट्रैक्टरों से कमीशन ले कर उनको काम सौंप देती है। इससे टार्म के अंदर भी काम नहीं हो पाता है और जो सरकारी पैसा है, वह कमीशन में ज्यादा चला जाता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ऐसे छोटे-छोटे मरम्मत के काम होते हैं, ये काम देने के लिए टेंडर के लिए क्वालिफाई के लिए जो नियम उन्होंने बनाए हैं, अगर जिस एरिया में या स्टेट में, जिस जिले में वह काम होगा, वहां के जो अच्छे कॉन्ट्रैक्टर हैं, वे भी उसमें क्वालिफाई हो सकेंगे, इस हिसाब से अगर उसमें कंडीशन डाली जाए तो जो निजी लोग हैं या खुद वही ज्वाइंट वेंचर के साथ में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उनको ही उस काम का कॉन्ट्रैक्ट मिल सकेगा। महोदया, यह जो कॉन्ट्रैक्ट दिए जाते हैं, इसमें समय सीमा होती है। बहुत बार ऐसा देखने को मिलता है कि समय सीमा के अंदर ये काम होते नहीं हैं। इससे राजमार्ग पर चलने वाले लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है। बहुत बार तो ऐसा देखने को मिलता है कि राजमार्ग खराब होने की वजह से छोटे मार्ग से वाहन डायवर्ट होते हैं, जिससे उनकी स्ट्रेंथ कम होने से वह रोड़ भी खराब हो जाती है। इसके रख-रखाव के लिए इसमें कोई निर्धारित कानून है और जो कॉन्ट्रैक्ट दिए जाते हैं तो उसमें ऐसा प्रावधान ला रहे हैं कि जिस कंपनी के नाम पर कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फाइनल होता है, उसी कंपनी को समय सीमा के अंदर अच्छी तरह से काम को पूरा करना चाहिए। यही मेरा प्रश्न है।

**श्री नितिन गडकरी :** महोदया, ऑपरेशन एण्ड मेंटेनेंस के काम के लिए माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही, उसमें तथ्य हैं क्योंकि जो रिपेयर और मेंटेनेंस के काम होते हैं, उसके लिए जो टेक्निकल और फाइनेंशियल प्रि-क्वालिफिकेशंस बनाई गई हैं, उसमें वहां के जिले में और राज्य में काम करने वाले कॉन्ट्रैक्टर क्वालिफाई नहीं होते हैं। इसलिए मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम ये नॉर्म्स बदलेंगे और छोटे कॉन्ट्रैक्टरों को मेंटेनेंस के काम उसमें देंगे, राज्यों में उनको काम मिलेगा। दूसरा, अभी हम सीमेंट कंक्रीट रोड़ बना रहे हैं और उसके ऊपर यह भी हम सोच रहे हैं कि सीमेंट कंक्रीट रोड़ बनाने के बाद 25 साल, 30 साल, 50 साल के बाद मेंटेनेंस में कुछ नहीं लगेगा। इसलिए अभी उसके ऊपर एक इंच का बिटुमिन सर्वेसिंग भी करना है, जो अमरीका में और जर्मनी में होता है तो राइडिंग क्वालिटी भी सुधर सकती है, इसका भी सुधार हो रहा है। तीसरा, मेंटेनेंस के काम के लिए, जब मैं महाराष्ट्र में मंत्री था तो हमने



बेरोज़गार सिविल इंजीनियर्स के लिए यह स्कीम बनाई थी। भारत सरकार की ओर से भी जो बेरोज़गार सिविल इंजीनियर्स, अभियंता और डिप्लोमा होल्डर्स हैं, उनके लिए रोड़ मेंटेनेंस का काम देने की योजना तैयार कर के इन बेराज़गार युवाओं को भी हम काम देंगे।

**श्री प्रतापराव जाधव:** अध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत विस्तार और मेरी अपेक्षा से भी अच्छा उत्तर दिया है। लेकिन मैं अपने दूसरे पूरक प्रश्न के माध्यम से इतना ही पूछना चाहूंगा कि अगर कोई प्राइवेट कंपनी राष्ट्रीय मार्ग के मरम्मत कार्य को अपने निर्धारित समय में पूरा नहीं करती है तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की जाती है? अभी तक ऐसी कितनी कार्यवाही विगत दो साल में की गई हैं?

**श्री नितिन गडकरी :** मैडम, हमारे विभाग में डिलेड प्रोजेक्ट्स एक समय में 384 थे और कॉस्ट थी 3 लाख 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये। हमारे विभाग ने हिंदुस्तान के बैंकों को बचाया है। आप किसी भी बैंक के चेयरमैन से पूछेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि जो डिलेड प्रोजेक्ट थे, जो स्टॉल्ड प्रोजेक्ट थे, अब चलने लगे हैं। इसका मेन प्रॉब्लम था कि कॉन्ट्रैक्टर को हम लैण्ड नहीं दे पाए। फॉरेस्ट इंवायरमेंट क्लियरेंस नहीं कर पाए। यूटिलिटी शिफ्टिंग नहीं दे पाए। दस पर्सेंट था, तब भी ऑर्डर दे दिए और इसके कारण कई कोर्ट में चले गए। आज सुबह मैंने उसकी चर्चा की थी। कॉन्ट्रैक्टर की जिम्मेदारी के कारण जो प्रोजेक्ट डिले हुए, वह संख्या 20 पर्सेंट है। परंतु राज्य और केंद्र सरकार को जो करना चाहिए वह नहीं करने के कारण 80 पर्सेंट प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं। केवल कार्यवाही करने से तो कोई प्रॉब्लम सॉल्व नहीं होगी। अगर हम अपनी तरफ से अपनी बातें पूरी करते हैं तो वह स्टैण्ड हो जाएगा। लेकिन अब यह इतिहास बदल चुका है। अभी ऐसी स्थितियां नहीं है और इसके बाद हम 80 पर्सेंट लैण्ड एक्वायर किए बिना वर्क ऑर्डर ही नहीं देते हैं। 80 पर्सेंट लैण्ड एक्विजिशन होगा, तभी वर्क ऑर्डर मिलता है। इसके बाद फॉरेस्ट एंवायरमेंट क्लियरेंस, यूटिलिटी शिफ्टिंग भी हम ही करते हैं। हायब्रिड मोड में यह जिम्मेदारी विभाग की ही है। आने वाले समय में यह प्रॉब्लम नहीं आएगी और यह सब देने के बाद भी वे डिले करते हैं तो उनके ऊपर हम कार्यवाही भी करेंगे।

\*SHRIMATI SAKUNTALA LAGURI : Hon. Speaker Madam, Thank you for allowing me to ask the supplementary question. I have gone through the replies submitted by the Hon. Minister. As per the reply the O & M contracts are assigned for two years, the works of private companies are received from time to time and if there is any delay in the completion of work, damages are to be levied.

Madam I would like to mention here that the condition of national highways in Odisha, particularly in my parliamentary constituency Keonjhar is

\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

very bad. Will the Minister please give assurance to me that maintenance work of this road will be taken care of on an urgent basis? I would also request the Minister to make every information available on the web-site regarding maintenance, review etc of national highways.

**श्री नितिन गडकरी :** महोदया, सम्माननीय सदस्या ने अपने मतदाता क्षेत्र, ओडिशा के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है, उसकी जानकारी मेरे पास नहीं है। मगर एक बात सच है कि भारत सरकार की ओर से राज्य सरकार को राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग मेंटिनेंस करने के लिए जो पैसा दिया जाता है, उसके बजट का हेड बहुत छोटा है। इसलिए राज्य जितना पैसा माँगते हैं, उतना हम इस हेड के अंदर नहीं दे सकते हैं। मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने यह तय किया है कि राज्य सरकार के अधीन भी जो राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग हैं, उसको पीपीपी हाइब्रिड मॉडल में कन्वर्ट करके अगर हम नए रोड्स बनाएंगे तो मेंटिनेंस कॉस्ट के लिए माँग कम होगी। आपके क्षेत्र में जो यह प्रश्न और समस्या है, उसके बारे में निश्चित रूप से मार्ग निकालने की हम कोशिश करेंगे।

**SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA:** Respected Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to ask this supplementary question. The road projects undertaken by many developers are yet to be taken up and completed in many parts of the country. Many of them are under litigation in various courts. That is why, our hon. Chief Minister *Idhaye deivam* Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has not welcomed the proposal of privatisation of road. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering to infuse its own money for the development of road projects in the country.

**श्री नितिन गडकरी :** महोदया, मेजर पोर्ट और माइनर पोर्ट के बारे में जानकारी माँगी गई है। 12 मेजर पोर्ट भारत सरकार के साथ हैं और माइनर पोर्ट राज्य सरकार के साथ हैं। जो भारत माला करके हमने राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग के लिए योजना तैयार की है, उसमें पोर्ट कनेक्टिविटी राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग के साथ करने का तय किया है, उसमें ऑलरेडी सभी रोड्स को अंतर्भूत किया है और उसमें पोर्ट कनेक्टिविटी निश्चित रूप से होगी। ... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA :** I have asked a different question. ... (*Interruptions*)

**(Q. 187)**

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Madam Speaker, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. मैडम, आज सुबह जब मैं घर से आ रहा था तो मैंने अपना होरोस्कोप देखा, उसमें लिखा हुआ था कि आज कुछ अच्छा होने वाला है। मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि दो साल के बाद आज मेरा एक स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन आया हुआ है और वह भी सातवें नंबर का क्वेश्चन आ रहा है तो मतलब आज मेरा अच्छा दिन चालू है।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आप सब को आपरेट करेंगे तो आठ, नौ नंबर क्वेश्चन तक हम पहुँच सकते हैं।

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Water war is going across the country. Today, Tamil Nadu is fighting with Karnataka for water; Karnataka is fighting with Telangana for water; Odisha is fighting with Andhra Pradesh for water; and Haryana is fighting for water with Punjab. In such a case, our Chief Minister KCR has sat down with the Maharashtra Chief Minister and sorted out the Godavari water issue amicably. That is really a feather in the cap of our Chief Minister because instead of going into Courts or bringing placards into the House and fighting or doing *dharnas* in Jantar Mantar and all, they sat together and have come to an understanding for the betterment of the farmers and also wherever the area is going to be submerged, that also has been solved.

When we come to the answer which has been given by the hon. Minister for my questions, I really do not agree because the Minister has said that no proposal regarding inclusion of integrated Pranahita and Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project of Telangana, in the scheme of National Projects has been received in CWC and all that.

**12.00 hours**

Madam, in the month of February last year, my CM had written a letter to the Prime Minister and also to the Irrigation Minister and asked them that as you have a proposal for giving one national project for each State, this Kaleshwaram and Pranahita-Chevella should be considered under that. But in this the answer is

absolutely wrong saying that we have not received any proposal. So, I want to know the answer for that.

**प्रो. सांवर लाल जाट :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, जो जानकारी हमें उपलब्ध कराई है, उसके हिसाब से हमने उत्तर दिया है। माननीय जो कह रहे हैं, उसके बारे में और दिखवा लेंगे और जानकारी दे देंगे।

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**12.01 hours****PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

HON. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up papers to be laid on the Table.

विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेज़ी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:-

- (1) विदेश मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2016-2017 की अनुदानों की विस्तृत मांगें।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4210/16/16]

- (2) विदेश मंत्रालय का वर्ष 2016-2017 का परिणामी बजट।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4211/16/16]

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

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Judicial Academy, India, Bhopal, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Judicial Academy, India, Bhopal, for the year 2013-2014.

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

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4212/16/16]

- (3) A copy of the Report of the Law Commission of India No. 257 – Reforms in Guardianship and Custody Laws in India– May, 2015 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4213/16/16]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): I rise to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4214/16/16]

(2) Outcome Budget of the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4215/16/16]

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

(1) (एक) इंडियन सिल्क एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल, मुंबई के वर्ष 2014-15 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेज़ी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) इंडियन सिल्क एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल, मुंबई के वर्ष 2014-15 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेज़ी संस्करण)

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेज़ी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4216/16/16]

(3) राष्ट्रीय जूट बोर्ड अधिनियम, 2008 की धारा 3 की उपधारा 4 के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.35(अ) जो 6 जनवरी, 2016 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी, तथा जिसके द्वारा अधिसूचना की तारीख से दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए राष्ट्रीय जूट बोर्ड में सदस्य के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए, उसमें उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों को नामनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेज़ी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4217/16/16]

- (4) केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 13 की उपधारा (3) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेज़ी संस्करण) --
- (एक) का.आ.2335(अ) जो 21 दिसम्बर, 2015 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 22 सितम्बर, 2010 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2333(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (दो) का.आ.2336(अ) जो 21 दिसम्बर, 2015 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित विशिष्ट राज्य में विनिर्मित किए जाने वाले, उसमें उल्लिखित रेशम कीट बीज और कोया बीजों के प्रकार या किस्मों को अधिसूचित किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4218/16/16]

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 rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Khamman, for the year 2014-2015.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Khamman, for the year 2014-2015, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4219/16/16]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:-
- (i) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Recruitment, Control and Service Conditions of Staff) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2015 published in Notification No. L-2/2(2)/2011-Estt./CERC in Gazette of India dated 4th December, 2015.



(ii) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indoor/outdoor Medical Facilities) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2015 published in Notification No. L-2/1/2009-CERC in Gazette of India dated 4th December, 2015.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4220/16/16]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4221/16/16]

(ii) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4222/16/16]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Transaction of Business) Regulations, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. AERA/35014/TOB/2009 in Gazette of India dated 31st December, 2013 under Section 53 of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008.

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

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4223/16/16]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934:-

(i) The Aircraft (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2015 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 909(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th November, 2015.

(ii) The Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents and Incidents) Amendment Rules, 2015 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 808(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th October, 2015.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (ii) of (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4224/16/16]

पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम कृपाल यादव): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेज़ी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

(1) वर्ष 2015-16 के लिए पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की विस्तृत मांगें।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4225/16/16]

(2) वर्ष 2015-16 के लिए पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्रालय का परिणामी बजट।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4226/16/16]

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

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

(i) S.O. 330(E) to S.O. 332(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 12A (Jabalpur-Mandla-Chilpi Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(ii) S.O. 1178(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th May, 2015, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1162(E) dated 29th April, 2014.

(iii) S.O. 1179(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 565 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(iv) S.O. 1358(E) to S.O. 1360(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 78 (New NH No. 43) (Pathalgaon to CG/JH Border Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(v) S.O. 1361(E) and S.O. 1362(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 200 (New NH 49) (Bilaspur-Urdawal Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(vi) S.O. 1419(E) and S.O. 1420(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 222 (New NH 61) (Maharashtra/Telangana border to Nirmal Section) in the State of Telangana.

(vii) S.O. 1524(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th June, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 89 (Sri Balajee Bypass) (Nagaur-Bikaner Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(viii) S.O. 1525(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th June, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 216 (New NH

No. 153) (Raigarh-Sarangarh-Saraipali Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(ix) S.O. 1553(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th June, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 233 (Indo Nepal Border to Varanasi Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(x) S.O. 1698(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th June, 2015, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2243(E) dated 27th September, 2011.

(xi) S.O. 1699(E) to S.O.1702(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th June, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 75 Ext. (Rewa-Sidhi Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(xii) S.O. 1730(E) and S.O. 1731(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 70 (Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur Section) in the State of Punjab.

(xiii) S.O. 1805(E) to S.O. 1807(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd July, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 75 (Satna-Bela Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(xiv) S.O. 1875(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th July, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway numbers, mentioned therein, in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xv) S.O. 1872(E) and S.O. 1873(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th July, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 12A (New NH 30) (Kawardha to Simga Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(xvi) S.O. 1871(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th July, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 565 (Vaggampalli to Dornala 'T' Junction) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xvii) S.O. 1879(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th July, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 565 (Vaggampalli to Dornala 'T' Junction) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xviii) S.O. 1925(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th July, 2015, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 75 in the State of Madhya Pradesh

(xix) S.O. 2036(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th July, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 565 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xx) S.O. 2009(E) and S.O. 2010(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd July, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 200 (New NH 49) (Bilaspur Urdawal Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(xxi) S.O. 2032(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th July, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance,

management and operation of National Highway No. 565 (Vaggampalli to Dornala 'T' Junction) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xxii) S.O. 2034(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th July, 2015, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 42(E) dated 7th January, 2014.

(xxiii) S.O. 2035(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th July, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 214 (New NH 216) (Chirala to Ongole Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xxiv) S.O. 2111(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd August, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 365 (Thanamcherla to Jamandlapally Section) in the State of Telangana.

(xxv) S.O. 2147(E) to S.O. 2150(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th August, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 43 (Dhamtari-Jagdapur Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(xxvi) S.O. 2138(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th August, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 28C (New NH 927) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(xxvii) S.O. 2139(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th August, 2015, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2582(E) dated 1st October, 2014.

(xxviii) S.O. 2140(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th August, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No.

67 (Dornala T Junction to Atmakur Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xxix) S.O. 2144(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th August, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Mydukur to Dornala T Junction Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xxx) S.O. 2145(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th August, 2015, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2744(E) dated 22nd October, 2014.

(xxxii) S.O. 2189(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th August, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 565 (Penchalakona to Yerpedu Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xxxiii) S.O. 2233(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th August, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 28C (New NH 927) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(xxxiv) S.O. 2479(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th September, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 43 (New NH 30) (Dhamtari-Jagdalpur Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(xxxv) S.O. 2478(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th September, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 565 (Vaggampalli to Dornala 'T' Junction) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(xxxvi) S.O. 2516(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building,

maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 89 in the State of Rajasthan.

(xxxvi) S.O. 2513(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 2015, 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.

(xxxvii) S.O. 2518(E) to S.O.2525(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 71 (Jalandhar-Barnala Section) in the State of Punjab.

(xxxviii) S.O. 706(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 32 (Pupanki to Mirdha Section) in the State of Jharkhand.

(xxxix) S.O. 1092(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 34 (Berhampore Farakka Section) in the State of West Bengal.

(xl) S.O. 1030(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th April, 2015, authorising the Additional District Magistrate (LA), Bankura, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 60 in the State of West Bengal.

(xli) S.O. 1019(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th April, 2015, authorising the Additional District Magistrate (LA), Bankura, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 60 in the State of West Bengal.



(xlii) S.O. 1018(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th April, 2015, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2558(E) dated 30th September, 2014.

(xliii) S.O. 1224(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 104 (Banjariya to Sheohar Section) in the State of Bihar.

(xliv) S.O. 1287(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. AH-48 in the State of West Bengal.

(xlv) S.O. 1020(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. AH-48 in the State of West Bengal.

(xlvi) S.O. 1630(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th June, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. AH-02 in the State of West Bengal.

(xlvii) S.O. 1733(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2015, authorising the officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 82 (Gaya-Hisua-Rajgir-Biharsharif Section) in the State of Bihar.

(xlviii) S.O. 1628(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th June, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. AH-02 in the State of West Bengal.

(xlix) S.O. 1029(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. AH-48 in the State of West Bengal.

(l) S.O. 2498(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th September, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. AH-48 in the State of West Bengal.

(li) S.O. 2661(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th September, 2015, authorising the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Birbhum as the competent authority in respect of installation of weight in motion cum automatic traffic counter cum classifier machines at National Highway No. 60 in the State of West Bengal.

(lii) S.O. 2659(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th September, 2015, authorising the Special Land Acquisition Officer, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31 in the State of West Bengal.

(liii) S.O. 1086(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 131A in the State of West Bengal.

(liv) S.O. 3158(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 2015, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 1A (Jalandhar-Pathankot Section) in the State of Punjab.

(lv) S.O. 3513(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 2015, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the

users of National Highway No. 7 (Nagpur to Hyderabad Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(lvi) S.O. 513(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 2016, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 6 (Orrisa/Chhattisgarh Border-Aurang Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(lvii) S.O. 409(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 2016, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 8B in the State of Gujarat.

(lviii) S.O. 353(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 2016, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 2 (Haryana/Uttar Pradesh Border to Kanpur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(lix) S.O. 263(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th January, 2016, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 50(E) dated 6th January, 2015.

(lx) S.O. 225(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 2016, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 40 (New NH 6) in the State of Meghalaya.

(lxi) S.O. 174(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 2016, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 8B in the State of Gujarat.

(lxii) S.O. 3323(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2015, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 5 (New NH 16) (Divancheruvu to Gundugolanu Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(lxiii) S.O. 2(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 2016, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of

National Highway No. 57 (Purnea-Forbesganj-Jhanjharpur-Darbhanga-Muzaffarpur Section) in the State of Bihar.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) to (liii) of (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4227/16/16]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (3) of Section 458 Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:-

(i) The Merchant Shipping (Recruitment and Placement of Seafarers) Rules, 2016 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 169(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th February, 2016.

(ii) The Merchant Shipping (Medical Examination) Amendment Rules, 2016 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 128(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th January, 2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4228/16/16]

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुदर्शन भगत) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

(1) (एक) नेशनल रूरल लाइवलीहुड्ज़ प्रमोशन सोसायटी, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2014-15 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेज़ी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) नेशनल रूरल लाइवलीहुड्ज़ प्रमोशन सोसायटी, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2014-15 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेज़ी संस्करण)।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेज़ी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4229/16/16]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE): I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Prasar Bharati, New Delhi, for the year 2014-2015, together with Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4230/16/16]

(3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4231/16/16]

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**12.02 hours****COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS  
20<sup>th</sup> Report**

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI (HAVERI): I beg to present the Twentieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

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**12.03 hours****COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS  
11<sup>th</sup> Report**

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (नैनीताल - उधम सिंह नगर): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं एयर इंडिया की तुलना में कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों में कथित असमानता तथा उनकी अन्य सेवा शर्तों में सुधार लाए जाने के बारे में एलायंस एयर इंप्लाइज़ यूनियन के महासचिव अमित राय से प्राप्त तथा श्री जितेन्द्र चौधरी, संसद सदस्य, लोक सभा द्वारा अग्रेषित अभ्यावेदन पर याचिका समिति का 11वाँ प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेज़ी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

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**12.03 ½ hours****STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES,  
LAW AND JUSTICE  
80<sup>th</sup> Report**

SHRI VINCENT H. PALA (SHILLONG): I beg to lay on the Table the Eightieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on the Subject 'Synergy between Tribal Justice System and Regular Justice System in the Country'.

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**12.04 hours**

**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**

**(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 8th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2015-16), pertaining to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj\***

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): Madam Speaker, I rise to lay a statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 8<sup>th</sup> Report (16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on the Rural Development in pursuance of Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedures and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and following the new direction (73A) by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

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\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 4232/16/16

**12.04 ½ hours**

**(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 4th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on 'Regularization of casual workers/Artists of Radio Kashmir, CBS Radio Kashmir and Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar', pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE): Madam, I rise to lay a statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 4<sup>th</sup> Report of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on issues regarding regularization of casual workers/artists of Radio Kashmir, CBS Radio Kashmir and Doordarshan Kendra Srinagar, pertaining to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

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\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 4233/16/16



**12.05 hours****(iii) Regarding certain important decisions taken by the Government in different fields\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Hon. Speaker Madam, the Government today took certain important decisions with far-reaching implications in hydrocarbon sector. These include Pradhan Mantri Ujwala Yojana, a new Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy, a policy for extension of Production Sharing Contracts of 28 pre-NELP discovered fields and marketing and pricing freedom for the gas to be produced from the deep, ultra-deep, high pressure and high temperature areas. These cabinet decisions will cover the entire spectrum of oil and gas sector right from enhancing exploration and production activities to distribution to the LPG to women from BPL families.

In a historic decision, the Government decided to allocate Rs 8,000 crore to provide free LPG connection to five crore women from BPL families. The scheme will be implemented over a period of three years and will be a significant intervention in the lives of poor women as it will free them from adverse health impact of cooking, based on unclean fuels. This will also provide significant ecological dividend for the country.

The oil and gas sector was opened up for private and foreign investment since early 1990s. We have moved from nomination regime till 1990s to pre-NELP and NELP rounds in last 25 years. In a paradigm shift, we have not introduced in what we can term as Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy. Similarly, the Government approved a common non-discretionary policy for extension of contract of 28 pre-NELP discovered fields. To incentivize production of gas from difficult areas like deep, ultra-deep, high pressure and high temperature areas, the Government has decided to allow them pricing and marketing freedom with a reasonable ceiling on price.

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\* Placed in Library, See No. LT 4233A/16/16.

These decisions will enhance domestic oil and gas production and reduce import dependency, bring substantial investment in the sector, promote Make In India and generate sizeable employment. These decisions are also in tune with the Government's commitment of enhancing transparency and reducing administrative discretion under policy of Minimum Government, Maximum Governance. Resources worth Rs 2.61 lakh crore will be brought to production as a result of today's decision.

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HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Adjournment Motion from Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, Shri K.C. Venugopal, Shri Rajesh Ranjan and Shri M.B. Rajesh regarding alleged inaction against industrialist by banks. The matter is sub judice. It is under the consideration of the Supreme Court. I have also received notices of Adjournment Motion from Prof. Saugata Roy, Prof. K.V. Thomas, Dr. A. Sampath, Shri P. Karunakaran and Shrimati P.K. Shreemathi Teacher on different issues. The matters, though important, do not warrant interruption of business of the day. The matters can be raised through other opportunities. I have therefore disallowed all the notices of Adjournment Motion.

... (*Interruptions*)

**12.08 hours****SUBMISSION BY MEMBER**

**Re: Alleged inaction by security agencies and the Public Sector Banks which facilitated an Industrialist to leave the country despite having an order for impounding his passport**

HON. SPEAKER: I have allowed you to speak in the evening during Zero Hour, not now. Shri Mallikarjun Kharge.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (GULBARGA): Hon. Speaker Madam, I do not want to take much of your time but it is very important. I know that it is pending before the Court and you have already told that the matter may be sub judice.

HON. SPEAKER: Not 'may be', it is.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I am not going into the merit of the case. The only question that I have raised here is the complete inaction from the public sector banks which facilitated Vijay Mallya to leave the country despite having order for impounding his passport as part of loan recovery proceedings and this raises a serious apprehension. Therefore, I want to bring a few facts within two minutes. The first is, Vijay Mallya and his UB Group is a defaulter to the tune of nearly Rs 10,000 crore to the consortium of banks led by the State Bank of India.

Instead of paying up the money, Shri Vijay Mallya has since fled from India to London. He was allowed to go on the 2<sup>nd</sup> March in spite of the warning from the SBI Law Officer that he was going outside the country. Therefore, some action should be taken in this regard. Why have the SBI officers not taken action against Shri Vijay Mallya and why have they not impounded his passport though the CBI already told that action should be taken against him.

Secondly, the present Government came to power on the solemn promise of bringing black money within 100 days. In actuality, a single defaulter with a default of over Rs. 9,000 crore has run away under the watch of the Government. All this has happened despite the fact that a criminal case for financial

irregularities and diversion of funds was lodged by the CBI nearly seven months ago, that is on 29<sup>th</sup> July, 2015. Shri Vijay Mallya was also interrogated but he was neither arrested nor his passport impounded. Enforcement Directorate had also initiated an investigation without any avail. Similarly, investigations were initiated by SEBI and SFIO without much consequent action.

It is given to understand that the 'Look Out Notice' was also issued by the CBI to all the ports of embarkation in the country vis-à-vis Shri Vijay Mallya. The consortium of banks led by SBI has also moved the Debt Recovery Tribunal for action against Shri Vijay Mallya and confiscation of his passport. Regrettably, in a petition moved by the consortium of banks led by SBI, the Attorney-General of India has informed the Supreme Court. ... (*Interruptions*) Seventeen banks are involved. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : खड़गे जी, बस, आपकी बात हो गयी।

... (व्यवधान)

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): Hon. Speaker, I would like to respond to the issues raised by Shri Kharge with all due respects. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, you will.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Government not speak on the issues that have been raised? ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : खड़गे जी, बस, आपने विषय उठा दिया।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Government not speak?

HON. SPEAKER: You have raised the issue. Please take your seat.

... (*Interruptions*)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** खड़गे जी, बस, आपकी बात हो गयी। क्या आज आप इसे पूरा पढ़ेंगे? ऐसा नहीं होता है।

...(व्यवधान)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Government not speak on the issues being raised? ... *(Interruptions)*

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** खड़गे जी, आपने विषय उठा दिया। अब बैठ जाइए।

...(व्यवधान)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: The Government has every right to respond. ... *(Interruptions)*

He has raised a very important issue. It is a fact that the gentleman whose name is figuring here is being talked about. ... *(Interruptions)* It is not just the figure of Rs. 9,000 crore.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (PALAKKAD): Madam, I have given notice on this. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I know. No discussion is going on, on this.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: There is much more money which is involved. There is a larger debt. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Why are you not allowing me? ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You give some notice and a discussion will be there; no Adjournment Motion is being allowed.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: The hon. Finance Minister is here. On the issue related to Shri Vijay Mallya he would like to respond but I would just like to add a small thing. ... *(Interruptions)*

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** खड़गे जी, आपको बोलने का समय दिया, इतना ही काफी है। इस पर कोई डिस्कसन नहीं हो रहा है।

...(व्यवधान)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Shri Kharge has raised his issue. The Government is fully prepared. Shri Vijay Mallya is not a saint for us. Whatever has happened has happened across the country. It is not just the banks. There are other small vendors, other small individuals, other people who used to work in the company, and employees who are involved. There are huge debts and money which he has to pay back. The point is, whatever has happened, has even a single penny been given by the NDA Government? All which has gone is during the tenure of the UPA Government. Even the accounts which were faulted in 2004, they found reasons to give money to them. This question has to be answered. The Finance Minister would take the rest of it.

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Minister.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing, except whatever the Finance Minister wishes to say, will go on record.

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Madam, Shri Kharge has raised a very important issue and certainly I am sure every Member of this House will share his concern. Let me just give you a few basic facts that he wants to know.

As far as these accounts are concerned, they are concerned with a large number of companies with which the person he has named is associated. The first sanction for these amounts was made by a consortium of banks in September, 2004. The additional amounts, second renewal, were given on 7<sup>th</sup> of February, 2008. The accounts were declared as Non Performing Accounts on 30<sup>th</sup> of April, 2009. Thereafter, notwithstanding the fact that they had been declared non performing accounts in 2009, a restructuring was done on 21<sup>st</sup> of December, 2010. So, these dates speak for themselves.

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\* Not recorded

I am just giving you a total amount with interest. As on 30<sup>th</sup> of November, 2015, that is four months ago, along with all interests compounded, the total amount due is to the tune of Rs.9,091.40 crore.

The banks and their consortiums have all started taking active action against them. Attachment orders have been passed by several courts. Assets are being attached and banks have even moved the Supreme Court with regard to restraint on his movement etc. I can only tell this House that the banks would go on to recover the entire amount which is due to them. There are some accounts for which there are securities. I have the details of all those amounts. Cases have been filed all over the country. There are some counter-cases also which the concerned companies and the persons have filed. Banks are going to certainly take every possible action to recover not only from him but from many other defaulters. I have a list of willful defaulters with me.

There are two categories when we speak in terms of the large NPAs. One, because of the overall economic climate, some companies run into losses; sectors like steel, power which are facing some difficulties and because of this revival takes place. Due to the steps taken by the Government some of those accounts are likely to be revived. But there are some cases of willful default, even bordering on fraud. These are two categories of cases.

As far as the Government is concerned, the clear instructions are that the banks must go all out to take every possible action to protect this account....

*(Interruptions)*

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HON. SPEAKER: Now, the House shall take up Calling Attention. Shri Nishikant Dubey.

We will have the 'Zero Hour' in the evening.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Mr. Kumar, I may tell you that yesterday only I had allowed your Leader. He had spoken on the same issue during 'Zero Hour'. Today also, notice on the same issue is there. Your notice was time-bar still I am saying that during 'Zero Hour' I will allow you to speak in the evening. Every now and then you are raising the same issue. This is not proper.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Please cooperate. I will allow you to speak but not now.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: The House cannot work if it goes on like this.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KUMAR (TIRUCHIRAPPALLI): Please allow me to speak for only one minute.... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: I will give you only one minute. You will not read the whole thing.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: If you do like this, it is not proper. Yesterday only I had allowed you.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KUMAR: Madam Speaker, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had expressed strong objection to any move by the Centre to introduce the National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test for admission to UG and PG Medical Courses. Regarding this issue, hon. Chief Minister Amma has written so many letters to the Prime Minister of India.

In view of this, I urge upon the Government to withdraw the review petition listed for 15<sup>th</sup> of this month ... (*Interruptions*)

**12.20 hours**

*(At this stage, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge and some other hon. Members left the House.)*

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**12.21 hours****CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****Reported alleged alteration of affidavit relating to Ishrat Jahan Case**

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Alleged alteration of affidavit relating to Ishrat Jahan case."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Madam, I beg to lay a statement on the Table of the House regarding alleged alteration of affidavit in Ishrat Jahan case.

\*In a police action with the Ahmedabad police on 15.6.2004, four persons namely Javed Sheikh, Jishan Johar, Amjad Ali and Ishrat Jahan were killed.

Ms. Shamima Kausar, mother of Ishrat Jahan, filed a Special Criminal Application no.822 of 2004 in Gujarat High Court requesting *inter-alia*, that the Central Bureau of investigation may be directed to carry out investigation of FIR No.8 of 2004 dated 15.6.2004 relating to the said incident registered with DCB Ahmedabad City and to direct the Union of India to provide compensation to the petitioner. The Respondents to the Petition were the Union of India, the State of Gujarat and others.

The first affidavit on behalf of Union of India was filed in the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court on 6.8.2009 by the then Under Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, after it was approved by the then Union Home Minister. In the said affidavit it was submitted that Union of India had received specific inputs to suggest that Lashker-e-Toiba (LeT) had been planning to carry out the terrorist activities in various parts of the country, including the state of Gujarat. It was also submitted that the Union of India was aware of the inputs that the LeT was

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\* Laid on the Table.

planning to carry out assassination of some top-level national and state leaders and LeT in this regard had tasked its India based cadres to monitor their movements. It was further stated that Union of India had learnt that LeT had inducted its cadres including Pakistani LeT terrorists in Gujarat for specific terrorist action and that Uol and its agencies were and are regularly sharing such inputs with the state Governments concerned. The affidavit also provided the background and linkages of Javed Sheikh, Amjad Ali, Jishan Johar and Ishrat Jahan and the contradictions in the averments of the petitioner and that of Mr. M.R.Gopinath Pillai, father of Javed Sheikh, in his Writ Petition (CR) No. 63/2007 filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which was not entertained by the Hon'ble Supreme Court but Mr. Pillai was given liberty to approach the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court. In so far as Petitioner's prayer for investigation by the CBI was concerned, it was submitted that no proposal for CBI investigation into the case is under consideration of the Central Government nor does it consider the present case fit for investigation by the CBI.

Thereafter, on 29/9/2009, a Further Affidavit on behalf of Uol was also filed by the then Under Secretary, MHA, in SCA no.822/2004 before the Gujarat High Court, after it was apparently vetted by the learned Attorney General and approved by the Union Home Minister. The notings on the concerned file do not provide any reason for filing of the affidavit dated 29.9.2009. It has been mentioned in the affidavit that the further affidavit was being made in view of subsequent developments in relation to the issues connected with the Petition and to clarify apprehensions expressed in regard to the affidavit filed by Uol (dated 6.8.2009) as well as to refute attempts to misinterpret portions of the affidavit.

In the further affidavit, it was stated that all intelligence inputs do not constitute conclusive proof and it is for the State Government and the State Police to act on such inputs. It was further submitted that the central Government is in no way concerned with such action nor does it condone or endorse any unjustified or excessive action. It was also mentioned that the main purpose of the First Affidavit was to highlight the contradiction in the pleadings averred in the Petition filed by

Mrs. Shamima Kausar and the Petition which had been filed by Mr. Pillai. It was also submitted that at the time the First Affidavit was filed, the Central Government was not aware of the fact that a judicial enquiry under Section 176 in relation to the deaths was underway. As such and otherwise, the Central Government was not concerned with the merits of the action taken by the Gujarat Police and anything stated in the first affidavit was not intended to support or justify the action of the State Police. It was also submitted that the Union of India would have no objection, if on proper consideration of facts it is found that an independent inquiry and investigation has to be carried out by the CBI or otherwise.

Thereafter, the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court ordered an investigation into the incident, first, by a Court appointed SIT and thereafter by the CBI vide Judgement dated 01.12.2011. The CBI, after investigation, filed the first chargesheet on 03.07.2013 u/s 302,364,368, 346, 120-B, 201, 203, 204, 217, 218 of IPC and Sections 25, 27 of Arms Act, against 7 Gujarat Police officials. Subsequently, the CBI filed a Supplementary charge sheet against 4 IB officials on 06.02.2014 u/s 120B r/w 302, 346, 364, 365 and 368 of IPC and various Sections of the Arms Act. However, the MHA upon consideration of facts and circumstances of the case did not find it a fit case for grant of prosecution sanction against IB officials. The case is presently sub-judice in the Court of Special Judge, CBI, Ahmedabad.

Further, David Coleman Headley, an accused in the 26/11 Mumbai terror attack, had expressed a desire to become approver in sessions case no. 198/2013, provided he is granted pardon by the Court. The Court of competent jurisdiction in Mumbai had tendered pardon under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1973 to David Coleman Headley. Thereafter, Headley was examined by the prosecution as a witness in the trial case relating to 26/11 Mumbai terror attack. During his testimony in the Mumbai Court through video conferencing, David Coleman Headley mentioned that he had learnt from his accomplices that there

was a 'botched up operation' in India in which one female terrorist was killed in a shootout with the police. The Public Prosecutor gave the option of three names to identify the said female terrorist, whereupon Headley identified Ishrat Jahan as the terrorist concerned.

**श्री निशिकान्त दुबे :** अध्यक्ष महोदया, आपने मुझे सदन में बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।... (व्यवधान) उस दिन जब प्रधान मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे कि गरीबी की जड़ इतनी गहरी हो गई है कि उसको उखाड़ पाना बड़ा मुश्किल है तो गरीबी की ही जड़ केवल इतनी गहरी नहीं है, इस देश का जो इतिहास है और खासकर जब मैं अपना वक्तव्य दूँगा तो उसमें प्रूफ होगा कि वोट बैंक की जो पॉलिटिक्स है, वोट बैंक की पॉलिटिक्स और करप्शन ने इस देश में इतनी गहरी जड़ जमा ली है कि उससे निकल पाना, उससे उबर पाना इस देश के लिए बहुत मुश्किल दिखाई देता है। इस देश की राजनीति कहाँ चली गई है?

महोदया, यदि ये कांग्रेस वाले लोग रहते तो मुझे सुनाने में बड़ा अच्छा लगता कि आज हम क्यों इस विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं? उस वक्त के जो तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री थे, वे चोरी और सीनाजोरी की स्थिति में हैं, वे कहते हैं कि हमने कर दिया, जो कर दिया, कर दिया, जो उस वक्त के तत्कालीन गृह सचिव थे, वे कहते हैं कि हलफनामे में अल्ट्रेशन हुआ और जो उस वक्त के अंडर सेक्रेटरी हैं, जिनके नाम से यह हलफनामा कोर्ट में दाखिल हुआ, वे कहते हैं कि हमको सिगरेट के बट से जलाया गया, तत्कालीन एसआईटी के चेयरमैन ने सिगरेट के बट से जलाया, क्या देश ऐसे ही चलेगा? क्या राजनीति विरोधियों को मिटाने का यही तरीका है? क्या कांग्रेस अपने प्रतिद्वंदी को मरने और मारने पर उतारू है? इस तरह की जो सिचुएशन है, उस दिन कांग्रेस बोल रही थी, मुझे बहुत अच्छा लग रहा था। वह कह रहा थी कि जयललिता जी का पत्र आया है और यदि जयललिता जी राजीव गांधी जी के हत्यारे को छोड़ना चाहती हैं तो गलत बात है। उन्होंने कहा कि पंजाब के मुख्यमंत्री बेअंत सिंह के हत्यारे को छोड़ना चाहते हैं, गलत है। उन्होंने पीडीपी के बारे में कहा, अफजल गुरु के बारे में उन्होंने कहा, मैं सारी बातों से एग्री कर रहा हूँ। उस दिन मैं बड़े गौर से इन चीजों को सुन रहा था और मुझे लग रहा था कि बात में कुछ न कुछ तो सच्चाई है। कम से कम आतंकवाद के नाम पर इस देश की यूनिटी के नाम पर, इंटीग्रिटी के नाम पर इस तरह की पॉलिटिक्स नहीं होनी चाहिए। भारतीय जनता पार्टी इसके लिए कमिटेड है कि आतंकवाद से लड़ने के लिए उसका एक-एक कार्यकर्ता मरने और मारने पर उतारू है। सवाल यह है कि आज सिचुएशन क्या है? ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री राजेश रंजन (मधेपुरा) :** मारने पर उतारू हैं?... (व्यवधान)

**श्री निशिकान्त दुबे :** यस, यदि आतंकवादी मारने के लिए आयेगा तो हम आतंकवादी को मारेंगे। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) मैं मर भी जाऊँगा तो इस देश के लिए कुर्बानी दूँगा, भारतीय जनता पार्टी इसके लिए कमिटेड है।... (व्यवधान) हलफनामा क्या कह रहा है?

“The report of 1<sup>st</sup> June – K R Kaushik, the then Commissioner of Police, Ahmedabad City received the three suspected terrorists on their way to Ahmedabad to attempt a suicidal attack on CM Modi. Soon after on 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2004 at around 11.00 p.m. P P Pandey the then Joint Commissioner of Police received information that a blue-coloured Indica car carrying three men with fire arms and explosives would reach Ahmedabad from Mumbai the following morning.”

मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह कह रहा है कि मिस्टर मोदी को मारने के लिए आईबी की रिपोर्ट आती है और उस आईबी की रिपोर्ट पर इंटरसेप्ट करती है, उसके बाद यह एनकाउंटर होता है। आप यह बताइए कि "मौत का सौदागर" कहने वाली यह कांग्रेस, क्या यह मौत का सौदा करना चाहती थी? क्या राजीव गांधी की तरह मोदी जी मर जाते, उसके बाद ये एक्टिव होतीं कि हम इस तरह की राजनीति करेंगे, इस तरह की घटिया राजनीति चलेगी? एफआईआर है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का जो जवाब आया है, यह काफी अलार्मिंग है। यह इस देश के लिए सोचने वाली बात है कि जब रक्षक ही भक्षक बन जाए तो इस देश का क्या होगा। ये कह रहे हैं कि 06.08.2009 को एक हलफनामा, इशरत जहां की मदर कोर्ट में चली गई और कोर्ट में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने हलफनामा दिया। उसने कहा कि भारत सरकार को इस सूचना के बारे में जानकारी थी कि एलईटी कुछ शीर्ष स्तर के राष्ट्रीय और राजनेताओं की हत्या की योजना भी बना रहा है और एलईटी ने इस बाबत भारत स्थित काडरों को उनकी गतिविधि पर नजर रखने का काम सौंपा। उसने कहा कि उक्त हलफनामे में जावेद शेख, अमजद अली, जीशान जौहर तथा इशरत जहां की पृष्ठभूमि तथा इनके संपर्क सूत्रों तथा याचिकाकर्ता एवं श्री गोपीनाथ पिल्लई, जावेद शेख के पिता के प्राकथन में अंतर्विरोध जो उन्होंने माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में कहा है।

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने आज अपने जवाब में इन बातों का जिक्र किया है कि उन्होंने कहा है कि वे लश्करे-तैयबा के एक्टिविस्ट थे। यह पहला हलफनामा है जो 06.08.2009 का है। स्पीकर मैडम, ठीक एक महीने के बाद 29.09.2009 को यह हलफनामा चेंज हो जाता है। हलफनामे में यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि आगे का हलफनामा याचिका से संबंधित मुद्दों से जुड़े बाद के कुछ परिवर्धनों के विचार से तथा भारत सरकार द्वारा दायर हलफनामे के संबंध में अभिव्यक्त शंकाओं को स्पष्ट करने के साथ किया गया है। यह अटार्नी जनरल द्वारा पुनरीक्षित है और गृह मंत्री द्वारा अनुमोदित है। कितने शर्म की बात है कि 06.08.2009 को आप एक हलफनामा देते हैं और 29.09.2009 को दूसरा हलफनामा देते हैं तो उसे गृह मंत्री और अटार्नी जनरल के आधार पर बंद कर देते हैं। उसके आगे कितना बड़ा कंट्राडिक्शन है, खुद उन्हीं के जवाब में सुन लीजिए। वे कह रहे हैं कि भारत सरकार को इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी यदि तथ्यों पर



यथाविधि विचार करने के पश्चात् यह पाया जाता है कि सीबीआई द्वारा इसकी जांच कर दी जाए। दूसरा, वे कहते हैं कि इसके बाद भी आईबी का जो इनपुट है, कार्यवाही करना राज्य सरकार और राज्य पुलिस का हक है। यहां जितनी रीजनल पार्टियां बैठी हैं, उनके लिए भी यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि यदि किसी आईबी के इनपुट के आधार पर राज्य सरकार को काम करना है तो राज्य सरकार ने अपना काम कर दिया, उसने एनकाउंटर कर दिया, आतंकवादियों को मार गिराया। इसके बाद केन्द्र सरकार बार-बार जो जांच कर रही है और सीबीआई की इन्क्वारी हुई, इसके लिए गृह मंत्री जी को इस देश को बताना चाहिए कि फाइनली क्या हुआ। इसके बाद तीन-तीन एसआईटी के हैड बनाए गए। एसआईटी के एक हैड माननीय सतपाल सिंह जी हैं। हमारे बाद शायद वे बोलेंगे। क्या ऐसा कारण था कि एसआईटी के तीन-तीन चेयरमैन बनाए गए? एसआईटी का चेयरमैन बदलने के लिए क्या सुप्रीम कोर्ट बाध्य कर रहा था या एसआईटी को चेयरमैन बनाने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय के कोई अफसर इसमें चेंज कर रहे थे।

स्पीकर मैडम, इसके बाद महत्वपूर्ण है। एनआईए कांग्रेस सरकार ने बनाया। 2010 में हेडली का इंटरैंगेशन हुआ। यहां के एनआईए के अफसर गए। बीजेपी सरकार में कोई चीज नहीं हुई। एनआईए की रिपोर्ट की कॉपी हमारे पास है।

The report reads – on being asked about Ishrat Jahan, Headley stated that in late 2005 Zakir Rahman Laqvi introduced Mozambbil to me. Having introduced Mozambbil, Zakir talked about the accomplice of Laskar Commander and Zakir also sarcastically mentioned Mozambbil was a top commander whose every project ended in failure. Zakir ended that Ishrat Jahan model also was one of the Mozambbil's botched up operation.

एनआईए यूए नम्बर 4, 2009, एनआईए 16104 दिनांक 13 अक्टूबर, 2010 - एनआईए हमने नहीं बनाया, एनआईए के अफसर हमारे नहीं थे। इस कॉपी के आधार पर आसिफ इब्राहिम साहब को कांग्रेस सरकार ने आईबी का हैड बनाया था, हमने नहीं बनाया था। In its reply to CBI letter, इंटरैलिजेंस ब्यूरो की सीबीआई के साथ कौरैसपॉडेंस हुई। उसमें फरवरी, 2013 -

RC5/S/2011/CBI/SSB/Mumbai/43 dated 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2013, the IB mentions about the Intelligence input that it received the post Godhra riots indicating a threat to several leaders including Narendra Modi. The same input was shared with all IB Police heads vide IB TP No. 0327 dated 22<sup>nd</sup> April, 2004.

इनकी आईबी है, इनकी एनआईए है वह सब कह रही है कि इशरत जहां आतंकवादी थी, 2004 में एफआईआर होता है, 2004 से 2009 तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होती है लेकिन 2009 के बाद सरकार को यह लगने लगा कि नरेन्द्र मोदी देश के प्रधानमंत्री हो सकते हैं, भारतीय जनता पार्टी, एनडीए सरकार बना सकती है तो नरेन्द्र मोदी और अमित शाह को जेल में डालने के लिए हलफनामा चेंज किया जाता है, इस तरह की एक्टिविटी होती है। अभी कन्हैया कुमार की बहुत बात चल रही है। सीपीआई का डॉक्यूमेंट है जिसने इलेक्शन मैनिफेस्टो जारी किया, इशरत जहां पर किस तरह की राजनीति हुई, सीपीआईएम कह रहा है कि “The court was referring to the cases of Sohrabuddin and Tulsiram Prajapati. The most shocking details are emerging in the ongoing case of the brutal encounter killing of Ishrat Jahan and three others. The CBI chargesheet squarely describes, it is hardly describing that there should be so many such killings because the Chief Minister himself had, in election rally in 2007, stated that Sohrabuddin got what he deserved - A clear message of encouragement of illegal killing.” यह वोट बैंक की राजनीति नहीं है तो क्या है?

इसके बाद 2014 के इलेक्शन में जनता दल (यूनाइटेड) के अनवर अली का बयान है वह क्या कह रहे हैं, इशरत जहां बिहार की बेटी है। आतंकवादी बिहार की बेटी है, वोट बैंक की राजनीति करने वालों के लिए बड़ा सवाल है। इन लोगों को इनकाउंटर क्यों दिखाई देता है क्योंकि अपने दिल से जानिए पराए दिल का हाल। इन्होंने अपने राजनीतिक विरोधी और राजनीतिक आईडोलॉजी को परास्त करने के लिए, बंगाल के हमारे मित्र सौगत बाबू बैठे हुए हैं, वह उस वक्त कांग्रेस में ही थे। 1968 से 1971 तक बंगाल में क्या हुआ, नक्सलाइट के नाम इनोसेंट आदमी को मारा कि नहीं मारा, 1983 से 1993 तक पंजाब में क्या हुआ, आपने नक्सलाइट के नाम पर मारा कि नहीं मारा, नार्थ ईस्ट में क्या हुआ, आपने नागा विद्रोह और मिजो विद्रोह के नाम पर किसी को मारा कि नहीं मारा। आपको लगता है कि आप उसको आतंकवाद से तुलना करेंगे। इनोसेंट आदमी को आप मारते हैं और राजनीति करते हैं और आपको लगता है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के मुख्यमंत्री के राज्य में यदि कोई पुलिस आतंकवादी को मार देती है तो वह उसका दोषी है और उसे जेल में डाल देना है। क्यों नहीं करेंगे? जब बटला मर्डर केस हुआ, मोहन लाल शर्मा का इनकाउंटर हो गया, वह मर गए और शहीद हो गए। उस वक्त के तत्कालीन मंत्री का बयान आता है कि मैडम रोने लगी, अफजल गुरु का जेएनयू में शहीदी दिवस मनाया जा रहा है और हमारे युवराज वहां जाते हैं, यह कांग्रेस की वोट बैंक की पॉलिटिक्स है। ... (व्यवधान) इसमें इम्पोर्टेंट फ़ैक्ट है, वह यह है कि इन्टिलिजेंस वर्सेस इन्वेस्टिगेशन का मामला है, इन्टिलिजेंस आईबी क्या है? सबसे बड़ा सवाल है कि

किस तरह से कंस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल को किया गया, यदि कारगिल हो जाता है, पार्लियामेंट में अटैक हो जाता है और मुंबई पर हमला हो जाता है या पठानकोट पर हमला होता है तो सारे जगह हम कहते हैं इन्टिलिजेंस का फेल्यर है, हम सबसे पहला दोष इन्टिलिजेंस को देते हैं इसलिए इन्टिलिजेंस वर्सेज इन्वेस्टिगेशन का बड़ा सवाल है। “Intelligence is a matter of probabilities.” यह हो सकता है और यह नहीं हो सकता है, इस वजह से हमने इन्टिलिजेंस को कोई अधिकार नहीं दिया है।

यदि अधिकार नहीं दिया है, तो इंडियन कांस्टीट्यूशन का आर्टिकल 20 कहता है कि

“This would be contrary to the provision of article 20 of the Constitution which prohibits an accused person to be compelled to be a witness against himself.”

जब आपने आईबी को कोई पुलिसिया पावर नहीं दी, तो आप आर्टिकल 20 का वायलेशन कर रहे थे या नहीं, क्योंकि आपने जो सीबीआई डायरेक्टर बनाया, जिस सीबीआई डायरेक्टर ने आईबी के प्रॉसीक्यूशन के लिए मांग की, उसे आपने खुद ही रिजैक्ट किया था। उससे पहले जो सीबीआई के डायरेक्टर थे, यह देश को जानने का सवाल है कि वह उससे सीनियर थे। इन्होंने जूनियर अफसर को अपने हिसाब से सीबीआई का डायरेक्टर बना दिया और एक करप्ट आदमी को सीबीआई का डायरेक्टर बनाया, क्योंकि आपको पता है कि उनके यहां भी इन्वेस्टिगेशन चल रही है। जो तत्कालीन सीबीआई डायरेक्टर थे, जो आईबी का प्रॉसीक्यूशन मांग रहे थे, उन्हें सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा था कि आप इन्वेस्टिगेशन नहीं करेंगे, आप चीजें नहीं करेंगे। आज भी चल रहा है कि उसके यहां ... (व्यवधान) कैसे? उसी कारण जो एवीडेंस एक्ट है, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इन्होंने देश को किस तरह से बनाना रिपब्लिक बना दिया कि आईबी, सीबीआई, एनआईए में, सारी संस्थाओं में एवीडेंस एक्ट 74 क्या कहता है? वह यह कहता है कि--

“If there is a case against the IB officer concerned it would have to be proved by evidence other than the intelligence report which has allegedly been made by the officer concerned. It is certainly not a public document as defined by Section 74, Evidence Act.”

इंडियन एवीडेंस एक्ट का यह सबसे बड़ा सवाल है। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** निशिकांत जी, आप थोड़ा समय का ध्यान रखें।

**श्री निशिकान्त दुबे :** अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं तीन-चार मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इन्होंने सीबीआई को अपने लिए यूज किया। इमर्जेंसी में डी. सेन को सीबीआई डायरेक्टर बनाकर आपने जिस तरह से सीबीआई को खत्म किया और जिस तरह से सुप्रीम कोर्ट सीबीआई को प्रोटेक्ट कर रही है,

उसे देखते हुए मेरा सवाल सुप्रीम कोर्ट से भी है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट यह कहती है कि सीबीआई सबसे ऊपर है, लेकिन इस देश में सीबीआई किसी कानून से नहीं चलती है, पुलिस एक्ट से चलती है। मेरा सभी पोलिटिशन्स से आग्रह है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट से विशेष तौर पर आग्रह है। The Supreme Court insists that the Government should have nothing to do with the CBI. The logic of this completely defeats me because whether the Supreme Court and the so-called activists like it or not, the CBI is a police force and is neither above nor below any police force. In fact, in view of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, List 2 which makes police as a State subject, even the existence of CBI as a legal entity is very much in doubt. यह कांस्टीट्यूशन है और सीबीआई को हम ऊपर कर रहे हैं और सीबीआई की सारी जांच कर रहे हैं। उसी तरह से जो सोली सोराब जी के अंडर आर्टिकल 227, जो कांस्टीट्यूशन में है --

The superintendence over all courts vests in the High Court and this superintendence cannot be diluted. Under the Indian Police Act and even the Model Police Act drafted by Soli Sorabjee Committee superintendence vests in the Government. The CBI cannot have a separate provision because it is, when all is said and done, a police force.

मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इसके बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट कैसे इंटरविन कर सकती है? यह सभी पोलिटिशन्स के लिए सोचने-समझने का सवाल है कि कोई भी चीज आती है, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट, कोई भी आ जाये, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हम इस पार्लियामेंट में चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते हैं। सीबीआई जांच करेगी, तो फाइनली कानून के हिसाब से चलेगी और यदि कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल टू का वायलेशन होता है तो हम लोगों के लिए सोचने का सवाल है कि हम यह करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदया, अंत में, मैं यह कहूंगा कि कल के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में कहा गया है कि “Crowds Swelling at Militant’s Funeral”. देश में जो वोट बैंक की राजनीति चल रही है, वह आतंकवादी को हीरो बना रही है। इशरत जहां वाले केस में जिस तरह से सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियों ने काम किया, उसका यह मतलब है। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि कन्हैया कुमार का आज का बयान पुलिस फोर्स को मालूम है। मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ कि कैसे कोर्ट का वायलेशन हो रहा है। वह आज कह रहा है कि वहां की जो आर्मी है, वह रेप करती है। यह उसी कन्हैया कुमार ने कहा और हाई कोर्ट ने जो जजमेंट दिया, उसमें कहा है कि -- As President of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the petitioner was

expected to be responsible and accountable. While dealing with the bail application of the petitioner, it has to be kept in mind by all concerned that they are enjoying this freedom only because our borders are guarded by our armed and para military forces. आज उसे पढ़िये। ... (व्यवधान) बेल में कहा गया है। ... (व्यवधान)

दूसरी बात जो कोर्ट ने कही है ... (व्यवधान) उसमें कहा गया है कि -- I consider this as a kind of infection from which such students are suffering which needs to be controlled. यह इंफेक्शन है। मेरा अंत में केवल यह कहना है कि ... (व्यवधान) मैं आपको यह कहूंगा कि जो वोट बैंक की पोलिटिक्स है, जिसने इशरत जहां को यहां तक पहुंचाया। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि पाकिस्तान की यह आफिशियल हिस्ट्री है। वह कहता है - Oblivious of the trend of events and all warnings, the Congress persisted in its Muslim Mass Contact Campaign hoping to gain authority it could not do through the campaign of Congress Muslim Mass Contact. उसी में कहा गया है कि जो कांग्रेस है, वह मौलवी और मुल्ला का सपोर्ट ले रहा है। उसी में सो कॉल्ड सैक्युलरवादी हैं, उन्होंने कहा जो नेशलिज्म की बात कर रहे हैं। नेशलिज्म की बात करते हुए मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: Conclude now.

... (Interruptions)

**श्री निशिकान्त दुबे:** इनको बहुत गुस्सा आता है।... (व्यवधान) उस दिन उन्होंने, राहुल गांधी ने चर्चा करते हुए ... \* से तय कर दिया, ... \* ज्यादा दिन तक जेल में रहे या ... \* ज्यादा दिन जेल रहे।... (व्यवधान) मैं कहता हूँ कि स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों में भगत सिंह को हम अहिंसावादी कह देंगे, चन्द्रशेखर आज़ाद को अहिंसावादी कह देंगे। ... (व्यवधान) आप किस तरह की राजनीति करना चाहते हैं? आपने कहा कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी वहां चले गए।... (व्यवधान)

**श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी (हैदराबाद) :** ... \* ने पांच खत लिखे थे, उसके बारे में जिक्र कीजिए।

**श्री निशिकान्त दुबे :** मैं कह रहा हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने मुख्यमंत्री को हटाया। मुख्यमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी गए थे, उसको उन्होंने कहा और उनके मुख्यमंत्री वहां सिनेमा बना रहे थे। ... \* कपड़ा बदलते हुए नजर आ रहे थे।... (व्यवधान) मेरा कहना है कि इस देश को बचाइए, मंत्री जी जवाब दीजिए।

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\* Not recorded.

मैं अम्बेडकर जी की पंक्ति कोट करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ - Political scientist speaking on the occasion found a note – if parliamentary democracy fails in this country and it is bound to fail because of the attitude of the Party in power. Rebellion, anarchy and communism would be the only result... वही हो रहा है, मेरा सरकारह से आग्रह है कि दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी कीजिए। उस वक्त क्या सिचुएशन हुई थी, बताइए। देश को बताइए कि इशरत जहां के एनकाउन्टर में किसने इस हलफनामे को बदला।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ जय हिंद, जय भारत।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** श्री कलिकेश एन. सिंह देव। आप अपनी बात बहुत थोड़े शब्दों में कहिए। लंबा-चौड़ा भाषण नहीं देना है।

**श्री अरविंद सावंत (मुम्बई दक्षिण) :** माननीय सदस्य जो सांवरकर जी के बारे में कह रहे हैं। इनको क्या इतिहास मालूम है?... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** अरविंद जी बैठिए।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** जो नाम आवश्यक नहीं होते हैं लेकिन डिबेट में लिए जाते हैं। बार-बार नाम क्यों खींचते हो? इशरत जहां का सवाल चल रहा है, इसी पर बोलो। अलग-अलग नाम नहीं लेने चाहिए। इसे रिकॉर्ड से निकाल दीजिए।

...(व्यवधान)\*

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO (BOLANGIR): Thank you, Madam, for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Motion of Calling Attention. ... (Interruptions)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** अरविंद जी, क्या प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है? यह तो अलग से कॉलिंग अटेंशन चल रहा है।

...(व्यवधान)

**श्री अरविंद सावंत :** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, ...\* के बारे में कहा गया है। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** मुझे मालूम है। सांवरकर जी को मैंने भी सबसे ज्यादा पढ़ा है। हमें पढ़ना पड़ेगा, समझना पड़ेगा। ये सब महान लोग थे, इनको इसमें नहीं घसीटना चाहिए।

...(व्यवधान)

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\* Not recorded.

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO : Let me finish. I am the only non-BJP Member to speak on this.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपने दिया है, आपका नाम आ गया।

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: I am requesting the House, through you, Madam, to please bear with me; be little indulgent with me; and be a little patient to me.

The passion we have seen in this debate is reflective of the politics around the Ishrat Jahan case. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपके पास बहुत थोड़ा समय है, उसी में अपनी बात रखिए।

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: I am requesting your indulgence, Madam. You have given 20 minutes to the first mover. I request your indulgence.

Madam, I have read the reply of the hon. Minister. It is what I expected. An example of the politics brought out in this particular case. The reply of the hon. Minister has selectively quoted certain parts of the affidavit and left out, to the imagination, other parts. I say that with authority because I have copies of both the affidavits – the first affidavit as well as the second affidavit. Madam, this is the case of extra-judicial killing of Ishrat Jahan and the other terrorists. I say that because three enquiries have found it to be so. However, this matter is now sub judice and to be decided by the Courts.

These inquiries have said that this is an extra judicial killing. This was first said by the Additional Judicial Magistrate of Ahmedabad, secondly by the SIT and thirdly by the CBI. All three inquiries have said that the encounter was fake, the encounter was staged. I am surprised that my friend, the hon. Member, Shri Nishikant Dubey has said, 'if terrorists come to kill us, we will kill them.' Is this the law of the land? Even if Ishrat Jahan was a terrorist, she has a right, as per the Constitution, to follow the judicial process and she has a right to a trial in Court. The courts have to decide what the punishment of any terrorist is. If we give that power of judge, jury and executioner to the police, we will have no control on the excesses made by the police and I am certain the hon. Home Minister will agree

with me on that. ... (*Interruptions*) And if she was innocent and collateral damage was done in a genuine encounter, that is well within the law, ownership should have been taken.

HON. SPEAKER: Actually, as per the rule, you have to ask only clarifications.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Madam, I beg your indulgence.

HON. SPEAKER: According to rule, the mover can speak.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: I am allowing him.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: You read the rule about Calling Attention.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Madam, I agree with you. The first mover has 10 minutes and we, as second movers, have five minutes each. I beg your indulgence.

HON. SPEAKER: I am giving you time. Please use that time nicely.

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO : Thank you, Madam.

Madam, three SIT Chiefs were named in this case. I am responding to my friend Shri Nishikant Dubey.

HON. SPEAKER: You do not respond to him. You say what you want to say. Please understand it is not against somebody.

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Alright Madam. I apologize, I take it back.

HON. SPEAKER: Please understand what Calling Attention is. You do not respond to him. Otherwise, your time will be wasted.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Madam, I understand. I am not talking about Kanhaiya Kumar. I am talking about Ishrat Jahan's case, I am talking about the affidavits of Ishrat Jahan's case. ... (*Interruptions*) Madam, with respect, I will urge you that this disturbance is not to be taken out of my time. ... (*Interruptions*)



Madam, the politics around the Ishrat Jahan's case has ensured or exemplified the deep rooted political rot which has set into our criminal judicial system and it is not that I am saying that this Government has done it or that Government has done it. I am saying political parties across the board – and I say this with responsibility – both the UPA, in its time, and the NDA, in its time, have attempted to play politics with the case of Ishrat Jahan rather than give justice to the entire incident or the case which has been registered.

Madam, this particular incident has destroyed the credibility of the IB and the CBI. Cases of coercion and cases of torture have been referred to both members of the IB, members of the Home Ministry and the person who wrote this affidavit. The Home Minister has alluded to the change in the affidavit in his reply, but has not elaborated on is the basic change that is the kind of intelligence input the first affidavit suggests.

There are three primary reasons where one may assume that Ishrat Jahan was a terrorist. The first one was that she was in the company of three people who are known to be having links with the LeT or were activists of the LeT. The second is that at some point of time, the mouthpiece, a web site of the LeT, *Ghazwa Times* admitted to Ishrat Jahan being a LeT activist. Further to that, *Jamaat-ud-Dawa*, another mouthpiece of the same LeT retracted that information. This was the basis of which, in the first affidavit, the Home Ministry came to a conclusion that she was a terrorist. I want to ask you, is this the level of intelligence that we have in our country that we quote newspapers as intelligence and act upon them without corroborating evidence? ... (*Interruptions*) Both the UPA, in its time, and the NDA today need to realize that intelligence cannot be gossip. Please allow me to speak. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Please try to conclude now.

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Madam, if by the mention of our names in a foreign website, in a foreign newspaper, we become terrorists, then tomorrow your name, my name, the Prime Minister's name could be mentioned by them. Does

that make us terrorists? There was investigation by the CBI and the IB. There was investigation on this matter. Out of 45 days that Ishrat Jahan had known Javed, for 30 days she was present in her college proved by the attendance register; 15 days is the leave of absence, which the CBI investigated. It has been 12 years; not one case has been brought forward to corroborate that evidence. What has happened now as a result of this is the political machination of the entire case. The patronage was shown both by the UPA in his time and now shown by the NDA. One out of the three SIT chiefs is a Member of our House; he is a Member of the BJP. He resigned by his own admission in court saying that he did not understand Gujarati and he was a friend of the chief accused Mr. P.P. Pandey. The second SIT chief who resigned is now the Director of the Enforcement Directorate. Mr. Verma – I say that because it has been quoted in many newspapers; I am not trying to implicate anybody – the man that the UPA put in place to try the case, where cases of torture have been registered against him, was in the making or finding a high position in the then Government. But the politics is not restricted only to the UPA.

HON. SPEAKER: Now you conclude.

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: I am concluding, Madam. The politics was also in the Government of Gujarat.

I quote to you from a sting operation which has been given as evidence to the CBI and it finds its place in the court. Somehow, Gujarat has a lot of sting operations but this sting operation is a conversation between the then Joint Commissioner of Police in charge of this case and the Investigating Officer, Mr. Singhal. This sting operation is done by Mr. Singhal himself.

He says: “That order for Abhichandani (advocate for RVS Mani through whom the first affidavit was filed in the Gujarat High Court), is that order done?” Mr. Singhal says: जी-जी सर, हो गया। Mr. Pandey says: “Tell Abhichandani, if he does properly, we may try to make him a High Court Judge.”

So the influence or the attempt to influence this investigation has happened from both the sides, the Government of India as well as the State Government. There are serious allegations that the previous UPA Government used influence to change the course of the investigation to blame the then Gujarat Chief Minister and now Prime Minister as he was fast rising to become the biggest challenge in the 2014 General Elections. What has suffered in this whole event? Justice has suffered, Madam. The CBI and the IB have suffered. The case is not whether Ishrat Jahan was a terrorist or not. The case is of an extra-judicial killing and a fake encounter which is now pending in the High Court of Gujarat. The case has not found any traction even after the charge-sheet was filed in 2013. It has been three years. First the UPA Government did not give permission for prosecuting the four IB officials. Now this Government is not giving the permission for prosecuting the four IB officials. The seven accused from the Gujarat Police, three of which have retired, four are still in service; they have all been promoted. One of them is the Director-General of Police (DGP) in Gujarat right now. What is the impact of this case? What are we discussing? My friend is right when he says they are doing vote bank politics. They are both doing vote bank politics. Both the NDA and the UPA are doing vote bank politics.

My clarification from the Minister is this. I have a lot to say. You have been very indulgent; I am grateful to you. But my clarification from the Minister is very specific. Both these affidavits do not find any mention in the charge-sheet. Are they relevant to the case in any manner? If they were relevant, they would have found place in the charge-sheet. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these two affidavits, if the second affidavit was not given, would it have impacted the case in any manner. My belief is, it is not. If not, why is it that three years have passed and the case has not come to a natural conclusion? Why are we seeking an eye for an eye revenge rather than allowing the courts to do their duty? We are eating into the very roots of democracy and weakening the institutions of our democracy. We, as law makers, cannot be seen as partisan. We

cannot be seen as breaking the laws, manipulating the laws or trying to influence natural progress of investigation.

Thank you Madam.

**डॉ. सत्यपाल सिंह (बागपत) :** अध्यक्ष महोदया, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। इशरत जहाँ जैसे एनकाउंटर केस के कारण देश की सुरक्षा एजेंसीज पर, इस देश की पोलिटिकल लीडरशिप पर और इस देश की ज्यूडिशियरी पर चिंताजनक प्रश्नचिह्न लगे हैं, जिन पर आज हम सभी को बहुत गंभीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है। इस एनकाउंटर केस में कुछ दिन मुझे एसआईटी का चेयरमैन बनने का मौका मिला। इसलिए कुछ बातें सदन के माननीय सदस्यों के सामने, **not as a BJP Member but as a professional**, रखना चाहता हूँ। इस घटना की सच्चाई क्या थी, कुछ तथ्य आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।... (व्यवधान) सबसे पहले इस देश के इतिहास में, देश की न्यायिक व्यवस्था के इतिहास में जो एसआईटी का गठन हुआ, न तो आज से और न ही उससे पहले कभी बल्कि दुनिया की ज्यूडिशियरी के इतिहास में एसआईटी का गठन इस तरह से नहीं हुआ। मेरे पास सारी डिटेल्स हैं लेकिन मैं लोगों के नाम नहीं लेना चाहूंगा।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** इसकी जरूरत नहीं है।

**डॉ. सत्यपाल सिंह:** अध्यक्ष महोदया, जिस प्रकार से गुजरात हाई कोर्ट के दो जजेज की बेंच ने एसआईटी का गठन करने का आदेश दिया, उसमें कहा गया कि एक सदस्य जो पेटिशनर थे, जो उस एनकाउंटर में लोग मारे गए थे - जावेद शेख और इशरत जहाँ, वे लोग तय करेंगे कि उनकी तरफ से कौन पुलिस आफिसर सदस्य बनेगा। इसके अलावा गुजरात सरकार एक पैनल देगी, उसमें से एक अधिकारी सिलेक्ट किया जाएगा और एसआईटी का चेयरमैन भारत सरकार द्वारा दिए गए पैनल में से हाई कोर्ट तय करेगा। मैं दो सवाल करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार गरीब आदमी को न्याय देने में और सच्चाई का पता करने में दो अलग-अलग राय हो सकती है। नम्बर दो इस देश के आईपीएस अधिकारी जो आल इंडिया सर्विस को बिलॉग करते हैं, क्या उन्हें अलग-अलग खेमों में बांटा जा सकता है। यह पहली बार इस देश की ज्यूडिशियल हिस्ट्री में हुआ, इससे पहले कभी नहीं हुआ और न इसके बाद में हुआ। उसके बाद जब मैं वहां गया।... (व्यवधान) मैं आपकी बात का भी जवाब दूंगा। थोड़ी शान्ति रखिए।... (व्यवधान) मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि एसआईटी का मेंबर वह बनाया गया, जिसका नाम मैं आप सभी की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ - सतीश वर्मा, जिस पेटिशनर्स की तरफ से, मारे गए लोगों की तरफ से लिया गया था। उसने पहले ही, एसआईटी का काम शुरू होने से पहले ही हाई कोर्ट के अंदर अपना एफिडेविट सब्मिट

किया कि यह एनकाउंटर फेक एनकाउंटर था। पहले से ही ऐसा बायस लेकर उसने काम करना शुरू किया। अभी कलिकेश जी बात कर रहे थे, उसके बाद एसआईटी का जो पहला चेयरमैन बना - श्री कर्नल सिंह जी, उनके साथ सतीश वर्मा ने कोआपरेट करने से मना कर दिया। एक आदमी को, एक विटनेस राजू जियावाला को उसने इतना तंग किया कि उसने उसके खिलाफ कम्प्लेंट दी और एसआईटी ने उसे हाई कोर्ट में सब्मिट की, लेकिन उसे काम करने नहीं दिया गया और परेशान होकर वह वापस आ गया। बाद में मेरा नम्बर लगा, मेरा गुजरात से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है।

### **13.00 hours**

लेकिन मेरे नाम को, मेरी प्रतिष्ठा को लेकर मुझे सलेक्ट किया गया। जब मैं वहां पर पहुंचा तो मैंने कहा कि आज तक जितने भी विटनेस, जितने भी लोगों का स्टेटमेंट हुए हैं, मैं उस बात पर विश्वास नहीं करूंगा, जब तक वे सारे मेरे सामने आकर नहीं बोलेंगे। ...\* के कहने पर एक अधिकारी, एक इंस्पेक्टर ...\* है, उसने उन आठ लोगों के स्टेटमेंट लिए।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** ये सभी नाम अगर आवश्यक नहीं हैं तो न लिए जाएं। यह मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है, क्योंकि हर इंस्पेक्टर का या किसी का नाम लिया जाए।

**डॉ. सत्यपाल सिंह:** कोई बात नहीं मैडम, आप नाम निकाल दीजिए उस इंस्पेक्टर का।...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** मैंने कह दिया है कि नहीं होना चाहिए।

**डॉ. सत्यपाल सिंह:** मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि वे आठ विटनेस, जिन्होंने पहले यह कहा था कि दो लोगों को जावेद शेख और इशरत जहां को तीन दिन पहले गुजरात पुलिस ने वसद के टोल नाके पर गाड़ी में देखा और कोई पुलिस वाले, हमें ऐसा लगा, लेकर गए। जब मैंने उन आठों व्यक्तियों को बुलाया हमारी एस.आई.टी. के सामने, ...\* की आंखों और कानों के सामने, आठों के आठों लोगों ने कहा कि हमने कभी ऐसा नहीं कहा, हमारे असत्य बयान रिपोर्ट किए गए। मैंने आदेश दिया कि इस एस.आई.टी. के अंदर इस प्रकार के इंस्पेक्टर आज के बाद कभी इसमें काम नहीं करेंगे।...(व्यवधान) आप बैठिए, पहले सुन लें। जहां तक सच्चाई की बात है, अभी हमारे मित्र दुबे जी एन.आई.ए. के बारे में बता रहे थे। जब हेडली का स्टेटमेंट हमारी एन.आई.ए. के लोगों ने रिकार्ड किया, मैंने और मेरे से पूर्व चेयरमैन ने भी एन.आई.ए. अधिकारियों से रिक्वेस्ट की, लैटर पर लैटर भेजे कि हमें हेडली का स्टेटमेंट चाहिए। उन्होंने मना कर दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि हमें गृह मंत्री जी के सख्त हिदायत है कि हेडली का स्टेटमेंट एस.आई.टी. को नहीं देना, किसी को भी नहीं देना। हमने गुजरात हाई कोर्ट में रिक्वेस्ट डाली। गुजरात हाई कोर्ट से रिक्वेस्ट की कि

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\* Not recorded.

एन.आई.ए. को डायरेक्ट किया जाए और हेडली का स्टेटमेंट हमें दिया जाए। सबसे पहले एन.आई.ए. के लोग वहां पर एक बंद लिफाफा लेकर गए। उस बंद लिफाफे में उसका स्टेटमेंट था, लेकिन गुजरात हाई कोर्ट के जजेज ने वह लिफाफा नहीं खोला, उनकी बात मान ली। हमने फिर रिक्वेस्ट किया, उसके बाद हेडली की स्टेटमेंट में, जिसमें इशरत जहां का जिक्र था, वह पैरा ही गायब कर दिया गया। उसके बाद यह एनकाउंटर सच्चा था या नहीं, यह केस सच्चा था या नहीं, हम लोगों ने सेंट्रल फोरेंसिक लेबोरेट्री और ऑल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज की टीम को बुलाया गया।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** अगर ये सब अभी आवश्यक नहीं हैं तो आप स्पष्टीकरण पूछिए

**डॉ. सत्यपाल सिंह:** पूरे के पूरे केस को रिकंस्ट्रक्ट किया। एम्स की और सेंट्रल फोरेंसिक लेबोरेट्री की टीम के लोगों ने यह कहा, यह बात सारी जनता को मालूम है, कि इस केस को रिकंस्ट्रक्ट किया गया है। वहां पर सतीश वर्मा और सब लोग थे। इनकी टीम की रिपोर्ट ने 160 पेज की रिपोर्ट दी। उन्होंने कहा कि गुजरात पुलिस का जो वर्शन है, हमारे हिसाब से वह बिल्कुल सही है। उसके बाद क्या हुआ, मेरे खिलाफ ...\* और वहां के लोगों के कहने पर गुजरात हाई कोर्ट में एक पीटिशन दाखिल की गई। जिसमें यह था कि जब से यह चेयरमैन बने हैं, यह विटनेसेस को हॉस्टाइल कर रहे हैं और इन्होंने उन आठ लोगों के स्टेटमेंट बदल दिए इसलिए इस प्रकार के चेयरमैन की जरूरत नहीं है। उसके बाद, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, क्योंकि अगर नाम लूंगा तो कुछ लोगों को बहुत बुरा लगेगा।...(व्यवधान)

कांग्रेस के एक बहुत बड़े नेता ने मुझे फोन करवाया और फोन यह करवाया, मेरा नाम सत्यपाल है, मैं सच बोलता हूं, झूठ नहीं बोलता हूं। उन्होंने मुझे फोन करवाया और फोन पर यह कहा कि आपको गृह मंत्री ने स्पेशियली सिलैक्ट किया है, एक बहुत बड़ा मिशन है और मिशन यह है कि आपको किसी न किसी प्रकार से इसे झूठा साबित करना है और ऊपर गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री तक पहुंचना है। मैंने कहा मैं यह काम नहीं कर सकता हूं। जो मेरी आत्मा कहती है, उसके हिसाब से मैं काम करूंगा। जब सारा वातावरण इस तरह का होता जा रहा था, मुझे लालच दिया गया तो मैंने कहा कि मुझे कोई भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी, मैं उस समय गवर्नमेंट अफसर था, मैं महाराष्ट्र का एडिशनल डीजे, लॉ एंड ऑर्डर था। आप जाकर पूछ सकते हो, महाराष्ट्र के तब के मुख्य मंत्री को मैंने कहा, उनके सैक्रेटरी के सामने यह बात कही कि न तो मुझे कांग्रेस के लोग प्रेशराइज कर सकते हैं और न बीजेपी के लोग प्रेशराइज कर सकते हैं, मुझे जो ठीक लगता है, मैं वह काम करूंगा, लेकिन किसी के प्रेशर में, किसी के लालच में मैं काम नहीं करूंगा। मुझे लगा कि इस केस में गुजरात से मुझे कुछ लेना-देना नहीं है, एक तरफ कांग्रेस के लोग हैं, एक तरफ

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\* Not recorded

बीजेपी के लोग हैं, एक तरफ हिन्दूज हैं, एक तरफ मुस्लिम हैं, एक तरफ पुलिस है, सामने भी पुलिस है, एक तरफ देशद्रोह के लिए काम करने वाले लोग हैं, मैं एक आउटस्टैंडिंग कैरियर वाला व्यक्ति, मैंने सोचा कि मुझे इससे बाहर निकलना है। कैसी भी रिपोर्ट लिखूं, कितनी भी सचाई से रिपोर्ट लिखूं, मेरा बैचमेट भी उसमें इनवोल्व था, मैं कितनी भी ईमानदारी से काम करूं, तब भी लोग मेरे ऊपर लांछन और ऐलिगेशन लगाने वाले हैं। इसलिए मैंने बहाने बनाकर रिक्वेस्ट की कि मैं गुजराती नहीं समझता हूं, आपने सही बात बोली, मैंने इसका भी एक बहाना बनाया और उसके बाद गृह मंत्री जी ने मुझे बुलाया। आप तब के गृह मंत्री जी से पूछ सकते हो, मैंने कहा कि यह सचाई है और मैं इस तरह के वातावरण में काम नहीं कर सकता। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह एक ऐसा केस है कि इस देश के पोलिटिकल लीडरशिप ने, यह दूसरी बात है, मैं रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता कि एफिडेविट के बारे में क्या हुआ। इस केस के बारे में जिस प्रकार की वोट बैंक की पोलिटिक्स की गई, इस देश के अंदर जिस प्रकार से हमारी सुरक्षा एजेन्सी पर प्रश्नचिह्न लगाये गये और जिस प्रकार से पूरे देश को बदनाम किया गया, जिस प्रकार से अधिकारियों को प्रताड़ित किया गया।

मैं आपको एक बात और बताना चाहता हूं कि सीएफएसएल के अधिकारियों ने यह सिद्ध किया कि इशरत जहां जावेद शेख के साथ देश में कहां-कहां रुकी थी। वह नासिक में रुकी, वह फैजाबाद में रुकी, वह अहमदाबाद में रुकी और वह जहां-जहां, जिन-जिन होटलों में रुकी, क्या यह उसकी हैंडराइटिंग है? सीएफएसएल के एक्सपर्ट ने सिद्ध किया कि यह इशरत जहां की ही हैंडराइटिंग है। लेकिन सीबीआई और एसआईटी के अधिकारियों ने सीएफएसएल के अधिकारियों को इतना टार्चर किया, इतना परेशान किया, ये लोग आ सकते हैं, अगर कोई इनक्वायरी हो कि यह रिपोर्ट तुम बदलो। मैं सीबीआई के उस वरिष्ठ अधिकारी का नाम ले सकता हूं। लेकिन जब उन्होंने रिपोर्ट नहीं बदली, उन्होंने उसे यूज नहीं किया, उनकी लाई डिटेक्टर टैस्ट की रिपोर्ट को नहीं लिया, उन्होंने फोरेंसिक साइंस की रिपोर्ट को नहीं लिया। जिस प्रकार से हम लोगों ने पार्टिजन काम किया, जिस प्रकार से पक्षपात से काम किया कि हमें इसे बदनाम करना है।

महोदया, आज लंदन में लंदन पुलिस किसी को चेज करती है, उन्हें लगता है कि वह टैररिस्ट है, आतंकवादी है और वह उसे गोली मार देते हैं। बाद में लंदन पुलिस कहती है कि हमसे गलती हो गई। उसके बारे में न कभी मीडिया ने कुछ बोला, न किसी प्रेस ने कुछ कहा। हमारे देश के अंदर अगर हमारे पुलिस अधिकारी हमारे इंटेलिजेंस के अधिकारी देश की सुरक्षा के लिए काम करते हैं, उन्हें प्रोसीक्यूट करने की बात करते हैं, उनको फांसी पर चढ़ाने की बात करते हैं। यह कितना बड़ा डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है, हमारे

अधिकारियों को कितना हतोत्साहित करने का काम है। इस तरह से कौन काम करेगा। इसलिए मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि इसकी पूरी इंक्वायरी की जाए, इसके लिए सीबीआई के अधिकारी और एसआईटी के अधिकारी, मैं आपको एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ... (व्यवधान) मैं ओवैसी जी के लिए बोल देता हूँ कि मेरे बाद में जो चेयरमैन आया, उनसे साठ-गांठ की गई, उनके हिसाब से काम किया गया, उनका सन इन लॉ, जो बिहार में आईएस अधिकारी है, उसके खिलाफ इंक्वायरी चल रही थी, उस इंक्वायरी को बंद किया गया।... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: No names will go on record.

... (Interruptions)... \*

**डॉ. सत्यपाल सिंह:** जैसी रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट चाहती थी, उसके हिसाब से काम किया गया।... (व्यवधान)

मैडम, इतनी बात कहकर मैं अंत में कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी सब बातों की जांच के लिए एक कमीशन बैठाया जाए, ताकि पूरी सचाई इस देश के सामने आ सके। धन्यवाद।

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर (हमीरपुर):** अध्यक्ष महोदया, आपने मुझे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है। मुझे केवल इतना पूछना है कि जो लोग अभिव्यक्ति की आजादी की बात करते हैं, वे इशरत जहां के केस पर चुप क्यों हैं, गायब क्यों हैं? टाइम्स नाउ की डिबेट पर उनके चैनल से गायब हैं। हाऊस में डिबेट हो तो ... \* गायब हो जाते हैं। अगर टाइम्स नाउ आरटीआई फाइल करती है कि वह फाइल चाहिए कि जहां पर वह नोटिंग है।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** नाम निकाल दीजिए, किसी का नाम नहीं जाएगा।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** हमने नाम निकला दिया है।

... (व्यवधान)

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** अगर वह फाइल चाहिए कि जहां पर वह नोटिंग है कि कहां से वह किस मंत्री ने वह लिखवाया था, ... (व्यवधान) एफिडेविट किसने चेंज करवाया तो आज वह फाइल भी गायब है। ... (व्यवधान) वह फाइल ही गायब कर दी कि किस तरह से मंत्री ने उसके नोट को चेंज करवा कर एफिडेविट को गायब करवाया। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** मैंने नाम एक्सपंज करवा दिए हैं।

... (व्यवधान)



**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** मैडम, यह पूछने का मेरा अधिकार है। आखिरकार सन् 2004 में आईबी को यह जानकारी थी कि देश के बाहर से आतंकवादी संगठनों ने मिल कर, लश्कर-ए-तैय्यबा के चार लोगों ने मिल कर, जिसमें एक इशरत जहां भी थी, उन्होंने गुजरात के बड़े नेता को खत्म करने का प्रयास किया, उसी मकसद के साथ गुजरात में आई तो ... \* क्या यह पूछते कि आप आइए, आप अपना आइडेंटिटी कार्ड बताइए। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** बार-बार यह नहीं होता है।

... (व्यवधान)

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** मैडम, यह जो बात की जाती है कि आप पहले पूछिए कि वह टैररिस्ट है या नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आप अपना क्लैरिफिकेशन कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** मैडम, यही लोग हैं जो कह देते हैं कि अफ़ज़ल गुरु शहीद है, उसको ज्युडिशियल किलिंग कहा जाता है। अगर आतंकवादी को खत्म नहीं करोगे तो आतंकवादी जिस तरह से इसको खत्म करने आया था, तो अफ़ज़ल गुरु जैसे और आदमी आ कर इसको भी खत्म कर देंगे। हम क्या करना चाहते हैं? मुझे इस बात का जवाब चाहिए कि क्या सन् 2004 में जो घटा, 2009 आते-आते यह हो गया था कि क्या कांग्रेस को यह लग रहा था कि वे सन् 2014 का चुनाव अकेले नहीं लड़ पाएंगे तो पाकिस्तान समर्थक आतंकवादियों के साथ एक बड़ा गठबंधन किया गया। ... (व्यवधान) जो काम इशरत जहां पूरा नहीं कर पाई, वह आतंकी तौर पर खत्म नहीं कर पाई, इन्होंने राजनीतिक तौर पर अपने प्रतिद्वंद्वियों को खत्म करने का प्रयास किया। एक-एक सबूत नज़र आता है। यह केवल कांग्रेस पार्टी नहीं थी। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** प्लीज़ अनुराग जी, इतना लंबा-चौड़ा भाषण नहीं होता है।

... (व्यवधान)

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** मैडम, गाज़वा टाइम्स ने साफ लिखा है कि इशरत जहां लश्कर-ए- तैय्यबा की पहली महिला आतंकी है, जो शहीद हुई। वे उसे श्रद्धांजली देते हैं। आपके पहले एफिडेविट में होम मिनिस्ट्री मानती है कि वह एलईटी के चार सहयोगियों में से थी। डेविड कोलमन हेडली कहता है कि हाँ उन चारों में शरत जहां थी। आपके इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो के चीफ ... \* कहते हैं कि हाँ वह आतंकवादी थी। उन्होंने पीएम

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\* Not recorded.

साहब को, ... \* को, होम मिनिस्टर साहब को बताया। बार-बार ... \* जो पूर्व में एनएसए के इंचार्ज थे, जो अब गवर्नर भी हैं, आईबी के फॉर्मर ज्वाइंट डायरेक्टर रजिंद्र कुमार जी, अगर इन सब लोगों ने कहा, सारी दुनिया कहती थी कि इशरत जहां आतंकवादी है, लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता उसको आतंकवादी नहीं मानते। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** अनुराग जी, अगर आपको कोई क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहिए तो वह पूछिए।

... (व्यवधान)

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** मैडम, अभी तो मैंने शुरू किया है। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** कॉलिंग अटेंशन में भाषण नहीं देते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** मैडम, मैं भाषण नहीं दे रहा हूँ, कुछ जानकारियां सामने रख रहा हूँ। क्या यह सच्चाई है कि सारी दुनिया एक तरफ कह रही थी कि वह आतंकवादी है, भाजपा के बड़े नेताओं को खत्म करने आई है तो जो राजनीतिक तौर पर आप नहीं कर पा रहे थे तो आपने उनके साथ गठबंधन कर के उसको खत्म करने का प्रयास किया। ... (व्यवधान) उसके केस किसने लड़े? उसका केस लड़ा तो एनसीपी के नेताओं ने उनका पूरा खर्चा सह कर उनके परिवार वालों के साथ लड़ा है। इसमें अकेली कांग्रेस नहीं थी, पूरा बड़ा गठबंधन था। ... (व्यवधान) जिस कांग्रेस पार्टी का नाम कभी बड़े नेताओं के साथ जोड़ कर लिया जाता था। आज कांग्रेस के नाम के साथ जुड़ता है कि तो अफ़ज़ल गुरु, याकूब मेनन और इशरत जहां जैसे नाम जुड़ते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) आखिर यह ऐसा क्यों आया? जो आईबी के, राँ के और बड़े अधिकारी थे, जो प्रकट और गुप्त तौर पर जो उनकी क्षमताएं थीं, उनके ऑवर्ट और कॉवर्ट ऑपरेशंस को खत्म करने का किसी ने प्रयास किया है, हमारी आईबी और राँ जैसी एजेंसीज़ को खत्म करने का किसी ने प्रयास किया है तो पूर्व की सरकार ने वह काम किया है। मैडम, देश इनको कभी माफ नहीं करेगा।

**HON. SPEAKER:** If you have question, you ask. I am sorry, now it is enough.

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** मैडम, मेरा प्रश्न तो मुझे पूछने दीजिए।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आप सिर्फ अपना प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** महोदया, वर्ष 2008 का जो हमला हुआ, उसके बाद हमने हजारों करोड़ रूपए खर्च किए, लेकिन वर्ष 2011 में मुंबई में धमाके हुए तो ... \*ने उस समय कहा कि इंटेलिजेंस फेल्योर नहीं था। दूसरी ओर ... \*ने कहा कि इंटेलिजेंस की सूचना पर आप किसी को आतंकवादी नहीं मान सकते। वहीं दूसरी ओर कांग्रेस के नेता कहते थे, “He is suffering from intellectual arrogance.” दंतेवाड़ा में हमारे 76 सीआरपीएफ के जवान शहीद होते हैं।...(व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: No, I am sorry.

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** मैडम, मेरा प्रश्न तो मुझे पूछ लेने दीजिए। यह इससे संबंधित है।

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry. You are not asking any question.

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** मैडम, बीस मिनट आपने शुरूआत के लिए दिये, मुझे पाँच मिनट तो दीजिए।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** वह देने होते हैं, आपको नहीं मिलना है।

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** मैडम, मुझे दो मिनट भी नहीं हुए हैं। दो मिनट तो पूछने दीजिए। आज मुझसे ज्यादा कांग्रेस कह रही है कि मेरे दो मिनट पूरे हो गए। अरे भाई, पाँच मिनट तो बोलने दो।...(व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: No, I am sorry. जो नियम है, वह है।

...(व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: Otherwise, I will not allow anybody.

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** मैडम, आईबी, राँ और पुलिस के अधिकारियों को खत्म करने का प्रयास किया, यही कारण है कि वर्ष 2011 में मुंबई के धमाके होते हैं, क्योंकि इन तीन-चार वर्षों में आईबी, राँ के अधिकारियों का मनोबल गिरा था, उनके हौंसले पस्त थे तो आपके कारण थे। उनके खिलाफ केस बनाए जा रहे थे। जो देश को गुप्त सूचनाएं देते, उनको सूचना देने के लायक तक कांग्रेस पार्टी ने नहीं रखा, क्योंकि ईमानदार अधिकारी को मारने का किसी ने प्रयास किया तो कांग्रेस पार्टी ने किया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सरकार में आकर कोई बदलाव हुआ है? क्या उन आईबी, राँ और पुलिस के अधिकारियों को, जिनको जेलों में भुगतना पड़ा, जिनके खिलाफ फर्जी मुकदमे दायर हुए, हमारी सरकार उनको न्याय दिलाएगी या नहीं दिलाएगी, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ। इशरत जहां की सच्चाई की देश के सामने आएगी या नहीं आएगी, क्या देश यह जानने का अधिकार रखता है या नहीं? गृह मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय जनता के पार्टी के वे दो बड़े नेता एक अमित शाह जी, जिन्होंने इस भारतीय जनता पार्टी को दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा संगठन बनाया और दूसरे नरेन्द्र मोदी जी,

\* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

जो 282 सीटें जिताकर भारतीय जनता पार्टी को पूर्ण बहुमत में लाए। क्या उनको खत्म करने का प्रयास जो आतंकवादी नहीं कर पाए थे, उसे कांग्रेस पार्टी ने करने का प्रयास किया या नहीं किया? आपको इस बात की सच्चाई देनी होगी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, ... \* नाम के एक पुलिस अधिकारी की बात आई। जिसकी बेईमानी की गाथायें अभी यहाँ पर सत्यपाल सिंह जी ने बताईं। उस अधिकारी को आप सीबीआई में क्यों लेकर गए, आखिर कांग्रेस की उससे क्या सांठगांठ थी? आपके एसआईटी के तीन-तीन चेयरमैन क्यों बदले जाते हैं? क्या आप उन पर दवाब बनाते थे, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के अधिकारियों को जेल में डालने का, उनका राजनीतिक भविष्य खत्म करने का, अगर इस तरह की राजनीति इस देश में हो रही थी तो मेरे यह कहने में बिल्कुल सच्चाई है कि जो वर्ष 2014 का चुनाव कांग्रेस अकेले नहीं लड़ सकती थी, उसे कांग्रेस पाक समर्थित आतंकवादियों के साथ लड़ना चाहती थी। यही कारण है कि आज भी इस पर पर्दा डालने का प्रयास किया जाता है।...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** डॉ. किरीट सोमैया जी, क्या आप बोलना चाहेंगे या नहीं? अगर आपको नहीं बोलना हो तो मैं मंत्री जी को अलाऊ करूँ।

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:** मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस ह्यूमन राइट्स के नाम पर पर्दा न डाला जाए। जो आतंकवादियों के मरने के बाद उनको शहीद कहते हैं और उनकी लड़ाई लड़ने का प्रयास करते हैं, इस कांग्रेस पार्टी को देश को जवाब देना होगा कि वह आतंकवादियों के साथ क्यों खड़ी है?... (व्यवधान)

**डॉ. किरीट सोमैया (मुम्बई उत्तर पूर्व) :** महोदया, इशरत जहां मेरे घर से सिर्फ पाँच किलोमीटर दूर रहती थी।...(व्यवधान) मैं मुम्बई में मुलुंड में रहता हूँ और इशरत जहां और उसका परिवार मुलुंड से मुम्बई से पाँच किलोमीटर के अन्तर पर रहता था।

महोदया, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री पहली यह स्पष्टता चाहूँगा कि यह जो एफिडेविट है, यह जो आपने उत्तर दिया है, यह इशरत जहां के साथ में, जो पहली लाइन है, “In a police action with the Ahmedabad police on 15.6.2004, four persons namely Javed Sheikh, Jishan Johar, Amjad Ali and Ishrat Jahan were killed.” मेरी पहली विनती है कि यह जावेद शेख कौन है, यह जीशान जौहर कौन है, अमजद अली कौन है? दूसरी बात यह है कि यह इशरत जहां अगर मेरे घर से पाँच किलोमीटर के अन्तर पर मुम्बई में रहती थी तो वह अहमदाबाद, गुजरात कैसे पहुँची? कब पहुँची और

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\* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

इनके साथ क्या कर रही थी। दूसरी बात यह कि अगर वह अहमदाबाद में थी तो इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि वह परिवार से गायब थी। अगर परिवार से गायब थी और परिवार को पता नहीं था कि वह कहाँ है तो परिवार ने इस संबंध में कोर्ट में या पुलिस स्टेशन में कब शिकायत की थी, क्या शिकायत की थी। इशरत जहाँ इसके पहले क्या कर रही थी, इसके पश्चात् क्या कर रही थी, यह जानकारी मैं चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) मैं साथ में गृह मंत्री जी से यह भी विनती करना चाहूँगा कि इशरत जहाँ उस समय क्या क्या कर रही थी, जो भी एसआईटी हो या सीबीआई हो या उस समय की राज्य सरकार की पुलिस थी, उन्होंने इस संबंध में कोई जानकारी ली थी? अगर जानकारी ली थी तो क्या रिकार्ड पर लाया गया था? अगर रिकार्ड पर लाया गया था तो गृह मंत्री ... \* और माननीय ... \* ने इशरत जहाँ के केसेज़ की जितनी भी बार गृह मंत्रालय में मीटिंगज़ कीं, एफिडेविट फाइल किए, एफिडेविट आल्टर किए गए, इस संबंध में क्या उन्होंने इशरत जहाँ का बैकग्राउंड चैक किया था?

मैं यह भी पूछना चाहूँगा कि ये जो तीन लोग हैं, वे कौन हैं, वे क्या कर रहे थे, उनका बैकग्राउंड क्या है? इतनी सब चर्चाएँ मेरे मित्र पक्ष और बाकी लोग कर रहे हैं तो ये तीन कौन थे? मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि हैडली ने अभी मुम्बई न्यायालय में क्रॉस एक्ज़ामिनेशन में विटनेस करके जो बयान दिया, वह इसमें आपने लिखा है। आपने अंतिम पैराग्राफ में लिखा है -

“During his testimony in the Mumbai Court through video conferencing David Coleman Headley mentioned that he had learnt from his accomplices that there was a ‘botched of operation’ in India.”

मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि यह बॉचअप आपरेशन का अर्थ क्या होता है, यह ऑपरेशन क्या था, वह किसके लिए किया गया था, उसमें कौन-कौन शामिल थे? इशरत जहाँ से लेकर ये जो तीन लोगों के नाम पढ़े, उनका क्या आपरेशन था, क्या पार्टिसिपेशन और क्या रोल था? आगे यह भी कहा है -

“in which one female terrorist was killed in a shoot out with the police. The public prosecutor gave the option of three names to identify the said female terrorist whereupon Headley identified Ishrat Jahan as the terrorist concerned.”

मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूँगा कि यह जो विटनेस हुई, उसके संबंध में थोड़ी जानकारी दें और साथ में बताएँ कि क्या भारतीय जनता पार्टी का कोई कार्यकर्ता अमरीका में हैडली से मिला था? कब

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\* Not recorded.

मिला था, हैडली को उन्होंने कब समझाया कि आप मुम्बई से क्रॉस विटनेस होगा तो आप इस प्रकार से इशरत जहां टैरिस्ट थी, इस प्रकार का बयान लीजिए, यह भारतीय जनता पार्टी के किसी कार्यकर्ता ने उसको बताया था, अमरीकन गवर्नमेंट ने क्या हैडली को मिलने दिया था, इस संबंध में भी मैं आपसे जानकारी चाहता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं एक और चीज़ पर जानकारी चाहूँगा कि यह जो पहले ऐफिडेविट हुआ, 6 अगस्त 2009 को, उसमें क्या लिखा गया -

“Insofar as petitioner’s prayer for investigation by the CBI was concerned, it was submitted that no proposal for CBI investigation into the case is under consideration of the Central Government.”

क्या माननीय राजनाथ सिंह जी, आप तब गृह मंत्री जी थे या तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री के ऊपर आपका इतना प्रभाव था? यह स्टेटमेंट क्या उस समय के भारतीय जनता पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता ने यह एफिडेविट किया था? उसमें आगे लिखा है:

“... nor does it consider the present case fit for investigation by the CBI.”

यह एफिडेविट किसका था, गुजरात सरकार का था, अमित शाह का था, नरेन्द्र मोदी का था? यह एफिडेविट किस प्रकार से तैयार किया गया था, किसके निर्देश पर तैयार किया गया? वह तैयार करने वाले अधिकारी कौन थे, उस समय गृह मंत्री कौन थे, इसकी भी जानकारी सदन और सदन के द्वारा पूरा हिन्दुस्तान आज आपसे जानना चाहता है?

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आगे बढ़ता हूँ। आपने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें आपने लिखा है कि thereafter on 29.09.2009, मैं दिन गिन रहा था, 6 अगस्त, 2009 से 29 सितम्बर, 2009, कुल मिलाकर 50-55 दिन में यह एफिडेविट बदलने की क्या आवश्यकता पड़ी, यह किसके कारण बदला गया, किसके कहने पर बदला गया और यह बदलाव क्या है? आपने ही उत्तर में दिया है, मैंने कारण जानना चाहा था, जो कॉलिंग अटेंशन में मैंने लिखा था, उसमें कारण जानना चाहा था, लेकिन आपने जवाब में कोई कारण दिये नहीं हैं। आपके इस जवाब में कोई कारण दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है कि यह एफिडेविट क्यों बदला गया। आखिर सरकार सरकार है, भारत सरकार भारत सरकार है, गृह मंत्रालय गृह मंत्रालय है। आज बी.जे.पी. है, कल कांग्रेस थी तो यह सदन का रिकार्ड है, देश की जनता जानना चाहती है कि यह एफिडेविट क्यों बदला, कैसे बदला, किसके कहने पर बदला? वह पेपर कहां है, वह पेपर है या नहीं है,

नोटिंग्स हैं या नहीं हैं, डाक्यूमेंट्स हैं या नहीं हैं? मैं साथ में यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि What is the procedure and system in the Home Ministry to prepare such Affidavits? क्योंकि मेरा जो ज्ञान है, मेरी जो नोलिज है, वह यह है कि रूल्स यह कहते हैं कि नीचे से, डैस्क ऑफिसर से फाइल नोटिंग तैयार होती है, पांच बार ऊपर जाती है, 6 बार नीचे आती है। उसमें वापस करैक्शन आता है। आप भी यही रोज अनुभव करती होंगी। इस जवाब में गृह मंत्री राजनाथ सिंह जी ने क्या लिखा है, उन्होंने लिखा है

“... The notings on the concerned file do not provide any reason for filing of the affidavit dated 29/9/2009...”.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): The word used is ‘subsequent developments’.

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Yes, I am coming to that point. मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा, क्या सब्सीक्वेंट डैवलपमेंट में, 50-55 दिन में गवर्नमेंट के काम करने के रूल्स, गाइडलाइंस बदले गये, क्या इन 55 दिन में नियम में चेंज किया गया कि इस प्रकार से अभी फाइल नोटिंग नीचे से ऊपर नहीं जायेगी, ऊपर से नीचे नहीं जायेगी और ऊपर से नीचे, नीचे से ऊपर जाने में गृह सचिव ... \* उन्होंने जो लिखा है, वह सब गायब कर दिया जाये। गृह मंत्री के पास जायेगा तो इस प्रकार की जो डिसकंटैक्ट होगी या जो गृह मंत्री को मान्य लिखा नहीं होगा तो पेपर निकाल कर, फाड़कर टोकरी में फेंक कर उस समय के गृह मंत्री जो लिखेंगे, उतना ही रहेगा, यह नियम में बदलाव आया था, क्या हुआ, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जानना चाहती है? सत्यपाल जी या निशिकान्त दूब ने जो भाव व्यक्त किये, वह एक बात है, लेकिन देश देश है, गवर्नमेंट गवर्नमेंट है, We would like to know about it. मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि सब्सीक्वेंट डैवलपमेंट हमारे मित्र ने जो कहा, वह सब्सीक्वेंट डैवलपमेंट फाइल नोटिंग में क्यों नहीं है? माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, जैसा मैंने कहा...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आपने बहुत क्लैरीफिकेशंस पूछ लिए।

**डॉ. किरिट सोमैया :** मेरी जान जल रही है, जान इसलिए जल रही है कि **इशरत जहां** की जिस दिन हत्या हुई, उस दिन और उसके बाद कांग्रेस पार्टी, समाजवादी पार्टी, एन.सी.पी. इनके नेता उसके घर पर गये, उसको हीरोइन और शहीद घोषित किया। उनको लाखों रुपया बख्शीश दिया गया। अगर इन लोगों ने

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\* Not recorded.

इशरत जहां को हीरोईन नहीं बनाया होता, शहादत नहीं दी होती, तो कसाब का केस नहीं होता, 26/11 नहीं होते और मेरे मुम्बई के हजार परिवार बर्बाद नहीं होते। इनके लिए ये जिम्मेदार हैं।

मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी से जानना चाहूंगा कि एक ओर आप इशरत जहां जैसी टेररिस्ट को शहीद कहते हैं और दूसरी ओर आपका नेता ... \* को ... \* कहता है।... (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस पार्टी की साइट के ऊपर ... \* ट्वीट करती है कि ... \* नकली है।

अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करते समय एक-दो चीज़ और जानना चाहूंगा कि यह एफीडेविट में जो बदलाव हुआ है, उस बदलाव के पीछे कौन था? क्या उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री थे? उस समय सरकार किसकी थी? उस समय जो सरकार थी, उस सरकार की चेयरपर्सन कौन थी? क्या यह बदलाव ... \* या ... \* कह पाएंगी या माननीय गृह मंत्री जी कह पाएंगे कि यह बदलाव किसके कारण हुआ?... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** किसी का नाम नहीं लीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आप आक्षेप या ऐसा कुछ ठीक तरीके से लगाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

**डॉ. किरीट सोमैया:** यह बदलाव किसके कारण हुआ, इसकी जानकारी दें।... (व्यवधान)

अन्त में, मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि क्या ... \* या ... \* कह पाएंगे कि ये बदलाव किसके कारण हुआ?... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** यह वे नहीं बता पाएंगे।

**डॉ. किरीट सोमैया :** यह माननीय राजनाथ जी बताएं।... (व्यवधान)

धन्यवाद।... (व्यवधान)

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे (गुलबर्गा) :** मैडम, यह क्या हो रहा है?... (व्यवधान)

**SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA):** Madam, let it be discussed under Rule 193 and this cannot be a one-sided discussion. ... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:** Madam, we should also be heard. We also wish to take part in this discussion. ... (*Interruptions*)



HON. SPEAKER: No, you cannot do that because this is a Calling Attention Notice.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Madam, it cannot be a one-sided discussion. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या हुआ? कॉलिंग अटेंशन में उनका नाम ही नहीं है। मैं क्या करूँ?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : वे क्या थे? वे किस हिसाब से बोलेंगे?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : खड़गे जी, आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे: मैडम, आप यह सब जानते हैं। हमें आपको कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। अभी मुझे सीखना है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नहीं, मत सीखिए।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे: जब उन्होंने होम मिनिस्टर का कॉलिंग अटेंशन किया, तो स्टेटमेंट रखकर वह वहीं खत्म होता है। लेकिन, डेढ़ घंटे से डिस्कसन चल रहा है।... (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस को गालियां दिए, राहुल जी का नाम लिए, सोनिया जी का नाम लिए।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Why are you not allowing Shri Veerappa Moily? ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह वहीं खत्म नहीं होता है। स्टेटमेंट के बाद they can ask clarifications. I have already asked them to expunge all the names. मैंने बोला है कि सब नाम एक्सपंज कर दिए जाएं।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : Shri Veerappa Moily has already given his name. We have requested in writing that he should be allowed to speak. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Your request is not there, I am sorry. Nobody has requested me in this regard. It cannot be done like that.

... (*Interruptions*)

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे:** हमारे होम मिनिस्टर का नाम लिए। पिछली गवर्नमेंट का नाम लिए, हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का नाम लिए।... (व्यवधान) यह क्या हो रहा है?... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** मैंने बोला है कि कोई नाम नहीं होना चाहिए।

... (व्यवधान)

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे:** मैडम, कम से कम आप इसे सुनिए।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** मैं कैसे सुनूंगी? ऐसा नहीं होता है।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** फिर मुझे सभी को एलाउ करना पड़ेगा, जो-जो चाहते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the way. Nothing is before me.

... (Interruptions)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** किसी की रिक्वेस्ट नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: Only the statement of the hon. Minister will go on record.

... (Interruptions)... \*

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** मैंने कहा है कि जो भी ऐसे नाम आए हों, सब एक्सपंज करो। जो भी सदस्य नहीं हैं, उनके भी और जिनकी आवश्यकता नहीं, ऐसे नाम भी अगर लिए गए हों, वे भी एक्सपंज हो जाने चाहिए।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please start your reply. Only your statement will go on record.

**गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह) :** अध्यक्ष महोदया, इशरत जहां केस के संबंध में जो एफीडेविट बदली गयी है, उस पर श्री निशिकान्त दुबे, श्री कलिकेश एन. सिंह देव, श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर और डॉ. किरीट सोमैया के द्वारा एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव लाया गया।... (व्यवधान) लेकिन इस पर जो भी हमने अपना उत्तर दिया है

... (व्यवधान)

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\* Not recorded.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आप चेयर की तरफ देखकर बोलिए। यह तो होता है। मेरे कान में आवाज नहीं जाती। डोंट वरी, नथिंग विल गो ऑन रिकार्ड।

... (Interruptions)... \*

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदया, इस संबंध में जो कुछ भी मुझे कहना था, वह अपने स्टेटमेंट में पूरी तरह से स्पष्ट कर दिया है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आतंकवाद से केवल भारत देश ही ग्रस्त नहीं है, बल्कि आतंकवाद से सारा विश्व इस समय प्रभावित है। इसलिए कभी भी आतंकवाद जैसे मुद्दे पर राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए, यह हमारा मानना है। ... (व्यवधान)

### **13.36 hours**

*(At this stage, Shri Kanti Lal Bhuria and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table. )*

... (व्यवधान)

जहां तक इशरत जहां केस का संबंध है, मैं तो यह मानकर चलता हूँ कि चाहे इशरत जहां केस का प्रश्न हो अथवा कोई अन्य दूसरा इस प्रकार का आतंकवाद से जुड़ा हुआ यदि कोई प्रश्न हो, तो उस पर किसी भी सरकार के द्वारा कोई फ्लिप-फ्लाप नहीं होनी चाहिए, लेकिन मैं दुःख के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि इशरत जहां केस के मामले में पिछली सरकार के द्वारा फ्लिप-फ्लाप हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) यह कहने में मुझे संशय मात्र भी संकोच नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

पहले गुजरात हाई कोर्ट में इशरत जहां को एलईटी का एसोसिएट बताया जाता है और एक माह के भीतर ही एक एडीशनल एफिडेविट फाइल की जाती है तथा जो भी तथ्य हैं, उनको एक नया डायमेशन दे दिया जाता है, यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। ... (व्यवधान) लगता है कि सेकेंड एफिडेविट में जो भी बातें कही गई हैं, उसमें इस तथ्य को कमजोर करने की कोशिश की गई है कि वह इशरत जहां एलईटी आपरेटेड थी, उसमें तो यह कहा गया पहली एफिडेविट में कि इशरत जहां एलईटी आपरेटेड थी और यह कहते हुए कि आईबी की रिपोर्ट का कान्क्लूसिव प्रूफ नहीं है और यह बात फिर दूसरी रिपोर्ट में कही गई है। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदया, लगता है कि तत्कालीन गुजरात सरकार को बदनाम करने के लिए और उस समय के वहां के मुख्यमंत्री को बदनाम करने के लिए, उन्हें फंसाने के लिए और जो अन्य लोग वहां थे, उनको फंसाने के लिए, एक प्रकार की यह गहरी साजिश थी। हमारा यह मानना है कि आतंकवाद के प्रश्न पर

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\* Not recorded.

जाति, मजहब की बात नहीं की जानी चाहिए। आतंकवादी, आतंकवादी होता है। उसकी कोई जाति नहीं होती, उसका कोई मजहब नहीं होता, उसका कोई धर्म नहीं होता है। ... (व्यवधान)

मैं यह भी स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि इशरत जहां का आतंकवादी होना केवल मात्र हेडली के बयान पर ही निर्भर नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) यूपीए सरकार ने अपने पहले के एफिडेविट में जो कहा था, उसी का रीअफर्मेशन हेडली ने किया है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं। हेडली ने जो कहा, वह इशरत जहां के आतंकवादी होने का एक और स्पष्ट संकेत है। जहां तक अपनी सरकार का प्रश्न है, मैं एनडीए सरकार की तरफ से स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं और इस सदन और सारे देश को आश्वास्त करना चाहता हूं कि आतंकवाद के ऊपर हमारी सरकार किसी भी प्रकार की कोई राजनीति नहीं करेगी। ... (व्यवधान) आतंकवाद से जितनी भी कड़ाई से निपटा जा सकता है, हमारी सरकार उतनी कड़ाई से निपटेगी। ... (व्यवधान)

जहां तक पिछली सरकार का सवाल है, अध्यक्ष महोदया आपको भी जानकारी है कि किस प्रकार से आतंकवाद को एक कलर देने के कोशिश की गई। ... (व्यवधान) मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सैफ्रन टेरर की बात किसके द्वारा कही गई? ... (व्यवधान) क्या यह सच नहीं है कि उस समय के गृह मंत्री के द्वारा सैफ्रन टेरर की बात कही गई। ... (व्यवधान) यहां तक कि एक कार्यक्रम में जो समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ था, एक जाति के साथ, एक कम्युनिटी के साथ उसे जोड़ा गया, हिंदू टेरर की बात की गई। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरा यह कहना है कि ये सब बातें कलर, क्रीम और रिलीजन की आतंकवाद के संबंध में नहीं की जानी चाहिए, लेकिन अपने आपको सेकुलर कहलाने वाले लोग, विश्व भर में पहली बार उन्होंने आतंकवाद को एक कम्युनल कलर देने की कोशिश की है। ... (व्यवधान) मेरा यह कहना है कि ऐसा सिलेक्टिव और अवसरवादी सेकुलरिज्म हमारे देश को किसी भी सूरत में स्वीकार नहीं हो सकता है।

कुछ लोगों ने चाहा है कि इस संबंध में सरकार के द्वारा कोई न कोई कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) कुछ तथ्य मैं इस सदन के संज्ञान में ला देना चाहता हूं। होम सेक्रेट्री के दो पत्र जो अटॉर्नी जनरल, वाहनवती को लिखे थे, वह आज भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। ... (व्यवधान) वह पत्र 18.09.2009 को वे पत्र लिखे गये और 23.09.2009 उस समय के होम सेक्रेट्री ने अटॉर्नी जनरल को दो पत्र लिखा था, वे भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। ... (व्यवधान) अटॉर्नी जनरल ने जिस एफिडेविट की वेटिंग की थी, वह भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) सेकेण्ड एफिडेविट का जो ड्राफ्ट अटॉर्नी जनरल से आया, उसमें भी कुछ करैक्शन किये गये, उसकी भी कॉपी इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रही है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि उस समय के गृह मंत्री ने जो यह करैक्शन किया था, वह 24.09.2009 को यह करैक्शन किया था। ... (व्यवधान) हेडली का इंट्रोगेशन जब एनआईए ने वर्ष 2013 में अमेरिका में किया था, तब भी उसने इशरत जहां के एलईटी ऑपरैटी होने की बात कही थी। ... (व्यवधान) जो इस समय मुंबई कोर्ट में विडियो कॉफ्रेंस के द्वारा

हेडली ने कही है। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन जब सीबीआई ने हेडली का स्टेटमेंट मांगा तो वह सीबीआई को मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा उपलब्ध नहीं कराया गया।... (व्यवधान) ऐसे बहुत सारे प्रश्न हैं, जिन पर कुछ छानबीन करने की आवश्यकता है। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन सब सारी चीजों की एक इंटरनल इंक्वायरी हम लोग मिनिस्ट्री के स्तर पर कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) हम सारे तथ्य इकट्ठा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और जो कुछ भी होगा, इस संबंध में सोच-विचार कर हम अंतिम निर्णय करेंगे।... (व्यवधान)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4234/16/16]

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### **13.41 hours**

*(At this stage, Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan, Shri Ravneet Singh and some other Hon. Members went back to their seats.)*

**13.41 ½ hours****MOTION RE: TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF  
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

HON. SPEAKER: Item No. 18. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy.

...(व्यवधान)

कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी): मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव करता हूँ

“कि यह सभा 9 मार्च, 2016 को सभा में प्रस्तुत कार्य मंत्रणा समिति की 27वें प्रतिवेदन से सहमत हैं।”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2016.”

*The motion was adopted.*

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.45 p.m.

**13.42 hours**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Forty-Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

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**14.48 hours**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Forty-Eight Minutes  
past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(Shri Hukum Singh *in the Chair*)

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 \***

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over text of the matter at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which text of the matter has been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

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\* Treated as laid on the Table.

**(i) Need to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Sirohi district headquarter in Rajasthan.**

श्री देवजी एम. पटेल (सिरोही) : सिरोही जिला साक्षरता एवं शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अत्यंत पिछड़ा हुआ है। आंकड़ों के अनुसार सिरोही की 10 लाख 36 हजार 346 आबादी में से लगभग 5 लाख 34 हजार 364 लोगों ने कभी औपचारिक या अनौपचारिक शिक्षा ग्रहण नहीं की है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 57.28 और शहरी क्षेत्र में 28.94 प्रतिशत लोग कभी शैक्षणिक संस्थान में नहीं गए। आश्चर्य यह है कि कुल अशिक्षित आबादी में से अधिक संख्या महिलाओं की है तथा 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार जिले में महिलाओं की साक्षरता दर मात्र 37 प्रतिशत है।

इस जिले की 14 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या 10 वर्ष से कम आयु की है। 1 से 8 वर्ग के छात्रों की कुल जनसंख्या लगभग 1,72,520 है। इसमें से अधिकतर छात्रों को शिक्षा के लिए निजी विद्यालय की शरण में जाना पड़ता है। यहाँ ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में स्कूलों की बहुत कमी है तथा कॉलेज भी गिने-चुने हैं।

सिरोही जिला के हिल स्टेशन माउंट आबू पर एक केंद्रीय विद्यालय है। जिला केंद्र से इस विद्यालय की दूरी लगभग 80 किलोमीटर से भी अधिक है। हिल स्टेशन होने के कारण यहाँ पर रहने व आने-जाने का खर्च बहुत ही ज्यादा होता है इससे सामान्य और गरीब छात्र यहां नहीं पढ़ सकते। मेरे पिछले कार्यकाल 2009-2014 में केंद्रीय विद्यालय से प्राप्त कूपन पर इस विद्यालय में एक भी छात्र ने नामांकन नहीं कराया।

यहां के अनेक गरीब छात्र अंग्रेजी माध्यम की शिक्षा से वंचित रह जाते हैं। विद्यार्थियों के साथ-साथ अभिभावकों, शिक्षाविदों व जनप्रतिनिधि सिरोही जिला मुख्यालय पर केंद्रीय विद्यालय की आवश्यकता महसूस कर रहे हैं जिससे गरीब और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के मेधावी छात्रों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा मिल सके।



**(ii) Need to recognize the three years certificate course of Aircraft Maintenance Engineering at par with Graduation**

SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE (RAVER): Keeping in view the need of the expanding field of aviation and requirement of specially trained personnel for the aircraft maintenance, the Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has introduced a three-year certificate course “Aircraft Maintenance Engineering”. Since long it has been training the personnel at various places across India through private institutions registered with DGCA. As on today, 53 such private institutes/organizations are on the approved criteria of DGCA. The course is having full three-year duration and after successful completion the “Certificate of Competency” is issued to the candidates. The pre-requisite qualification for admission to this course is 10+2. It has been learnt that many candidates after successful completion of course are presently facing serious survival issues. As because they have undergone specific training of aircraft maintenance and having only course competency certificate they are not eligible to appear for any of the examinations for which Graduation is the minimum qualification. These candidates have undergone special training in the maintenance of aircraft. By following the same pattern of 10+2+3 which is the normal Graduation pattern in any of the stream in India. In view of a number of candidates joining and passing every year which is not less than 5000 to 6000 and with limited intake in this field, the candidates must be allowed to switch to other stream for better career prospects. There are a large number of AME Course Completed candidates also who are unemployed or because of the constraints of the Certificate, they are not eligible to apply in any other field. Even the private companies are not considering them for job. Hence, I request to grant such candidates the status of being graduate.

**(iii) Need to declare Bargi dam project as a national project and provide adequate funds for the project.**

**श्री गणेश सिंह (सतना) :** मध्यप्रदेश की बरगी परियोजना (बी.डी.पी.) को राष्ट्रीय परियोजना घोषित किये जाने बावत मैं लगातार 2010 से मांग करता रहा हूं, उक्त परियोजना को जल संसाधन मंत्रालय की हाई पावर स्टियरिंग कमेटी द्वारा 2010 में अनुशंसित किया था, वित्तीय व्यय समिति (एफ.एफ.सी.) के पास मामला विगत 5 वर्षों से विचाराधीन है।

राज्य सरकार ने प्राथमिकता क्रम में प्रस्ताव भेजा है। देश में मध्यप्रदेश ही एक ऐसा राज्य है, जहां की कृषि विकास दर 24 प्रतिशत से अधिक है। लगातार 4 वर्षों से कृषि कर्मण पुरस्कार भी मिल रहा है। 7 लाख हैक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षेत्र को बढ़ाकर 36 लाख हैक्टेयर किया गया है। उक्त परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति से कटनी, सतना, रीवा जिले के 1 करोड़ से अधिक लोग लाभान्वित होंगे। अतः मैं इस परियोजना को राष्ट्रीय परियोजना में शामिल कर प्रस्तावित 2936.45 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दिये जाने की मांग करता हूं। 10 मार्च के प्रश्नकाल में जल संसाधन मंत्री के जवाब में बरगी डाइवर्जन परियोजनाओं को अपात्र कर दिया है, इसका क्या कारण है?

**(iv) Need to construct Road Over Bridge at level crossing on eastern side of Rafiganj Railway Station and western side of Guraru Railway Station in Bihar.**

श्री सुशील कुमार सिंह (औरंगाबाद) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र औरंगाबाद बिहार में पूर्व मध्य रेलवे के मुगलसराय मंडल अंतर्गत ग्रैंड कॉर्ड लाइन के रफीगंज स्टेशन से पूरब और गुरारू स्टेशन से पश्चिम, इन दोनों स्थलों पर क्रमशः राजकीय उच्च पथ सं. 68 और राजकीय उच्च पथ (एस.एच.) सं. 69 पार करता है।

दोनों राजकीय उच्च पथों पर काफी बड़ी संख्या में छोटी-बड़ी निजी एवं व्यवसायिक वाहनों का परिचालन होता है। लेकिन दोनों ही स्थलों की रेल लाइन पर रोड ओवर ब्रिज (आर.ओ.बी.) नहीं रहने के कारण रेल गाड़ियों की अधिक संख्या होने के कारण कम समय के अंतराल पर अर्थात् बार-बार और बहुत देर तक रेलवे फाटक बंद करना पड़ता है जिससे आवश्यक कार्यों से जा रहे सड़क यात्री, यथा मरीज, परीक्षार्थी, दुर्घटना में घायल लोगों को आपातकाल की स्थिति में काफी कठिनाईयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। यह रेल लाइन दिल्ली-दानकुनी डेडीकेडेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर का भी हिस्सा है।

मैं रेलमंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि उपर्युक्त दोनों ही स्थलों पर जनहित में अविलंब आर.ओ.बी. का निर्माण कराने की कृपा की जाए।

**(v) Need to impress upon Government of Uttar Pradesh to take action against the anti-social elements who indulged in violence during the procession of Sant Shiromani Guru Ravidas Ji Maharaj in Sharanpur district, Uttar Pradesh.**

श्री राघव लखनपाल (सहारनपुर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश में दलितों पर हो रहे अत्याचारों की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

ताजा घटनाक्रम मेरे जनपद सहारनपुर के ग्राम सरकड़ी खुमार का है, जहाँ 19 फरवरी की शाम को संत शिरोमणि पूज्य गुरु रविदास जी महाराज जी की जयंती के उपलक्ष्य में दलितों द्वारा एक शोभायात्रा निकाली जा रही थी, जिसकी अनुमति भी स्थानीय प्रशासन से संबंधित पक्ष द्वारा ली गयी थी। किंतु एक वर्ग विशेष के लोगों ने जबरन शोभायात्रा को रोक दिया। दलितों ने जब इसका विरोध किया तो जबरदस्त पथराव बलवाइयों द्वारा न सिर्फ शोभायात्रा पर किया गया अपितु दलितों के घरों पर भी ईंट, पत्थर बरसाए गए और उनके घरों में घुसकर महिलाओं से यहाँ तक की छोटे बच्चों तक से मारपीट की गयी। इस कारण एक दलित व्यक्ति की मौत हो गयी और दर्जनों पुरुष और महिलाएँ इसमें घायल हुए हैं।

घटना वाले दिन जब मैं उस ग्राम में पहुंचा तो मैंने देखा कि ग्राम की सारी गलियाँ ईंट, पत्थरों से भरी पड़ी थी, अनेक घायल व्यक्ति दंगाइयों के डर से अपने घरों को छोड़कर यहाँ-वहाँ छिपे हुए थे।

ऐसी और भी घटनायें मेरे जनपद सहारनपुर के ही ग्राम पिकी, सड़क दूधली, खुरमपुर आदि अनेक गाँवों में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में घटित हो चुकी हैं।

मैं अपनी सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि केंद्र सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को निर्देशित करे कि प्रदेश सरकार ग्राम सरकड़ी खुमार के असली बलवाइयों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही करे और पीड़ित दलितों का उत्पीड़न बंद करे।

**(vi) Need to include people belonging to 'Lohar' caste of Bihar in the list of Scheduled Tribes.**

**श्रीमती रमा देवी (शिवहर) :** मैं सरकार का ध्यान बिहार में लोहार जाति के साथ हो रही उपेक्षा की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बिहार में लोहार जाति की संख्या लगभग 22 लाख है। लोहार जाति के लोग वर्ष 1931 से ही अनुसूचित जनजाति का दर्जा प्राप्त करते रहे हैं, वर्ष 1976 में पारित एक्ट संख्या 108/1976 के आधार पर जो अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची बनी, उस सूची में भी एस.टी. श्रेणी में लोहार का नाम अंकित है और उस सूची के अनुसार लोहार जाति का एस.टी. का जाति प्रमाण पत्र भी जुलाई 2007 तक मिलता रहा परंतु यू.पी.ए.-1 सरकार के दौरान पारित एक विवादास्पद एक्ट 48/2006 के कारण लोहार का अंग्रेजी स्पेलिंग में नामकरण "लोहारा" कर दिया गया। जबकि बिहार में लोहारा नाम से कोई जाति ही नहीं है। पिछले 8 वर्षों से मूलतः आदिवासी "लोहार" जाति का संवैधानिक हक छीना गया है। एस.टी. का जाति प्रमाण पत्र नहीं मिलने से बिहार में लोहार न तो अति पिछड़ा की श्रेणी में है और न ही एस.टी. की श्रेणी में सम्मिलित हैं। जिस कारण इस समाज के लोग आरक्षण के लाभ से वंचित हैं तथा आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक एवं रोज़गार की दृष्टि से पिछड़ते जा रहे हैं।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि एक्ट संख्या 48/2006 में संशोधन कर लोहार जाति को एस.टी. की श्रेणी में शामिल करने की कार्यवाही की जाये, जिससे वर्षों से आरक्षण से वंचित लोहार समाज के लोगों का आर्थिक एवं शैक्षणिक विकास संभव हो सके।

**(vii) Need to release balance funds for disbursement of scholarships to students belonging to backward classes in Maharashtra.**

श्री गोपाल शेटी (मुम्बई-उत्तर) : महाराष्ट्र सरकार के सामाजिक न्याय एवं विशेष सहायता विभाग के सचिव द्वारा केंद्रीय सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के सचिव को पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए केंद्र की ओर से वर्ष 2001-2002 से वर्ष 2013-14 तक के बीच की अवधि की बकाया 1392.61 करोड़ रुपये की रिम्बर्समेंट राशि को जारी किये जाने हेतु प्रस्ताव भेजे गये हैं और उक्त राशि को जारी किये जाने हेतु 29 रिमाइंडर लैटर भी प्रेषित किये हैं, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार की ओर से अब तक यह बकाया राशि जारी नहीं की गई है। राज्य के पिछड़े वर्ग के योग्य छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति हेतु बकाया केंद्रीय धन का आवंटन शीघ्र सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः मेरा माननीय सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि वह महाराष्ट्र राज्य के पिछड़े वर्ग के योग्य छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति हेतु बकाया केंद्रीय धन का आवंटन शीघ्र सुनिश्चित किये जाने हेतु आवश्यक निर्देश प्रदान करने का कष्ट करें।

**(viii) Need to improve health care services in Banda Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.**

श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र (बांदा) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बांदा (उत्तर प्रदेश) के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों में डॉक्टरों के पद लगभग सभी जगह रिक्त हैं। कहीं भी डॉक्टर नहीं हैं। कहीं एक आध जगह वह हैं भी तो जाते नहीं हैं। कहीं-कहीं तो फार्मसिस्ट तक नहीं हैं। ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की हालत बहुत ही खराब है। पशु अस्पतालों की भी यही हालत है, अधिकतर बंद पड़े हैं। अस्तु सरकार से अनुरोध है कि सभी जगह सरकारी डॉक्टर उपलब्ध कराने हेतु व दवायें मरीजों को मिलें, इसके लिए निर्देश देने की कृपा करें।

**(ix) Need to construct railway line from Muzaffarpur to Darbhanga in Bihar.**

श्री अजय निषाद (मुजफ्फरपुर) : मैं केंद्र सरकार का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र मुजफ्फरपुर से दरभंगा के बीच सीधी रेल लाईन की चिर-प्रतिक्षित माँग की ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। आज़ादी के 68-69 साल होने को हैं, लेकिन इस इलाके के लोग आज भी मुजफ्फरपुर से दरभंगा जाने के लिए समस्तीपुर होकर लंबी दूरी तय करने को मजबूर हैं। तत्कालीन माननीय रेल मंत्रियों ने लोगों की परेशानियों और इस रेल लाइन की अहमियत को समझते हुए 1997 में इसका सर्वेक्षण कराया और 2008 में लगभग 281.3 करोड़ रूपए की लागत वाली 66.9 किलोमीटर की इस रेल लाइन परियोजना का शिलान्यास किया था, जो अनदेखी के चलते अधर में पड़ा हुआ है, जिसके चलते विकास की किरणें धूमिल होती जा रही है।

अतः मेरा माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि जनहित में इस चिर-प्रतिक्षित रेल परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए विशेष बजटीय प्रावधान किया जाए, साथ ही एक तय समय-सीमा के अंतर्गत इस परियोजना को पूरा कराया जाये।



**(x) Need to take measures to supply water from Narmada dam for drinking and irrigation purposes in districts of Gujarat facing severe water crisis.**

डॉ. किरिट पी. सोलंकी (अहमदाबाद) : मैं सरकार के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र अहमदाबाद व गुजरात के 17 जिलों में पीने के पानी व सिंचाई के पानी की बहुत कमी है। नर्मदा वाटर प्रोजेक्ट के बावजूद भी गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र, कच्छ और पूर्वी गुजरात में पेयजल व सिंचाई जल की आपूर्ति की नितांत आवश्यकता है। सौराष्ट्र और कच्छ क्षेत्र के पुराने और परम्परागत तालाब या तो पूरी तरह से सूख चुके हैं या उनमें कुछ ही दिनों की जलापूर्ति का जल शेष है। कई शहर और जिले- जैसे अहमदाबाद, बड़ोदरा, भरुच, आनन्द, खेड़ा और गांधी नगर में पानी की काफी परेशानी है। ये क्षेत्र पूर्णतः नर्मदा बाँध के जल पर ही निर्भर हैं। ऐसे में मात्र अहमदाबाद की जनता को ही लगभग 900 एम.एल.डी. पीने के पानी की जरूरत है। जबकि उसकी आपूर्ति कम है। आने वाली गर्मियों के दिनों में पेयजल की माँग बढ़ेगी। विगत काफी वर्षों से लोग पानी के टैंकरों से पानी मंगवाते रहे हैं। साथ ही साथ, ऐसे क्षेत्रों में पानी की वैकल्पिक आपूर्ति की जाती है।

अतः सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र अहमदाबाद सहित गुजरात के 17 जिलों में पीने व सिंचाई हेतु पानी की आपूर्ति नर्मदा बांध से किए जाने हेतु शीघ्र आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाए।

**(xi) Need to check the illegal sand mining in Betwa river in Jalaun Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.**

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह वर्मा (जालौन) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र जालौन गरौठा भोगनीपुर में बेतवा नदी पर अवैध बालू खनन पर उच्च न्यायालय तथा एन.जी.टी. ने रोक लगा रखी है। इसके बावजूद अवैध खनन जारी है। जून 2015 को उच्च न्यायालय तथा एन.जी.टी. ने पर्यावरण को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए झांसी, जालौन और हमीरपुर के समतल क्षेत्रों में बहने वाली बेतवा नदी में बालू खनन पर रोक लगा दी थी। इसके बावजूद जनपद जालौन के मुख्यालय से 20-25 किलोमीटर दूर वंधौली, गुढ़ा, सिमिरिया, मुहाना आदि ऐसे गांव हैं, जहाँ मोरंग खनन हज़ारों ट्रक ओवर लोडेड ट्रकों द्वारा रोज़ाना किया जा रहा है, जिससे राजस्व की भारी क्षति हो रही है क्योंकि इस अवैध खनन का पूरा पैसा भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त खनन माफियाओं और इसमें लिप्त अधिकारियों की जेब में जा रहा है।

बालू से लदे ट्रक ओवर लोडेड होते हैं, जिसकी वजह से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग बुरी तरह से क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया है, जिसके कारण इस मार्ग पर आये दिन दुर्घटनाएँ हो रही हैं। पर्यावरणविदों का भी यह मानना है कि यदि खनन की यही गति रही तो बेतवा नदी का अस्तित्व निश्चित रूप से खतरे में पड़ जायेगा और बालू खनन से इन नदियों के पास रह रहे ग्रामीणों को दमा जैसी बीमारियों का शिकार होना पड़ रहा है। पर्यावरण के इस दोहन के कारण ही नदी के आसपास के क्षेत्रों में गर्मियों में जल स्तर न्यूनतम हो जाएगा जिससे क्षेत्रवासियों को निकट भविष्य में पेयजल और सिंचाई की समस्या से सामना करना पड़ेगा। अगर ऐसा होता रहा तो निश्चित रूप से अवैध खनन की इस हानि की निकट भविष्य में भरपाई करना असंभव हो जाएगा।

अतः मेरी केंद्र सरकार से मांग है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में एक केंद्रीय टीम भेजकर जांच करायी जाए और इन पूरे बालू घाटों की सेटलाइट द्वारा निगरानी की जाये और अवैध खनन और ट्रकों की ओवरलोडिंग बंद करायी जाये ताकि पर्यावरण की रक्षा और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग को बचाया जा सके।

**(xii) Need to develop sites of mythological importance as tourist destinations in Lalganj Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.**

श्रीमती नीलम सोनकर (लालगंज) : मैं आजमगढ़ जनपद के लालगंज लोकसभा से चुनकर आती हूँ, जो पूर्वांचल के केंद्र में स्थित है जिसका पौराणिक दृष्टि से महाभारत और रामायण काल से गहरा संबंध है, वेद-पुराण जिसकी चर्चा करते हैं। यहाँ ऐसे सिद्ध प्रसिद्ध धार्मिक-पौराणिक स्थल हैं, जहां देश-विदेश से लोग दर्शन पूजन और पर्यटन के लिए आते हैं। उल्लेखनीय है कि ब्रह्मा, विष्णु, महेश के अवतार क्रमशः चन्द्रमा ऋषि, दत्तात्रेय ऋषि और दुर्वासा ऋषि की तपोस्थली है, जो उन्हीं के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है। राजा जनमेजय की यज्ञ भूमि अवंतिका धाम, शीतला माता- निज़ामाबाद, पल्हना माता-पल्हना का सिद्ध देवी मंदिर और भैरव बाबा मंदिर महाराजगंज ये अत्यंत ही प्राचीन स्थल लोगों की आस्था के केंद्र हैं।

मैं भारत सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि पौराणिक महत्व के इन स्थानों और वहाँ स्थित सरोवरों को पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकसित किया जाये, जिससे प्राचीन भारतीय संस्कृति, आस्था के केंद्रों का संरक्षण, विकास और रोज़गार के अवसर का सृजन हो सके।

**(xiii) Need to take steps for revival of Fertilizers Plant in Barauni, Bihar.**

**डॉ. भोला सिंह (बेगूसराय) :** बिहार में बंद बरौनी ऊर्वरक कारखाना 13 वर्षों से राम के चरणों के स्पर्श की प्रतीक्षा कर रहा है। माननीय अटल जी के प्रधानमंत्री काल में 2002 ई. में गैस आधारित यूरिया कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए यह बंद किया गया था। भारतीय संसद में बिहार की जनता को उस समय यही आश्वासन मिला था।

प्रधानमंत्री जी ने लाल किले की प्राचीर से राष्ट्र को संबोधित करते हुए बरौनी ऊर्वरक कारखाना को चालू करने की घोषणा भी की थी। अपनी घोषणा के कार्यान्वयन के लिए उन्होंने कई कदम भी उठाये। हल्दिया-जगदीशपुर गैस पाईप लाइन को बरौनी की ओर मोड़ने के कदम भी उठे। पटना में इसके कार्यालय भी खुले। पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान जी ने इसका उद्घाटन भी किया। विभागीय मंत्री द्वारा बरौनी में ऊर्वरक कारखाने के परिसर में संवाददाता सम्मेलन को संबोधित करते हुए घोषणा की गई कि 4 वर्षों में इसमें उत्पादन होने लगेगा। केंद्रीय मंत्री परिषद ने भी इसको पुनर्जीवित करने के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दे डाली, किंतु अभी भी यह बीमार उद्योगों की कतार में 9000 करोड़ के कर्ज के साथ पड़ा है। जब तक 9000 करोड़ रूपए का भुगतान भारत सरकार नहीं करेगी तब तक यह कारखाना उसकी गिरफ्त से बाहर नहीं आ सकता। इसके बाद ही नये कारखाने की निविदा और कैबिनेट का कार्यादेश प्राप्त होगा। अतः भारत सरकार के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वे इस कारखाने को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए ठोस कार्रवाई करें। इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करता हूँ।

**(xiv) Need for a comprehensive legislation to check use of insecticides, pesticides and preservatives**

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (VADAKARA): An alarming situation has arisen in the health delivery system of our country as a result of contamination of food items from excessive use of insecticides, pesticides, preservatives and other hazardous substances. The food we eat, the water we drink and the air we breathe have all become injurious to health. The rising incidence of Cancer across the country, even among young children, is a clear manifestation of the malady facing our health sector. There is, therefore, an urgent need to revisit our Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, The Insecticides Act, Air and Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Acts and all health Laws and to bring about a new, comprehensive legislation to check the use of insecticides, pesticides and preservatives, right from the farms up to the sales counter. I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to bring about strict legislation in this matter.

**(xv) Need to encourage the spirit of free thought and expression in all educational institutions in the country**

DR.. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): Independent thought, uninhibited deliberation, right to dissent, and free speech in institutions of higher education, is indispensable to the democratic character of India. However, the recent incident in two prominent Central universities of our country are evidence that we have failed to protect our students and scholars from political interference by individuals and organizations that used arbitrary processes to uproot academic freedom.

Academicians from hundreds of universities in India abroad have joined in solidarity to uphold tolerance, freedom of expression and autonomy in education. It is imperative for India, as a youthful democracy, to encourage this spirit of free thought and expression in all educational institutions and uphold the fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 19 of the Constitution.

I, therefore, urge the Government to ensure that there is no interference in the function of educational institutions and uphold academic and intellectual freedom to promote an open and democratic society.

**(xvi) Need to include Tapioca starch, sago and modified starch in negative list to Free Trade Agreement**

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM (NAMAKKAL): There are currently about 450 starch and sago manufacturing units operating in various districts in Tamil Nadu generating employment directly or indirectly to over 70,000 workers, a majority of whom are women. About 1.2 lakh farmers are dependent on cultivation of tapioca, a raw material for starch and sago industry. Abolition of Special Additional Duty of 4% and reduction in customs duty on modified starch from 30% to 20% has resulted in indiscriminate imports from Thailand, etc. As a result, the domestic price came down drastically threatening the entire industry. To protect domestic industry, there is a need to include Tapioca starch, sago and modified starch in negative list to Free Trade Agreement. Therefore, I urge upon the government to raise tariff rates and effective rates of customs duty for these 3 commodities to protect the domestic industry as demanded by our Hon'ble Chief Minister.

**(xvii)Need to take steps to make veterinary Science more attractive**

SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN (SIVAGANGA): Animal husbandry is the oldest profession of mankind. The majority of rural households depend on Animal Husbandry for their livelihood. About 50% of 2<sup>nd</sup> year BVSc students move to MBBS or BE whenever the cut-off marks for MBBS and BE fall. This results in the shortage of students in BVSc colleges as the vacancies that crop up mid way cannot be filled again for the remaining duration of the course causing injustice to deserving candidates who lost their opportunity to join the course.

The migration of students from BVSc to MBBS results in genuine shortfall of Vets. The shortage of Vets badly affects the veterinary dispensaries. This also results in a proliferation of quacks which badly affect the Animal Husbandry sector.

In Tamil Nadu, Hon'ble Chief Minister has created more job opportunities for Vets by upgrading 1200 veterinary dispensaries and making Vet Science an attractive and respectable course. The Centre should also generate more opportunities and avenues for Vets in the country. Therefore, I urge the Union Government to devise methods to support the State Governments to increase the opportunities and growth potential for Vets and also to stop the mid way migration prevailing at present.



**(xviii) Regarding shortage of faculty in Indian Universities and Institutes of higher education**

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (JAYANAGAR): A huge shortage of faculty in Indian universities is crippling the growth and quality of higher education India. Central universities face a vacancy rate of more than 35% of teaching positions. Even our leading institutions such as the IITs and IIMs face huge faculty shortages, as high as 46% in some cases- especially in new institutes. The situation has not improved over the years- even in 2013, more than 38% of teaching positions in the IITs were vacant.

The process of appointing directors and heads of these institutions is also flawed. Increasingly, we are seeing more reports of the Government appointing unqualified people to head our leading institutions, with little consultation with experts and unheeding of students protests. Increasing pressure and control by the Government had often led to resignations of institute directors thereby worsening an already critical situation.

This inadequacy of our faculty appointments and selection systems is gravely affecting the quality of higher education. Teacher-student ratio is rising, the attention and support to students are falling, and the research capabilities and reputation of our institutions have been seriously affected.

The Government must take immediate steps to enhance availability of qualified faculty by encouraging students to take up PhD and M Phil programmes by attracting more students with research grants and scholarships. Academic and industry experts must be consulted in the appointment of institution directors and chairperson. The Government should also increase funding of educational institutions at the Central and State levels to allow them to hire and retain the best faculty.

**(xix) Need to protect the environment from harmful effects on account of setting up of Super Thermal Power Plant of NTPC at Lora on the Chhattisgarh-Odisha Border**

DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH (BARGARH): The Super Thermal Power Plant (STPP) being set up by the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) at Lora on the Chhattisgarh–Odisha border will have a devastating impact on the Mahanadi river, local ecology and people’s livelihood such as farming and fishery in at least six gram panchayats in Jharsuguda district which is a part of my constituency. Besides the pollution from the plant, the Fly Ash from the plant located at a small distance from villages in Odisha is a matter of concern. Pollution caused by the plant as well as its ash pond will impact the river Mahanadi and its tributary river Kelo badly.

The plant Authority/Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change did not conduct the mandatory public hearing in Odisha despite clear evidence that the plant will impact villagers, ecology and the Mahanadi River in Odisha. By not conducting public hearing in Odisha, the NTPC Lora plant has clearly and openly violated the EIA Notification 2006 which states “a public hearing at the site or in its close proximity district wise, to be carried out in the manner prescribed in Appendix IV, for ascertaining concerns of local affected persons” and “obtain responses in writing from other concerned persons having a plausible stake in the environmental aspects of the project or activity”. I would request the Minister of Power to give the reasons for not conducting public hearing in the affected villages of Odisha. I would like to ask the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to furnish reason for giving clearance for the construction of the plant without obtaining the opinion of the affected people of Odisha through public hearing.

**(xx) Regarding problems of textile mill workers in Mumbai**

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE (MUMBAI SOUTH CENTRAL): It is a matter of pride for Mumbaikar that Textile Mills have tremendously contributed in making Mumbai India's financial capital. We also cannot forget the great contributions made by the Textile mill workers for development of the Textile Industry in Mumbai. But it is very sad that the hundreds of hardworking mill workers have lost their lives waiting to get their legal dues. Thousands of mill workers are waiting to get their dues after closure of most of the mills long back in Mumbai. Dues of the workers are outstanding since 1982 which should be paid immediately.

In this connection, I would like to make some suggestions that all existing running mills in Mumbai including the joint ventures may be operated in Mumbai only in full capacity rather than shifting to other places. It is reported that NTC has agreed to give jobs to the children of the workmen who opted VRS as per agreement. But NTC is not abiding by the agreement. NTC should be instructed to give jobs to the children of workmen in its organization. I also suggest that the Bonus Act may be amended so that all the mill workers may get their bonus as they are now out of the purview of present Bonus Act.

National Textiles Corporation is getting Transfer of Development Right (TDR) on sale of mill land in Mumbai. My submission to the Government is that aforesaid TDR should be utilized for the benefit of the mill workers. I suggest that Government should build houses on the land of closed mills and allot the same to the workmen. I request the Textiles Minister that the dues of the mill workers may be cleared and paid to them immediately.

**(xxi) Need to provide special assistance to build the new capital  
of Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU (SRIKAKULAM): Andhra Pradesh, after separation, is trying to build a new capital city Amravati. Despite repeated assurances, the Central Government has failed in providing any sort of assistance to the state of Andhra Pradesh towards the same. Our Hon'ble Chief Minister is pulling out all stops to ensure the already bruised State gets a world class capital. The plans are ready, but the only thing that is lacking is the assistance from the Centre. As per the State Government estimate , there is need of Rs.1,00,213 crores but the Central Government has released only a fraction of that amount, about Rs.1000 crores. This is of utmost importance that even to kick start basic governance functioning, we need capital city infrastructure in place. The work towards the construction of the capital city has just begun and to ensure that the work does not stop, we need a steady flow of funds. Telangana did not face such a problem as they inherited our capital city but we have to bear the additional burden of constructing a quality capital city from a scratch. Therefore, I request the government to please give the assistance that the State deserves.

**(xxii) Need to regularize the services of Gramin Dak employees**

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (KASARGOD): The Gramin Dak employees earlier known as Extra Departmental Workers are the heart of the postal department in India. There are about 250000 persons in this Department. They have very close contact with common people. They have to visit villagers to deliver letters and money orders. Many of them have completed 30years of service and are not regularized. As a result, they are not getting any benefits from the Government. They get very poor wages. Even after their long service they have to leave the department without gratuity or other financial benefits. So, I request Government to take immediate steps to regularize them.

**(xxiii) Need to augment rail services in Nalanda Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar.**

**श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार (नालंदा)** : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र नालंदा में इस्लामपुर रेलवे स्टेशन से गया और जहानाबाद नज़दीक है। इसके अतिरिक्त नालंदा के सभी व्यवसायिक इलाके भी इसके नज़दीक हैं। यह सभी जगह व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण से काफी महत्वपूर्ण है। यहां से सभी प्रकार की वस्तुओं और मालों की आवाजाही काफी अधिक मात्रा में होती है। वर्तमान स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस्लामपुर में रेलवे का माल गोदाम का निर्माण अति आवश्यक है, मैं यहां पर माल गोदाम एवं शेड बनाने की सरकार से मांग करता हूँ। साथ ही, फतुहा से इस्लामपुर के बीच कई हॉल्ट हैं। वहां यात्रियों के लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है, मैं रेल मंत्री जी से इस सेक्शन पर अवस्थित सभी हॉल्ट को ऊँचा करने, पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था एवं यात्री शेड का निर्माण करने की मांग करता हूँ। इसी क्रम में रेल यात्रियों की भारी संख्या को देखते हुए पटना-इस्लामपुर एवं पटना से राजगीर वाया बिहार शरीफ और दनियावां होते हुए कम से कम दो और डी.एम.यू. चलाने की व्यवस्था करें क्योंकि अभी एक ही डी.एम.यू. चल रही है। वहां एक रैक है, वही एक बार आती है और फिर लौट जाती है। राजगीर ऐतिहासिक एवं दर्शनीय तीर्थ स्थल है। यहां हज़ारों तीर्थ यात्री दर्शन हेतु आते हैं और इससे रेलवे को अतिरिक्त राजस्व प्राप्त होगा एवं स्थानीय और अन्य तीर्थ यात्रियों को रेलवे की सुविधा का लाभ मिलेगा।

मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि इस्लामपुर में रेलवे का माल गोदाम एवं शेड बनाने, फतुहा से इस्लामपुर के बीच सभी हॉल्ट को ऊँचा करने, पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने व यात्रियों के लिए शेड का निर्माण करने और पटना-इस्लामपुर एवं पटना से दनियावां और बिहार शरीफ होते हुए राजगीर तक दोनों रेल सेक्शनों पर दो और डी.एम.यू. सवारी गाड़ी चलाई जायें।

**(xxiv) Need to put in place a mechanism for better co-ordination of matters dealing with disbursement of relief and financial assistance to the people in the drought affected states.**

**श्री राजू शेड्डी (हातकणंगले) :** आप सभी को ज्ञात होगा कि देश के कई राज्यों में प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की वजह से किसानों को काफी कष्ट झेलना पड़ रहा है। कुछ राज्यों में सूखे की गंभीर स्थिति तो कहीं ज्यादा बारिश की वजह से हुई तबाही। सरकार इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए प्रयास जरूर कर रही है लेकिन इन राज्यों का जायजा लेने पर ज्ञात हुआ कि प्रशासन में गंभीरता से इस प्रश्न का हल निकालने के लिए और किसानों को मदद करने हेतु वांछित सक्रियता का अभाव है। इस प्रकार की धीमी कार्य प्रणाली से स्थिति के और गंभीर होने की संभावना है। पीने का पानी और जानवरों का खाना और इस स्थिति का आंकलन करने में इस सुस्त रवैये की वजह से संकट की स्थिति और बदतर हो सकती है। आज केंद्र सरकार द्वारा संकटग्रस्त राज्यों को मुहैया कराई गई मदद राशि जरूरतमंद लोगों तक पहुंचाने हेतु प्रशासन में चुस्ती लाना अनिवार्य है। निर्णय प्रक्रिया सिंगल विंडो स्कीम के तहत और सभी संबंधित विभागों का समन्वय रखकर अमल में लाने की आवश्यकता है। अब तक विभागों में समन्वय के अभाव से हर एक विभाग मनचाहा निर्णय लेता था और इस वजह से उचित फल प्राप्त करना असंभव था। मेरी सरकार से विनती है कि इस संभाव्य आपदा स्थिति का डटकर मुकाबला करने हेतु और संभाव्य क्षति कम से कम करने के लिए तुरंत उपाय की आवश्यकता सभी स्तरों पर करने की जरूरत है। मार्च, अप्रैल में और जून तक इस गहरे संकट को मिटाने के लिए सभी स्तरों पर प्रयास हों और पीने के पानी की समस्या की वजह से लोग और जानवर विस्थापित न हो, हम सब इकट्ठा होकर इस सामाजिक अभियान को सफल बना दे और दीर्घकालीन उपायों के सहारे आगे देश को ऐसे संकट का दोबारा सामना करने की नौबत न आये, ऐसा प्रावधान करने की तुरंत जरूरत है।

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**14.49 hours****GENERAL BUDGET (2016-17) -GENERAL DISCUSSION  
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GENERAL), 2016-17**

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Motion moved:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31<sup>st</sup> day of March, 2017 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 30, 32, 34 to 56, 58 to 64, 66 to 68, 70, 71 and 73 to 98.”



**Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2016-17 submitted  
to the vote of Lok Sabha**

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity.

Sir, what does the *aam admi* look for in a Budget? At the personal level, he would obviously like more income, lower costs. At the broader level, he would like policies that will increase his job opportunities, reduce prices he has to pay for daily essentials and widen his life prospects.

What does the economist look for? At the macro level, he would look for policies that will create growth and jobs, improve exports, promote economic stability, tackle inflation and still help the Government keep its fiscal deficit under control.

What does the politician look for? He looks for sops that he can sell to the voters. This Budget, Mr. Chairman, has much to disappoint the *aam aadmi*, frustrate the economist and prove a mixed bag for the politician.

Any budget must address five issues, One, fiscal consolidation, that is, the policy aimed at reducing the fiscal deficit. Two, job creation, usually through boosting manufacturing. Three, increasing savings in order to boost investments. Four, inflation control in our country, this is obvious. And five, improving investor sentiment, both domestic and foreign, so we can promote growth. I am sorry to say, Mr. Chairman, this Budget falls short on all these five criteria.

Yes, it is a political Budget. The Government has at last discovered the virtues of attending to the needs of the agriculture sector and the rural poor. But this has much more to do with the upcoming State elections than with the coherent economic vision. This Budget falls between two stools, between sending reassuring signals to the rating agencies abroad and sending even more reassuring signals to the voters at home. In other words, it tries to satisfy both Modi's interest and Moody's interest. Nowhere is this contradiction more apparent than in the alarming unreality of some of the Government's numbers, specially a 3.5

per cent fiscal deficit, when it is very clear from the Budget that there will be unplanned expenses and unrealised revenue.

The Finance Minister knows that he must fund expenditure for rural development, farmer welfare, housing for all, sanitation projects, grant of 'one rank one pension', recapitalisation of stressed public sector banks. He also has to eventually accommodate expenditure of 0.65 per cent of GDP for the Seventh Pay Commission recommendations, and a further investment of about 2 per cent of GDP to fund massive infrastructure projects. What about the additional expenses for implementing the National Food Security Act? This exhaustive shopping list is certainly going to oblige the NDA Government to breach Mr. Jaitley's commitments of a fiscal deficit of 3.5 per cent.

More so, because the tax collection targets are going to be very difficult to meet. The revenue expenditure balance-sheet is not encouraging. In addition, the disinvestment targets mentioned by the Minister in previous budgets have been completely missed by the Government. But the Finance Minister is still optimistic because he has budgeted a 12.74 per cent increase in the net tax revenue collections for next year. These rely heavily on indirect taxation, which already grew by 34.8 per cent last year, and they rely on multiple hikes on excise duties even as oil prices fall which brings, of course, unpleasant news for every middle class and lower middle class tax-paying citizen.

Any economist will tell you that indirect taxes are essentially regressive. They hurt the poor more because the poor and the rich alike, both have to pay more for the same essential services. A rich man is buying petrol for his stretch limousine or a poor man is buying petrol for his scooter; they are paying the same price. So the Government has been meeting its fiscal deficit targets on the backs of the *aam aadmi* instead of boosting the real incomes of the poor by cutting indirect taxes.

So oil prices drop; excise duties go up. The *aam aadmi* in India gets no benefits while people in the rest of the world are saving at the petrol pump. No

wonder this fiscal year, the Centre was able to rake in Rs. 54,334 crore over the estimates for the Union excise duties and it has also increased its estimate for the year by 27 per cent to Rs. 3.18 lakh crore.

जैसे गालिब शायद लिख सकता था -

“हजारों खाहिशें ऐसी कि हर खाहिश पर दम निकले,  
हम चले थे सस्ता पेट्रोल लेने, लौटे टैक्स का बोझ लिये।”

पिछले साल सर्विस टैक्स 12 प्रतिशत से 14 प्रतिशत तक कर दिया था। उसके बाद आधा प्रतिशत स्वच्छ भारत सैस भी लागू किया और इस साल आधा प्रतिशत कृषि कल्याण सैस लगाया गया है। इस पर मैं आपको कुछ और शायरी सुनाऊं।

“अलविदा कहते हुए जब मैंने इस शख्स से पूछा कि कोई निशानी तो दो,  
वह मुस्कराते हुए बोले, 15 प्रतिशत सर्विस टैक्स ले लो।”

On top of that, the recent Paris Commitments create an onus to encourage sustainable and eco-friendly consumption habits and yet the Minister goes and levies one per cent Infrastructure Cess on small LPG and CNG cars. That defeats the very objective of the commitment that his colleague has made in Paris. The tax exemption on profits for start-ups is a far cry from the much needed rationalisation of a tax on angel investors. In fact, because more start ups are there, let us face it, most start ups do not, actually, book profits in the first few years of their operation. So, telling him you do not have to pay tax on profits makes no difference because they do not have profits anywhere in the beginning. What you really need is to give angel investments, which are the bread and butter of these cash starved start-ups, give them a removal of the angel tax which would have, actually, strengthen the start-up eco system.

That is not all, Mr. Chairman. Corporates were hoping for tax cuts, but that never happened. Where is the proposed time table for a roll out of the Direct Taxes Code?

अगर आप चाहते हैं तो इस पर मैं एक और शेर सुनाऊंगा।

" कितना खौफ होता है, बजट के उस ब्रिफकेस में,  
पूछ उन परिंदों से जो टैक्स रिफॉर्म की आशा पर उड़ते फिरते थे।"

अच्छा मैं केरल से होते हुए भी एक हिंदी मुहावरा जानता हूँ कि -

" घर की मुर्गी दाल बराबर, लेकिन आज कल इस सरकार की वजह से मंहगाई इतनी बढ़ गई है कि घर की दाल भी मुर्गी बराबर हो गई है।"

If a middle class of four in Delhi wants to go to a restaurant, they would have to incur the following expenses – five litres of petrol on an average, given our distances and traffic, at Rs. 56.61 per litre which would cost them Rs. 283 and which includes a tax of Rs. 190. It is 204 per cent more than the global oil price.

Then, let us give them a nominal restaurant bill of just Rs. 1000, which would attract a tax of Rs. 303.50 paise – Service Charge of 10 per cent, VAT of 12.5 per cent, Service Tax of 14 per cent plus Swachh Bharat Cess of 0.5 per cent plus Krishi Kalyan Cess of 0.5 per cent. That all collectively levied on 40 per cent of the bill. In other words, for this middle class family to go to a restaurant in Delhi, a person would have to earn Rs. 2240 and, of course, pay a tax of Rs. 660 on the income. Therefore, from that income of Rs. 2240, this person would spend Rs. 1087 on the actual value of the goods consumed and Rs. 1153 or 51.5 per cent, as tax. In other words, your tax costs more than your dinner and even your transport. This increase has really troubled the middle class in our country. I must also say a word about the increase in power prices. Power prices have also impacted the budget of every family. In fact, in many cases the electricity bill has doubled, thanks to the Budget announcements of our Government.

मत पूछ कि क्या हाल है मेरा इस साल के बजट के बाद,  
आजकल फोन की टॉर्च से घर रोशन किया करते हैं।"

In a bid to achieve its ambitious GDP growth figures, the Government has, therefore, burdened the *Aam Admi*. That is my principal point here. But, has the Finance Minister done enough to stimulate growth in the coming year and

beyond? I am afraid, not. It does seem that he has made a conscious decision to tone down previous years, growth aspirations. Given the sluggish environment of investment, there is a need for both enhancing public investment in social and physical infrastructure and also undertaking innovative measures to stimulate private investment. It is because private investment is largely not happening. That simply is not in the Budget on either count.

As per the Government's optimistic estimates of growth, I must point out, Mr. Chairman that normally growth implies that production, profits, wages, jobs and exports are all growing. That is what we understand by growth. Here we have a peculiar situation where none of these elements is growing, production is not growing, profits are not growing, wages are not growing, jobs are not growing and exports are not growing.

### **15.00 hours**

So, how does still the Government project a seven per cent GDP growth? At present, the external debt of the country is already at all time high of 31.7 lakh crore, and the Finance Minister carefully did not mention the number in his presentation. Growth has slowed in all the key sectors in 2015-16 in manufacturing, in construction, in mining, in industries, in electricity and in agriculture. The index of industrial production is in the red, -1.3 per cent in December. This is as compared with 3.6 per cent in December, 2014.

Corporate sector profitability has been weak. The proportion of corporate debt that is owned by stressed companies has increased to 41 per cent this year from 35 per cent in 2014. So, I only hope, Jaitley sahab that unlike the black money estimates floated by the ruling party, you are not getting your economics from Baba Ramdev. The black into white scheme of the Government has identified only Rs.3,770 crore of undisclosed foreign assets, which boils down to 30 rupees for every Indian instead of Rs.15 lakh per person promised to us. But, of course, we have been informed by the senior leader of the BJP that this is only a *jumla* and we should not take this figure too seriously.

Now, whatever it may be the tough truth is that the official GDP data may well be accurate but it does not reflect the actual state of the Indian economy today. What is worse is what lies ahead, which is that the battle is with the volatile global economy, declining exports, possible increase in oil prices from the anticipated 35 dollars a barrel at which the Budget has been pitched; the risk of a poor monsoon and static domestic consumption.

Let us face it the monetary institutions like the World Bank and the IMF, have already lowered their estimates for global economic growth, and they have to take into account the slowdown in China, the declining in oil and commodity prices, on-going geo-political tensions in many Regions, particularly the Middle East which will affect trade to divert funds from infrastructure and development needs. So, for us, in India, it is a long established principle that one percentage point decrease in global economic growth normally translates into a 0.42 per cent decrease in our domestic growth. This is a rough rule of thumb. I do not know if the Minister has a different yardstick. But we are facing, therefore, some of the backwash from global decline in growth. On top of that, there is a decline in exports. For two consecutive years, our exports have gone down. Now, what is curious, Sir, is that world trade has actually gone up by a modest three per cent. But how can we profit from that increase in world trade when our own exports have actually shown a negative growth? So, clearly, global markets are not as ready for Indian goods and services as we would like, to believe. We have the 'Make in India' slogan going around for a while but it looks like that if we do not increase domestic consumption, we are not going to push up our growth rates because foreigners are not buying our goods.

Now, obviously, the monsoon is something that we are all praying for, that it will be good for the farmers. But the truth of the matter is again that the El Nino effect last year took away 0.7 percentage points from our GDP growth, and this year the Government in its optimism has clearly overlooked the warnings of the Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change about the adverse and continuing

impact of climate change on rainfall. I certainly wish our Finance Minister luck in reversing the climate change forecast within a few months and inducing a favourable monsoon to improve the rural economy. But what happens if it does not happen? What happens if we do not have a favourable monsoon; where do these numbers go?

But to return to the Government's numbers, on disinvestment the Government announced last year a target of Rs.69,500 crore but it raised only Rs.25,312 crore. Okay, it was a massive shortfall. Despite this dose of coldwater from the markets, the Government has again announced an ambitious target of Rs.56,000 crore for the fiscal year 2016-17. Is this credible or is it an example of what one might call, with this very faith-based Government, one might call faith-based budgeting?

Now, there are some positives, Sir. I do not want to stand here and only say negatives about the Budget. We welcome the increased allocations for Swachh Bharat. I may point out that so far the allocations of Swachh Bharat have been below the levels of the UPA sanitation budgets. But now, it has gone up. About the roads and highways, we know. About MNREGA, the Finance Minister said that it was the highest ever allocation. It is not. It is still below the 2010-11 levels of the MNREGA Budget of the UPA.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): In the UPA, the system of accounting was: Budget for Rs. 45,000 crore and spend Rs. 29,000 crore... (*Interruptions*)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: What was actually spent, we will take the comparison. Right now, we are comparing Budget to Budget.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Current year, we have spent much higher. This is the first Budget after a decade where the Revised Estimates are higher than the Budget Estimates.



DR. SHASHI THAROOR: So, when we see you actually spending that money, we will accept your point with pleasure, Mr. Finance Minister.

Gram Panchayat should get more money. We have been calling for that for years; we are pleased. LPG for cooking, for poor rural women is a very important point. No one, who has been to a village hut and seen these women struggling, with a smoke from choolah, from wood fires, coal fires, cow dung fires, can possibly disagree with the Finance Minister. LPG is wonderful. I only hope that the Government's policy will leave these poor women and their families enough money so they can have something to cook with the LPG. That is the big anxiety we have. I also hope, of course, that the Government will find the money to fulfill all the promises that I have just summarized.

Certainly, the urban component of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan did not exist in the last year's Budget. It will strengthen, I believe, drainage and sewerage systems of the cities. I am only sorry that it took the Chennai floods to clear the haze of the eyes of the Government and put this very valuable new idea in.

And, as a Member of the previous Government, I could not help feeling vindicated to see the Government embracing UPA ideas that it has earlier bitterly opposed, from strengthening the Aadhaar platform to MGNREGA itself, to welcoming 100 per cent FDI in food processing. I am very glad that the Government has seen the errors of its ways in withdrawing the proposal to tax EPF. This was an unwelcome proposal, which really overlooked the reality of why middle-class people actually withdraw their money from the Provident Fund. They do it for major expenses, not to create new annuities. So, I am glad that the Government has withdrawn this proposal.

If I can look at all the lists of UPA achievements and their actions, I can certainly quote another poet:

“नज़र को बदलो तो नज़ारे बदल जाते हैं,  
सोच को बदलो तो सितारे बदल जाते हैं,  
कश्तियाँ बदलने की ज़रूरत नहीं,  
दिशा को बदलो तो किनारे खुद बदल जाते हैं।”

That would be the right thing for the NDA to do, taking more of the very good ideas the UPA implemented over the last few years

Now, Mr. Jaitley has also increased the allocation for housing under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. But it is only 6.6 per cent of the total estimate of Rs. 300,000 crore, which was required for the scheme, according to the Government, over the next seven years. Even more surprising, Mr. Chairman, is that it is lower than the Rs. 24,600 crore announced by the President. The hon. President in his Address mentioned it. So, who is misleading the Parliament? Is it the Finance Minister or the hon. President? One of them must be wrong, and the House needs to be told which number you are withdrawing.

Similarly, the hon. Prime Minister has announced a generous corpus of Rs. 10,000 crore for Startup India, Standup India in Vigyan Bhavan in January. But North Block has translated his promise of Rs. 10,000 crore into an allocation of Rs. 1,100 crore. So, where is the remaining corpus for innovation and entrepreneurship? Are we again hearing announcements from the Prime Minister that the Finance Minister has no intention to fulfill?

Many of Mr. Jaitley's budgetary cuts are matters of grave concern. Food Security is down by Rs. 5,000 crore; Fertilizer Subsidies are cut by Rs. 2,000 crore. About Higher Education, we had already objected last year when for five new IITs, he had allotted Rs. 1,000 crore. We said that by any yardstick, this is not enough. There are certain rules to be followed for much it costs to set up an IIT. By the way, one of them is in Kerala and so, I have a strong interest in it. He has hacked the five IITs allotment to Rs.190 crore this year. This is honestly laughable, Mr. Chairman. We cannot take these figures seriously. They are not going to set up one-eighth of an IIT with Rs. 190 crore, let alone do it for five IITs.

In allocations to the Ministry of Minority Affairs, there is a cut; in allocation of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, there is a cut again.

Nirbhaya Fund has been reduced from Rs.1,000 crore to just Rs.500 crore. Even though of the 31 sanctioned One Stop Crisis Centres, only eight have become operational.

The Minister for Women and Child Development had cited the Nirbhaya case when she talked about subjecting juveniles between 16 and 18 years of age to an adult correctional system. I strongly objected to it at that time but she said that it was necessary to protect women and yet this Government has not done enough to set up facilities to assist victims of violence and rape. It is, of course, much easy to shirk off responsibility by holding children accountable. I am sure that serves a very expedient political purpose but there is no money to actually help the women even for what has been pledged by this Government in the last two years.

Now, we have seen the merger of the Ministry of External Affairs with the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. I will not go into the substantive merits of that. My Party has its own views and they will speak about it. But the fact is when you combine the two Budgets of these two Ministries of last year and you see what is the combined Budget of this year, the Finance Minister has cut Rs. 420 crore. The Prime Minister talks of the Indian diaspora. He addressed the Indian diaspora. He talks about how important it is to support the well-being of the Indian diaspora but the funds allotted to their well-being have been cut by the Finance Ministry. As the Standing Committee on External Affairs has repeatedly pointed out, the Ministry of External Affairs is grossly under-funded. Now, we see in this year's Budget, it became the worst. The development assistance for the SAARC countries has been cut. The allocation for Nepal has been reduced by 28.5 per cent, even though this is a country still recovering from a devastating earthquake, a terrible natural disaster, facing nation-wide shortages. Now, I must say this. I have really been seeing the way in which every request of the MEA is hacked by North Block that the biggest challenge for Indian Foreign Policy is not Pakistan Sir, but it is the Finance Ministry.

Even the Central Plan Outlay for the Ministry of Environment and Forests, including the National Afforestation Programme, has seen a budgetary cut of 66 per cent. They had Rs. 1,446 crore in 2015-16 and now it is down to Rs. 480 crore and that too just after the Minister has gone and made these extravagant commitments at the Climate Summit in Paris. No additional funds have been earmarked for the pledges made by India at COP-21. One cannot even find the faintest mention about the reserve to start fulfilling our requirements of 2.5 trillion dollars announced by the Government of India for the Paris commitments over the next 15 years. Now, if we are going to spend 2.5 trillion over the next 15 years, you better start now, but the Finance Minister has not given even a one *paisa* for these commitments.

Let us face it. Making promises with no intention to fulfil them is not exactly unfamiliar territory for this Government. Too many promises from the previous Budget's have not been executed or fulfilled.

What happened to the Expenditure Reforms Commission which was announced in Mr. Jaitley's first Budget speech? We have never heard about it. What about last year's SETU- Self Employment and Talent Utilization? ...  
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We have submitted three reforms. They are extremely valuable. Therefore, you should keep yourself informed.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: You have not placed them in Parliament Mr. Minister.

So, what happened to the Self Employment and Talent Utilization or SETU and the Atal Innovation Mission or AIM which were announced with great fanfare by you last year but were not funded or even mentioned by you this year?

Anyway, let me as an MP from Kerala also point out that despite the State Government of Kerala submitting its final logistics funds have not been found yet for an All India Institute of Medical Sciences in my State. The promise made by, if not this Minister, another Minister - I cannot remember which - to declare Sabarimala as a National Pilgrimage Center with extra resources to boost tourism,

remains unfulfilled. Where is the promised corpus for rubber farmers and assistance for economically vulnerable immigrants returning from the gulf countries? None of these commitments are mentioned in the Budget. My own request for establishing a National Institute of Medicinal Plants in Trivandrum has been over-looked, as has National Centre for Ayurveda, despite the Government's declared desire to promote Ayurveda for which it had even constituted a separate Ministry. The Court has failed to harness Kerala's potential in traditional knowledge and Ayurvedic medicines in herbs. But that is perhaps seen as a parochial point. I am sure as one State has concerns, every State has concerns, Mr. Chairman.

The Government's implementation rate of its previous promises is not encouraging. Last year, Mr. Jaitley promised that six crore toilets would be built. The actual achievement is barely ten per cent, 62 lakh toilets and not all of those have water or electricity. The Government should have completed the mammoth task of laying pipes or water supply for more than 60 per cent of rural households that do not have piped water.

While Rs.5,000 crore for 2016 is a bit of an increase from last year's allocation for water supply, it is much less than the allocation of Rs.11,000 crore by the UPA in 2013. I know this is a leap year Budget clearly because it requires a leap of faith to trust the BJP's numbers.

The Finance Minister also missed an opportunity to devote more resources, in a targeted way, to something that his colleagues have trumpeted repeatedly in this House. They need to install broadband and increase internet speed in both rural and urban areas. The National Optical Fibre Network is far behind its intended coverage of two lakh and a half Gram Panchayats. They have only reached 40,000 Gram Panchayats. The only progress has been in renaming the scheme as BharatNet. We have often said this is not a game changing Government. It is a name changing Government. सारे नाम बदल दिए।

But they have also given a 300 per cent increase in the project cost which they have not funded in this Budget. Now I do not know if the Prime Minister actually intended to include rural India in his vision for digitisation. Digitisation through public wi-fi, hot spots, e-books, online medical consultation, medicine supply, mobile banking, e-courts, e-police—he mentioned all this in Parliament. Of course, 70 per cent of our rural households are operating without the internet and mobile phones that do not have internet connectivity. How can they access any of these services? How will you have the direct benefit transfers? The Minister has been proudly talking about the so called JAM trinity. I mean this may be JAM in the urban areas. But there is no butter or JAM in the rural areas because only 27 per cent of the villages in our country have a bank within a radius of five kilometres. And, of course, all the online services the Government wants to bring on stream. You have poor internet speed, and India is struggling today with the connection speed of 2.3 Mbps when the global average is 5 Mbps or more. How are we going to be able to deliver these services?

Then, many of the promises are not new. Even though the Government has budgeted an increase in the allocation for Central Plan for agriculture, including this newly named Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, it is still lower than the amount of Rs.19,047 crore allotted by the UPA in the last fiscal year 2014 in our Budget. At that time, already the UPA had provided for weather-based crop insurance, agriculture insurance, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and National Horticulture Mission. Clearly, there is nothing for farmer welfare that was not already provided for earlier. In fact, the NDA reduced the UPA's allocations last year and then increased it this year. So, they have gone down. They are now atoning for their mistake by raising the budget. Plagiarism is, of course, the sincerest flattery. Interest subsidy subvention is also there in the UPA Budget.

Anyway, the fact is, insurance schemes are very well but they are not a credible substitute for the missing capital expenditure on agriculture which alone can help pull farmers out of distress. I might say Arun Jaitley Saheb, this is the

first time in living memory--I have asked many senior colleagues who have been here longer--that a Finance Minister has not even mentioned the defence allocation in the entire current fiscal year in his speech.

Some of the Budget's other omissions are also interesting. The Government has raised taxes on tobacco products saying it causes cancer but not beedis. So, is it signalling that it is okay for the poor beedi smoker to die of cancer but the rich, middle-class and upper middle-class cigarette smoker must stay alive? So, we must tax him.

And, what about social sector spending? According to the latest World Development Indicators data, public spending on health and education is just 4.7 per cent of GDP in India compared with seven per cent in Sub-Saharan Africa. People think Sub-Saharan Africa is the poorest part of the world. They are spending seven per cent on health and education. We are spending 4.7 per cent. East Asia is spending 7.2 per cent. Latin America is spending 8.5 per cent and the rich OECD countries are spending 13.3 per cent. So, it is not a question of wealth or the amounts of money you are spending. It is the percentage and what priority you are giving it. Frankly, if you take the entire basket of least developed countries, the figure for least developed countries is 6.4 per cent and we are only spending 4.2 per cent.

Let me take education. This year's allocation for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan falls beyond whatever numbers they have come up with. It is much below the UPA's allocation of Rs.26,608 crore in our period. Public spending on education is not only inadequate but it is also under-utilised. Only 57 per cent of the estimates were released last year. So, Arun Jaitley Saheb was speaking about expenditure as opposed to Budget Estimates.

But on education, only 57 per cent of his own estimates were spent. ... (*Interruptions*) Only one-fourth of the amount was spent in the first few months of the year and the quality of education has been suffering. The Prime Minister said

that he saw this Budget as an examination. In this case, his report card will have to say 'must try harder'!

Enrolment in schools is not the only thing, we must have much more academic freedom. The fact is that at a time when independent thought, uninhibited deliberations and right to dissent in educational institutions are under threat, if you also starve them of money, how are we going to get better, well informed citizens of modern India to serve our nation?

In regard to health, if you look at the fact that we need a colossal amount of money in order to achieve anything remotely like the declared objective of universal health coverage by 2030, the fact is that public health system is in a pretty bad shape. The Government has taken so long to deliberate on the National Health Policy, but the Budget for the Transport Ministry is 2.6 times the Budget of the Health Ministry. Even customs duty exemptions on 76 life-saving drugs – cancer drugs, HIV drugs – have been withdrawn by this Budget.

Regarding the welfare measures for people with disabilities, it is particularly said that they have raised the budget, but there is no comprehensive legislation yet to guide the expenditure that they have raised in a futile manner because there is no disabilities law. It has been pending for two years in this Government. We must have a disabilities law in consonance with the international standards before we can usefully and effectively spend this money.

Funds needed to spur infrastructure growth, as I mentioned in the beginning, are down by 12 per cent this year. This is Rs. 2.21 lakh crore this year while it was Rs. 2.51 lakh crore last year.

What about the money for addressing the problems of the banking sector? At least the Finance Minister could have offered us a roadmap on how he intends to recapitalize public sector banks with an allocation of Rs. 25,000 crore. In fact, we all know that there are so many NPAs. Mr. Chairman, it has been mentioned there are NPAs worth Rs. 3.6 lakh crore. Banks are unable to fund long-term infrastructure projects so many of which are stuck in the implementation stage.



Mr. Jaitley, of course, will call it a legacy of the past, but it is his Government which failed to acknowledge the crisis in 2014 and resolve it as per the RBI's recommendations on revitalization of distressed assets that year.

The fact is that manufacturing is down. For manufacturing to be internationally competitive, you require policies that would reduce the cost of manufacturing, affordable interest rates, improved infrastructure, better trade facilitation, lower cost of power and, in other words, an entire ecosystem. Just having a slogan saying 'Make in India' will not do it. You need all of these and in any case, the budget for 'Make in India' has been cut by 35 per cent.

I come to job creation. 17.5 million people have found themselves unemployed under the BJP. The labour force participation rate has been going down. I have a former Labour Minister sitting in front of me. It is now as low as 47.2 per cent in rural areas and only 54 per cent in urban areas. Another 30 million will enter the workforce in the remainder term of Mr. Modi. What work will this Budget help them find? The female participation rate, by the way, is even lower at 30 per cent. Are there any targeted measures to help females work?

Wage demands of the organized sector are not being met. I have received a delegation of nurses, for example. The wage demands of our staff nurses are low even in the Seventh Pay Commission. Without satisfied nurses, how will our health care system function effectively? प्रधानमंत्री मन की बात करते हैं, वित्त मंत्री धन की बात करते हैं, लेकिन यह सरकार जन की बात कब करेगी?

Finally, we must ensure that this Government is held to the last of its earlier commitments. The Budget has confirmed the fears of many foreign observers that this Government is not going to make any significant institutional reforms. What will be the effect of all this on the rupee? During the election campaign, Mr. Modi was withering about the decline in the value of rupee, but it has fallen 16.5 per cent on his watch. It was 58.50 when he became the Prime Minister. He talked about it crossing the Finance Minister's age, but now it has overtaken his age. Having plummeted to the depths of 68.85, even though it is slightly better at 67.41

today, the overall trend is that it seems to be well on the way to crossing all numbers and joining the BJP's marg darshak mandal.

You know, Sir, Mr. Modi wrote an article in the *Economic Times* on the last Budget of the UPA and he wrote saying : "This Budget is piecemeal. UPA wants to play safe." He had repeatedly mocked the UPA for not thinking big. It is all the more disappointing that this Budget has also failed to think big, tried to play it safe and approach the country's economic challenges piecemeal.

*Jaitley ji*, the joke going around is that this is a good Budget only for the Aadhaar Card holding *beedi* smoker in need of dialysis who lost his Degree certificate and plans to launch a loss-making Start-up in a *Gram Panchayat* with MGNREGA funds. For everybody else, it is a huge disappointment.

As *Ghalib* has observed and this time it is really him and not my version of *Ghalib* :

“बूझ जाते हैं दिए कभी तेल की कमी से भी।  
हर बार कसूर हवा के झोकों का नहीं होता॥”

This is what has happened to our country. कसूर किसी और का नहीं है, भाई साहब, आपकी सरकार में ही तेल की कमी है।

Jai Hind, Mr. Chairman.

**श्री नन्दकुमार सिंह चौहान (खंडवा) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री श्री अरुण जेटली जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट के समर्थन में और स्वागत के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं बजट पर बात शुरू करूँ, इसके पहले अभी सदन में माननीय शशि थरूर जी ने बहुत-सी बातें कही हैं और उन्होंने कुछ लाइनें भी सुनायी हैं। मैं भी शशि थरूर जी के लिए दो लाइन सुना कर अपनी बात को आगे बढ़ाऊँगा। थरूर जी, मैं बजट के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ :

“मुझे देखने से पहले साफ कर अपनी आंखों की पुतलियां गालिब  
कहीं ढक न दे अच्छाइयों को भी नज़रों की ये गंदगी तेरी।”

माननीय सभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान) माननीय सभापति महोदय...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** अब आगे बढ़ो।

...(व्यवधान)

**श्री नन्दकुमार सिंह चौहान:** सभापति महोदय, यह गांव, गरीब और किसान का बजट है। मैंने इस सदन में अनेक बजट प्रस्तुत होते हुए देखे हैं। यह सदन इस बात से सहमत होगा कि आजादी के बाद इस देश के इतिहास में जितने बजट प्रस्तुत किये गये, उनमें यह बजट सर्वश्रेष्ठ बजट में शुमार होगा। यह बजट आर्थिक विकास के उड़ान का बजट है, देश के उड़ान का बजट है। माननीय थरूर जी अभी यहां पर कह रहे थे कि राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व का अभाव है। पुराने समय के सरकार से आज की सरकार की आर्थिक नीतियां विफल हैं। मैं सदन के सामने यह कहना चाहता हूँ, माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जेटली जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, विगत दो वर्षों में हमारे देश की जो वित्तीय स्थिति है, उसका सिंहावलोकन करना होगा। आज पूरी दुनिया मंदी की चपेट में है, विश्व की आर्थिक विकास दर जो पहले 3.4 थी, वह घट कर 3.1 प्रतिशत रह गयी है। वहीं यूपीए के समय हिन्दुस्तान की विकास दर 6.3 प्रतिशत थी जो आज बढ़कर 7.6 प्रतिशत हो चुकी है। विश्व में देश की अर्थव्यवस्था अंगड़ाई ले रही है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि आज...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, सदन में जिस तरह चल रहा है, ...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति:** मान जी, मान रखें अपना।

...(व्यवधान)

**श्री भगवंत मान (संगरूर):** क्या आप नहीं बोलते?... (व्यवधान)

**श्री नन्दकुमार सिंह चौहान:** हम कभी नहीं बोलते।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** मान साहब, प्लीज बैठिए।

...(व्यवधान)

**श्री भगवंत मान:** हमसे पूछिए हमारा दर्द।...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आप अपना दर्द बाद में बताइए, अभी बैठ जाइए।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** कृपया शान्ति बनाए रखें। बजट की गंभीरता बनाए रखें।

...(व्यवधान)

**श्री नन्दकुमार सिंह चौहान:** यूपीए सरकार के समय मुद्रा स्फीति 9.4 प्रतिशत थी जो अब घटकर मात्र 5.4 प्रतिशत रह गई है। यह हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था की मजबूती का प्रमाण है। हमारा विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार 350 बिलियन अमरीकी डालर आज तक के इतिहास का सबसे बड़ा विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार वर्तमान सरकार के दौर में हमारे पास स्थापित है।...(व्यवधान) मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मोदी जी और जेटली जी ने पूरे देश से कहा है कि हम इस देश को विकास के रास्ते पर ले जाने में कोई कमी और कसर नहीं रखेंगे।...(व्यवधान)

इस तरह बुनेंगे हम देश के विकास के धागे

कि अच्छें-अच्छें को झुकना पड़ेगा हिन्दुस्तान के आगे।

यह साधारण बात नहीं है। जिस रास्ते पर देश चल पड़ा है, आज पूरी दुनिया हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थव्यवस्था की तारीफ कर रही है। यह बजट किसानों का बजट है, गांवों का बजट है, गरीबों का बजट है। प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना इस देश के किसानों की सुरक्षा के लिए सबसे बड़ी फसल बीमा योजना माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी लेकर आए हैं।...(व्यवधान) यूपीए के समय इस देश में जो फसल बीमा योजना लागू थी, आप भी उस बात के साक्षी हैं, सदन भी साक्षी है कि उस योजना में काफी कमियां थीं। किसान फसल का बीमा तो करता था लेकिन फसल का नुकसान होने पर उसे बीमे की राशि नहीं मिलती थी।...(व्यवधान) आज की फसल बीमा योजना जो आने वाले रबी के समय लागू होगी, प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में किसान से कम से कम प्रिमियम की राशि ली जाएगी। दुनिया के इतिहास में यह फसल बीमा योजना जो कम से कम प्रिमियम लेकर किसान की फसल का बीमा करेगी, मात्र रबी की फसल में एक लाख रुपये की कवरेज के लिए दो हजार रुपये प्रिमियम लिया जाएगा और शेष प्रिमियम राज्य सरकार और भारत सरकार भरेगी। कोई कंपैंग नहीं है। आपकी फसल का जितना ऐवरेज मूल्य बनेगा, उतने का बीमा होगा। यूपीए के समय जो फसल बीमा योजना थी, मैं भी किसान हूं, उस समय फसल का बीमा नहीं होता था, लिए हुए कर्ज का बीमा होता था। फसल बीमा उसमें शामिल नहीं था, पहली बार फसल का बीमा होगा, इसके लिए कोई कंपैंग नहीं है। जितनी आपकी फसल होगी उतने का बीमा होगा। यूपीए के समय की फसल बीमा योजना

का दोष था कि एक पार्टिकुलर एरिया, ब्लॉक या तहसील में जब फसल खराब होती थी तभी बीमे की राशि मिलती थी। वर्तमान में मोदी सरकार द्वारा लागू फसल बीमा योजना में एक ग्राम भी फसल का नुकसान हुआ है तो उसमें फसल बीमा का लाभ मिलेगा।

सभापति महोदय, मैं भारतीय जनता पार्टी की तरफ से ओपनिंग कर रहा हूँ, आप हमें बोलने दें, मेरी पार्टी ने मेरे लिए समय दिया है। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** बाकी लोगों को भी बोलना है, हरेक को बोलना है।

**श्री नन्दकुमार सिंह चौहान:** मैं पार्टी के समय से अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा। प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के तहत 28 लाख कृषि हेक्टेयर भूमि को सिंचित करने का लक्ष्य इस बजट में रखा है। यह देश के इतिहास में किसानों और खेतिहर काम करने वाले लोगों के लिए बहुत ही मजबूत कदम उठाया गया है। एआईबीपी योजना पहले से चल रही है। एआईबीपी इरिगेशन स्कीम में 89 बड़ी सिंचाई योजना या तो अधूरी पड़ी है या बंद पड़ी है उसमें लगे हुए पैसे से देश को रिटर्न नहीं मिल रहा है। इस सरकार ने तय किया है कि एआईबीपी के तहत जो सिंचाई योजनाएं अपूर्ण हैं या बंद हैं उन्हें तेजी से प्रारंभ करके अधिक से अधिक सिंचाई का लाभ इस देश को दिलाया जाएगा। वर्तमान सरकार ने कृषि कल्याण के लिए बजट को पहले से दोगुना कर दिया है। 38,984 करोड़ रुपये कृषि कल्याण के लिए बजट में प्रावधान हुआ है। इस देश में सिंचाई पर ही किसान की उन्नति निर्भर है। किसान की आय को हमने दोगुना करने का लक्ष्य तय किया है। आने वाले पांच वर्षों में हम देश के किसानों की आय को दोगुना करेंगे, इसके लिए सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए बूंद-बूंद पानी को सहेज कर रखने के लिए नाबार्ड की ओर से 20,000 करोड़ रुपये की प्रारंभिक रकम से दीर्घावधि सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए सिंचाई निधि योजना का निर्माण किया गया है जिसके माध्यम से आने वाले समय में सिंचाई का क्षेत्र बहुत बढ़ेगा। देश की भूमिगत जल भंडार की अभी तक चिंता नहीं हुई। उस भूमिगत जल भंडार को संरक्षित रखने के लिए, संवर्द्धित रखने के लिए ... (व्यवधान) इस बजट में 6000 करोड़ का प्रावधान रखा गया है।

**माननीय सभापति :** जब आप बोलेंगे उस समय बता दीजिएगा। यह रिकार्ड में नहीं जाएगा, केवल उन्हीं का जाएगा जिनको मैंने बोलने के लिए अधिकृत किया है। जो भी माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं या खड़े हैं वह कार्रवाई का हिस्सा नहीं बनेगा।

... (व्यवधान) \*

**श्री नन्दकुमार सिंह चौहान:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा मनरेगा पूर्व से लागू योजना है ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** मान साहब प्लीज, एक बार कह लिया काफी है। कोई रिकार्ड में नहीं जाएगा।

... (व्यवधान) \*

**माननीय सभापति :** आपको बाद में मौका मिलेगा, आप जो भी कह रहे हैं वह कार्रवाई का हिस्सा नहीं बनेगा। प्लीज बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान) \*

**श्री नन्दकुमार सिंह चौहान:** सभापति महोदय, लगभग पांच लाख खेत, तालाब इस देश में बनाने का निर्णय हुआ है और कुंओं का निर्माण किया जायेगा। जैविक खाद के लिए मनरेगा का पैसा दिया जायेगा, ताकि वह राष्ट्र की स्थायी सम्पत्ति बने। इसलिए 10 लाख कम्पोस्ट खाद के गड्डों के लिए किसानों को मनरेगा का पैसा बनाये जायेंगे, ताकि हमारा देश जैविक खेती की तरफ बढ़े।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस देश में किसान फसल बोता था, लेकिन अपनी फसल के लिए कौन सी खाद लेनी है, कौन से तत्वों की इस जमीन में कमी है, किस जमीन में क्या बोया जाना चाहिए, उसका उसे कोई ज्ञान नहीं था। सामान्य तौर पर वह जैसा समझता था, वैसी खाद का उपयोग करता था। उससे किसान के धन की हानि होती थी। आज मोदी जी ने देश के करोड़ों किसानों के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाया है, जिसके तहत 14 करोड़ किसानों के सॉयल हैल्थ कार्ड बनेंगे और उसके माध्यम से किसान में यह समझ पैदा होगी कि खेत में क्या बोया जाये और कौन सी खाद डाली जाये।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह सदन और पूरा देश इस बात का साक्षी है कि यूपीए सरकार के समय इस देश में हमेशा यूरिया की किल्लत रहती थी। यूरिया के लिए लाठियां चलती थीं और कई स्थानों पर यूरिया के अभाव में लूट होती थी। ट्रेनें लूट जाती थीं और गोलियां तक चल गयीं। यह देश का माहौल था, क्योंकि उस समय यूरिया नीम कोटेड नहीं थी। यूरिया को नीम कोटेड जानबूझकर नहीं रखा गया था, जिसके कारण किसान के खेत में यूरिया न पहुंचकर बड़े-बड़े धन्ना सेठों की कैमिकल फैक्टरियों में ब्लैक में चली जाती थी और किसान यूरिया के लिए तरसता खड़ा रहता था। एक उपाय खोजा गया और आज नीम कोटेड यूरिया किसानों को देने के कारण देश के किसी कोने में यूरिया की कमी रही या यूरिया के लिए लाठियां चलीं, यह आपको सुनने को नहीं मिलेगा। इस देश में 17 लाख मीट्रिक टन यूरिया का उत्पादन

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\* Not recorded.

बढ़ाया गया। जो जमीनी काम होंगे, उसी से परिणाम मिलेंगे और जो अच्छा हो, उसे अच्छा कहने का मादा भी इस देश में पैदा करना पड़ेगा।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह बजट गरीबों का बजट है, आम आदमी का बजट है। मैं एक बात आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में प्रधान मंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना लागू की गयी, जिसके तहत आजादी के बाद एक गरीब इंसान को दुर्घटना का कवरेज मात्र 12 रुपये में देने की योजना नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार ने शुरू की। यदि दुर्घटना में मौत होती है, तो दो लाख रुपया मिलेगा। इसी तरह प्रधान मंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना है। इसके तहत एक सामान्य व्यक्ति 330 रुपये एक वर्ष के लिए भरे और उसकी यदि किसी भी कारण से मृत्यु होती है, आत्महत्या को छोड़कर, चाहे बीमारी से हो, चाहे दुर्घटना से हो, तो एक सामान्य आदमी को दो लाख रुपये का कवरेज प्रधान मंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना के माध्यम से मिल रहा है। क्या यह कोई छोटी बात है? केवल 12 रुपये में मेरे यहां के ऐसे दुर्घटनाग्रस्त लोगों को जो लाभ मिला है, उसे देश जानता है!...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति जी, देश में कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोग भले ही अलग राह पर चले लेकिन मुझे इस बात को कहने में प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि आज देश मोदी जी की बात पर भरोसा करता है और मोदी जी की बात को मंत्र के रूप में स्वीकार करता है। मैं इसके उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मोदी जी ने देश की जनता से आह्वान किया - आओ देशवासियो, खाते खोलें। प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना में इस देश की 21 करोड़ जनता ने खाता खोला है। यह विश्व में अपने आप में कीर्तिमान है। गिनीज़ बुक में यह लिखा जा सकता है। इनमें से 15 करोड़ खाते आज भी संचालित हो रहे हैं और इन खातों में 32 हजार करोड़ रुपया गरीब जनता का जमा है।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक व्यक्ति के आह्वान पर जमाना उठकर खड़ा होता है। मैंने आपके सामने इसका उदाहरण दिया है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने जनता से आह्वान किया - एलपीजी गैस पर सम्पन्न और मध्यम वर्ग के लोग सब्सिडी ले रहे हैं, मैं आपसे गुजारिश करता हूँ, अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप अपनी सब्सिडी छोड़ दें, यह किसी गरीब के काम आएगी। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के आह्वान पर 65 लाख लोगों ने सब्सिडी छोड़कर देश में उदाहरण स्थापित किया है। यह साधारण बात नहीं है। मेरे बचपन के समय स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री देश के प्रधानमंत्री थे, उस समय देश में अनाज की कमी थी। उन्होंने देश से आह्वान किया था - देशवासियों अनाज के संकट से निपटने के लिए मैं देश से आह्वान करता हूँ कि सप्ताह में एक दिन उपवास रखो। तब करोड़ों लोगों ने सोमवार के दिन एक समय का उपवास रखने की शुरुआत की थी। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के आह्वान पर 65 लाख लोग सब्सिडी छोड़ देते हैं, 21 करोड़ लोग जन-धन योजना में अपना खाता खोलते हैं, स्वच्छ भारत

अभियान में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के आह्वान पर लाखों लोग झाड़ू हाथ में उठाकर सफाई के लिए निकल पड़ते हैं। मैं एक जन नेता का उदाहरण आपके सामने दे रहा हूँ। दृढ़ इच्छाशक्ति है जिस पर जमाना भरोसा करता है, ऐसे प्रधानमंत्री के आह्वान पर देश में सारी चीजें घटित हो रही हैं। मैं माननीय मोदी जी के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ -

मैं तो अकेला ही चला था जानिब-ए-मंजिल मगर  
लोग साथ आते गए और कारवां बनता गया।

माननीय सभापति जी, आज इस देश में आम आदमी के लिए जो कुछ किया जा रहा है, उसे आम आदमी महसूस कर रहा है, गरीब महसूस कर रहा है। एक लाख रुपए तक स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना देश के सामान्य व्यक्ति के लिए है। यदि वह बीमार हो जाए और उसे अधिक धन की आवश्यकता है तो धन के अभाव में उसकी मौत न हो इसलिए एक लाख रुपए की स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना की लांचिंग इस बजट के माध्यम से देश के समस्त गरीबों के लिए की गई है। यह कितना बड़ा कदम है।

माननीय सभापति जी, इस देश में दवाओं की कीमत बहुत ज्यादा है। सामान्य मेडिकल स्टोर पर मिलने वाली दवाइयां इतनी महंगी होती हैं कि आम आदमी की खरीद की सीमा के बाहर होती हैं। देश भर में 3000 मेडिकल स्टोर खुलेंगे जहां गरीबों, शोषितों, अल्प आय लोगों को जेनरिक मेडिसिन मिलेंगी। जो गोली आज स्टोर पर दस रुपए में मिलती है, वहां मात्र एक रुपए में गरीब को उपलब्ध होगी। इस तरह के 3000 स्टोर देश भर में गरीबों के लिए खोले जाने का निर्णय सरकार का गरीबों के हक में उठा हुआ मजबूत कदम है।

माननीय सभापति जी, आज यह सरकार जिस तेजी के साथ जनता, गरीबों, किसानों, मजदूरों, महिलाओं के लिए काम कर रही है, अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी मिसाल है।

महोदय, प्रधानमंत्री जी ने उन 65 लाख लोगों को धन्यवाद दिया जिन्होंने सब्सिडी छोड़ी है लेकिन इस वर्ष से बीपीएल परिवारों को लगभग बिना मूल्य के गैस कनेक्शन और सिलेंडर की राशि न लेते हुए सिर्फ चूल्हे की राशि लेकर डेढ़ करोड़ गरीबों को गैस दिलाने का निर्णय किया है। इस गैस की कीमत गांव की महिला समझेगी, जो गीली लकड़ी से अपने घर का खाना बनाती है। धुएं से उसकी आंखे खराब हो जाती हैं, धुएं से उसके फेफड़े खराब हो जाते हैं। उन गरीबों के लिए निशुल्क सिर्फ चूल्हे के मूल्य पर गैस दी जा रही है। तीन वर्ष में गरीबी रेखा में आने वाले पांच करोड़ लोगों को सरकार गैस कनेक्शन देने जा रही है यह गरीबों के हित में उठा हुआ बहुत बड़ा कदम है। इस घोषणा के बाद गांव-गांव में उमंग की लहर है। जनता कहती है कि प्रधानमंत्री गरीबों का प्रधानमंत्री है, प्रधानमंत्री दुखियों का प्रधानमंत्री है। प्रधानमंत्री दिल्ली के सिंहासन पर बैठकर दूर-दराज बैठे हुए गरीबों की चिंता करता है।



प्रधानमंत्री जी के आह्वान पर स्वच्छ भारत अभियान में सरकारी स्कूलों में बेटियों के लिए चार लाख टायलेट्स बनाए गए। यह कुछ लोगों को छोटी चीज दिखाई देती है, लेकिन गांव के गरीबों की बेटियां जिनके स्कूलों में टायलेट्स नहीं थे इस वजह से वे शौच करने के भय से वे पानी नहीं पीती थीं, वे दिनभर प्यासी बैठी रहती थीं कि अगर मैं पानी पीती हूं तो मुझे शौचालय जाना पड़ेगा। पुरुष तो कहीं भी चला जाता है लेकिन महिलाओं को कठिनाई होती है इसलिए गांव की बेटियां स्कूल चलो अभियान के तहत स्कूल तो जाती थीं लेकिन वहां पानी नहीं पीती थीं। कई एनजीओज के सर्वे से यह बात सामने आई कि गांव की कन्याएं, छात्राएं जो स्कूल पढ़ने जा रही हैं, उन्हें किडनी की बीमारियां हो रही हैं। वे शौच के डर से पानी नहीं पीती हैं और कम पानी पीने की वजह से उन्हें किडनी की बीमारी हो रही है। उस गांव की बेटि की चिंता मेरे देश के प्रधानमंत्री ने यहां से की है। यह देश कैसे आगे बढ़ेगा, इसके लिए एक-एक बिंदू पर हमारे देश के प्रधानमंत्री ने चिंतन करके दिखाया है।

महोदय, एक काम और अच्छा हुआ है कि यह सरकार आर्थिक विकास तो कर रही है, लेकिन इसके माध्यम से सामाजिक विकास भी हो रहा है। पहले रेलवे स्टेशन पर जैसी गंदगी होती थी, इस स्थिति में परिवर्तन आया है, बदलाव आया है। सफर करने वाला देश का नागरिक, एक सामान्य व्यक्ति उसमें जागरुकता आई है। वह सोचने लगा है कि मैं झाड़ू उठाकर सफाई नहीं कर पाता हूं तो कम से कम देश के लिए इतना तो कर ही सकता हूं कि मेरी तरफ से मैं गंदगी न फैलाऊं।

देश के नागरिकों में आने वाली जागरुकता के कारण हमें देश के रेलवे स्टेशन साफ दिखायी देने लगे, उसके कारण बस स्टैंड साफ दिखायी देने लगे। सफाई का यह अहसास इस देश में रहने वाले हर इंसान को है। यह स्वच्छ भारत, महलों में रहने वाले, अट्टालिकाओं में रहने वाले लोगों को गंदगी से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। वह गंदगी उनको प्रभावित नहीं करती है क्योंकि वे जब घर से चलते हैं, तो ए.सी. कार में कांच बंद करके चलते हैं। जिस मुकाम पर पहुंचते हैं, तो बहुत साफ-सुथरी जगह पर ही वे जाते हैं। यह गंदगी इस देश के उन करोड़ों लोगों के स्वास्थ्य को प्रभावित करती थी, यह गंदगी झुग्गियों में, झोपड़ियों में, मलिन बस्तियों में रहने वाले लाखों लोगों के लिए बीमारियों का घर लेकर पहुंचती थी, यह गंदगी करोड़ों लोगों को बीमार करती थी। यह गंदगी के खिलाफ अभियान, गंदगी के खिलाफ लड़ाई है। यह स्वच्छ भारत अभियान किसी एक दल का अभियान नहीं है, यह किसी एक पार्टी का नहीं है, किसी एक राज्य का नहीं है। इस अभियान को प्रधानमंत्री जी ने देश का अभियान बनाया है, हिन्दुस्तान का अभियान बनाया है।

दूसरों को उपदेश देना बहुत सरल है, लेकिन जब स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अभियान प्रधानमंत्री जी ने शुरू किया तो सबसे पहले अपने हाथ में झाड़ू उठाकर खुद सफाई की और बाद में उन्होंने देश के लोगों को आह्वान किया कि आओ देशवासियों! हमारे देश को स्वच्छ रखो। "स्वच्छ भारत, स्वस्थ भारत" के रूप में

महात्मा गांधी जी की अवधारणा को उन्होंने स्वीकार किया। अच्छी चीज दुनिया में कहीं से भी मिलती है तो उसको ग्रहण करने में कोई बुराई नहीं है। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी का यह उदार दृष्टिकोण है। आज स्वच्छ भारत मिशन का जो लोगो है, जो सिम्बल है, जो चिह्न है, वह महात्मा गांधी का चश्मा है। गांधी के इस देश को हम साफ रखें, स्वच्छ रखें।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश बहुत तेजी से उड़ान ले रहा है। श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में श्री जेटली जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, आप गांव के किसी भी कोने में चले जाएं, मैंने अपने जीवन में इस बजट को लेकर गांव के आम आदमी को जितना प्रसन्न देखा है, मैं पांचवीं बार इस पवित्र सदन में सदस्य के रूप में आया हूँ, लेकिन इस बजट को लेकर गांव के किसानों में, गरीबों में जो खुशी का माहौल है, वह मैं पहली बार देख रहा हूँ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो शुरुआत है, यह तो ट्रेलर है, आगे फिल्म देखना बाकी है।

“ जिन्दगी की असली उड़ान बाकी है,  
जिन्दगी के कई इम्तिहान बाकी है,  
अभी तो नापी है मुट्ठी भर जमीन हमने,  
अभी तो सारा आसमान बाकी है। ”

आने वाले वक्त में देश के हित में उठने वाले कदम इस देश को मजबूती की ओर ले जाने वाले होंगे। इस देश की सेना के लिए जवान अपनी जान हथेली पर लेकर दुर्गम पहाड़ियों पर इस देश की रक्षा के लिए जूझता है, वह वहाँ पर खड़ा है, इसलिए हम यहाँ पर बेखौफ होकर बैठे हैं, हमारा वह जवान सीमा पर तैनात है, इसलिए हम रात को बेफिक्र होकर चैन की नींद सोते हैं। वह वहाँ खड़ा है, इसलिए 125 करोड़ देशवासी एक आत्मविश्वास के साथ अपनी जिन्दगी जीते हैं।

सेना के वे जवान जो सेवानिवृत्त हो गये हैं, वे वर्षों से एक ही मांग इस देश के कर्णधारों से कर रहे थे कि हमने और हमारे साथियों ने इस देश की खातिर गोलियाँ खायी हैं। जो बचकर आ गये आज वे सेवानिवृत्त हैं।

### **16.00 hours**

किसी का पैर टूटा है, किसी का हाथ टूटा है, कोई जख्मी है तो कोई स्वस्थ भी है। उनकी एक मांग है कि वन रैंक वन पेंशन योजना इस देश में लागू की जाए। मैं पूर्व में भी इस सदन में रहा हूँ, वन रैंक वन पेंशन की बात हमेशा यहां पर माननीय सदस्य उठाते रहे, लेकिन पूर्व की यूपीए सरकार अपने जवाब में एक ही बात कहती थी कि इससे एक वर्ष में चालीस हजार करोड़ रुपये का जो बर्दन आएगा, वह बर्दन उठाने की ताकत देश की सरकार में नहीं है। दूसरे सब बर्दन उठा लिए जाएंगे, लेकिन फौजियों का वह

बर्डन उठाने की ताकत इनमें नहीं थी। उनके लिए तिजोरी नहीं खुल सकती थी, उनके लिए खजाने पर ताला पड़ा था। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने देश के जूझने वाले, देश के लिए लड़ने वाले उस जवान की भी चिन्ता की और वन रैंक वन पेंशन योजना इस देश में लागू किया। यह तीस साल पुरानी मांग थी, कोई एक साल पुरानी नहीं है, दो साल पुरानी भी नहीं है, यह दस साल पुरानी भी नहीं है, इस तीस साल पुरानी मांग को पूरा करके सेना के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धा का प्रकटीकरण किया है। फौज के प्रति इस देश के दिल में सम्मान है, नेतृत्व के दिल में सम्मान है, 125 करोड़ लोगों के दिल में सम्मान है, यह दिखाया है सरकार ने। इसी तरह से कर्मचारियों के लिए सातवें वेतन आयोग के मामले में सरकार ने विचार किया है। युवाओं के रोजगार की बात है, अभी थरूर जी अपने भाषण में कह रहे थे कि रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान नहीं किए। वह इस समय सदन में नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि विगत वर्ष भारत के इतिहास में एक ही वर्ष में मुद्रा योजना में एक लाख करोड़ रुपये गरीबों को बांटे गए। किसको बांटा गया? जिनको बैंक अपने ऑफिस में खड़ा नहीं होने देती थी। वह गरीब जो बैंक के दरवाजे में प्रवेश नहीं कर पाता था। यह कर्ज उन लोगों को दिया गया, जिनके बैंक में जमानतदार नहीं थे, गारन्टी लेने वाले कोई नहीं थे। न कोई जमानत लेगा और न उनको कर्ज मिलेगा, न सरकार कर्ज देगी। लोन के लिए किसी चीज को गिरवी रखो या गारन्टी लाइए।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री नन्दकुमार सिंह चौहान :** महोदय, यह मेरी पार्टी का समय है।... (व्यवधान)

**श्री तथागत सत्पथी (धेंकानाल) :** महोदय, जो एक लाख करोड़ रुपये बांटे गए, वह कैसे बांटे गए, क्या लोन दिया गया?

**श्री नन्दकुमार सिंह चौहान:** महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी के समय में ही बोलूंगा।

**माननीय सभापति :** अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए, आपको बोलते हुए 40 मिनट हो गए हैं।

**श्री नन्दकुमार सिंह चौहान:** महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बात छोटी सी है, मुद्रा योजना में 5000 रुपये का कर्ज, 10,000 रुपये का कर्ज, 15,000 रुपये का कर्ज छोटे व्यवसायी-हुनरबाज लोगों को दिया गया, जिनमें से कोई टेले पर फल बेचता है, कोई मोची की दुकान लगाकर बैठा है, कोई टेलर की शॉप लगाकर बैठा है, कोई मैकेनिक की दुकान लगाकर बैठा है या लगाना चाहता है। दुकान लगाना चाहता है, लेकिन उसके पास पैसा नहीं है, गरीब परिवार से है, बैंक बगैर गारन्टी के पैसा नहीं देती। पहली बार एक लाख करोड़ रुपये बगैर गारन्टी के इस देश के दो करोड़ गरीबों में बंटे हैं। शेष लगभग 25 लाख रुपये के बड़े लोन गारन्टी के माध्यम से बंटे हैं। इस वर्ष फिर मुद्रा योजना में एक करोड़ 80 लाख रुपये उन्हीं गरीब

वर्गों में जो रह गए हैं, उनको देने का निर्णय इस बजट में किया गया है। जिससे लगभग तीन करोड़ लोग लाभान्वित होंगे। ये कह रहे थे कि रोजगार के अवसर नहीं हैं। मैं इनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन दो करोड़ लोगों को जो कर्ज मिला है, यह कोई घी पीने के लिए नहीं मिला है। ये जो तीन करोड़ लोगों को कर्ज दिया जाएगा, उन्हें अपना रोजगार चलाने के लिए दिया जाएगा। करोड़ों लोगों को मुद्रा योजना के माध्यम से कर्ज देकर मोदी सरकार ने और जेटली जी ने रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराए हैं। मैं इस काम के लिए सदन की तरफ से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को और वित्त मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ।

**माननीय सभापति:** माननीय सदस्य कृपया अब अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

**श्री नन्दकुमार सिंह चौहान:** सभापति जी, मेरी पार्टी के लोग कह रहे हैं कि मेरी पार्टी को जितना समय दिया गया है, उतना तो दें।

**माननीय सभापति:** आपकी पार्टी की तरफ से और सदस्य भी बोलेंगे इसलिए मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

**श्री नन्दकुमार सिंह चौहान:** मैं पांच मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करूँगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में डॉ. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की 125वीं जयंती का जश्न मनाने की घोषणा इस सरकार ने की है। मैं उसके लिए सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। डॉ. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर से जुड़े हुए चार-पांच स्थानों को स्मारकों के रूप में रखने का निर्णय भी इस सरकार ने लिया है। जैसे अलीपुर रोड पर जहां बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर रहते थे, अटल जी जब प्रधान मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने उस मकान को खरीद लिया, ताकि देशवासियों के लिए वहां डॉ. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर का स्मारक बनाया जा सके। लेकिन यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने अपने दस साल के कार्य में उस बंगले में झाड़ू तक नहीं लगवाई। यह देश के लिए दुर्भाग्य की बात है। जिस व्यक्ति ने देश को संविधान दिया और जिस व्यक्ति की बदौलत हम यहां बैठे हुए हैं और बात करते हैं, उनकी यह उपेक्षा तत्कालीन सरकार ने की थी। वह बात सारा देश जानता है।

इसी तरह मुम्बई में चैत्य भूमि को सरकार ने 200 करोड़ रुपए में खरीद लिया। वहां पर डॉ. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर का शोध संस्थान बनाने का कार्य युद्ध स्तर पर चल रहा है। मेरे राज्य मध्य प्रदेश में वहां के हमारे मुख्य मंत्री श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी ने डॉ. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जिस मिट्टी में पैदा हुए, उस स्थान को उन्होंने उनकी जन्मस्थली से एक तीर्थस्थली के रूप में बदल दिया है। इस तरह के काम भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकारें ही कर सकती हैं, अन्य सरकारों ने तो इस बारे में सोचा भी नहीं था और प्रयत्न भी नहीं किया था।

**माननीय सभापति:** चौहान साहब, कृपया अपनी बात अब समाप्त करें।

**श्री नन्दकुमार सिंह चौहान:** मैं अंत में एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। हमारे विपक्षी सदस्यों द्वारा लगातार यह कहा जा रहा है कि इस सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया और कुछ नहीं कर रही है। मैं उन्हें सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ –

चमन को सींचने में पत्तियां कुछ झड़ गई होंगी,  
यही इल्जाम मुझ पर लग रहा है बेवफाई का।  
मगर कलियों को जिसने रौंद डाला अपने पैरों से,  
वही दावा कर रहे हैं इस चमन की रहनुमाई का॥

आज मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में यह देश दुनिया में आर्थिक क्षेत्र में उड़ान भरने लगा है।

SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR (CHENNAI CENTRAL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my gratitude and sincere thanks to our beloved leader hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* for giving me this great opportunity to speak in this august House on the discussion on the General Budget for the year 2016-17.

Tamil Nadu, under the dynamic leadership of hon. Chief Minister *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* has given utmost priority to the infrastructure sector and we welcome the proposed enhancement of outlay for the infrastructure sectors. The performance of the National Highways Authority of India in Tamil Nadu is still somewhat wanting and needs to be improved with greater coordination with the State Government and greater sensitivity to State specific issues.

**16.11 hours**

(Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav *in the Chair*)

Hon. Chief Minister *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* had expressed her concerns about the proposal to privatize the Road Transport Sector through a Central legislation by amending the Motor Vehicles Act. *Amma* has consistently opposed to encroachment of powers of State Governments by this proposed legislation. Therefore, we oppose any move by the Union Government to infringe upon the powers of the State Government.

We welcome some of the measures proposed to ease Public-Private Partnership in infrastructure. The proposal to establish a new credit rating system for infrastructure is particularly welcome. We, however, have our reservations on the renegotiation of PPP contracts in view of the inbuilt moral hazard. This is a task which should be approached with great care.

In the area of FDI Policy, the proposal to permit 100 per cent FDI for marketing food products produced in India appears to be a backdoor entry for FDI in retail which our hon. Chief Minister *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* has been opposing consistently.

We also welcome the proposal to enact a comprehensive law to compact illicit deposit taking. However, *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* has urged that there

should be adequate consultation with States and it should also be ensured that the State Government machinery is given an adequate and appropriate role in preventing such activity.

We welcome the announcement of providing Rs. 25,000 crore to recapitalize public sector banks and the assurance to provide further funding if required. This will enhance confidence and enable greater lending and spur economic activity. I welcome the announcement of a Committee to review the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, something that we have been calling for since some time. It must be ensured that the States are also consulted by this Committee.

It is unfortunate that the Finance Minister has not avoided the tendency to levy cess and surcharges on various items of central taxes which are not shareable with the States. The levy of Krishi Kalyan Cess on Service Tax, the Infrastructure Cess on Excise Duty on vehicles, the doubling of the Clean Environment Cess on coal and lignite and the levy of a surcharge even under the new Tax Compliance Schemes are retrograde measures and ways by which the Centre is trying to avoid sharing its tax proceeds with States. I strongly deprecate this practice. The proposal to treat assignment of spectrum usage as a service and not as a sale of intangible goods also eats into the tax base of State Governments, while enhancing the tax base of the Government of India and so we oppose this proposal.

However, on the whole, the tax proposals in the Budget are regressive. There are Direct Tax concessions amounting to Rs. 1,060 crore mostly due to Corporate Income Tax concessions, while indirect taxes worth Rs. 20,670 crore have been levied, which come on top of the periodic increases in central excise levies on petroleum products which have seen an overall increase in yield of more than 90 per cent in the first 10 months of the current fiscal year as per the *Economic Survey*. This is a regressive approach which cannot be supported.

This Budget lacks flavour as it does not have any specific announcement of schemes which would have enthused different segments including the States. It

also does not speak of the status of implementation of many schemes announced earlier. The people of the State of Tamil Nadu had still higher expectations which have not been met.

The launch of the National Rural Digital Literacy Mission is a recognition of the pioneering role that our hon. Chief Minister *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* had played in launching and implementing the free laptop scheme for school and college students studying in Government and Government aided institutions. It was intended as an effort to bridge the digital divide, which the Government of India has also now recognized.

Our hon. Chief Minister *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* has welcomed the announcement of the scheme to cover five crore poor families with LPG connections, aimed at reducing domestic drudgery, the same objective with which the Tamil Nadu State Government, under the dynamic leadership of our hon. Chief Minister *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* has implemented the scheme for distribution of fans, mixies and Grinders to households in the State.

Our hon. Chief Minister *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* has urged the Government of India to ensure that the beneficiary identification under the subsidized LPG scheme is done in such a way to ensure that States like Tamil Nadu, which already have a sizeable coverage under LPG connections, are not left out since the families that still do not have such connections in the State tend to be amongst the poorest.

The Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadi Yojana, under which 3000 new medical stores are selling generic medicines, which is also very similar to the *Amma Marunthagam* Scheme launched by the Tamil Nadu Government lead by our hon. Chief Minister *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*.

The launch of a new Health Protection Scheme to provide insurance cover for poor families which requires hospitalization is welcome. This scheme is very similar to the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance scheme launched by hon. Chief Minister *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* in Tamil Nadu in 2011. I request



the Government of India to converge their new scheme with the Tamil Nadu scheme of health insurance. This will enable smoother roll out of the Central scheme in Tamil Nadu, and reduce overlap and administrative burden.

The launch of schemes to sustain and encourage education, skills and job creation is most welcome. I would urge the Government of India to consult the States in the design and implementation of these initiatives. A provision of Rs. 3700 crore for the Rashtriya Madhiyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is inadequate. The proposal to develop a National Career Service Platform into which the State Employment Exchanges will be linked is a welcome measure.

The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is the most successful financial inclusion programme which has gone beyond opening of bank accounts for all poor people, by becoming a platform for poverty eradication, by offering basic financial services and social security to the poor. I would like to mention here that this is only a tool in the hands of administrators and it will bear any fruit if and when this tool is used in an appropriate time to serve poor and deprived people. In Tamil Nadu – aftermath of the heavy floods – more than 34 lakh people affected by floods were provided Rs.5000 each and the cash transfer were effected directly into their bank accounts. This massive work done under record quick time is the perfect example of a true federal system where a State Government works in perfect cohesion with the Centre. The Union Government should give full credit to our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma for having proved the effectiveness of this scheme to reach the needy in record quick time.

The three new insurance and pension schemes launched by the Union Government namely, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Atal Pension Yojana afford insurance cover hitherto uncovered sections of society to universalize social security which will be a boon for all sections of poor people.

To reduce the burden of loan repayment on farmers, a provision of Rs. 15,000 crore has been made in the Budget Estimate 2016-17 towards interest

subvention. An allocation of Rs. 5500 crore has been made under Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojana. There is an allocation of 850 crore for four dairying projects – ‘Pashudhan Sanjivani’, ‘Nakul Swasthya Petre’, ‘E-Pashudhan Haat’ and National Genomic Centre for indigenous breeds which is very meagre to cater the needs of the huge volume of dairy farmers in our Industry.

Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries sectors play a very important role in the socio-economic development of the country. India continues to be the biggest milk producing country with an impressive growth rate of 6.3 per cent. Cattle rearing needs government patronage and as rightly implemented by our hon. Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma the distribution of priceless cows, Goats and Sheep to poor cattle rearers in Tamil Nadu has indeed produced remarkable success in the socio-economic development of the poor and deprived people particularly in the villages and remote areas. Implementation of Poultry Venture Capital Fund and Rural Backyard Poultry Development has led to highest ever egg production. In Poultry farming too, Tamil Nadu stands tall and is the second largest producer and exporter of eggs in the country. More than 90 per cent of poultry or poultry products exported from India originates from Tamil Nadu. At present poultry concentration is in the poultry belts such as Namakkal, Erode and Coimbatore. The poultry keeping has evinced great interest among poultry farmers. There is a good potential for export of eggs, egg products and frozen chicken meat from our State to Gulf countries, Russia etc. Further, due to the changes in consumption behaviour of the people in the State towards *desi* chicken and *desi* eggs, there is great scope for the development of backyard poultry.

A Blue Revolution is underway to ensure the integrated development and management of fisheries with a Central outlay of Rs. 3000 crore. Tamil Nadu is one of the leading States in India in fisheries development having coastal length of 1076 kilometres. The different types of aquatic resources in Tamil Nadu like marine, freshwater, brackish water, riverine stretches, cold water streams in upland area are bestowed with rich biodiversity of aquatic fauna and flora. There are 2500

species of fishes found in different aquatic environments. The fisheries in the State is one of the vital sources for food security. The Department of Fisheries in Tamil Nadu has pioneered many fishery development activities in India. The Union Government has promised to form a separate Ministry to develop and conserve the fisheries resources and to ameliorate the socio-economic status of the fishermen community and to provide protection, ensure safety and security of the fishermen who toil hard and brave both sea and deploring militant activities of neighbouring countries Sri Lanka and Pakistan. I would like the Government of the day will create a separate Ministry for fisheries and development of fishermen community in the country and focus exclusively on the subject to provide a permanent and everlasting solution for the serious life challenging problems faced by Indian fishermen community.

Our hon. Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has consistently opposed Direct Benefit Transfer to replace subsidized commodities like food and fertilizer with cash payments since the availability of these critical commodities is more important than saving on the subsidies. There is a New Urea Policy-2015 with the objective of maximizing indigenous production and improving energy efficiency. Providing 100 per cent neem-coated urea has not only improved efficiency but has also helped in plugging subsidy leakages by preventing illegal diversion of subsidized urea to non-agricultural use. The highest ever urea fertilizer production was achieved in 2015. I request the Union Government to allocate and ensure the supply of urea fertilizers and other agro products at subsidized prices to Tamil Nadu and other productive States, proportionate to the yield and production. In this regard Tamil Nadu entitles more supply of subsidized urea and other fertilizers.

Allocation under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana increased to Rs.19,000 crore. This will connect remaining 65,000 eligible habitations by 2019. The stepped up outlay for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana also responds to the request made by our hon. Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma to the

Prime Minister for a substantially enhanced outlay for this programme, to ensure speedy completion of approved projects taken up in Tamil Nadu. I expect an early release of Central funds under this scheme.

I once again wish to convey my profound gratitude to my beloved leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma for having given me this opportunity to speak in this august House. I also wish to convey my sincere thanks to the hon. Speaker and members of this august House for the patient hearing. Thank you.

PROF. SUGATA BOSE (JADAVPUR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, for the third time, my esteemed friend, Shri Arun Jaitley, a distinguished lawyer, has presented a dissertation on macro economic management in the form of the Union Budget. For the third time, I rise in this august House to offer my critique, a constructive one, I hope, of his Budget proposals.

Shri Arun Jaitley's third Budget is better than his first two attempts. But is it good enough for our toiling millions? Mounting evidence of agrarian distress combined with electoral set back in Bihar has ensured that this Government does not wish to be seen anymore as 'सूट-बूट की सरकार'. The *sarkar* now wishes to appear in simple farmer's garb. As my friend from the BJP reiterated in ringing tones - 'यह किसानों का बजट है, यह गरीबों का बजट है, यह गांवों का बजट है।' But does the Change in attire putting on farmer's clothes signal a genuine change of heart? To answer this question, we must closely examine the budgetary allocations. It would appear that the shift in rhetoric has run far ahead of any real shift in economic priorities.

The hon. Finance Minister could not bring himself to utter the phrase 'farmers' suicides' in his lengthy Budget speech. Yet, the spectre of an agrarian crisis in Bharat has made him foreground agriculture and farmers' welfare together with the rural sector as two of the nine pillars on which his budgetary edifice is constructed.

There is a belated recognition that irrigation, agricultural extension services and rural roads count as infrastructure and require enhanced public investment. A Long Term Irrigation Fund with an initial corpus of Rs.20,000 crore is a small beginning. That has to be welcomed. It must be targeted towards those about whom Rabindranath Tagore had written: "*Ora mathe mathe bij bone, paka dhan kate, ora kaaj kore*". They sow seeds in our fields; they reap the harvest, they work. ... (*Interruptions*)

Shri Jaitley has resorted to a conjurer's trick to claim a massive increase in the Ministry of Agriculture's allocation. If you look at the figures, at first sight it appears that he has almost doubled the allocation for the Ministry of Agriculture. But a close look at the numbers reveals that as much as Rs.15,000 crore of this amount – the interest subsidy given to banks for extending credit to farmers – has simply been shifted from the Head of the Finance Ministry to that of the Agriculture Ministry. If we discount for this sleight of hand, total spending on agriculture rises from paltry 0.17 per cent of GDP to 0.19 per cent of GDP. It is not enough to make a material difference in the lives of those who work in our farms and fields.

Shri Jaitley has congratulated himself for providing the highest ever allocation of Rs.38,500 crore for MGNREGA, a programme that had been earlier scorned by the Prime Minister. I do not want to enter into the quibble that we had between Shri Shashi Tharoor and the hon. Finance Minister as to whether it was in fact the highest ever allocation that he had announced. I will simply say that the Rural Employment Programme is demand-driven and the Government is required by law to fund it. The State Government of West Bengal led by Kumari Mamata Banerjee has efficiently administered this programme. Yet, it is one of at least 14 States that suffer from the slow and late disbursement of MGNREGA funds by the Central Government.

This Government – I will praise you now – has, from the outset, been reasonably clear-eyed about the need to invest in roads and railways, ports and airports. The total projected outlay of Rs. 2,18,000 crore in 2016-17 on roads and railways is the best that can be expected if the fiscal target of 3.5 per cent of GDP is to be met. I appreciate that the Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech, frankly acknowledged that he had received two contradictory opinions about the fiscal deficit. In my view, an excessive tightening of the fiscal belt is neither necessary nor desirable in the current economic climate.

I am, therefore, in favour of the announcement that he has made for a review of the FRBM Act by an Expert Committee as there is need for flexibility in the context of global volatility.

The Finance Minister's two earlier Budgets had grossly neglected health and education. There is a feeble attempt made this year to rectify past mistakes by restoring spending levels on some flagship health and educational programmes.

A mission to provide LPG connection to women members of poor households will begin to combat the health hazards of cooking on open fires. However the launch of a new health protection schemes comes nowhere close to addressing the looming public health crisis facing our country. There is a yawning gap between the slogan of healthcare for all and the dismal state of our public hospitals and Primary Healthcare Centres. Women and children's health and education continue to face the cold winds of neglect. The ICDS Budget has actually been cut to only Rs. 14,000 crore from Rs. 15,309 crore to be spent this year.

Just day before yesterday, we observed Women's Day in Parliament. Is this the way, Mr. Chairman, to treat our Anganwadi Workers and helpers who take care of our deprived and underprivileged children?

The Budget promises to devote a larger share of allocation under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to the quality of primary education assuming the challenge of universalisation has been largely met. Both continued access and quality of school education deserve attention.

So far as higher education is concerned, I have repeatedly stated in Parliament that the ritual of announcing a few new IITs, IIMs and AIIMS like institutions every year, does very little to achieve excellence in the field of higher education. It results in spending on brick and mortar for a few years, doing nothing for the improvement of the quality of human resources. Since 2014, I have been calling for investment in 10 of the most promising institutions of higher education to make them truly world class. That call seems to have been heard in

the Finance Minister's announcement that an enabling regulatory architecture will be provided to 10 public and 10 private institutions to emerge as world class teaching and research institutions. The formulation of a detailed scheme still lies in the future, and the devil is likely to be in the details. We need to ensure that there is a good mix of Central and State institutions in the 10 public institutions that are selected as part of this scheme.

I hope that the hon. Finance Minister, who is sitting here, will, in his reply, give us more information on the kind of enabling regulatory structure he has in mind for the proposed world class institutions. I hope very much that, at least, one or two heritage institutions from West Bengal, a State that has led in the field of higher education in this country historically, will find their place in the final list of 10 public institutions to be selected.

The hon. Finance Minister constantly reminds us of the Asian Norm of a Corporate Tax Rate pegged at 25 per cent and has taken tentative steps towards that goal in this Budget.

The manifesto of the Ruling Party had proclaimed that spending on education would be raised from three per cent to six per cent of GDP. That is the norm in much of Asia. We still await the Finance Minister's roadmap towards fulfilling that campaign promise.

As a Member of the External Affairs Committee, I share Shri Shashi Tharoor's dismay that the allocation for this key Ministry has been reduced from Rs. 15,085 crore in 2015-16 to Rs. 14,662 crore in 2016-17. Arun Jaitley Ji must be more generous to Sushma Ji not just because she is a wonderful colleague but because it is essential for the efficient and imaginative conduct of our Foreign Policy. We cannot meet our Foreign Policy objectives by having our Prime Minister flying solo to different destinations. We need a larger and more capable Foreign Policy establishment suited for meeting the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

The banking crisis has elicited a few new initiatives from Mr. Jaitley in this sphere of financial sector reforms. We welcome them. But I am sure you will



also agree that there is much more to be done. Only this morning we had a debate here about a big defaulter who has just escaped from this country.

An area where the Budget falls woefully short is in its response to the jobs emergency. There are various nice sounding schemes that have been announced but they have not yet helped our youth to stand up. A budgetary provision of Rs. 1,000 crore to incentivise employers to hire unemployed persons is a pittance. The youth of this country are becoming increasingly impatient and restive and see Mr. Modi's promise of remunerative jobs during his campaign as nothing but a mirage. The youth are being alienated for other reasons. You cannot alienate them on the jobs front as well. Healthy output growth with anaemic jobs growth will spell political doom for this Government. I say to the Government of this day that you campaigned on hope. Do not dash the hopes of the young.

On the taxation side, we are relieved that the Government has withdrawn its ill-advised proposal to cast covetous eyes on the life savings of our senior citizens. I think your *niyath* was good. Your intention was good. I know that Shri Jayant Sinha has lived in America for many years. You have a Chief Economic Advisor who has international experience. I know there are advanced countries that require pension funds to be taken in the form of annual distributions. In addition to having a comprehensive social security net, the Governments and employers of those countries provide a good deal of choice as to where pension contributions are invested. India has neither choice nor a proper social security net. That is why, for once, I agree with the Prime Minister when he responded to popular pressure and directed the Finance Ministry to roll back this particular measure. The salaried class under today's circumstances must have full freedom on what to do with their pensions.

I remember being very worried when my mother withdrew her provident fund as a senior citizen to contest two parliamentary elections in the late 1990s. I had thought then it was a very rash thing to do but what else could she do as an honest and public spirited person. When will this Government introduce State

funding for elections to root out corruption in our political system? We are much too beholden to big business who finance political parties and political candidates. As before, this year's Budget relies less on direct taxes - in fact the Finance Minister has given away some of the direct taxes that he could have collected - and more on indirect taxes and the imbalance is inherently regressive.

Taking advantage of low global oil prices, the Government has raised revenues by indirectly taxing petroleum products instead of passing on the benefits to consumers. By all means, tax the rich merchants. By all means, introduce transparency in their transactions. But the proposed excise tax on gold jewellery may, in fact, adversely affect goldsmith workers who are poor skilled artisanal workers. So, please direct your attention to the merchants who may be avoiding the system but please also take care of many artisanal workers who rely on employment in this industry. This year's Budget is littered with cess and surcharges.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): I would like to explain to the hon. Member that as far as the question on applying excise on jewellers is concerned, that applies only to jewellers whose turnover exceeds Rs.12 crore... (*Interruptions*) It is a far cry from the small workers, the artisans that the hon. Member is pointing out. So, it is good for rhetorical purposes but frankly wrong from the factual point of view.

PROF. SUGATA BOSE : Thank you for the response. But I do think that there is a bearing on the employment prospects of these poor and skilled workers. That is all that I am saying.

This year's Budget is littered with cesses and surcharges that will go straight to the Centre's kitty and here I share the sentiment expressed by my friend from the AIADMK. It is a clever way of circumventing the Fourteenth Finance Commission's recommendations regarding the State's share of tax revenues, and needless to say, it violates the spirit of cooperative federalism. Already in this

financial year, the Centre has collected a larger proportion of the revenues than the Finance Minister had anticipated at the beginning of this year.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Arun Jaitley's third Budget is cautious like his earlier ones even though it does attempt some course corrections, reacting to changing economic and political circumstances. The discourse remains trapped in the binary between pro-rich versus pro-poor. In his anxiety to avoid being labeled pro-rich, the hon. Finance Minister has not been bold enough to introduce some pro-market measures that may, in fact, benefit the poor beyond making them recipients of direct benefit transfers of LPG and fertilizer subsidies. The expectation that had been raised of big bang economic reforms since 2014 has finally ended with a whimper in 2016. Our farmers and our youth will demand a reckoning in 2019, if not sooner, whether the promises made in the Budget of 2016 backed by inadequate resources so far have been, in fact, redeemed or not. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Sir, I stand here today to participate in the discussion on the General Budget 2016-17.

Unlike the first two Budgets of the NDA Government, this year's Union Budget of 2016-17 involving an expenditure of close to Rs.20 lakh crore is overtly political even as it escapes being populist. Rural and social sector emphasis suggests that it has been clearly influenced by the prevailing political climate. To be fair, the Finance Minister has brought under focus a distressed rural economy without being populist and throwing freebies.

We are told Rs.87,765 crore investment in the countryside is earmarked in building the much required infrastructure in irrigation, rural roads, digging of ponds, and above all doubling the farmers' income by 2022. Some quality is also being infused into the rural jobs scheme with an outlay of Rs.38,500 crore.

With repeated monsoon failures, low wages and small raises in the MSPs, the rural sector is in deep trouble. Such realisation is not only good politics but also excellent economics since it would lead to a bottom of demand growth. I remember that just the day the Budget was placed and read out by the Finance Minister, I was asked by an English finance newspaper to note down my comments immediately which were published the next day. There, I had mentioned 'a good turn for the better'. But while I will be deliberating on the debates today, I have some more reactions to make.

The external environment is both uncertain and volatile. A logjam has been caused by stressed banks and stressed private sector. Demand, a central pillar of growth, has been tepid. This Budget has a much greater sense of purpose and direction. This Budget continues a greater reliance on indirect taxes as opposed to a concerted effort to expand the direct tax net.

This Government is investing in four Ministries. I do not know, Mr. Chairman, Sir, whether you will like it or not. These are the Ministries headed by Shri Piyush Goyal, Shri Nitin Gadkari and Shri Suresh Prabhu and all these three

Ministers belong to Maharashtra. ... (*Interruptions*) Of course, the Ministry headed by Shri Dharmendra Pradhan is also there. He belongs to Odisha, but he is elected from Bihar. A lot will depend on their capacity to implement.

The Budget makes a clear statement that it is time to boost domestic demand. There is an overall slowdown in demand in the economy, less than expected private investment, low credit off-take and excess capacity in the industry. Therefore, this Budget's focus on infrastructure and rural development needs to be complimented. The huge budgetary allocation to both the sectors will help the stress to rural economy and propel demand in the months to come. That is the expectation.

Now, I come to the basics. The Finance Minister says : "additional resources for vulnerable sections, rural areas, social and physical infrastructure" have been provided, but since aggregate expenditure in nominal terms is slated to rise by just 10.8 per cent between this financial year and the next, that seems difficult to believe. I would like to understand from the Finance Minister on this aspect.

MGNREGA can be taken as an example. The number of man-days of employment provided was down to less than 40 per household as compared to the demand of 100. Many workers have not been paid. With large accumulated arrears, in 2016-17, Rs. 38,500 crore have been provided, which is not much higher than the revised estimate for the poor performance year 2015-16. If you calculate the arrears from the previous year, the allocation in all probability will fall.

Total allocation for agriculture, cooperation and farmers' welfare is Rs. 35,984 crore. On the surface, this seems to be a huge increase in allocation for this sector compared to revised estimate of Rs. 15,809.54 crore for 2015-16, but this is a result of a change in classification. The Budget Estimate for 2016-17 includes another Rs. 15,000 crore for interest subsidy, for short-term credit to farmers. This head earlier appeared as a part of the Demand for Grants of the Finance Ministry

and its inclusion inflates the ACFW figure for 2016-17. If I am wrong, then I need to be told.

Irrigation is the life-line of agriculture and we expected a huge jump in irrigation. It is hugely disappointing to note that there has been an insignificant increase under PMKSY, the flagship irrigation scheme of the Government of India, from Rs. 5,300 crore to Rs. 5,700 crore. This is for the whole country and for a realistic comparison, Odisha's State Budget for Water Resources last year was more than Rs. 6,500 crore. This is supposed to be for हर खेत को पानी।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (GULBARGA): Mr. Mahtab, with this meagre amount they want to complete all 89 pending projects. पीएमकेएसवाई में हर खेत को पानी के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपये ...(व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: इसमें तीन हैड्स के लिए अलग-अलग खर्चे हैं।

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब: मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : आप क्यों गुमराह कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब: तीन हैड्स नहीं, चार हैड्स हैं।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: आप चारों के बारे में बताइये। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब: हर खेत को पानी के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपये हैं, AIBP and other schemes under PMKSY in Water Resources Ministry is Rs. 1,377 crore; per drop more crop इसके लिए 2340 करोड़ रुपये हैं। शायद इस स्कीम में मध्य प्रदेश को इस बार ज्यादा जायेगा, and Integrated Watershed Management Programme, which is a continuous programme another Rs. 1,500 crore have been provided. But the crux of the matter here is that ...

श्री निशिकान्त दुबे : एआईबीपी के पैटर्न में भी चेंज किया है। ...(व्यवधान)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Sir, I am coming to that. Regarding irrigation, this is one of the major issue, which we thought because after the hon. President's speech, we had high expectation on that scale, but the money that has been allocated this year and in the speech specifically it has been mentioned that :

“...Implementation of 89 irrigation projects under AIBP, which have been languishing, will be fast tracked. This will help to irrigate 80.6 lakh hectares. These projects require Rs. 17,000 crore next year and Rs. 86,500 crore in the next five years...”.

Here comes the commitment. It states that :

“...We will ensure that 23 of these projects are completed before 31st March, 2017..”.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : It is impossible!

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: How much money has been provided? We would like to understand. Where is that money reflected in this Budget? Or will it be coming from NABARD where another Rs. 20,000 crore has been placed and accordingly that will be distributed for this specific programme? This is my assumption and nothing has been spelt out, but I believe that when a commitment has been made, then adequate provision also will be made accordingly.

I will come to tribal affairs and education at a later stage, but in this PMKSY including AIBP there is a growth of around 7.87 per cent. I come to the share in Central taxes where devolution of revenue is being done, but before coming to that let me come to the recommendation of the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. I will just give an instance of our State. As per the recommendations of the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, according to our calculation, in 2015-2016, we would have got Rs. 27,000 crore.

The Budget Estimate of 2015-16 came to Rs. 24,411.60 crore; the Revised Estimate came down to Rs. 23,573.75 crore; and the loss here is Rs. 3,427.25 crore. In 2016-17, as per the recommendation of the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, Odisha would have got Rs. 31,158 crore, but the Budget Estimate of 2016-17 is Rs. 26,567 crore; and here the loss is Rs. 4,590 crore. The Finance Minister or someone like Shri Nishikant Dubey can stand up and say that this is not the actual loss. Yes, it is a notional loss, but this is what the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has

recommended. Accordingly, our expectation is that this much of money would flow.

One may say that it all depends on how much tax has been realised by the Government. As was being told by Prof. Sugata Bose earlier, it is not that the tax or the revenue is not being collected by the Government. The Government is collecting the revenue. It may not be tax; it is Cess; it is on different account that money is being collected where the State Government does not get its share. If all those things would have been calculated, Odisha would not have borne this loss. Every State, I believe, is undergoing this loss.

I come to the share in Central taxes to Odisha. In 2015-16, the Budget Estimate was Rs. 24,411 crore; and the Budget Estimate of 2016-17 is Rs. 26,567 crore. In this mathematical calculation, one can understand that there is a growth of 8.83 per cent. You have given us the *Economic Survey Report* just the day before the Budget was placed on the floor. What did it signify? The *Economic Survey* said that there is growth, or there was growth, or there will be growth this year – 7 per cent to 7.5 per cent; and inflation is four per cent. So, this growth has to be factored into previous year and this year's estimates. Does this synchronize? It does not. Here lies our complaint and our demand that keeping the inflation and the growth in view, our allocation, or invariably every State's allocation – I have not calculated other States' allocations – has to be much more.

इसलिए हम बार-बार यही कहते रहते हैं। ओडिशा 1947, 1957, 1977 में जहां कदमताल कर रहा था आज भी यानी 2016 में वहीं कदमताल कर रहा है। हमें फारवर्ड मार्च करनी है। हमें आगे बढ़ना है और हमें आगे बढ़ने के लिए कदमताल जैसी एलोकेशन से मुक्ति देनी चाहिए।

We are emerging States; we have developed our economy; we have brought in more investment; and we have regulated our expenditure to a very great extent. Of course, nature has been unkind to us – not now, since centuries – and we have to withstand cyclone, flood, drought, etc.

We have a large number of tribal people. Coming to the welfare of SC/ST, I will say that around 38 per cent of Tribals and Dalits live in Odisha. What is the



allocation? I would request the Finance Minister to go through the allocations of last 10 years or 15 years -- nothing has changed, not a single per cent has been increased. Article 275 (1) of the Constitution is a statutory provision that the Central Government will provide this much of money. Last year, the Budget Estimate was Rs. 1,367 crore; this year, the Budget Estimate is Rs. 1400 crore. Should we be satisfied with the increase of 2.41 per cent!

### **17.00 hours**

श्री निशिकान्त दुबे: ट्राइबल्स के लिए भी दिया है।

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब: ट्राइबल्स सब-प्लान के लिए 1250 करोड़ रुपए पिछले साल थे और इस साल भी 1250 करोड़ रुपए ही रखे हैं।

श्री निशिकान्त दुबे: बजट में तो रखा गया है।

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब: लेकिन 15 साल से वहीं रुका पड़ा है। Should we thank you for that? This is the condition. ... (*Interruptions*) There is hardly 1.26 per cent increase. We have a Minister of Tribal Affairs who represents Odisha in this House. What type of justice you are doing to him? I would say that this is a huge disappointment. I was mentioning about the net tax revenue to the Centre that has been projected to increase by about three per cent from Rs.9.2 lakh crore in the Budget Estimate of 2015-16 to Rs. 9.48 lakh crore in the Revised Estimates of 2015-16 whereas the tax devolution to the State has gone down by about 3.5 per cent in the Revised Estimates. This is indicative of the fact that the Union Government is depriving the States of their share through levy of cess and surcharge which do not form part of a sharable pool. When compared with the recommendations of the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, it is seen that the share of Odisha is less by about Rs.3,500 crore, about which I had just mentioned.

One of the most important issues which needs to be discussed is about NPAs in the banks. Our nationalised banks are bleeding. The condition is so critical that metaphorically they can be said to be in the ICU. The vision that led to bank nationalization so that banks became accessible to the poor and help

transform the nation's economy is fast falling apart. It was a great dream in 1969. About 29 State-owned banks wrote off a total of Rs.1.14 lakh crore of bad debt between financial year 2013 and 2015. Bad loans of public sector banks grew at four per cent per annum between 2004 and 2012. But in the financial year of 2013 to 2015, they rose at almost 60 per cent. In last ten years, a staggering Rs.2.5 lakh crore of public money has been lost by public sector banks. This bad loan is greater than the loss to the Exchequer from 2G scam which was Rs.1.76 lakh crore or Coalgate Scam which was Rs.1.86 lakh crore. The worse fact is that the bad loan scam is continuing to unfold. A conservative estimate has shown that by 2018, NPAs may cross 6.5 lakh crore.

**17.03 hours**

(Shri Anandrao Adsul *in the Chair*)

You can add another Rs.8,734 crore on account of loans disbursed on fake documents. The Standing Committee on Finance has given a detailed report to this House. It also states the laxness of the Reserve Bank of India.

I may be permitted to just quote a few lines. Of course, the Standing Committee Reports are taken seriously, I believe, by the Ministry. The total credit off-take of public sector banks in December 2014 stood at Rs.60 lakh crore. As on September 2015, net NPA of public sector banks stood at Rs. 2 lakh and odd crore. Gross NPAs during the corresponding period stood at Rs.3,69,900 crore. Such high incidence of NPAs obviously raises a serious question on the credibility of the mechanism to deal with NPAs. It is alarming that nearly Rs.6.8 lakh crore worth of bank loans were in stressed category compared with Rs.5.91 lakh crore of the previous year. I am not going into all those details that the Committee has mentioned. But here I would just like to mention this. "The Committee are constrained to observe that the RBI does not seem to have quite succeeded as a regulator insofar as implementation and enforcement in letter and spirit of its own guidelines on stressed accounts is concerned. Mere using of guidelines by RBI does not seem to have yielded the desired result. Committee would not like the

RBI to be a passive regulator when major lapses occur in banks". These are very harsh words for a Standing Committee of Parliament to mention like this about RBI. And we expect the Government to sit down with the RBI and find a policy.

Fearing attachment and disgrace, a poor unfortunate farmer ends his life for not being able to repay a few thousand rupees to the bank. Why cannot the Government consider reviewing Kisan Credit Card? This is a suggestion for your consideration. Kisan Credit Card has a limit and that has to be repayed every year after the crop is harvested. Many of these farmers who are committing suicide are doing so because the demand is more and in addition to availing KCC when they need more money for their crop they go to self-help groups or other moneylenders. They get that money at an exorbitant rate of interest like 32 per cent or 36 per cent.

I am not arguing that you try to waive off that loan. My suggestion is that you increase the KCC limit. If it is Rs.1,00,000, raise it to Rs.3 lakh. Give them a three-year period to pay that amount back. At least the interest component will come down because of subvention of different schemes and it will come down to at least one per cent or two per cent. He will be in a position to pay back that money which he has got at 26 per cent or 36 per cent and he can survive.

At the same time, I would say that small entrepreneurs' property is attached, everyday small people are bullied. In contrast there are the favourites who have taken thousands of crores of rupees of bank money. Without fearing attachment or punitive measures they flaunt this money and siphon it off. This is India's grimmest irony. RBI Governor has emphasised that a corporate borrower must be made to pay for a bad business decision. These are his words. Given the mounting bad debts of banks, MoS Finance is here, Parliament should amend the law to ensure the recovery of corporate loans if a business fails.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Bankruptcy Code.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: To a certain extent yes, but that will not cover the whole picture.

On December 16, 2015, a two-member bench of Supreme Court in a 71-page judgment, dismissed Reserve Bank of India's submission as a petitioner in eight cases and ruled that information sought by Respondents has to be provided. In this significant judgement, the Supreme Court upheld the orders of the Central Information Commissioner. This same ruling also dismissed petitions of the NABARD in two cases and one in which ICICI Bank was the petitioner. The Supreme Court agreed with the Chief Information Commissioner's counsel that the Right to Information is inherent in Article 19 of our Constitution and is thus a Fundamental Right of citizens. The judgement also stated that RBI's submission that exceptions should be carved out of the RTI Act to accommodate provisions of the RBI Act and Banking Regulation Act is not tenable.

This is the judgement of December 2015. I was given to understand that the Minister of Finance is carrying a file today where he has all the names of defaulters. People say they are wilful defaulters. Today, he was giving a reply to the deliberation in the morning relating to a 'Woodpecker' company which has flown off to London or Paris or somewhere else. He has full details, names and who are the defaulters. But the RBI has been fighting it out that until and unless the Parliament changes the law, they cannot name and shame them. But here, I am giving an instance. In the United Kingdom where the 'Woodpecker' company's head has gone, the legal position about disclosure of information harks back to a seminal 1924 case called *Tournier vs. National Provincial and Union Bank of England*. At that time, the English Court of Appeal held that under normal circumstances banks must maintain confidentiality in their relationship with clients. Importantly, it also ruled that such confidentiality was subject to a few exceptions including when (a) disclosure is compulsory under law, and (b) when there is a duty to the public to disclose.

I would just like to say it in my fullest command. Is it not the time when there is a duty to reveal those names? If the Chair permits me, I will reveal it. ... (*Interruptions*) It is not just one Member of Parliament. A dozen of current and

former Members of Parliament are also big defaulters and they are all corporate defaulters.

There is an Ethics Committee and before that Ethics Committee, certain things have to be disclosed. They are skilful defaulters and not willful defaulters (*Interruptions*) एक तो मैं बता सकता हूँ। There is a family company, top 20 bank defaulters and the bank is IDBI Bank. The bad debt is around Rs 16,000 crore in one bank. It is Rs. 16,000 crore in one bank and out of that 16.5 per cent is of this family-owned company. ... (*Interruptions*) आई.डी.बी.आई. का बता दिया है, बाकी आप पता कर लें। आप अगर इतना ही कर देते तो आज आप वहां फर्स्ट रो में बैठे होते।

मुझे एक बात पेट्रोलियम केमिकल एंड पेट्रो केमिकल इन्वेस्टमेंट रीजन के बारे में कहनी है। Very recently the Prime Minister had been to Paradip to inaugurate a facility of Indian Oil Corporation Limited. It was proposed to develop a Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) at Paradip which has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The Indian Oil Corporation, as the anchor tenant has still not firmed up its plans for a petrochemical complex because of which the PCPIR has been a non-starter. Unless a cracker complex is set up in PCPIR Paradip with basic infrastructure by Government of India and IOC it would not be possible to attract the private investors. The company invested around Rs. 35,000 crore. The expectation is another Rs. 1 lakh crore or another Rs. 65,000 crore would be invested on this; that should start. Accordingly, the Budgetary provision also should be made.

Here I would also mention this. There is a compulsory mechanism for coal mining and coal-based power plants. The Government of India collects clean energy cess of Rs. 200 per tonne of coal to finance clean environment initiatives. The cess, at current level, aggregates to Rs. 6,000 crore every year. With mining activity picking up, there is a need for compensating the coal bearing States suffering the brunt of the negative externalities of coal mining and coal-based

power plants out of the cess on coal through appropriate fiscal instruments and policy measures in the Union Budget. That has not been reflected.

There were some more issues which I thought I should flag here but I would say the fate of the GST Bill still lies in a limbo. Corporate India, small and medium enterprises, and financial markets are all awaiting the passage of the GST Bill as all of them believe that it would help create a common market for their goods and services within India. Is it not extra-ordinary that even though India has been a strong political union for the last seven decades, political parties have failed to create a common market? Political differences are an integral part of a liberal democracy. There ought to be differences but political opportunism should not turn into political obstruction.

The Budget speaks of the weaknesses. Despite the promise of new insurance schemes it is hard to avoid the conclusion that health and education still remain black holes for this Government. The allocation for education is up but only marginally. It is very marginal. Let me not go into the details since there are other Members who want to speak.

To conclude, I would say my last two lines. Do not take it otherwise. While the rhetoric is pro-farmer and pro-poor, inadequate resource mobilization and obsession with fiscal deficit target ensures that the Government cannot give its growth strategy a much needed human face. But at the same time I would also like to say that there has been a shift from the past two Budgets towards rural and agro economy. That will generate demand in the rural area. This generation of demand in rural area will help MSME sector to grow and that will generate employment. But by that time 2019 would have come.

Thank you.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (KASARGOD): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I would like to participate in the discussion on the General Budget for the year 2016-17 presented by our hon. Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley. This is the third Budget of the NDA Government. This is also the 86<sup>th</sup> Budget of Independent India.

Sir, Budget is not merely an account of assets and liabilities. It is something more than that. It should have a perspective as well as a short-term vision that is to make promote development and make better social atmosphere. It is reported that there is 7.5 per cent growth rate and also the fiscal deficit is 3.9 per cent; revenue deficit is 2.1 per cent and CPI is 5.4 per cent. When we take all these parameters into account, of course, anyone will have to say that this is a good Budget with regard to these figures. I think that the Finance Minister is very firm to control the fiscal deficit. I do not think that even if there is some more fiscal deficit, it would not be a sin. The main issue is not whether it is a surplus Budget or a deficit Budget. The focus of the Budget should be on the benefits to common man. On the one hand the hon. Finance Minister has increased the allocation in some sectors, while on the other hand many sectors are lagging behind in their amounts of allocation in this Budget.

Sir, I would like to give my own views with regard to the suggestions made by the hon. Finance Minister. The Finance Minister has said in his Budget speech that there is a very huge increase in the agriculture sector which comes to about Rs. 35,984 crore. It is very good. But when we go through the Budget we could see the magic that the hon. Finance Minister has made. Out of this Rs. 35,984 crore, Rs. 15000 crore is agricultural subsidy for short-term loan taken by the farmers. It was there earlier with the Finance Ministry. Then, how can the hon. Finance Minister say that there is an addition of Rs. 15,000 in the allocation for the agricultural sector? With this amount the total comes to about Rs. 35,984 crore. So, it amounts to misleading the House and also the people that the

Government is allocating more amount and investing more in the agriculture sector. It is not true.

Sir, the Finance Minister is committed to controlling the fiscal deficit. It is true. How is that possible? There are two methods that any Finance Minister can adopt. One is to reduce the subsidy given to the corporate sector and the other is to increase the rate of the Direct Taxes. But from experience it is very clear that the Government is reluctant to take such steps. Despite increase in the Indirect Taxes and reduction in the subsidies to the common people and reduce the corporate tax, the Government earns money from disinvestment of the Public Sector Undertakings. It means that the Finance Minister is making an attempt to control the fiscal deficit at the cost of the common people. It is really like giving benefits to the rich but not to the common people. It is true that there is global recession. It does not mean that export is increasing. Due to the stagnation in the agriculture sector, the purchasing power of the people is not increasing.

In such a situation, any big company is reluctant to invest in infrastructure sector. Banks who have given loans to these projects are in a crisis due to the non-remittance of the huge loans by these big companies. As a result, the Government has to give Rs. 25,000 crore to these banks which are not able to get back the loans from the big companies. Again, if these projects are not completed on time, these banks are going to be in trouble. We see that Rs. 1.14 lakh crores have been written off because of the bad policy that the Government has formed.

The Government is saying that they are making huge investments. As far as some sectors are concerned, the crux of the policy of this Government is FDI and PPP. Somebody has defined PPP as Problem, Problem and Problem. That is what we see as far as infrastructure is concerned. The banks become bankrupt. They are not getting the money back from the persons who had taken them. When we go into the details of such persons, we can see that they are from the real estate or other projects. Earlier, banks were permitted to give short term loans to individuals and institutions. The Government has changed its policy to give loans



to big persons to invest in projects. That has become the major difficulty nowadays as far as these projects are concerned.

The Government has a very favourable atmosphere because crude oil price has declined in the international market from 110 dollars for one barrel to 30 dollars for one barrel. But there is no decline in the price of petrol and diesel. At the same time, they have increased excise duty seventh time. The Government could gain at least Rs. 1 lakh crore. The Government is not ready to transfer this benefit to the common people. Even BJP leaders and workers thought that when there is such a change, there would be some decision to decrease the price but the Finance Minister was not ready to give or not kind enough to make any change as far as excise duty is concerned.

The reduction in corporate tax is five per cent, that is, from 30 per cent to 25 per cent, and it would continue. There was a reduction in the income tax of Rs. 46,000 crore for the last year. But by increasing the excise duty, it has been compensated. It means that tax burden goes to the shoulders of the common people. This shows how the Finance Minister showed a better growth rate. It is a most important issue as to how he has shown this.

Economists are of different views on the growth rate itself because the Government has changed the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12. Anyway, I am not going to contradict the figures because we want better growth rate.

Here, I would like to ask the Finance Minister one question. We can agree that there is 7.5 per cent of growth rate and the Consumer Price Index is 5.4 per cent. Are you able to translate this benefit as far as the people are concerned? Are you able to translate the fruits of the 7.5 per cent growth rate in the life of the common people especially taking into account the price rise?

I want to know from the Government whether they have achieved better growth rate. Why have you failed to address the issue of price rise?

Prices of crude oil has come down. You have better and favourable atmosphere but you could not control the prices of any item. You are blaming the

earlier Government. You say that CPI was 9.6 per cent and now it is 5.4 per cent. The price of rice was Rs. 25.75 per kilogram and now it is Rs. 38. The cost of sugar was at Rs. 30 per kilogram and now it is available at Rs. 40 per kilogram. Chilly power was available at Rs. 113 per kilogram whereas now, it is available at Rs. 160. The price of onion was Rs. 19 per kilo, now it is Rs. 30; the price of shallot was Rs. 26, now it is Rs. 50; the price of garlic was Rs. 80 per kilo, now it is Rs. 200; the price of potato was Rs. 17 per kilo, now it is Rs. 35; the price of pea was Rs. 69 per kilo, now it is Rs. 190; the price of tea was Rs. 215, now it is Rs. 300; the price of milk was Rs. 23, now it is Rs. 48; the price of coconut oil was Rs. 80 per kilo, now it is more. I want to get the answer from you. If you have 7.5 per cent growth rate, then why have you failed to reach the benefit to the common people? So, there is something wrong. Either the figure is wrong or the calculation is wrong. We want to get the answer for that.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Your time is over.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN :I have started just now.

There is a reduction in the Budget allocation towards urban development, minority sector; there is only a normal increase for health, education and social sectors; only Rs. 56 crore more has been given to the women beneficiaries; the honorarium for anganwadi teachers and helpers has not been increased.

There is a shocking decline in the allocation for Scheduled Tribes. In relation to the proportion of their population, 8.6 per cent should have been allocated, but the actual figure is only 4.4 per cent. With regard to Schedule Tribes, it should have been 16.6 per cent, but the actual figure is only 7 per cent. So, there is a big loss as far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned.

The Government has decided to sell the shares of the public undertakings, which comes to Rs. 56,000 crore. It really means reduction in employment of the youth and also means the looting the public sector.

According to the noble scheme, the MNREGA passed by the Parliament, they have to give 100 days work to the rural people. Now, they are given work only for 40 days. But the Act was passed for 100 days. An allocation of Rs. 38,000 crore has been made. I really appreciate it. But at the same time, there is only a meagre increase of Rs. 2,000 crore. An amount of Rs. 8,880 crore is spent as wages. That means there is no increase at all.

The Government has given concession to higher income people. There is a loss of Rs. 1,660 crore in the direct tax revenue; but there is a gain of Rs. 20,670 crore in the indirect tax revenue. It means that you are again taxing the common people. So, the vision of the Budget is very clear as far as this Government is concerned.

In an international magazine it is reported that India is in the sixth position as far as the number of millionaires are concerned. In 2020, India would be in the fourth position in that list. But on the other side, crores and crores of people are suffering. We speak about the digital India, etc. But in the rural areas, we are not able to get even the mobile connectivity. In the rural areas, we are not getting the mobile connectivity. How is it possible to achieve digital India?

The House has discussed the relentless service of our army men. If anybody dies, we give financial assistance. I request the Government not only to give the financial assistance but also to give employment to any member of the family because that is most important.

Let me say a few things with regard to Kerala because I come from the State of Kerala. I am very sorry to say that the Finance Minister has not at all been kind to the State of Kerala. All the Members from Kerala raised the issue of rubber. The rubber farmers there are at the receiving end. They are left with no other option but to commit suicide. That is the next stage. Earlier, the price was Rs. 280, now it is only Rs. 80. How is it possible for them to survive? We made a demand to increase the import duty, but the Government is not ready. We also have been demanding for a special package. For that also the Government is not

ready. So, I would request the Government to take immediate steps towards that. The Prime Minister, the Finance Minister, and the Commerce Minister promised our people that they will give anything because Kerala is the God's own country. But as far as the rubber sector in Kerala is concerned, it is facing a very serious crisis and the Government should take some steps immediately to save the rubber farmers of Kerala.

Sir, the three pillars of Kerala's economy are cash crops and agriculture, NRIs and traditional industries. We get Rs. One lakh crore as foreign exchange from NRIs of Kerala. But the Government is not ready to give any benefits to them. So, I request the Government that they should provide them pension, insurance and create a welfare fund for them. I urge the Government to at least reduce the air fare. This has to be given.

The cooperative sector is a model movement in the State of Kerala and the cooperative movement in Kerala is well-known throughout the country. But some of the amendments made in the Cooperative Act have made it very difficult for the cooperative sector to function effectively. It is a massive movement in Kerala. So, I request the Government to take some steps to save the cooperative sector.

The Central Government has changed the pattern of financial share of most of the Centrally sponsored schemes. For example, in schemes like MNREGA, SSA, IAY etc. State Governments have to give more share. This puts additional burden on the States. This needs to be considered.

Then, the allocation to public sector undertakings like KMML, BHEL, KEL, HOCL, Cochin Ship Yard, and Cochin Port needs to be increased because many of them are facing very serious financial crisis.

I congratulate the Government for giving AIIMS to Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Tamil Nadu. But what was wrong with us? What mistake have we committed? I would like to know from the Government whether the State of Kerala does not deserve an AIIMS. It is really a discrimination shown towards the State of Kerala. This needs to be looked into.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please conclude now.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN : Sir, I am concluding.

Sir, when the Finance Minister came to present the Budget, I thought that he may take some strong measures against black money because the BJP had promised earlier to bring back the black money stashed abroad and they also said that every citizen would get Rs. 15 lakh in their account. I would like to know whether any of my BJP friends got that amount. In the Budget, there is no scheme for bringing back the black money stashed abroad. But at the same time, there is a scheme of licensing the black money. The name has changed. It says that they may disclose the accounts. I suspect that it is because elections are coming. They say that persons who are having black money may give 45 per cent. So, I would say that this is an election tax that the Government has taken. This is really against the election promise that they made.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO (SHIRUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the General Budget for the financial year 2016-17. I stand in this august House to speak on behalf of my party Shiv Sena and my party chief Shri Uddhav Thackeray.

Sir, while analyzing this Budget, we need to understand the prevailing global and domestic economic environment. Globally, all major and other so-called emerging economies of the world are facing strong headwinds. At the same time, India is posting a strong GDP growth with declining inflation. On the brighter side, the fiscal and current account deficits have been in check. But there are warning signals that need to be paid attention to ensure that the Indian growth story remains sustainable. Agricultural growth has been sluggish, our banks are facing rising spate of NPAs and most severely, today the value of the American Dollar is close to touching Rs. 70. Amidst all these challenges, it was a daunting task for the hon. Finance Minister to present a Budget that not only tackles current challenges but also lays down the foundation for making the Indian economy truly resilient in turbulent times. At a macro level, the Finance Minister has managed to placate all sectors of Indian economy and citizens. He has also strived hard for keeping the fiscal deficit to 3.5 per cent. This is admirable especially because a major push has been given to agriculture sector, rural economy and bolstering the infrastructure. But, at the same time, there are several fronts on which I would urge the hon. Finance Minister to have a re-look.

Through the Make in India Campaign, it can be seen that the Government and the hon. Prime Minister personally have been making all-out efforts to position India as a global manufacturing hub. But in my opinion, we need to play smart in order to realize the objective of making India into a manufacturing player in the international economic arena. The closer analysis of the Budget suggests that the Government is planning to withdraw the incentives for research and development it provided to the indigenous companies. For example, the present 200 per cent tax incentives to the in-house research and development expenditure

has been reduced to 150 per cent from 1<sup>st</sup> April this year onwards. It would be further reduced to 100 per cent from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 onwards. Now, Indian companies, especially the SME sector, have just recently started to invest in ramping up R&D activities. The cost of hiring skilled manpower in India is consistently rising. In such a scenario, the proposed measures would have dampening effects on indigenous research and development initiatives.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. House to the Income disclosure scheme for revealing hidden incomes. The Finance Minister has rightly created conducive environment for defaulters to pay a 45 per cent levy inclusive of penalty and seek immunity. Sir, a huge number of cases worth more than Rs. 3 lakh crore are pending before the various Income Tax tribunals. By making the disclosure procedures fair and transparent, the Finance Minister is trying his best to get money under litigation transferred to the mainstream economy. There is also a time-bound limit set in disposing of tax disputes. This would create a fear free environment in the minds of tax payers.

The evolving security and geo-political environment for India has never been this critical, especially with ever-growing threat of our hostile neighbours and also internal dissent. There is no doubt on the resolve of the Government to face these challenges head on, but a strong military requires constant strategic investments to maintain its edge.

Unfortunately, the capital expenditure outlay has been slashed to 8.5 per cent from last year's capital expenditure estimate. This pegs the allocated figure at Rs. 78,586 crore. Out of this Rs. 60,000 is already earmarked for issuing payments against purchases of the equipment already made or commitment already made. Another Rs. 6000 crore would be utilized as initial advances for the Rafale fighter aircraft. This leaves a mere Rs. 12,000 crore against new capital equipment purchases at a juncture when we are talking about increasing the level of Defence preparedness.

Now I would like to talk about one of the important issues which is really a burning issue throughout the country today. I would like to talk about one per cent excise duty levied on gold. At a time when we are talking about giving boost to the rural and agricultural economies, such a measure restricts their investment avenues as jewellery and gold are the most convenient avenues for rural population. The gem and jewellery industry in India has already been facing unfavourable market conditions over the past few years. Additional excise duty on gold would prove detrimental to the sustainability of the industry. There is yet another aspect to this particular issue. In this House, I must state a fact that the traders and labourers engaged in small-scale jewellery business are not well-versed with book keeping and accounting regulations.

**SHRI JAYANT SINHA:** I would just like to explain that this is only applicable to jewelers whose turn over last year is less than Rs. 12 crore. So the question is, हमारे कस्बों में ऐसे कितने ज्वैलर्स हैं, जिनका टर्न ओवर 12 करोड़ से ज्यादा है?

**श्री आधलराव पाटील शिवाजीराव:** बहुत सारे हैं।

**श्री जयंत सिन्हा :** 12 करोड़ से ज्यादा वाले कहां हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री आधलराव पाटील शिवाजीराव:** फार्मैलिटी काफी ज्यादा है। ... (व्यवधान) पूरे इंडिया का मार्केट बंद है, करीब 15-16 हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान पूरे महाराष्ट्र और इंडस्ट्री में हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) I must state the fact that the cost and efforts required to comply with the new guidelines would pose different set of challenges before small scale jewellery business. Moreover, they fear intrusion and harassment by Central Excise authorities once this policy comes into effect. It should be noted that the gem and jewellery industry is known to employ a significant number of workers in the skilled and semi-skilled category. Livelihood of millions is dependent on this sector. This measure would not only affect the workers but also greatly impact the consumers who look at gold as an investment and security asset. It is pertinent to note that the then Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukharjee tried to impose the similar 1 per cent Central Excise duty on unbranded gold jewellery in the year 2012. But



jewellers went on strike for 12 days as a mark of protest. That time, the decision to levy 1 per cent extra Excise duty was strongly opposed by the BJP including the present hon. Prime Minister and Mr. Yashwant Sinha ji. I was present in this House when he delivered the speech. We supported his speech at that time. As a result of which, the then UPA Government rolled back that decision. But it is disappointing to see that the present day Government is making the same mistake and contradicting its own stand on this issue.

Another fundamental policy pertaining to MPs and the MPLADS funding is what I would like to stress here. Chairman, Sir, all esteemed Members of this house would agree when I say that the inadequate funding under the MPLADS Scheme poses a grave challenge in meeting the needs of a vast constituency. I represent more than 25 lakh or 26 lakh voters, spread over 6000 square kilometres. An MLA in my State Maharashtra gets Rs. 2 crore every year to spend in his assembly constituency where he has only one constituency. I represent the area which is six times larger than his constituency. In Kerala, an MLA gets Rs. 6 crore. That is very important. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to look into it because it is a very important issue. Besides that, MLA in each State gets a lot of access to various schemes under the State Governments whereas an MP has a very limited to scope to satisfy the voters of his constituency. That is why, it is very important. You either cancel the MPLADS Fund or increase it to Rs. 10 crore to 12 crore minimum or even Rs. 25 crore. 12 करोड़ रुपया होगा तो भी चलेगा। ... (व्यवधान)

There is another Scheme called Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana. The Scheme has raised people's expectations to a great level but corresponding budgetary and administrative measures are still not in place. The Government should support the SAGY. This is a very very important Yojana.

Continuing on the theme of Make-in-India and boosting the manufacturing sector, the automobile industry was awaiting this budget with a lot of hopes. I come from Pune District where India's largest automobile hub exists,

that is Shirur. Most of the world's player and Indian automobile players are in my constituency. I do not want to name the company but all major Indian and international companies are there. Yet, in this scenario, an infrastructure cess on small petrol cars (one per cent), small diesel cars (2.5 per cent) and higher engine capacity SUVs and big sedans (four per cent) will impact automobile manufacturers at a time when they are already facing difficult market conditions. It looks like that the Government wants to exert brakes on the growth story of Indian automobiles and auto component manufacturers.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, the Budget has rightly put an emphasis on reviving the agricultural and rural sector by introducing a string of measures such as a time-bound programme for electrifying 18,000 villages; fast-tracking 89 irrigation schemes to cover an additional 28.5 million hectares; allocating an unprecedented Rs.2.8 lakh crore to Gram Panchayats and Municipalities as directed by the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission; a first-time allocation of Rs.6,000 crore for groundwater management; setting up a long-term irrigation fund of Rs.20,000 crore; rehabilitating 5,00,000 ponds and dug wells under MGNREGS; raising the allocation for rural roads under PMGSY-II to Rs.19,000 crore. I have been asking the Government for many years to raise this amount, which has been finally raised, and it is a welcome step by the Government.

While all these measures are truly appreciable, emphasis on public health in rural areas also needs to be adequately given. The agricultural practice of sugar production is closely linked to farmers, labourers and co-operative factories that have a bearing on 65 per cent of our population. The sugar industry is facing innumerable challenges such as volatile prices, shortage of labour, high transport prices. Yet, there has been no mention of any relief measures towards this important sector. This is very important for our State, Maharashtra because majority of the sugar industries are in Maharashtra.

Another major development in the Indian economy over the last two to three years has been the growth of e-commerce and traditional start-ups. The

Indian entrepreneurial talent in tech sectors has always made its mark at the domestic and global scale for many years. While the hon. Finance Minister has offered some perks to such start-ups, (for example, 100 per cent of profits can be claimed as deduction for tax purposes for three years) the definition of start-ups needs to be clearly defined. Does a start-up that is using technology to deliver just a tiffin qualify as a start-up? What kind of innovation are we trying to encourage in this country? We are all aware that the prevailing business models of our popular e-commerce companies are an imitation of similar companies in the US and other Western countries. I understand that a new company would be qualified as an “Eligible Start-up” by an Inter-Ministerial Board. We would like to know the criteria that would be applied for granting such a certification. Ultimately, the benefits of extending such a tax incentive should be the creation of new technologies; innovative products that help make India a technological powerhouse.

Every Budget sees an additional imposition of excise duty or taxes on so-called sin products such as alcohol and tobacco. This is primarily done to discourage people from consuming unhealthy products. The 2016 Budget has followed suit and increased the excise duty on tobacco-related products by 10 to 15 per cent. While such measures cannot and should not be disputed, a similar measure should have been introduced on the consumption of bidis. Around 11 per cent of tobacco consumed is in the form of legal cigarettes and tobacco products, while 89 per cent is in the form of other tobacco products made illegally. Bidi and other unregulated forms of tobacco contribute only 12 per cent of excise tax in spite of clinching evidence that increasing taxation reduces tobacco consumption. It is important to note that consumption of Bidis is the highest amongst rural and poor population and its consumption leads to oral cancer and lung cancer. This has an enormous socio-economic impact for the rural population who have limited access to quality healthcare. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to address this discrepancy.

Sir, once again, I would extend my heartiest congratulations to the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister for addressing the necessities of all the sectors of economy in the best possible ways.

With these words, I support this Budget on behalf of my party Shiv Sena.  
Thank you.

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA (GUNTUR): Thank you, hon. Chairperson, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the General discussion on the Budget for 2016-17.

As I rise to support the General Budget of the Government of India for 2016-17 presented by the hon. Finance Minister, it is with a sense of both optimism for the country as a whole and with a sense of disappointment for my State of Andhra Pradesh, a new State with an old name, and many challenges.

Sir, this is a pro-poor, pro-farmer, pro-women, pro-youth and pro-worker Budget with unprecedented focus on the rural sector and investments for the growth of the future of India.

Before getting to my views on the Budget, in general, I would like to first take up the issues facing my State because in case, I do not have the time to complete, I want to make sure that these points are made and are heard in this House.

Sir, the agitation for the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, though decades old, was at its peak for almost ten years prior to the actual bifurcation which took place in 2014, when the Parliament passed the A.P. Reorganization Act, 2014 in the most undemocratic, unscientific, and unfair manner. The State suffered a great deal due the uncertainty during this decade.

I am sorry to say that even two years later, we are still suffering from uncertainty. Like the farmers of the country who live on unpredictable income, we are also living with unclear and unpredictable financial assistance from the Government of India. We still do not know how much we we get nor when we will get it.

Many promises were made by the leaders of both the Congress Party and the BJP, which are yet to be fulfilled. Even the promises made in the Act itself are yet to be fulfilled. While we appreciate the constant assurances that are being given, it is not enough in order for us to plan our finances in a responsible manner. The people of Andhra Pradesh continue to be in a state of suspense and uncertainty. As per the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission analysis, Andhra

Pradesh is the only large State in the country with Budget deficit at the end of the Award period. And, the promise of filling the Budget deficit is yet to be realized; we are getting it piecemeal!

Sir, I would like to remind this House that Andhra Pradesh is not a non-performing State unlike other States, which are deficit States. We are a performing State. But by the acts of this very Parliament, we are put into this financial crisis. So, it is for this very Parliament to rectify the situation. The people of Andhra Pradesh have been waiting patiently, but this patience is evaporating to put it mildly. The real response is much more vociferous than I am able to state in this House today. I wish to reiterate for brevity that in my last two years Budget speeches, we are asking you this as investment rather than expenditure. If we continue to be in financial crisis, it would be at the cost of the nation. If you invest in us, we will quickly turnaround and become a growth engine of the country which we are very capable of becoming.

Our people are our greatest strength and source. They are educated, confident, skilled, entrepreneurial, and proving their capabilities not only in the country but also overseas.

So, with a little support from the Centre, we can certainly create miracles. We need priority on funding our Budget deficit in full; we need priority on Polavaram, which was declared as National Project and is the lifeline of farmers of Andhra Pradesh; and we need clarity on funding support for the new Capital that we are building in Amravati

Our Chief Minister is known for his golden touch, discipline, and effective leadership, and anyone in India who knows him, would never contest the plans and programs that he has set for Andhra Pradesh. With the existing financial crunch, if Andhra Pradesh is able to achieve the second best State in ease of doing business as per the World Bank and able to achieve double digit GDP growth, one can imagine what kind of miracles we can do with a little help from

the Union Government.

As per the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission analysis, Andhra Pradesh is the only large State in the country with a Budget deficit even after five years. Andhra Pradesh's revenue deficit in 2014-15, the first year after bifurcation, was Rs.16,200 crore. As per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, this was to be given to Andhra Pradesh as a Revenue Deficit Grant. So far we have received only Rs. 2,303 crore. There is no indication of when we will receive the balance Rs.13,897 crore due to us.

### **18.00 hours**

We demand a clarification on this. All the people of the united State from all regions have invested heavily to develop the Capital city of Hyderabad and the lion's share of revenue was coming from this city which we have lost. We are in the process of building a new Greenfield Capital, Amravati on the banks of river Krishna. It will be a matter of pride not only for the people of Andhra Pradesh but for the whole country. Our Chief Minister Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu *garu's* vision is to have a smart, green, blue, efficient, vibrant, diverse, inclusive, livable and happy people's capital.

The hon. Prime Minister during the election campaign promised the people of Andhra Pradesh to support us in the building up of world class Capital and has pointed us in the direction of many fantastic new Capitals around the world that have been built recently. It will take Rs. 3 to 5 lakh crore to achieve the vision of both our Chief Minister and our Prime Minister. Our estimate is that it will require Rs. 15,000 crore in the next three years just for the basic infrastructure and the Government complex. We demand that the hon. Finance Minister to release Rs. 4,000 crore this year to get started on this most important project.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members , I have a long list of speakers to speak on the General Budget. If the House agrees, the time for the discussion may be extended by two hours.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we agree with you.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Those who want to lay their written speeches on the Table, they can do so. It will be treated as a part of the proceedings.

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: I was talking about the building of our new Capital Amravati. We demand that the hon. Finance Minister release Rs. 4,000 crore this year to get started on this most important project, for which more than five crore people are having aspirations and hopes.

The Polavaram project is a multi-purpose irrigation project which has been accorded national project status by the Central Government.

**18.02 hours**

(Shri K.H. Muniyappa *in the Chair*)

It is part of the National River Linking Project and is designed to contribute to the over-coming deficit of water in the country. As per the A.P. Re-organisation Act, the Centre is to provide hundred per cent funds for the cost of the project. The Union Budget 2016-17 allocations for the project are identical to the 2015 allocation and it is a standard Rs. 100 crore despite an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000 crore. Polavaram has been the dream of the people of Andhra Pradesh for nearly seven decades. It will provide irrigation facilities to about 2.9 lakh hectares. It will provide drinking water to the people of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna districts of Andhra Pradesh and also generate 960 megawatts of clean hydro-power. Once the project is completed, it will save nearly 3,000 TMC of Godavari water which will otherwise flow into the Bay of Bengal.

I am happy to note that the hon. Finance Minister has set a target of irrigating 28.5 lakh hectares and has earmarked Rs. 20,000 crore for NABARD for this purpose. We demand the hon. Finance Minister to provide Rs. 3,500 crore this year for Polavaram and also request the reimbursement of Rs. 2,000 crore which has already been spent.

Recently, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has completed the Pattiseema project and for the first time in the country, I can proudly say that our CM has



been able to successfully link the Godavari and Krishna rivers to provide water to the drought prone region of Rayalaseema.

Assistance of Rs. 24,350 crore from 2014-15 to 2018-19 for development of seven districts of Rayalaseema and North Coastal Andhra Pradesh districts has been assured. However, the Government of India has released only Rs. 700 crore (Rs. 350 crore in 2014-15 and Rs. 350 crore in 2015-16). We requested Rs. 200 crore to each district to be released in this Budget. However, the plea of Andhra Pradesh for allocation of annual development grant for the seven backward districts of the State has been ignored in this Budget. We demand that this is allocated in this Budget.

On the incentives for industrial development as per the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, the Government of India has very kindly provided 15 per cent additional accelerated depreciation and 15 per cent additional investment allowance. This is not adequate to attract substantial investments. We need the promised industrial incentives in line with Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, which is excise duty, income tax and service tax exemptions for the next 15 years. We also requested the Government of India to provide Rs. 1,500 crore in the Budget to develop industrial estates in Andhra Pradesh to make the 'Make in India' vision a huge success. This also does not find place in the Budget.

What do we say on the issue of special category status for Andhra Pradesh? We should be treated separately and given grants as per the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act. Normal grants cannot be shown as a special financial package. The State of Andhra Pradesh is starringo at a revenue shortfall and this could have a huge impact on our sustained development. Also the Government of India has been requested to provide externally financed project assistance as grant to the extent of 90 per cent with the State contributing the remaining on par with special category status States.

The AP Re-organisation Act, 2014 also mentions setting up of a National Institute of Disaster Management in Andhra Pradesh, a State which gets ravaged by natural disasters. With almost 1000 kilometres of coastline and Hudhud types of cyclone affecting us regularly, we need this institution.

The 2015-16 Budget carried an allotment of Rs.919 crore for this, which was revised to Rs.650 crore. However, 2016-17 Budget has no mention of this allotment. We demand a clarification.

The farmers of the new capital area have come forward to the call of the CM of Andhra Pradesh in a novel scheme of land pooling wherein the farmers, who voluntarily surrendered land, will be given developed land in lieu of cash compensation. It is a case of win-win for the farmers and the State. The Government of AP has requested for exempting the proceeds of first sale of the developed plot in the hands of farmers from capital gain tax as land compensation on acquisition is exempted from capital gains tax already. The hon. Prime Minister during the Bhoomi puja last year had declared at Amaravati that all possible assistance will be given to AP. Unfortunately, the request of AP for the benefit of farmers, who sacrificed their land for the people's Capital, has not been acceded to. I demand that this exemption be given with clear procedures laid out.

Second one is giving income tax exemption for donations to build Amaravati. Building a new Greenfield capital city is a Herculean task. The CM has taken up the issue of income tax exemption to donation given for the construction of Amaravati. There is no mention about it in the Budget. We are part of the NDA alliance, and still we could not get this simple assistance which is a city specific and donors are one time individuals.

Third is income tax exemption to donations for Smart Village and Smart Ward. The hon. CM of AP has requested for exempting donations given to Smart Village and Smart Ward from income tax. The hon. Prime Minister has been a great advocate of rural India and smart towns. The request for an exemption for this important project of the Prime Minister has not been dealt in the Budget

despite the Government of AP flagging it several times with the Finance Ministry. Any donations for charity or good cause are limited. Each segment of the needy will compete for the pie. The Government of India will not lose any revenue as the pool of money to be donated for good causes is limited and will not expand because there is an exemption. Hence, I request the hon. Finance Minister to agree with us for an exemption as it benefits all citizens in rural and urban India.

Fourth one is central excise duty exemption for pre-fab items for housing for poor. The hon. CM has requested for exempting prefabricated building materials used in construction of housing for poor. This request has been made in line with the objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. We are now left with just four years and many millions of houses have to be constructed within the available financial resources to meet this objective. Unfortunately, the Budget is silent on this. Exemption will not only help AP but all others in achieving the targets regarding housing.

Prefab structures can be mass produced economically and speedily to meet the requirements. Our visionary Chief Minister has requested but the issues have not been adequately examined by the Finance Ministry. I request the matter to be re-examined and exemption to be given. If need be, a sunset clause of March 2020 may be inserted to see that the exemption is for a limited period. As of now, there is no production of prefab structures but now the technologies are available. The Finance Ministry need not worry about any revenue loss as at present there is no production of such goods in large number. The exemption will create a new sunrise industry of prefab building materials and provide employment in the organized sector as well.

Sir, to be frank, I am very happy with the announcement made by the Finance Minister in paragraph 111 of his Budget that he will constitute a Committee to review the FRMB Act. I am happy because AP is one State in the entire country reeling under severe financial crunch after its bifurcation. The CM of AP has been requesting for increasing the FRMB limit from three per

cent to seven per cent keeping in view the dire financial situation in our State. I had raised this very issue in this very House exactly a year ago, on 12<sup>th</sup> March, 2015. Now, our fiscal deficit is 2.9 per cent and we cannot go beyond three per cent as per the FRBM Act.

Now that we have not got any help either from the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission or the Budget to come out of the fiscal deficit - and moreover, Andhra Pradesh would be the only large State in 2019-20 with revenue deficit - there is no other go for the Andhra Pradesh Government, but to request the Union Government to permit it to cross the three per cent limit and give it elbowroom to borrow up to seven per cent of GSDP so that it can, at least, address some of the important areas of its economy. So, I request the Finance Minister to give enhancing FRBM limit as one of the terms of reference to the Committee.

The main thrust of the Budget is that it maintained fiscal deficit in spite of global economic slowdown. The Government has been able to increase its revenue. The Finance Minister has brought down direct taxes by Rs. 1,000 crore. Of course, if you look at the overall scenario, it has gone up to Rs. 19,000 crore. It is a good sign that incomes are going up, direct taxes on income are coming down which benefits the lower income categories. In the current economic scenario, with all the needs of the country, the Government spending on infrastructure, education, healthcare, social sector, rural development, agriculture, skill development are all investments for the future. If we need to maintain our fiscal deficit and continue to spend on these sectors, the revenue generation is equally important and this Budget has done that. It has raised revenue, maintains fiscal deficit and has increased spending on social sector. The rural economy, because of increasing distress that the farmers are under, has been given a huge push. This Government is sensitive to understand the plight of farmers and increased the spending on agriculture, rural economy at an unprecedented level. All farmers, regardless of which State they are from, will benefit from this.

The rich have also been taxed which indicates that the Finance Minister has

shown social justice. Sir, we are all one family - *Vasudaivaka Kutumbakam*. And, in a family those who are doing well have to contribute more to the welfare of other members of the family. Anyone who is impacted by this should feel that they are contributing, rather than feeling the weight of their wallet.

The important role of any Government is to create opportunities for fostering human capabilities that are equal and empowering. And, fundamental to this are: Health, Education and Livelihood. While the JAM was spoken as a magic Trinity, but the real trinity to my mind is Health, Education and Livelihood and in the rural context this will be Health, Education, Agriculture and Livelihood or HEAL. So, JAM Trinity and 'HEAL' touch only can cure Bharat. And, it is for everybody to see this very thrust in the Budget.

Sir, the President has outlined three fundamental tenets to achieve the Government's goal of *Sab ka Saath Sabka Vikas*. Following his footsteps, the Finance Minister has built his Budget on nine distinct pillars to transform the country. The pillars start from agriculture and farmers' welfare, rural development, social sector to tax reforms. But, due to time constraint, I wish to touch upon only some of these pillars.

Sir, I first touch upon first two pillars of agriculture and rural Development. As I said in the beginning that back-to-back drought years really made the Government to focus on agriculture and rural development so that farming does not entirely depend on monsoon. Finance Minister has set a target of irrigating 28.5 lakh hectares this year. Allocation of Rs. 17,000 crore has been made this year for irrigation, but the total requirement is Rs. 86,500 crore in the next five years. Of course, there is a dedicated fund of Rs. 20,000 crore in NABARD. It is a very ambitious target which has never been achieved in the past. I am confident that we will definitely achieve this.

Secondly, I welcome enhancing agriculture credit target to Rs. 9,00,000 crores. Here, the problem is not with regard to loan, but the problem is with regard to rate of interest. Now, the rate of interest is seven per cent and the Government is

giving three per cent interest subvention if farmer pays the loan regularly. With vagaries of nature like drought and floods, farmers are not able to pay their loans regularly. So, there is a genuine demand from farmers to make the interest four per cent. So, I urge the Government to look into this genuine demand and reduce the interest on farm loans to four per cent irrespective of repayment conditions.

Thirdly, I come to the recently launched Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojna. The objective is to provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of crop as a result of natural calamities, pests and diseases. Under this new scheme, farmers will have to pay a uniform premium of two per cent for all kharif crops, 1.5 per cent for all rabi crops and for commercial and horticultural crops, farmers will have to pay a premium of five per cent. The remaining share of the premium, as in previous schemes, will continue to be borne equally by the Centre and the respective state Governments. The Scheme shall be implemented on an area approach basis. It means that a village is proposed to be taken as a unit. But my suggestion for consideration of the Finance Minister is to take every acre of farm land as unit so that every farmer is benefited and this is what is precisely the objective of this Scheme and this is the demand of the farmers.

Our CM of Andhra Pradesh has also taken various measures for farmers and the most courageous decision is to waive-off farm loans and he has implemented it successfully. The State has also taken an initiative called *Polam Pilustondi* or farm is calling. It aims to integrate technology and agriculture to make it profitable and sustainable.

It is welcome that the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) has also been introduced on a pilot basis in some districts on some social sector schemes. The Budget is also proposed to bring in fertilizer under this. But I only urge the Finance Minister to study the way it is being implemented with regard to food security in the two Union Territories of Chandigarh and Puducherry where people

are finding it difficult since they are not getting quality food grains with money that they are getting through DBT.

I also welcome 100 per cent FDI in food processing sector. It is a progressive decision. I am saying that it is progressive because Rs. 44,000 crore worth of fruits, vegetables and grains are wasted in the country every year and it is one of the contributors of food inflation. As per the recently released Report by FICCI-KPMG, we are losing 30 per cent of farm products due to lack of cold storage facilities.

Coming to AP, which is one of the leading producers of horticulture products with more than 9,300 units, we are losing more than Rs. 5,600 crore annually due to lack of processing facilities. So, there is a need for post-harvest infrastructure in the country to achieve 20 per cent growth from the existing 8.4 per cent and there is also a need to increase India's share in world food production from 2.75 per cent to 5 per cent. I am confident that with FDI in food processing we can achieve this.

Sir, to conclude, the hon. former Finance Minister has correctly said in 2008 that if ploughmen keep their hands folded, even sages claiming renunciation cannot find salvation. This Budget, by Mr. Arun Jaitley *ji* sincerely attempted to unfold those very hands, which are folded for the last decade or so.

With these observations, I once again support the Budget. Thank you, Sir.

\*SHRI P.K. BIJU (ALATHUR): I express my views and concerns on the budget 2016 presented by honorable Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley.

At the outset, I am sorry to say that the tone and tenor of the Budget 2016 is pro-rich and is detrimental to the poor in India. It is devoid of any vision and a blatant attack to on the poor and marginalized and will further worsen the problems of unemployment and inequality. It is clear that many of the schemes are mere policy documents with little budgetary implications.

Through the announcement of budget, the Government is pretending pro-poor. But what is the reality? Like all Union budgets, the budget 2016 also is long on promises but hides the real dynamics. While, social sectors such as education, health care, drinking water, SC/ST, Women and Child development are neglected fully or partially, corporates are blessed with a tax reduction on a platter. While the rich and corporates were given a tax reduction of whopping rupees 1000 crore, the government plans to net an extra rupees 19000 crore in indirect taxes which are contributed by all. This reveals a regressive intent. Direct taxes are paid by the well-off, who constitute only 4 percent of the Indian population. The hike in the indirect taxes will have cascading effects on the poor. It is a political gimmick to hide the fact that a decline in the share of direct taxes is an indication of a sordid scheme of the government.

Please have a look at the recent Economic Survey 2016. It has clearly indicated that taxes on the rich have to be raised and their subsidies cut. But apart from some tinkering, the overall reduction in direct taxes indicates that the rich are not likely to bear any major increase in taxation. Based on the declaration of rupees 19 lakh crore Budget expenditure, the Finance Minister claims that the budget is pro-farmer and pro-other marginalized sections of the society. The budget has been tagged as farmer and agriculture friendly. But as far as the farmers are concerned, much may have been promised, but nothing was delivered

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\* Speech was laid on the Table



by the Government till now. Majority of the farmers have not received the higher compensation declared last year for crop loss.

The Finance Minister announced proudly that in 2015-16 the plan expenditure have not been cut to attain the fiscal deficit target. But how this good performance was made possible and at whose expense? This was made possible due to the decline in the petroleum goods prices and the non-passing of that decrease to the public by raising excise duties. When the present government came to power at the Centre, the international price of crude oil was 108.56 dollars a barrel. Recently the price was 38 dollars. The price has fallen to third, but only a small part of that fall was passed on to people. The government and companies cannot take the burden of rising crude oil price. But when the price slumps, the government and companies compete to reap the benefits. Even during the term of the previous government, this promise was broken on some occasions. The criticism that companies and the government are making use of lower price was raised even then. Now it has become more clear and huge. The signal from the duty hike in six weeks during October-November 2015 is this: additional excise duty imposed now is 30 paise for a liter of petrol and Rs.1.17 for a liter of diesel. In November, duty on a liter of petrol and diesel was increased by Rs.1.60 and 30 paise respectively. Through this, the government has pocketed 1.87 lakh crore and an additional 1 lakh crore earned from cutting the subsidies. But it has never been passed to any priority sector such as agriculture, education and Health.

The budget which boasts of a farmer's budget is escaping from the sordid realities of the Indian agrarian sector. The government is showing a blind eye towards the average of 52 a day farmer suicide in 2015. As per the economic survey 2016, around 48.9 per cent of the population is solely dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. It is the biggest contributor of country's GDP with 17 percent of the total. But the growth of the agriculture is only a staggering 2.2 percent. The nomenclature of Agriculture also includes livestock, forestry and fishery. Considering this fact, the actual growth of the agriculture would be

farfetched from the current growth. It is a shame on the government that except sugarcane, all crops have been showing a negative growth. Growth of rice is -1.6% wheat is -7.6% pulses is -10.8% ground nut is -32.2% and only sugar shows a positive growth with 2.7%.

Simply mentioning agriculture numerous time in the budget and hollow promises of doubling their income by 2022 provides no succor to a sector that is languishing in neglect and apathy. The overall hike of 94% in the agriculture sector is highly misleading. This is largely due to the interest subsidy to the farmers on short term credit. The budget shows an estimated Rupees 15000 crore for interest subvention that has been added this year in Department of Agriculture and Cooperation raising the overall spending. Interest subvention was never part of the agriculture ministry's budget and the budget has included it in this year to inflate the allocation and fooling the public. The budget also claims the rural credit a boost from a target of rupees 8.5 trillion in 2015-2016 to 9 trillion next year. But the actual beneficiaries are not farmers but the corporates. In 2015, the government has merged the direct and indirect agriculture in to one under the priority sector lending. Direct agriculture refers to individual famers or groups directly engaged in agriculture and allied activities. The indirect sector is mainly engaged by the corporates. Now the banks can meet their entire agriculture lending taget-18 percent of their net loans by lending it to corporates. The budget is chanting farmer frequently and helping the corporates by taking name of the poor. The announcement of online market national agriculture marketplace and organic farming is merely a policy announcement and not to be included in the budget.

What is the larger picture? Agriculture land declined to 181.98 million hectare in 2011-12 from 182.44 million hectare in 2007-08. 85% of all landholdings in the country belongs to small and marginal farmers. Census 2011 data reveal a shrinking farmer population in country, 42% farmers wants to quit agriculture if given an alternative. Reasons are many including the policy of

cutting in budgetary allotment from irrigation, subsidies for fertilizers to inadequate credit facilities. The farmers, who are the back bone of our economy, are rendered speechless on the kind of treatment they received from the NDA government. The amount allocated for micro-irrigation projects is a paltry sum. Allocation of rupees 8.5 lakh crore as agriculture loan was another promise in the last year budget. It is a fact that around 94% of the existing farm credit corpus goes directly to agro-based industries and not to the farmers. I wonder how many promises made by PM in this speeches have been implemented and have seen results.

The Minimum Support Price, which is supposed to insure the farmer from price fluctuations, should raise the bar in order to protect the small and marginal farmers. India faces serious problems of hunger and under-nutrition. According to National Sample Survey data, average calorie and protein intake have been steadily declining over the past few decades. In rural areas, the average calories intake per person per day declined from 2,221 kcal in 1983 to 2,020 kcal in 2009-10. Over the same period, the average protein intake per person per day declined from 62 gm to 55gm. One sees a similar pattern in urban India; the average calorie and protein intake declined from 2,089 kcal and 57 gm in 1983 respectively to 1,946 kcal and 53.5 gm in 2009-10. The vast majority of the population remains seriously undernourished. A key mechanism to address the problem of hunger and under nutrition has been the Public Distribution System (PDS). The recent WTO ministerial conferences have threatened the possibility of subsidies given in the procurement process of food grains which is the life line of PDS. This will further shrink the food basket of the poor in India.

Controlling of food price is another major important issue the government has failed miserably. Let us look at the prices here. Food prices have climbed up steadily in the past one year destroying the family budgets. Price of Dal and onion have already reached a boiling point. Till about a month back, it was onions at Rupees 50-plus a kg, Now, *arhar* and *urad dal* at Rupees 150 and more is the

major talking point. Prices of *dal* have zoomed up by more than 100% across the country. Not only *dal* and onion, the price of vegetable and rice have also exploded. The rise in vegetable price has come as a double-shocker for the common man. Tomatoes are selling at Rs.60 a kilo, with ladyfinger at Rs.50 a kg and brinjal at Rs.40 kg. Like never happened in the history of independent India, prices of necessary food articles are sky rocketing during the period of current government. One major cause of increase in the prices of vegetables and pulses is the rise in the prices of the raw materials required in the production starting from seeds, to fertilizers, pesticides, and labour costs. Subsidies to the small and marginal farmers are cut or abysmally low. As a result, the cost of the end product also increases. Both food and fertilizer subsidies have been cut by Rupees 5000 crores and Rs. 2000 crores respectively.

The expenditure on Tribal Sub Plan, which is supposed to be 8.6 percent of the total plan expenditure, is only 4.4 per cent – a shortfall of Rs. 24,000 crores. Allocations for Minority welfare have fallen in real terms. The allocation for the ICDS has been slashed by Rupees 1500 crores despite the direction of the Supreme Court for its universalization, which would have required an additional Rs. 10,000 crores. Similarly, in the case of the SC-Plan, the expenditure is pegged at 7 percent of the total when it should be 16.6 percent- a shortfall of Rs. 52,470 crores. The common man was expecting “ACHHE DIN” under the Government. But unfortunately it turned out to be the biggest joke of the century.

The lofty claim of highest ever allocation for MNREGA is patently false because it was higher in the year 2010-11. Maintaining 2010-11 levels in real terms would have required an expenditure of over Rs.65,000 crores in 2016-17. What is even more shocking is a concealment of the fact that in 2015-16, despite it being a drought year and the promise of doubling the number of days of work from 100 to 200, the actual level of expenditure was so low as to generate only an average of 38 days of work. But, see the other side of the picture. India is a country for the corporate ruled by the corporate. Twenty nine state –owned banks

wrote off a total of Rs.1.14 lakh crore of bad debts between financial years 2013 and 2015, much more than they had done in the preceding nine years. Whose bad debts to the tune of Rs. 100 crore or more had been written off? The government has no answer. Obviously, it is not of the common man of our country. While the government is allowing the defaulters of rupees 9000 crore loans, the liquor baron Vijay Mallya to escape the country, they are putting the poor farmer in prison for defaulting of their agriculture loans of meager amount. Last year, the government was subjected to tearing criticism for the mention of revenue forgone to the tune of 5.85 lakh crore rupees, in which majority are the corporates. So this time, in order to avoid criticisms, the budget 2016 has taken an easy route. Instead of the direct references of the revenue forgone of Rs.6.11 lakh crore of the current year, its mention is scattered across the budget document to escape attention.

The biggest danger lies in the efforts of the Government to subvert the federal ethos and principles of our Constitution. The replacement of planning commission with Niti Ayog, which has only advisory role to finance ministry, is the first step in that direction. The government is aiming for taking away the federal powers of the states by abolishing of Planning Commission. The budget has also proposed merging of plan and non-plan fund without taking in account of its gigantic and cascading impacts on the farmers, poor and weaker sections of the society. Further, this will have unprecedented consequences in the form of imbalances and inequity in distribution of resources within the states and among the states of our country.

According to the estimates of Kerala, there are over 13 lakh people associated with agriculture sector in the state. And around 75 lakh people are associated with the plantation sector. The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnerships (RCEP) free trade agreement with India and other 15 nations, the agriculture and plantation sectors in Kerala are staring at an uncertain future as they fear that once the pact is signed it will sound a death knell for these sectors. Kerala will be one of states worst-affected by the RCEP agreement due to the

agro-climatic conditions as well as crop mix. There will be a direct impact on rubber and spices and an indirect impact on coconut. Currently, the fall in price of rubber from rupees 260 per KG to rupees 100 has created an unprecedented economic situation in Kerala. Declaration of minimum Support Price for cash crops is the only way out to save the farmers from committing suicides. The demand for increase in import duty for rubber is long pending demand of Kerala. Many other demands of Kerala are yet to be fulfilled, such as increasing the amount of financial assistance to IAY programme. The IIT in Palakkadu had been declared three years back but no steps have been taken to construct building to materialize that dream. The hiking of service tax by 4% will have a blow to states with tourist destinations such as Kerala. The demand of Kerala for AIIMS was also turned down by the budget 2016.

To conclude my speech, what the budget is lacking is the doctrine of implementation and future road map for the common man. The declaration to bring down the fiscal deficit to 3.5 per cent in the coming year is a classic case. The government has already committed to disburse the 7<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission salaries to the employees which involve around Rupees 1 lakh crores. But there is no mention in the budget document that how this task will be accomplished and it is a good example of lack of fiscal prudence of the government. The only clear indication is the more and more privatization and corporatization of the sectors where the privatization is already done and finding more and more avenues for the private capital.

**\*श्रीमती रंजनबेन भट्ट (बडोदरा):** हमारे देश में बहुत बड़ी जनसंख्या गाँवों में निवास करती है और सच्चाई यही है कि गाँवों में रहने वाले अधिकांश लोग गरीबी रेखा के नीचे अपना जीवन-यापन कर रहे हैं। साथ ही, आये दिन यह सुनने में आता है कि किसी किसान ने गरीबी से तंग आकर आत्महत्या कर ली। इन्हीं सभी बातों से द्रवित होकर हमारे वित्तमंत्री श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने गाँव, गरीब और किसानोन्मुखी बजट सदन में प्रस्तुत किया। इसकी प्रशंसा चहुंमुखी होनी चाहिए और इसके लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। असली भारत तो गाँवों में बसता है और जब तक गाँवों का विकास नहीं होगा, तब तक देश का पूरी तरह विकास नहीं हो सकता। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री माननीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी भी गाँवों से जुड़े हुए हैं और उन्हें गाँव की हर पेशानी की अच्छी तरह जानकारी है कि जब तक गाँवों का सर्वांगीण विकास नहीं होगा तब तक महात्मा गांधी और बाबासाहेब अम्बेडकर का सपना पूरा नहीं होगा। मेरे विचार से माननीय प्रधानमंत्री और वित्त मंत्री जी ने उनके सपनों को साकार करने के लिए ही गाँवों, गरीबों, किसानों, युवाओं और महिलाओं के विकास के लिए यह कदम उठाया है।

बजट में सरकार ने गाँवों में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर सुधारने पर ज़ोर दिया है। प्रधानमंत्री सड़क योजना के लिए 19 हज़ार करोड़ रूपए रखे गये हैं। राष्ट्रीय पेयजल कार्यक्रम के लिए 5 हज़ार करोड़ रूपए की राशि दी गयी है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि गाँवों में साफ पानी की किल्लत है और उपलब्धता को देखते हुए सरकार ने यह आयोजन किया है। पंचायतों का कायाकल्प करने के लिए सरकार प्रति पंचायत 80 लाख रूपए का अतिरिक्त मद देने जा रही है। गाँवों का विकास करने के लिए 87,765 करोड़ यानि 8200 करोड़ रूपए अधिक दिये गये हैं। इसमें मनरेगा को 38,500 करोड़ मिलेंगे, जिसमें 3800 करोड़ रूपए की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है।

माननीय वित्तमंत्री जी ने अपने इस बजट में हाइवे और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर ज़ोर दिया है ताकि देश की इकोनॉमी को रफ्तार मिल सके। रोड हाइवे बढ़ने से कनेक्टिविटी बढ़ेगी और रोज़गार के अवसर भी सुलभ होंगे। इससे पहले भी हमारी सरकार जब माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी हमारे प्रधानमंत्री थे, उस वक्त भी हाइवे बनाने पर ज़ोर दिया गया था और अब तक सरकार की उन कोशिशों को सराहा जाता है। हमारे वित्तमंत्री ने स्वयं कहा है कि अगले वित्त वर्ष में 10 हज़ार किलोमीटर हाइवे बनाये जायेंगे।

हमारी सरकार ने गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए भी कदम उठाया है, जब गाँवों का विकास होगा और युवाओं को काम मिलेगा तो निश्चित रूप से गरीबों की गरीबी कम होगी। इसके अतिरिक्त गरीबों को

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

सस्ते मकान और एक लाख रूपए तक की निःशुल्क स्वास्थ्य सुविधा देने जा रही है। महिलाओं को चूल्हे के धुएं से मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए उन्हें रसोई गैस कनेक्शन देने का निर्णय लिया है।

हमारी सरकार ने कृषि पर विशेष ध्यान दिया है। वित्तमंत्री जी ने कृषि का बजट दो गुना किया है और रिकॉर्ड 9 लाख करोड़ रूपए का कर्ज देने का निर्णय किया है। हमारी सरकार ने कृषि कल्याण क्षेत्र के अलावा 20 हजार करोड़ रूपए का सिंचाई फंड तैयार किया है। हमारे वित्तमंत्री ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि जिस तरह से सूखा पड़ा है, उसे देखते हुए कृषि और गांवों पर फोकस करना इकोनॉमी की जरूरत है। हमारी सरकार ने किसानों के लिए कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण योजना तैयार की है, जिससे किसानों को लाभ मिल सकेगा। हमारी सरकार ने किसानों की मुआवजा राशि में भी बढ़ोतरी की है। सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि हमारी सरकार ने किसानों की आय 5 वर्षों में दो गुनी करने का निर्णय लिया है, जिसके लिए हमारे वित्तमंत्री जी प्रशंसा के पात्र हैं। हमारे वित्तमंत्री जी ने दालों के उत्पादन के लिए 500 करोड़ रूपए धनराशि आवंटित की है। साथ ही, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना का भी काफी लाभ किसानों को मिलने वाला है।

किसानों की खेती की सिंचाई के लिए भी 17000 करोड़ रूपये धनराशि आवंटित की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, नाबार्ड, मनरेगा जैसी योजनाओं के द्वारा कुंआ, तालाब आदि की व्यवस्था की गई है। भूजल संसाधन तथा पशुधन स्वास्थ्य योजना के जरिए किसानों को लाभ पहुंचाने का उल्लेख बजट में किया गया है।

हमारे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने लाल किले से दिये अपने पहले भाषण में हर गांव को बिजली देने की बात कही थी। इस लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने एक मई 2018 तक हर घर में बिजली का लक्ष्य तय किया है। इसके तहत दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति व एकीकृत विद्युत स्कीम के जरिए 8,500 करोड़ रूपए धनराशि आवंटित की गई है। हमारी सरकार ने खुले में शौच की परंपरा से दूर हो चुके गांवों को पुरस्कार देने का फैसला किया है।

हमारी सरकार की सबसे महत्वाकांक्षी योजना 'स्वास्थ्य भारत मिशन' के लिए 11,300 करोड़ रूपए आवंटित किये गये हैं, जो ग्रामीण व शहरी इलाकों में खर्च करने की योजना है।

उच्च शिक्षा की ओर भी हमारे वित्तमंत्री जी ने ध्यान रखा है और अगले वर्ष 62 नवोदय स्कूल खोलने का जिक्र किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एयरपोर्टों का विकास, गांव और शहरों का कायाकल्प परमिट राज्य समाप्त करना, विदेशी निवेश नीति में बदलाव जैसे अनेकों कार्यों को करने का उल्लेख माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट भाषण में किया है।



स्वास्थ्य सेवा की दृष्टि से सस्ती दवाओं का स्टोर खोलना, डायलिसिस सेवा सस्ती करना एक प्रशंसनीय कार्य है, जिनका मैं तहेदिल से स्वागत करती हूँ। ऐसा नहीं है कि यह बजट समाज के कुछ ही लोगों के हित में है बल्कि यह बजट गरीब, मध्यमवर्गीय एवं उद्योगपति सभी के लिए हितकारी है। विश्वव्यापी मंदी के बावजूद हमारे वित्तमंत्री श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने ऐसा बजट संसद में प्रस्तुत किया है, जो ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्र के विकास को गति प्रदान करेगा, जिससे बुनियादी सेवाएं मजबूत होंगी और रोज़गार बढ़ेगा। माननीय वित्तमंत्री जी ने अनेक साहसी कदम उठाये हैं, जिनके कारण अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूती मिलेगी। उन्होंने अर्थ क्षेत्र के सभी पहलुओं पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर बुनियादी सुविधाओं को मजबूत बनाने का प्रयास किया है। माननीय वित्तमंत्री जी ने मेक इन इंडिया, स्टार्ट अप इंडिया और डिजिटल इंडिया को बढ़ावा देने के लिए नियमों को शिथिल करने में भी कोई हिचक नहीं दिखाई। जिसके कारण उद्यमियों को व्यवसाय करने में आसानी होगी, वहीं लोगों को रोज़गार भी उपलब्ध होगा। माननीय वित्तमंत्री जी ने सब्सिडी को डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर के तहत लाकर सराहनीय कार्य किया है। जन-धन योजना, आधार कार्ड, मोबाइल, ट्रिनिटी जैसी अन्य योजनाओं से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग और अन्य वित्तीय सेवाओं को अधिक बढ़ावा मिलेगा। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकों के खुलने व पोस्ट ऑफिस में ए.टी.एम. की सुविधा देने से लोगों में बचत की लालसा जागृत होगी।

माननीय वित्तमंत्री द्वारा इस कठिन समय में इतना उत्तम बजट प्रस्तुत करने पर अपनी ओर से हार्दिक बधाई देती हूँ और बजट का समर्थन करती हूँ।

**\*श्रीमती ज्योति धुर्वे (बैतूल):** सर्वप्रथम मैं आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी को वर्ष 2016-17 का बजट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने वक्त की आवश्यकता, ग्लोबल इकोनॉमी की स्थिति और उसका घरेलू इकोनॉमी पर पड़ने वाले असर को देखते हुए एक संतुलित बजट पेश किया है। इस बजट में हालांकि कुछ कठोर कदम भी उठाये गये हैं, लेकिन मुझे आशा है कि इससे देश की इकोनॉमी को मजबूती जरूर मिलेगी।

हालांकि सबसे अहम बात जो मुझे इस बजट में लगी कि इस बजट में गाँवों, ग्रामीण इलाकों का ध्यान रखा गया है। इस बजट में छोटी-छोटी टैक्सपेयर इकाइयों को भी सम्मिलित किया गया है। टैक्स के लिहाज से गरीब किसानों को राहत देने की कोशिश की गयी है। इस वर्ष जो टैक्स स्लेब बजट में बनाया गया है, उससे वित्तीय घाटे का लक्ष्य हासिल करने में जरूर सफलता मिलेगी। जहां कई तरह के टैक्स लगाये गये हैं, वहीं राहत देने की कोशिश भी की गयी है। आवश्यकता है, इस बजट को खरा उतारने की।

जहां यह बजट ग्रामीण और बुनियादी क्षेत्र पर केंद्रित है, तो यह सही दिशा है। इन दो क्षेत्रों में योजनाबद्ध ढंग से निवेश मिलने और रोज़गारों के सृजन होने से ही आर्थिक वृद्धि को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

इस बजट के माध्यम से बुनियादी ढांचा और निवेश, वित्तीय क्षेत्र में सुधार, कारोबार सुगमता और वित्तीय मजबूती आवश्यक है।

वर्तमान में सरनी कमोडिटीज के फायदे कैसे लिए जाएं, रूपए में स्थिरता कैसे लाई जाए, एक्सपोर्ट में बढ़ोतरी कैसे की जाए, निवेश कैसे बढ़ाया जाये, रोज़गार कैसे पैदा करें, ये सब बुनियादी चुनौतियां हैं। इन पर खरा उतरने की आवश्यकता है।

इन बिंदुओं पर इस बजट में विचार करने की आवश्यकता है:-

1. रोज़गार खत्म कर रहे देशी-विदेशी उद्योगों पर शिकंजा कसने की आवश्यकता है।
2. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोज़गार के अवसर बढ़ाये जाये।
3. नये रोज़गार खोलने के पहले यह भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए कि नई फैक्ट्री या व्यापार खोलने से पूर्व में स्थापित फैक्ट्री या व्यापार उद्योग में कोई बेरोज़गार तो नहीं हो रहा।
4. कपड़ों के आयात पर यदि टैक्स बढ़ाया जाए तो हमारे उद्योगों में बढ़ोतरी होगी, क्योंकि घरेलू छोटे उद्योग इससे गिरेंगे नहीं।

5. सृजित नये उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना अच्छा है, लेकिन पुराने उद्योगों को बंद होने से बचाना होगा। पुराने उद्योगों को बढ़ावा मिले, इस पर विचार अवश्य ही किया जाये। इसी के साथ जनता के कल्याण और जीवन बदलाव के लिए आर्थिक सुधारों और नीतिगत पहल जारी रखी जाए।
6. वर्ष 2015-16 में अर्थव्यवस्था की 7.6 प्रतिशत की तेज वृद्धि हुई है।
7. मंद वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में भारत की दैदीप्यमान प्रकाश स्तंभ के रूप में आई.एम.एफ. द्वारा सराहना की गयी है।
8. प्रतिकूल वैश्विक परिस्थितियों और लगातार दो वर्ष में मानसून की 13 प्रतिशत की कमी के बावजूद महतर वृद्धि प्राप्त की गयी है।
9. विदेश विनिमय आरक्षित निधि अभूतपूर्व रूप से 350 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर के उच्च स्तर तक पहुँची है।
10. वर्ष 2015-16 में 14वें वित्त आयोग के अवार्ड के परिणामस्वरूप राज्यों को 55 प्रतिशत अधिक अंतरण।
11. 2016-17 की चुनौतियाँ वैश्विक मंदी का जोखिम एवं 7वें वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों और एक रैंक-एक पेंशन के कारण अतिरिक्त राजकोषीय बोझ।
12. अर्थव्यवस्था का लोगों के जीवन में प्रभाव, घरेलू मांगों को बढ़ावा देना।
13. फार्म और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र, सामाजिक क्षेत्र, अवसंरचना क्षेत्र, रोजगार सृजन और बैंकों का पुनः पूंजीकरण जैसे प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में व्यय बढ़ाने पर ध्यान दिया जाना।
14. प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना, नई स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना, बी.पी.एल. परिवारों को गैस कनेक्शन सुविधा, चालू सुधार कार्यक्रम जारी रखना और वस्तु और सेवा कर विधेयक संशोधन अक्षमता तथा दिवालियापन कानून पारित किया जाना सुनिश्चित करना।
15. पी.पी.पी. परियोजनाओं एवं लोक उपयोगिता संविदाओं में विवाद समाधान एवं कानूनी ढांचे प्रदान करना, बैंकिंग क्षेत्र सुधार और साधारण बीमा कंपनियों की पब्लिक सूची प्रारंभ करना।
16. कृषि और किसान कल्याण में 35,984 करोड़ रूपए प्रदान करना।
17. छोटे करदाताओं को राहत देना।
18. स्टार्ट-अप के लिए 2016 से 2019 तक स्थापित हुए एकको को 5 वर्षों में से 3 वर्ष के लिए 100 प्रतिशत लाभ कटौती दी जाएगी।
19. पेंशन प्राप्त समाज की ओर बढ़ना, सस्ते आवास निर्माण को बढ़ावा देना।
20. कृषि, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था तथा स्वच्छ पर्यावरण हेतु संसाधन जुटाना।

21. स्वास्थ्य के लिए कुल आवंटन 39,533, करोड़, सस्ती दवाओं की 3000 नई दुकानें, स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन को प्राथमिकता दी गयी है।
22. सड़क योजना में प्रतिदिन निर्माण की रफ्तार को और बढ़ाना एवं प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना एवं केंद्र की सड़क निर्माण से ग्रामीण इलाकों का विकास एवं राज्यों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की गयी है।
23. मनरेगा से ग्रामीणों के रोजगार एवं ग्रामीण इलाकों का विकास करना।
24. शिक्षा में आवंटन की राशि पिछले समय से ज्यादा बजट का प्रावधान किया गया है।
25. अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के विकास में भी आवंटन की राशि बढ़ायी गयी है।

बजट वर्ष 2016-17 में जहां एक ओर कृषि, सामाजिक क्षेत्र अवसंरचना और रोजगार सृजन में निवेश को दर्शाता है, वहीं इसमें महत्वपूर्ण रूप से निवेश बढ़ाने की प्रतिबद्धता को भी दर्शाता है। आशा है, इससे राजकोषीय सुदृढ़ीकरण को भी बल मिलेगा।

\*SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR (DINDIGUL): I am thankful to our chief minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Manbumigu Ithaya Deivam Amma for giving me the opportunity to express my views on the Union Budget 2016-17 presented by our Honorable Finance Minister.

Our Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, commented that the Union Budget for 2016-17 lacks flavor as it does not have any specific announcements of schemes which would have enthused different segments including the States. It also does not speak of the status of implementation of many schemes announced last year and the year before. The people of the State of Tamil Nadu had still higher expectations, which have not been met. I second the same statement expressed by our leader.

There were Direct Tax concessions amounting to Rs. 1060 Crores mostly due to Corporate Income Tax concessions, while indirect taxes worth Rs.20, 670 Crores had been levied. These taxes come on top of the periodic increases in central excise levies on petroleum products which had seen an overall increase in yield of more than 90 per cent in the first 10 months of the current fiscal year as per the Economic Survey. This is a regressive approach which cannot be supported.

I welcome the following announcements in the budget.

- . Infrastructure and agriculture cess to be levied.
- . Excise duty raised from 10 to 15 per cent on tobacco products other than beedi.
- . 1 per cent service charge on purchase of luxury cars over Rs.10 lakh and in-cash purchase of goods and services over Rs. 2 lakh.
- . Government paying EPF contribution of 8.3% for all new employees for first three years.
- . Service tax exempted for construction of houses less than 60 sq. m
- . Rs. 38,500 Crores for Mahatma Gandhi MGNREGA for 2016-17.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

- . Swachh Bharat Abhiyan allocated Rs. 11300 Crores.
- . Hub to support SC/ST entrepreneurs.
- . Total allocation for agriculture and farmer welfare at Rs. 35984 Crores
- . 28.5 lakh hectare of land will be brought under irrigation.
- . 5 lakh acres to be brought under organic farming over a three period
- . Rs. 60,000 crores for recharging of ground water as there is urgent need to focus on drought hit areas cluster development for water conservation.
- . Dedicated irrigation fund in NABARD of Rs. 20,000 crore.

In the budget, the Finance Minister said that the General Insurance Company will be listed in stock market. Since the multinational companies are unable to create and increase the customer base they wanted to purchase the public sector insurance company to increase their customer base. If it goes in that way even then this government will promote multinational company's products in public money.

All hopes for tax slabs were in vain. They have sprinkled water on the hopes of middle class Government employees. Tax on EPF is not at all justifiable, because the money is saved by the employees for their future purpose. I request the Finance Minister to consider on these issues.

We have no doubt that this budget emphasizes on agriculture and industry sectors but the most important Education sector is neglected once again.

Infrastructure push is quite positive along with the visible thrust on farming, rural development and bringing the Agricultural Produce Marketing Corporation (APMC) markets to an e-platform. We welcome the continuity of the MNREGA and Aadhaar schemes.

The expected doubling of farmers' income by 2020 is a good move and focus on development of roads and railways and the proposed new National Highway projects are commendable.

The budget allocation of Rs. 35,984 crores for agriculture will indirectly fuel demand for Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) and have a trickle-down effect.

Social sector schemes like cooking gas to rural women, crop insurance, interest subvention on agriculture loans and medical insurance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families will go a long way in increasing the standard and comfort of living of rural people.

Overall, subject to reading fine prints, the government seems to have taken steps in the right earnest towards balanced growth of rural and corporate India.

Focus on skill development along with an additional one crore or 10 million people to be skilled is a realistic target.

**\*SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA (TIRUPPUR):** I express my gratitude and sincere thanks to our beloved Leader Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi AMMA for giving me this great opportunity to express my views on the Discussion on the General Budget 2016-17.

The Finance Minister has proudly announced that the growth of Economy accelerated to 7.6% in 2015-16 and India is being hailed as a 'bright spot' amidst a slowing global economy by IMF. Robust growth has been achieved despite unfavorable global conditions and two consecutive years shortfall in monsoon. Foreign exchange reserves have touched highest ever at 350 billion US dollars. But whether these accolades can bring in desired results in uplifting the poor and deprived people in the country is a big question.

The Union Minister has also said about the challenges faced by the Country due to the risks of further global slowdown and turbulence and additional fiscal burden due to 7<sup>th</sup> Central Pay Commission recommendations and OROP. This will raise unwanted doubts in the minds of the People in Service about the implementations of the 7<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission and OROP.

The Government need to focus on priority sectors and I hope the "Transform India" have a positive impact on economy and the lives of the people. Boasting on domestic demand, farm and rural sector, social sector, infrastructure sector employment generation and ensuring macroeconomic stability are to be focused.

Agriculture is the backbone of our Country. The Union Government, in the process of building a corporate and Digital India, should not break the backbone of the nation and farmers. The rural economy contributes around 50 per cent of Indian Gross Domestic Product and is already showing a sign of strain as government cuts the once-generous subsidies that shielded farmers and villagers. Agriculturists' income dropped nearly 50 percent due to drought. They borrowed

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\* Speech was laid on the Table



loan from banks for seeds and fertilizer, but now they don't know how to repay the loan. The well-being of farmers is vital to the nation's prosperity.

Allocation for agriculture and farmers' welfare is Rs. 35,984 crore, which should have been much more. A dedicated Long Term Irrigation Fund will be created in NABARD with an initial corpus of about Rs. 20,000 crore. Programme for sustainable management of ground water resources with an estimated cost of Rs.6,000 crore will be implemented through multilateral funding. But this will be not enough to bring 28.5 lakh hectares under irrigation. It is a welcome effort if 5 lakh farm ponds and dug wells in rain fed areas and 10 lakh compost pits for production of organic manure are taken up under MGNREGA.

Soil Health Card scheme will cover all 14 crore farm holdings by March 2017. 2,000 model retail outlets of Fertilizer companies will be provided with soil and seed testing facilities during the next three years to reduce the burden of loan repayment on farmers. A provision of Rs. 15,000 crore has been made in the BE 2016-17 towards interest subvention and the allocation Rs. 5,500 crore for Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojana and Rs.850 crore for four dairying projects are inadequate. At this juncture, I would like to request the Union Government to allocate the funds for Tamil Nadu as requested by our Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi AMMA for providing financial support to lakhs of farmers in Tamil Nadu affected due to the damages and devastations caused due to floods.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi AMMA has urged the Union Government for the interlinking of peninsular rivers and for the nationalization of rivers to facilitate economic development in the country. The Government has notified the special committee for interlinking of rivers, as requested by our beloved Leader Puratchi Thalaivi AMMA. All the inter-state rivers should be nationalized so that water resources of the country are optimally utilized.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi AMMA had sought the assistance of the Union Government for implementation of the

Athikadavu-Avinashi Flood Canal Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 1862 crores which may also be sanctioned on a priority basis.

As per the announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi AMMA in the Tamil Nadu State Assembly on 10.09.2011, the "**Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam -2011**" is being implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu. The Government has to provide and ensure the best market price to farmers and I am sure the unified National Agriculture Market is working towards setting up a common e-market platform to connect 585 *regulated wholesale markets*, thereby making India *One food zone, One Country, One Market*. This will immensely benefit our farmers in getting fair and remunerative prices. Allocation of Rs.87,765 crore for rural sector is welcome. The Union Government has expressed that Rs. 2.87 lakh crore will be given as Grant in Aid to Gram Panchayats and Municipalities as per the recommendations of the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission and every block under drought and rural distress will be taken up as an intensive Block under the Deen Dayal Antyodaya Mission. This cannot be achieved without the active participation of State Governments and respective local self Governments.

Allocation of Rs.38,500 crore for MGNREGS is really inadequate comparing to the volume of people participating in this mega-rural employment assurance scheme. I am happy to know that 300 Rurban Clusters will be developed under Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission and 100% village electrification by 1<sup>st</sup> may, 2018.

Implementation of Poultry Venture Capital Fund and Rural Backyard Poultry Development has led to highest ever egg production. In Poultry farming too, Tamil Nadu stands tall and is the second largest producer and exporter of eggs in the country. More than 90 per cent of poultry or poultry products exported from India originates from Tamil Nadu. At present, poultry concentration is in the poultry belts such as Namakkal, Erode, Tiruppur and Coimbatore. The poultry keeping has evinced great interest among poultry farmers. There is a good

potential for export of eggs, egg products and frozen chicken meat from our State to Gulf countries, Russia, etc. Further, due to the changes in consumption behavior of the people in the state towards *desi* chicken and *desi* eggs, there is great scope for the development of backyard poultry.

The social sector including health care need more focus and the State Governments need to be supported adequately by the Centre. Allocation of Rs.1,51,581 crore for social sector including education and health care –Rs.2,000 crore allocated for initial cost of providing LPG connections to BPL families are welcome. I wholeheartedly welcome the Government's announcements regarding District Level Committees under the chairmanship of senior most Lok Sabha MP from the district for monitoring and implementation of designated Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Priority allocation from Centrally sponsored schemes to be made to reward villages that have become free from open defecation will really encourage people living in villages to construct toilets in all the houses as well as community toilets in every village.

The launch of National Rural Digital Literacy Mission is a recognition of the pioneering role that Our Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi AMMA had played in launching and implementing the free laptop scheme for school and college students studying in Government and Government aided institutions. It was intended as an effort to bridge the digital divide, which the Government of India has also now recognized. The introduction of new Digital Literacy Mission Schemes for rural India to cover around 6 crore additional household within the next 3 years is good for the rural people. The Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan with an allocation of Rs.655 crore is welcome.

The Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadi Yojana under which 3000 new medical stores selling generic medicines are to be set up is also very similar to the Amma Marunthagam Scheme launched by the Tamil Nadu Government led by Our Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi AMMA. The launch of a new Health Protection Scheme to provide insurance cover for poor families which require

hospitalization is welcome. New health protection scheme will provide health cover up to Rs.1 lakh per family. For senior citizens, an additional top-up package up to Rs.30,000 and the introduction of ‘National Dialysis Services Programme’ under National Health Mission through PPP mode needs appreciation and needs to be implemented through State Governments only.

There is an allocation of Rs. 100 crore each for celebrating the Birth Centenary of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay and the 350<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Guru Gobind Singh. In the same way, Rs. 200 crores should be allocated to Tamil Nadu State for celebrating the Birth Centenary (1917-2017) of “ Bharat Ratna “ Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. M.G. Ramachandran, founder of AIADMK Party who was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for 3 consecutive terms from 1977 to 1987.

Our Hon’ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi AMMA has consistently opposed Direct Benefit Transfer to replace subsidized commodities like food and fertilizer with cash payments since the availability of these critical commodities is more important than saving on the subsidies. The New Urea Policy-2015 has an objective of maximizing indigenous production and improving energy efficiency. Providing 100% neem-coated urea has not only improved efficiency but has also helped in plugging subsidy leakages by preventing illegal diversion of subsidized urea to non-agricultural use. The highest ever urea fertilizer production was achieved in 2015.

I would like the Union Government will allocate and ensure the supply of Urea, Fertilizers and other agro products at subsidized prices to Tamil Nadu and other productive States, proportionate to the yield and production. In this regard, Tamil Nadu is entitled to more supply of subsidized Urea and other fertilizers.

Allocation under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has been increased to Rs.19,000 crore which will connect remaining 65,000 eligible habitations by 2019. The stepped up outlay for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana also responds to the request made by Our Hon’ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi AMMA to the Prime Minister for a substantially enhanced outlay for this programme so as to

ensure speedy completion of approved projects in Tamil Nadu. I expect an early release of Central funds under this scheme.

“Stand Up India Scheme” to facilitate at least two projects per bank branch will benefit at least 2.5 lakh entrepreneurs. National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hub to proposed to be set up in partnership with industry associations.

As a Member of Parliament from Tiruppur Constituency, I would like to request the Hon’ble Finance Minister to allocate financial support to common effluent treatment plants so as to keep the competitive edge in the global garments market. The common effluent treatment plants (CETPs) invented the unique zero liquid discharge technology and revived the Tiruppur garment export business to a level of Rs.21,000 crore. I once again request the Hon’ble Union Minister to release Rs.200 crore as a special grant which had been already allocated under the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission . I also request for service tax exemption to CETPs as the services is provided only to their own members.

I wish to record that the Hon’ble Prime Minister has assured action on Free Trade Agreement with the European Union. The FTA is a long-standing demand from Tiruppur garment industry whose target is to double their export in three years. Nearly 35% of total ready-made garment exported from India valued \$8.56% billion in first six months of 2015-15 went to the EU. Tiruppur exporters had also pitched for agreement with Australia and Canada. For Canada, garment exports from India have been in the range of Rs.1,400 crore for four fiscals now. The exporters project that national garment exports will touch Rs.2.28 lakh crore by 2019-20 from the Rs. 1.12 lakh crore in 2015-16 if the trade deals with the three exporting destinations are signed. This demand need a positive response from the Government.

SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA (NIZAMABAD): Sir, thank you for the opportunity.

We understand that Budget is a very complex exercise and to comment on the Budget is also not very easy. So, simply to simplify it, I would like to lay down my analysis in three parts -- the good, the bad and the ugly. Since I am an optimist, I will start with the good part.

The proposal to do away with the distinction of public expenditure into both Plan and non-Plan from next Budget is a welcome move, but we just hope that you will take the States into consideration so that the transition of accounting can happen easily. Particularly, the allocation of Rs. 38,500 crore for MGNREGA is a wonderful move. Since the international market is not very stable, we need to right now increase the domestic demand and that is what the allocation for the MGNREGA aims at. So, I believe that this will serve the purpose and help the poor a little more.

A similar move is to increase the allocation of PMGSY to Rs. 19,000 crore, which is also a good move. My favourite is the increase or actually doubling the amount in the Mid Day Meal Scheme from Rs. 3,377 crore to Rs. 8,578 crore. However, the States have to cough up more for the matching contributions. So, that is a dampener, but nevertheless, the increase in the Mid Day Meal Scheme is an interesting thing.

The exponential jump in the allocation for New and Renewable Energy from Rs. 262 crore to Rs. 5,035 crore is very good. I am sure that the country will go on a green path with this move. Infrastructure is the need of the hour and you have given a very generous Rs. 2,21,246 crore, which should again help the country.

The Mudra Bank has performed very well in the last year. It has helped nearly 2,80,00,000 people who were almost the first generation entrepreneurs from very small and marginalized communities. So, I hope that the Mudra Bank also

gets much more allocation and support from you this year so that it can help more people.

Another very interesting proposal that you have taken up in the last Budget was to take out Rs. 9,000 crore from EPF and PPF unclaimed amount and to form a Senior Citizens Fund, which added a very humane touch to the Budget. I truly appreciate it from my heart.

Another good scheme to plug the subsidies is the PAHAL Scheme where you have actually networked around 15 crore consumers and who are now directly getting benefit for their LPG subsidy.

You have been kind enough to give another Rs.2000 crore. You have said that you will increase it from Rs.2000 crore to more, if needed because this is in respect of the health of the rural women. Apart from this, for the development of backward areas, you had given Rs.450 crore for Telangana. You have promised much more. I hope, this year will see the release of the rest of the amount. I congratulate you and the junior Minister for keeping up all the macro economic parameters, as you had promised last year.

सर, फूलों की बात हो गयी, अब कांटों की भी बात करनी पड़ेगी। There are five heads which I would like to discuss. One is that there is a confused policy and the Government continuously keeps sending mixed signals to everybody. There is this jugglery of the heads which we see in terms of allocation. There is also poorly monitored subsidy like fertilizer subsidy. There is zero focus on improving the facilities in the mega cities. There are incremental advances. We have not seen any bold decisions. I shall substantiate my arguments.

About confused policy, why do I say this? Why did people give you such a historic mandate? It is because you promised stability, accountability, clarity in policy, predictability in policy and an efficient delivery. But after two years and three Budgets, what do we see? We see only jugglery, publicity, *naare-bazi*, hyper-nationality and not in touch with reality. Unfortunately, in short, I would say that what this Government presently suffers from is a policy psychosis. If the

earlier UPA Government was suffering from policy paralysis, this Government today somehow suffers from a policy psychosis. I would certainly substantiate why I call it a policy psychosis. What do I mean by policy psychosis? My stated policy is something and my action on ground is something else. I will give you an instance. You claim that you are a biggest advocate of cooperative federalism. My friend Shri Jayadev just mentioned that from the last two years, States like Telangana and Andhra have been requesting the Central Government, as a part of the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission recommendations, to relax the borrowing limits of the States by .5 per cent. You have not done that. Now you have sent the FRBM Act completely for a review by the Committee. दो साल से कमेटी के पीछे वह जा रहा है। States are not having that leverage or help from you. You have also said हम ए.पी. रिऑर्गनाइजेशन एक्ट को एज इट इज फॉलो करेंगे। Whatever needed will be done. But in the case of Telangana you did not announce incentives. That is why, I say that your stated policy is something and your action on ground is something else.

Let us take the instance of taxation. Let us talk about the much talked about issue of Vodafone. When the issue had taken place in the previous Government, you had always criticised the UPA Government. You have said that there is policy paralysis. But now, after two years, in your Government, the issue has not resolved. To add to much more confusion, your tax person sends the notice again to the Vodafone. The Minister and the Government simply brushes it off by saying यह तो रेगुलर में हो गया, रूटीन में हो गया। रेगुलर में या रूटीन में हो सकता है, but you take a call. You have a great mandate. You explain to the people that you want to nail Vodafone and this is what you want to do. Or you say that you want to bail them out and this is what you want to do. Unless and until you do not spell it out, things would not be clear. When you enjoy such a great support, I believe that you should take some great action. That is why, I call it a policy psychosis.

And procrastination was never your forte. यह तो उनका काम था, आप प्लीज उसका टैग लेकर मत चलिए। There is one other important thing. We speak very high of start-



ups –Start-up India, Stand-up India and Digital India. प्रधानमंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छे तरीके से उसे इनागुरेट भी किया था। You have set up a corpus of Rs.10,000 crore, which, of course, Shri Mahtabji disagrees with that. We are a pioneering country in the world to levy a six per cent equalisation tax on the internet advertising cost. यह किस पर इफेक्ट करेगा? इंटरनेट एडर्टीजमेंट कौन करता है? स्टार्ट अप वाला ही ज्यादा करता है। आप एक तरफ कह रहे हैं कि स्टार्ट अप को मैं सपोर्ट करूंगा और दूसरी तरफ ऐसा हो रहा है। You are the pioneering country in the world. None of the countries in the world is willing to do this. But you have done it. आपकी स्टेटेड पॉलिसी कुछ है और आपका एक्शन कुछ है। इसलिए मैं बोलती हूँ there is a policy psychosis in this Government. आज हमारा देश मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर में बहुत बुरे हालत से गुजर रही है। Only one sector has been performing very well and that is the auto manufacturing sector. You have decided to tax them. None of the auto manufacturing people are happy. Your stated policy is one. You say that you will support manufacturing sector but you tax the auto manufacturing sector. That is where I say that there is a policy psychosis.

About falling rupee, this was a major promise by the NDA Government. Before coming to power, you said हम जब पावर में आएंगे तो डॉलर 40 रुपए तक कर देंगे, लेकिन अभी तो ऐसा लग रहा है, it will almost hit a century. क्योंकि हम तो आम आदमी हैं, फाइनेंस के बारे में ज्यादा समझते नहीं हैं। In the past three Budgets, we do not see any concrete action proposed to take care of this issue. When a person in a village looks at the TV screen, उन्हें समझ में आता है कि डॉलर के मुकाबले रुपए की क्या वेल्यू हो गई है, वह 67,-68 रुपए तक हो गया है। तो उन्हें थोड़ा डर सा लगता है। उसके बारे में आपने तीन बजट्स में कभी भी एड्रेस ही नहीं किया। I would want you to address that issue.

About One Rank One Pension, this was your stated policy. इलेक्शन से पहले आपने कहा था कि हम सत्ता में आएंगे तो वन रैंक वन पेंशन तत्काल इम्प्लीमेंट कर देंगे, लेकिन दो साल से ऐसा नहीं हुआ। You have clubbed it with the recommendations of the Seventh Pay Commission. जब फौज की बात आती है, आपने कहा है तो कितना है, अधिकतम् 12,000 करोड़ रुपए है, चाहे 12,000 करोड़ रुपए हो या 24,000 करोड़ रुपए हो। If it is for the honour of our

countrymen, it is for the honour of our military मुझे लगता है कि हमें दिल से सोचना चाहिए, दिमाग से नहीं। Kindly implement the One Rank One Pension.

I also spoke about the jugglery. This has been discussed in detail by the senior leader of the CPI. You claim that you have given for agriculture Rs.87,500 crore. Out of this, you have taken out Rs.15,000 crore from the interest subsidy head and added it in the agriculture Budget. You are saying that you have increased it. तो यह ऐसा हो गया कि पैसा एक जेब से निकाला और दूसरी जेब में डाला, फिर आपने कहा कि एक रुपया ज्यादा है, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। आपने किसानों को गुमराह करने वाली जगलरी की, you are one of the finest minds in Indian politics today. आपसे सही मायनो में ऐसी उम्मीद नहीं थी। फसल बीमा योजना के बारे में बहुत बात की है। सारे राज्यों ने मांग की है कि फसल बीमा योजना एक काम्प्रीहेंसिव योजना होनी चाहिए और किसान एक यूनिट की तरह होना चाहिए। Now from the block level, you have come to village as a unit. You say that you will cover only one crop and not two crops. So, it is actually of not much use. You also talk about doubling farm income by 2022. सन् 2022 तक अगर हमें किसान की इनकम बढ़ानी है तो हमारे एग्रीकल्चर को 12 प्रतिशत वार्षिक के हिसाब से ग्रो करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन आज क्या हालत है, we grow in agriculture only under one per cent. There are lots of issues. I understand that. Is this a realistic estimate? I want to know about it. क्या यह एक और स्लोगन बनकर नहीं रह जाएगा, क्योंकि इसमें जब 2022 की बात करते हैं तो मुझे लगता है कि काफी लोग इसमें अमीर होंगे, इंश्योरेंस वाले, ट्रैक्टर वाले, बाइक्स वाले अमीर होंगे, लेकिन किसान तो वहीं का वहीं रह जाएगा। Unless you have a laid out plan as to how do you want to achieve this, it looks as though it will remain as a slogan only.

I also spoke about subsidy and particularly fertilizer subsidy. You gave out Rs.72,438 crore as subsidy in 2015-16. In 2016-17, you are anticipating to give away Rs.70,000 crore as subsidy for the fertilizer companies. मैं सदन को अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि दिसम्बर 2015 में we have tabled a C&AG Report, which slammed the attitude of the fertilizer companies. उस रिपोर्ट में साफ-साफ कहा गया है कि जो सब्सिडी कम्पनीज लेती हैं, चाहे प्राइवेट हो या इफ्को हो, this does not trickle down to the farmer. If it

does not trickle down to the farmer, इन्हें इतनी सब्सिडी क्यों देनी है? ये सारी चीजें देखकर मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आपने किसान को विजयी नहीं किया, आपने जवान को विजयी नहीं किया, लेकिन आपने उद्योगपतियों का हाथ थाम लिया है। इसे आप असत्य साबित कर दें, I want it to be proven wrong.

Secondly, any responsible and uniform thinking Government would focus on rural as well as urban areas. In India, we have only few mega cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru and Hyderabad and maybe a few more to add. There was nothing ever said about these cities, apart from the smart city plan. This will not suffice and this will not be enough to take care of these cities. There should be some plan and particularly Delhi, being the Capital of our country दिल्ली जो हमारी शान है, दिल्ली पर आपका स्पेशल फोकस होना चाहिए। क्योंकि जब कभी हम विदेश जाते हैं people ask as to why the Delhi is so bad. Why is the pollution so up? Why is there always traffic jams in Delhi? Just out of interest for the national Capital I have gone through the records and I came to know that Delhi's share in Central taxes remained at Rs.325 crore starting from 2001 till date. I would request that since Delhi is the National Capital, notwithstanding politics there should be some handholding for Delhi and the rest of the metro cities. We have just witnessed floods in Chennai. थोड़ी हल्की सी बारिश हो जाती है तो मुंबई में भी ट्रैफिक जाम होता है, हैदराबाद की तो हालत खराब ही हो जाती है, चेन्नई का भी यही हाल है, so, we should be prepared. I sincerely request that a Disaster Response Fund should be established to take care of at least these mega cities.

सर, आपने अपने दो बजट में, पिछले बजट में और इस बजट में आपने फूलों की और काँटों की काफी सारी बात की। आपने कहा कि अनेक काँटों को झेलते हुए और आसमानी और सुल्तानियों की परेशानियों को भी सहकर कई नए फूलों को खिलाने की मैंने कोशिश की। मुझे इस कोशिश शब्द से बहुत ऐतराज है। *Koshish* is for people who have to make a lot of effort to try. But you have huge support, you have a great mandate. आपको तो बोल्ट डिमिशन लेना चाहिए। मुझे तो लगता है कि हौंसलों को यह मत दिखाओ कि तुम्हारी तकलीफ कितनी बड़ी है, तकलीफ को यह दिखाओ कि तुम्हारा हौंसला कितना बड़ा है। आपको इतना मैन्डेट मिला है तो अपोजिशन को आप दिखाओ

कि आप पावर में हो। *Do something. ... (Interruptions)* Yes, of course I will tell you. क्या करना है, इस बारे में भी मैं निश्चित रूप से बोलूँगी, लेकिन लोगों ने वोट आपको दिया है, जिम्मेदारी आपको सौंपी है। मैं सिर्फ दो ही मुद्दे उठाऊँगी, जिनमें बोल्ट डिजिजिन लेने की जरूरत है। *First example is monetary policy.* इन्डियन फाइनेंशियल कोड आपको लाना था। *You promised it in the last budget,* लेकिन अभी तक वह कमेटी में है।

महोदय, देश के बारे में दो और महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे हैं। फाइनेंस के बारे में, पूरे फाइनेंशियल रिफार्म्स के बारे में चर्चा काफी होती है, लेकिन हर एक पेपर मुझे समझ में नहीं आता है। *I am a first-time Member.* हर एक पेपर कमेटी में ही फँस जाता है और दो साल गुजर गए, तीन बजट निकल गए, कुछ भी बोल्ट डिजिजिन इसके बारे में नहीं हुआ है। *Bringing back the black money, everybody says this is a political thing. But nothing substantial has been done about it. One thing I have to say. If you do not take a bold move, things can turn ugly. And that brings me to the ugly part of my list in the budget.* सिर्फ दो ही चीजें हैं, जो मुझे इस बजट में बहुत बुरी लगीं। एक तो रेवेन्यू फोरगोन जो है, आपने उसको बदल दिया, उसको री-ब्रांड किया, आपने कहा कि यह अब से रेवेन्यू इम्पैक्ट कहलाएगा। आपने उसको नया नाम दे दिया। *But you have given away Rs.6,11,128 crore as a subsidy or tax incentives.* इससे मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, क्योंकि पिछली बार भी कहा गया कि डायमंड इंडस्ट्री को कितना देते हो तो आपने कहा कि नहीं, मुझे रोजगार बढ़ाना है। इसमें एक रेशनल नहीं है। *I will just read out. Diamond and gold industry gets Rs.61,126 crore whereas carpet industry, which also employs 30 lakh people, only gets Rs.41 crore from your government. Petroleum products get Rs.41,128 crore. For drugs and pharma industry, my Hyderabad is very big in pharma and in fact that is the only industry which has done very well in terms of export earning, you gave only Rs. 1,179 crore. Is there a rationale for this?* या तो इम्प्लॉयमेंट या तो एक्सपोर्ट अर्निंग्स, कुछ न कुछ रेशनल तो इसमें होना चाहिए।

**SHRI ARUN JAITLEY:** Last time also this was referred. Let me just put this controversy to rest. What is the concession which you are talking about for diamond and gold? Diamonds are not produced in this country. They are imported into India and our core competence is to cut them and polish them. That is the

principal trade. Technically speaking, when diamond comes in only for polishing, because it is entering the territory of India customs duty is payable. But here it only comes for value addition, polishing. So, it goes back. That exemption from customs duty on the value of diamond - because that diamond is not used in India, it goes out - is only a theoretical entry. What is India's contribution is only the polishing and cutting of that diamond. If we say that just because you send diamond and gold to India we will charge custom duty on the whole value, these 40,000 or two lakh people that you say will all their jobs because nobody will send it to India.

It is only a technical entry. As far as carpet is concerned, carpet is manufactured in India. It does not come from outside. The thread does not come from outside India. Diamonds come from outside the country. There is a temporary import which takes place, and then after cutting and polishing, it goes back. That is how the difference is there. So, the notional entry of Rs 60,000 should not persuade your argument to a misunderstanding that it is a bonanza given. If you start charging them custom duty on the whole value, nobody will send a single diamond to India for cutting and polishing and the whole of Surat will be unemployed.

**श्रीमती कविता कलवकुंतला:** मैं ऐसा नहीं कह रही हूँ कि सूरत का या किसी का कम करो, मैं तो सिर्फ इतना कह रही हूँ कि इसका रेशनल क्या है, इसका पैरामीटर क्या है। जैसे आपने कहा कि यह बुक एंट्री है, लेकिन अगर pharma industry is earning so much from exports, why don't you give more benefit?

**SHRI ARUN JAITLEY:** Surat has a very large number of Telugu workers also.

**SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA:** Sir, I know Telangana people are there in Surat and the interesting thing कि अगर 25 लाख डायमंड में सूरत में काम करते हैं तो 25 लाख टैक्सटाइल में भी काम करते हैं। I am just trying to understand.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA: Sir, I have just one issue. The second and the last thing in my list, which I feel is the ugliest of all, is the Non-Performing Assets. Have we taken any good action? We have not. हमने तो ऐसा किया है कि हमारी आँख के सामने, हमारी नाक के नीचे से जो एन.पी.ए. करने वाले होते हैं, वे तो भाग ही गए। तो आजकल ऐसा बोला जा रहा है, पहले अंग्रेज़ हमें बोलते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान तो सपेरों का देश है। तो हमारे जितने भी लुटेरे हैं, सब लंदन में जाकर छिप जाते हैं। तो अभी वे कहने लगे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान सपेरों का नहीं, लुटेरों का देश है। ऐसी हालत और नौबत आने नहीं दीजिए क्योंकि पिछले दो महीने से चर्चा चल रही थी इस पार्टिकुलर एन.पी.ए. के बारे में, I don't want to take his name because he is a Member also. लेकिन यह हो रहा था, But that did not definitely send a strong and good message about your Government. So, these are the good, bad and ugly aspects of our Union Government. मुझे लास्ट में एक ही छोटी सी पंक्ति सुनाकर कंप्लीट करना है। किसी ने आपको, आपकी सरकार को एडवाइस भेजी है।

“भोर किया था वादा,  
अब तक हुआ नहीं है आधा।  
सांझ हो गई अब तो जाग,  
जनता पूछ रही है कहाँ रहे हो भाग।  
समय है अभी भी संभल सकते हो,  
विश्वसनीय रह सकते हो,  
नहीं किया जो अब भी काम  
फिर न होगा मौका, करने को राम-राम।”

\*SHRI K. PARASURAMAN (THANJAVUR): I place some of my suggestions on the General Budget 2016-17 on behalf of our Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma.

On the day of submission of this budget, it had created a large amount of expectations amongst all people especially middle and poor class people. We had a thrust of expectations that at least the present budget should be a tool of controlling the food inflation in the country. But I had witnessed on the day of submission of this Union Budget 2016-17 that at the time when the Hon'ble Minister of Finance started the speech, the National Stock Market became hot and busy particularly the prices of manufacturing sectors moved upward. Accordingly, we can understand that this budget is a boon for commercial sectors, big companies and corporate sector but not for the common people.

India is currently the fastest growing economy in the world, but the growth is not translating itself into jobs and welfare benefits for the people of the country at the desired level. Sustaining growth momentum, while managing myriad fiscal and macro-economic challenges and meeting the considerably heightened expectations of the people of the country was the complex task before the Finance Minister.

Unlike in past years, Plan expenditure has actually been increased in the Revised Estimates for 2015-16. This would hopefully ensure that the releases to State Governments for scheme expenditure would be speeded up before the end of the current fiscal year. I am happy to note that the Finance Minister has accepted the suggestion that I have repeatedly made to do away with the Plan and Non-Plan distinction with effect from 2017-18 onwards and focus instead on the revenue and capital outlays. This is a much needed reform.

We are aware that Agriculture contributes nearly 1/6 to our national GDP and majority of the people are involved in the various farming activities. You would accept that this field should be developed according the rapid increase of

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

population. There is biggest challenge in front us to get self-sufficiency in agricultural production in the coming years. In this regard, I welcome the proposal of the government for doubling farm incomes in five years which is a laudable objective, but it should be done in real terms. To make agriculture profitable and to double the income through agriculture, it is pertinent to encourage both public and private investment in agro technology development and creation and modernization of existing agri-business infrastructure.

In this connection, I would like to remind Hon'ble Minister about his announcement made in last year's General budget. It was informed that the government will establish institutions like Indian Agricultural Research Institute with an initial sum of Rs.100 crore as well as an amount of Rs. 100 crore for setting up of Agri Tech Infrastructure Fund for the advanced development of agriculture.

So, I request hon'ble Minister to inform about the present status of Agri Tech Infrastructure Fund and kindly develop such kind of research institute along with additional allocation for the Agri Tech Fund in all states. Because the objective of doubling agricultural profit as well as production could be achieved only through input of advanced technology and new system of crop cultivation. The research institute should also take action to discover the vanished traditional crop varieties once were under cultivation in the country, especially in the state of Tamil Nadu. I am sure that the vanished traditional crop varieties would be a boon to the Indian agriculture during the period in which the climate change is biggest threat to the community.

As far as the post harvest infrastructure is concerned, we cannot deny that the country is still lacking in the development of post harvest infrastructure which in turn leads to wastage of agricultural products particularly in godowns of Food Corporation of India. At this moment, I would like to bring to the notice of the government that under the dynamic leadership of our Hon'ble Puratchi Thalaivi



Amma, various steps have been taken in the state of Tamil Nadu to develop post harvest infrastructure.

In order to reduce post harvest losses, construction of 88 modern storage godowns with capacity ranging from 2,000 MT to 10,000 MT and 70 cold storage units each with the capacity of 25 MT have been taken up in the last four years in Tamil Nadu. In view of this, I urge the government to increase the annual allocation for the upgradation and establishment of scientific godowns under FCI in the places where agricultural production has been earned at large amount every year.

I welcome the importance given by the government for expanding the area under irrigation. However, my concern is that focusing allocations under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana towards uncompleted projects under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) would repeat the old error of skewing the fund allocations towards States which have a number of major and medium irrigation schemes pending completion, while depriving States like Tamil Nadu of funds, as they have already virtually exhausted the surface water irrigation potential.

The expansion of the Soil Health Programme and the Soil Card Scheme by the Government of India would be more beneficial to enhance the quality of soil across the country. I am very happy that it is recognition of the efforts launched by our Hon'ble Puratchi Thalaivi Amma who pioneered the Soil Health Card programme in the state of Tamil Nadu. The country has now been harvesting the impact of excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides along with various kinds of inorganic inputs. Besides affecting the quality of soil converting into barren quality, excess use of chemical inputs leads to various kinds of diseases. Therefore, the government should not only develop soil health programme but also give more importance to prevalent usage of organic fertilizers across the country.

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is a welcome initiative but the budget allocation of Rs.5, 500 crores appears grossly inadequate. The stepped up

outlay for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is a result of continuous request made by our hon'ble Puratchi Thalaivi Amma to the Prime Minister for a substantially enhanced outlay for this programme to ensure speedy completion of approved projects taken up in Tamil Nadu. In this regard, I thank the government and urge for an early release of Central funds under this scheme.

The launch of the National Rural Digital Literacy Mission is a recognition of the pioneering role that our hon'ble Chief Minister had played in launching and implementing the free laptop scheme for school and college students studying in Government and Government-aided institutions. It was intended as an effort to bridge the digital divide, which the Government of India has also now recognized. I welcome the announcement of the scheme to cover 5 crore poor families with LPG connections, aimed at reducing domestic drudgery. It is the same objective with which the government of Tamil Nadu has implemented the scheme for distribution of Fans, Mixies and Grinders to households in the State. I urge the Government to ensure that the beneficiary identification under the subsidized LPG scheme is done in such a way to ensure that States like Tamil Nadu which already have a sizeable coverage under LPG connections are not left out, since the families that still do not have such connections in the State tend to be amongst the poorest.

I also welcome the Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadi Yojana under which 3000 new medical stores selling generic medicines are to be set up and it is very similar to the Amma Marunthagam Scheme launched by hon'ble Puratchi Thalaivi Amma in the state of Tamil Nadu. But at the same time, I would like to register my objection on the decision of the Central Government in fixing additional excise duty for the import of essential medicines especially cancer medicines. The government had recently listed several important medicines under the list to be imposed excise duty. This step may lead to the excessive cost of those medicines as well as encourage emergence of fake and sub-standard quality of medicines in the country. Therefore, the government should abolish the import excise duty on life saving drugs.

The launch of a new Health Protection Scheme to provide insurance cover for poor families which require hospitalization is welcome. This scheme is very similar to the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance scheme which is under implementation in Tamil Nadu since 2011. I earnestly request the Government of India to converge their new scheme with the Tamil Nadu scheme of health insurance. This will not only enable smoother roll out of the Central scheme in Tamil Nadu, but also reduce overlap and administrative burden.

I welcome the launch of several schemes to sustain the impetus in the education, skills and job creation area. I would urge the Government of India to consult the States in the design and implementation of these initiatives. The provision for the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) at Rs.3,700 crores is very inadequate.

The proposal to develop a National Career Service Platform into which the State Employment Exchanges will also be linked is a welcome measure. As far as the proposal to draft a new model Shops and Establishments Act is concerned, I would request that State Governments and other stakeholders should be consulted before a draft is finalized.

The performance of National Highways Authority of India in Tamil Nadu is still somewhat wanting and needs to be improved with greater co-ordination with the State Government and greater sensitivity to state specific issues. I am concerned about the proposal to privatize the Road Transport Sector through a Central legislation by amending the Motor Vehicles Act. Encroachment of powers of State Governments by this proposed legislation is not acceptable.

In the area of FDI policy, the proposal to permit 100 per cent FDI for marketing food products produced in India appears to be a backdoor entry for FDI. I welcome the announcement of providing Rs. 25, 000 crores to recapitalize public sector banks and the assurance to provide further funding if required. This will enhance confidence and enable greater lending and spur economic activity. But at

the same time, the government should take actions to protect nationalized banks from bad loans.

It is unfortunate that the Finance Minister has not eschewed the tendency to levy cess and surcharges on various items of central taxes which are not shareable with the States. The levy of Krishi Kalyan cess on Service Tax, the infrastructure cess on Excise Duty on vehicles, the doubling of the Clean Environment Cess on coal and lignite and the levy of a surcharge even under the new tax compliance schemes are retrograde measures and ways by which the Centre is trying to avoid sharing its tax proceeds with States. I strongly deprecate this practice.

Already, the government of Tamil Nadu has been unfairly treated by the Fourteenth Finance commission with a drastic cut in the horizontal share from 4.969 percent to 4.023 percent of the general shareable tax pool and from 5.047 percent to 4.104 percent of the service tax pool. The criteria adopted by the commission are neither fair nor progressive as efficiency and fiscal discipline have been totally ignored to the detriment of well administered states like Tamil Nadu which are known for their prudent fiscal management.

The proposal to treat assignment of spectrum usage as a service and not as a sale of intangible goods also eats into the tax base of State Governments, while enhancing the base of the Government of India. However, on the whole, the tax proposals in the Budget are regressive. There are Direct Tax concessions amounting to Rs. 1060 crores mostly due to Corporate Income Tax concessions, while indirect taxes worth Rs. 20,670 crores have been levied, which come on top of the periodic increases in central excise levies on petroleum products which have seen an overall increase in yield of more than 90 per cent in the first 10 months of the current fiscal year as per the Economic Survey. This is a regressive approach which cannot be supported.

I feel it is my prime responsibility to list out some of long pending demands of my constituency for the kind consideration and early sanction of the Central Government.

1. I request the Government to initiate necessary action for establishment of a new kenderiya vidhyalaya school in Pillaiyarpatti at Thanjavur District. The district administration have been provided ten areas of land, temporary building at free of cost will be provided till a permanent school and 50% percent residential accommodation for the staff as per the norms.
2. It is a matter of great worry that there is no IT Park in Thanjavur District. Approximately 50 thousand engineering graduates passing out every year run the risk of not getting a job at all. I urge upon the Hon'ble Union Minister to immediately set up IT Park in Thanjavur.
3. I request our Hon'ble Minister to take the necessary steps to start a sea transport link service from Chennai to Nagapattinam or Karaikal by using small ships and ferry boats.
4. Thanjavur district is one of the top three districts of Tamil Nadu which produce larger quantity of coconut products. The headquarters or its centre could be established in any one of the top three districts of Tamil Nadu where we have the largest cultivation of coconuts. As the farmers of Thanjavur district do not know about the schemes of the Board, they are deprived of the benefit of Coconut Development Board. I request our Hon'ble Minister kindly establish the centre of the Board in Thanjavur immediately.
5. Folk artists entertain people but they live in a sorry state of affairs. Only when the standard of their lives are improved, these folk art forms can survive the test of time. Poverty-stricken folk artists are forced to find alternate jobs to earn their livelihood. There is a sense of fear that their pathetic living condition would affect the folk art forms leading to their extinction. I urge upon the Hon. Member for Culture to set up a Central Welfare Board for folk artists so that they can live with dignity and take forward various folk art forms to posterity.

6. A stadium at a cost of Rs. 6 crore has been constructed at Vaduvloor village of Needamangalam Union of Thiruvarur district. I humbly request the Union Government to allocate an additional fund of Rs.2.5 crore approximately for timely completion of this project.
7. Post Office in Needamangalam at Thiruvarur district is functioning in a rented building for the last 40 years. Since, there is availability of land, a new and own building should be constructed. Post Office in Orathanadu at Thanjavur district is functioning in a rented building for the last 60 years. Since, there is availability of land a new and own building should be constructed for Orathanadu Post Office.
8. I request that Hon'ble Minister for Culture for allocation of funds for carrying out of 22 restoration work. 2 have been sanctioned already and the rest of 20 regarding Sri Brihadeswarar Temple-conservation work of Lower Moat wall of Sivaganga Temple Little Fort, Thanjavur to be undertaken at the earliest. I once again request to allocate the funds for that purpose on priority basis.
9. I request the Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development to allocate sufficient fund this year regarding provision of centralized parking in Thanjavur and upgradation of Moat of Thanjavur Big Temple in Tamil Nadu.
10. The Tamil university functions as a high-level research institution in Tamil language, Literature and Culture and imparts education and research simultaneously. I request the Hon'ble Minister of state to forward a proposal for kind perusal and request yours goodself to sanction a special grant of Rs.17.63crores towards the protection and improvement of eco-environment of the Tamil University campus.
11. I request the Union Government to allocate funds for extension of the world famous Thanjavur Saraswathi Mahal Library which is more than 300 years old.

12. Thanjavur is the granary of Tamil Nadu which is located in the Cauvery delta region. The Big Temple is one of the UNESCO Heritage site located in my Thanjavur constituency. Regularly, more than five hundred people are visiting the temple every day. So many public representations have been received requesting the Subway or Over Bridge in front of the Big Temple to avoid crowd in traffic. I request the Union Government to allocate funds to construct the subway or over bridge in front of Big Temple.
13. Farmers are the backbone of our country. Heavy rains, drought, fog and diseases affect the standing crops before harvest and as a result of this, the farmers face hardships. I urge that Union Government to spread awareness among the farmers about the crop insurance schemes so that their livelihood will be protected.
14. I urge the Union Government to set up storage house with the facility of dryer with stockings of agricultural produce in the delta regions including the Thanjavur constituency and such store houses would be more fruitful during rainy seasons with highest preservation of agricultural produce.
15. Hon'ble Minister for Civil Aviation may be aware that the Airport at Thanjavur was operating the service previously. I urge the Ministry of Defence to take necessary action for re-functioning of airport.
16. I request the Hon'ble Minister that the GA Canal Project of Rs. 2610 crore is under the consideration of the Government. I request to kindly sanction and initiate the work immediately. Due to this project, 2 lakhs farmers will be benefitted. If you sanction the projects, farmers will remember you and heartfelt forever.
17. I urge the Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport that adequate fund should also be released for Thanjavur to Pattukottai and Pattukottai to Karaikudi National Highway Road.
18. I request the Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource Development for issuing orders for construction of additional classrooms along with

- auditorium both in Serfoji Arts College, Thanjavur district and Rajagopalaswamy Government Arts of College, Mannargudi, Thiruvarur district.
19. The Southern Cultural Center is located in Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu and it is working ceaselessly for the welfare of artists of all spheres. Union Government should allot funds for repairing the buildings at this centre which are in dilapidated condition besides constructing a compound wall. The old aged artists should be given old age pension through the assistance of the central government.
  20. Adequate funds should also be released for constructing an auditorium for the Thiruvaiyaru Music College in Thanjavur district.
  21. Vaduvor Lake in Needamangalam Union of Thiruvarur District is in the control of Department of Forests. Thousands of birds from different part of the countries come to this lake. More than thousand farmers are benefitted through this lake every year. Union Government has announced this place as a bird sanctuary. Watch towers in this place needs renovation and more watch towers should be set up for the benefit of thousands of tourists who visit this sanctuary. Union Government should allocate funds for de-silting work in this lake which can benefit more than 2000 farmers of this area.
  22. The Punnai Nallur Mariamman temple is a Hindu temple located at Thanjavur in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. The temple of goddess Mariamman is one of the famous temples around Thanjavur district. The goddess cures her devotees of all physical ailments. A charismatic yet considerate form is seen here. Mud replicas of the different parts of the human body are placed in the temple as an offering and pleading the mother for cure. In the month of 'Purattasi' (September-October) the Floating Festival (Theppam) takes place in the holy tank located at the temple. Brahmotsavam takes place in the months of 'Adi-Avani' (August). Navarathri, Mahasivarathiri are the famous festivals celebrated here. I urge



- Union Government to dredge the surrounding areas and to allot sufficient funds to make it as a tourist destination.
23. As the National Highways Road covering Thanjavur to Kumbakonam to Vikravandi work will be delayed due to tender, I request the Hon'ble Minister kindly issue the tender to start the work immediately as it is very essential.
24. The Thanjavur city already have the basic foundation for any grand super specialty medical research and outreach institution in the Thanjavur Medical College Hospital which has churned out hundreds of medical professionals to serve the public in the past 50 years. Importantly, qualified and experienced medical professionals might find it easier to base themselves in Thanjavur where professional experience sharing could add to their advantage. Continuing medical education and virtual medical facilities have taken deep roots here. I request the Government to please consider the suggestion and recommendations made by the committee for setting up of AIIMS at Sengippatti-Thanjavur of my constituency.
25. There are 419 High and Higher Secondary Schools functioning in Thanjavur district. Out of 419, approximately one third of the students are willing to join polytechnic college, as the courses will have more practical and these are more application oriented. I therefore urge upon the Hon'ble Human Resources Development Minister for establishment of New Central Polytechnic College in Thanjavur immediately for the students who want to join jobs quickly after 10<sup>th</sup> standard.
26. Thanjavur is the granary of South India. In Thanjavur, coconut, banana, groundnut, black gram and green gram are grown in large scale besides rice production. Thanjavur and its adjoining five districts of Tamil Nadu are wholly dependent on agriculture and agro-based industries. As the economy of these districts is primarily dependent on agriculture, the need for an agricultural university becomes important. I urge upon the Hon. Union

Minister of Agriculture to immediately set up Central Agricultural Univeristy in Thanjavur.

In short, even though several shortcomings are seen in this Budget, I accept that some areas like agriculture, crop insurance have been given priorities by the government. However, I am also happy that I use the opportunity to list out some of pending projects relating to my Thanjavur Constituency and I once again urge the government to give importance for early completion of these projects with adequate fund allocation.

\*SHRI RAMESHWAR TELI (DIBRUGARH): I support the Union Budget, 2016-2017 presented by Hon. Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitleyji. The Budget which is growth oriented and pro-poor is undoubtedly a historic one. Allocation of funds for various schemes will benefit every section of society. The all inclusive, balanced and growth oriented Union Budget with its focus on both rural and agricultural sector on one hand and infrastructure on the other, will change the lives of our people to a great extent, which is indeed a commendable effort on the part of the Government. To ensure development of rural economy and for the upliftment of the poor and the downtrodden, Government has taken a slew of measures. These measures will definitely boost the economy of the poor. The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna which will bring 2.85 million hectares of land under irrigation is a laudable step that would not only increase the productivity of the farmers but at the same time it will also give much needed succour to the farmers. To subsidize farm loan repayment, a provision has been made for interest subvention, which is a welcome step. An increase of 11% in the budgetary allocation made for the rural job schemes MGNREGA, rural electrification under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna with an allocation of Rs. 8,500 crore which will electrify 18,500 villages by 2018, allocation of funds amounting to Rs. 2000 crore for providing LPG connections to the women members of poor households, schemes to train one crore youth over the next three years under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to give a push for job creation, Prime Ministers' Fasal Bima Yojna are some of the ambitious schemes announced by the Finance Minister that will certainly go a long way in ameliorating the conditions of the poor and the needy. I extend my heartfelt thanks to the Hon. Finance Minister for presenting a pro-poor and a people friendly Budget. Thank you.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

\*SHRI P. KUMAR (TIRUCHIRAPPALLI): The Budget presents a total receipts of Rs. 19,78,060 crore for 2016-17, which was Rs. 17,85,391 crore in the RE for the current year. This includes a revenue receipts of Rs.13,77,022 crore for the next year, compared to Rs. 12,06,084 crore for this year. The Hon. Finance Minister presented a Revenue Expenditure of Rs.17,31,037 crore and compared to the Revenue Receipts, there is a shortfall of Rs.3,54,015, which is the deficit. Comparing the total expenditure figure of Rs.19,78,060 crore, with the Revenue Receipts, recoveries of loans and other receipts, there is a Fiscal deficit of Rs. 5,33,904 crore, which comes to 3.5% of GDP.

There is a welcome measure in the Budget, in the sense that there is an increase in the Revised Estimates for the current year in the Plan Expenditure, which was not the case in the earlier years. Since there is an increase in Plan Expenditure, we, from the State of Tamil Nadu, expect that adequate additional allocations will be made to the State Governments during the current year itself.

The Finance Minister also made a departure from the past practice. He put an end to the distinction of Plan and Non-Plan expenditures from 2017-18, which was one of the suggestions made by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Amma.

The Budget at a Glance presented by the Hon. Finance Minister testifies that out of one rupee of the Centre, the States get only 37 paise, which includes “share of taxes and duties, Plan and Non-Plan assistance”. The rest 63% is apportioned by the Centre, in one form or the other. With this meager share of 37%, the States are to manage its plans and programmes.

Coming to the fiscal deficit figure of 3.5%, I have to mention that the Centre finds other ways and means to mop up additional resources, to keep this figure down. To say one example, the Centre resorted to increasing the excise duty on petrol and diesel, several times during the last year. Whenever there was a reduction in the international price of crude, the Centre did not pass it on to the

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

consumers, but it adjusted it by increasing the duties. By this, the Centre got huge revenues for adjusting it in the fiscal deficit figures.

I would like to reiterate the point that any increase in the petroleum products leads to cascading effect on prices of other essential commodities and also an increase in inflation. The Government has to ponder over this and take necessary corrective steps so that the common men are not burdened.

The Government tom-toms that there is an increased devolution to States by 55%, as a result of the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission's recommendations. But as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, our State has been badly hit by the reduced allocation due to the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission's recommendations. The criteria fixed for net allocation to States go contrary to the wishes of the States like Tamil Nadu and progressive and people-friendly States should not be allowed to suffer due to such criteria.

For the social sector, there is an allocation of Rs.2,000 crore for providing LPG connections to the BPL families. While I welcome this, I request the Government to ensure that States like Tamil Nadu are not left out, which are already implementing this scheme very efficiently, as demanded by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

Here, I would like to seek a clarification from the Hon. Minister regarding extending PNG pipelines to the southern States, which is a cheaper and a cleaner fuel. If PNG is extended, the Centre could even get rid of the subsidies connected with LPG. I want to know the status of the plan to extend the PNG pipelines to southern States.

Connected with this, is the issue of laying of gas pipeline project by GAIL. The present alignment of laying of gas pipeline in Tamil Nadu goes through seven districts viz. Tirupur, Erode, Coimbatore, Salem, Namakkal, Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri. This would cause irreparable damage to the agricultural and residential properties. This project would adversely impact lakhs of mango, jackfruit and coconut trees which are grown in those areas. I would also like to

draw the attention of the Government to the provisions of Section 7(i) of Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, which states that no pipeline shall be laid under lands which were used for residential purposes. Moreover, this alignment could as well be shifted to areas along the National Highway, as is being done in the State of Kerala. This demand was explained by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, in the letter addressed to the Prime Minister of India on 8<sup>th</sup> February 2016. Hence, I request the Centre to intervene in the matter and shift the alignment to the areas alongside National Highway.

In education sector, the Finance Minister proposes to open 62 more Navodaya Vidyalayas. Though I welcome this initiative, I would like to suggest to the Minister to recommend to the Ministry-concerned to open at least one Kendriya Vidyalaya in each district of the country.

Though the Hon. Finance Minister increased the focus in quality of education in SSA, the funds under SSA have been decreased by the Centre unilaterally. The funds of SSA are shared between the Centre and the States in 65:35 ratio. The Human Resource Ministry of the Govt. of India was supposed to give 65% as Centre's share to the States. But it had granted only 50% as Centre's share to Tamil Nadu, last year, citing the enhanced devolution of tax resources to States as per recommendations of the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission.

But, it is pertinent to point out that State Government of Tamil Nadu, under the able leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. Amma, is working towards ensuring access to free education for children and it is a pioneer in formulating various programmes for effective implementation of RTE Act.

Moreover, it is needless to say that the expenditure on SSA is met from out of the education cess. It is a known fact that the revenue from cess and surcharges are entirely appropriated by the Centre and not shared with the States. That being the case, it is unfair and unjustified to reduce the Centre's share of funding for SSA. When the Hon'ble HRD Minister assured the House that the sharing pattern

will not be changed, this sudden change of sharing pattern jeopardizes the implementation of SSA in Tamil Nadu.

So, I request the Government to clarify the position why the sharing pattern was changed, especially in view of the fact that SSA is being funded from education cess.

Coming to the aspect of 'cess' in this Budget, the Hon. Finance Minister has imposed and increased 'cess' and 'surcharge' on various Central Taxes, knowing fully well that they are not shareable with the States. He imposed a levy of Krishi Kalyan Cess on Service Tax, infrastructure cess on excise duty on vehicles, doubling of Clean Environment Cess. By imposing such cess and surcharges, the Centre is avoiding sharing them with the States, and apports the entire money with itself. Hon. Chief Minister expressed her opposition to this move, through a letter to the Hon. Prime Minister, in this regard.

For the rural sector, there is an increased allocation and we welcome it— be it Grants-in-aid to Gram Panchayats and Municipalities, be it allocation to MGNREGS.

In the case of relief to income tax payers, he belied the expectations of the middle class, which is a major chunk of people who contribute to Centre's revenue from income tax. Middle class income tax payers expected something more from the Finance Minister, especially when in this year, the Government will be implementing the recommendations of the Seventh Pay Commission, which will lead to increase in the pay structures of Central and State Government employees.

On the whole, the Budget has not inspired and motivated many segments of our country and it belied the higher expectations of the people and it totally lacked flavour.

**श्री जयंत सिन्हा:** सभापति महोदय, बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं दो मुख्य बिन्दुओं पर इंटरवैन्शन करना चाहता हूँ। आज जो चर्चा हुई है, बहुत अच्छी चर्चा हुई है। बहुत अच्छा वक्ताओं ने बोला है और कभी कभी तो लग रहा था कि हम लोग सदन में नहीं हैं, कोई मुशायरा में हैं, इतनी बढ़िया बढ़िया यहाँ लोगों ने शायरी पेश की है।

**श्री राजेश रंजन (मधेपुरा) :** इससे कुछ सीखिए न।

**श्री जयंत सिन्हा :** हम तो सीखते ही रहते हैं। यही तो काम है, हम सब लोगों को सीखते रहना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं दो मुख्य बिन्दुओं पर बोलना चाहूँगा। पर उसके पहले मैं इस बजट के बारे में यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको मालूम है कि हमारे देश के इतिहास में बजट आते हैं और बजट जाते हैं। कुछ बजट हिट हो जाते हैं और मुझे दुख से कहना पड़ेगा कि यूपीए सरकार के जो बजट आए, वे फ्लॉप भी हो गए। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो तीन बजट पेश किए हैं, वे सब तो हिट रहे ही हैं, पर मुझे यह कहना पड़ेगा कि यह बजट सुपरहिट हुआ है। यह मैं खुद नहीं कह रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) आज कई माननीय सांसदों ने कहा है, मीडिया में कहा जा रहा है, हर गाँव में, हर कस्बे में, समाज में चर्चा है कि जो बजट पेश किया गया है, यह एक सुपरहिट बजट है। अगर यह सुपरहिट बजट है तो वह इसलिए है क्योंकि इस बजट में एक संतुलन है और हर बजट में एक संतुलन बनाना पड़ता है, एक बैलैन्स बनाना पड़ता है। जब बजट अच्छे तरीके से संतुलन को कर दे तो लोग उसे सुपरहिट मानते हैं। इस बजट में हम लोगों ने किस प्रकार का संतुलन किया है, जब वह मैं आपको समझाऊँगा तो मैं पहले इसके मुख्य बिन्दु पर आऊँगा कि इस बजट के पीछे विचारधारा क्या थी, सोच क्या थी, उसके बारे में भी बताऊँगा। संतुलन क्यों? संतुलन, क्योंकि हम लोगों ने आज और कल का संतुलन किया है। यानी शॉर्ट टर्म और लांग टर्म दोनों को बैलैन्स किया है। हमने अगर संतुलन किया है तो समाज में, व्यापार में और उद्योग में जो संतुलन करना होता है, वह हम लोगों ने संतुलन किया है। साथ-साथ हम लोगों ने राजनीति और अर्थशास्त्रियों के बीच में भी एक संतुलन, एक बैलैन्स बनाया है। अगर आप लोग दो मिनट दें तो मैं जो अर्थशास्त्री हैं, जो इकोनोमिस्ट्स हैं, उनके मैं जरा आपको कोट पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। एक अर्थशास्त्री हैं, उन्होंने कहा है कि

“This is a serious, sober Budget that preserves India’s most treasured asset in a turbulent world – macro-economic stability.”



एक और कहते हैं:

“Our first cheer goes to the Government for showing admirable restraint by sticking to the fiscal consolidation path. Our second cheer goes to the comprehensive set of measures announced in the Budget which are likely to support a more balanced growth trajectory.”

This was in a newspaper by a very well known columnist. All of you know him well. His first line in his column is:

“In the face of threatening global financial squalls the Budget provides credibility, a steady course for steering the economy and welcome improvements in tax administration.”

इसलिए यह बजट जो था, यह सुपरहित था, क्योंकि हम लोगों ने बेलेंस किया। आज आप लोगों ने सुना, हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से माननीय सदस्य जी ने किस प्रकार से उल्लेख किया कि सब लोग, चाहे वे गरीब हों या किसान हों, महिला हों या युवा हों, उनको इस बजट से कितना लाभ मिला है, परन्तु यह होते हुए भी अर्थशास्त्री भी इस बजट की प्रशंसा कर रहे हैं। यह मैं कहूंगा कि एक अद्भुत संतुलन हम लोगों ने बनाया है और इसलिए इस बजट को सुपरहित कहा जा रहा है।

अब मैं आता हूँ, आपको समझाने की कोशिश करता हूँ कि इस बजट के पीछे दो महत्वपूर्ण जो बिन्दु हैं, वे क्या हैं। एक तो यह है कि हम लोगों ने फिस्कल मैनेजमेंट क्या किया, कैसे किया, उसके बारे में मैं अभी विस्तार से थोड़ा समझाऊंगा, वित्त मंत्री जी भी इसके बारे में जरूर बोलेंगे, परन्तु अभी जो माननीय सांसद ने कहा है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर बैंक्स में आप लोगों ने क्या किया है। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Is it that you want to clarify on some important points?

... (Interruptions)

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: I want to address only the important points that have been raised so far. ... (Interruptions)

पहली बात तो यह है कि एन.पी.एज़. पर क्या किया गया है, पब्लिक सैक्टर बैंक्स के लिए क्या किया गया है। The hon. Member had said we needed to take some bold actions in this regard. I wanted to reassure her and other hon. Members that indeed we have done so.

I want to touch upon the fiscal management briefly. After that, I would let hon. Members continue.

Let me speak about the bold steps we have taken as far as the public sector banks are concerned. When we inherited the economy in May, 2014, it was already clear that we had a set of stressed assets that were arising from the large number of stalled projects that had accumulated during the UPA Government's time. These projects were stalled because of a number of policy failures and policy paralyses that the UPA had demonstrated. In a way, they were also representative and illustrative of an environment of crony capitalism that existed during the UPA time. So, when we started to look at the set of stalled projects, we recognised at that point that we needed to take action in three different ways.

First, we needed to address the underlying stress in many of these industries which had arisen due to policy paralysis and we did that. Secondly, we needed to make sure that we understood exactly where these stressed assets were and what the extent of those stressed assets was at a systemic level was so that we did not create any challenges with respect to systemic stability. Thirdly, we had to equip the banks to be able to go through the resolution process and deal with these stressed assets. This required considerable amount of bold policy action which we demonstrated in many of the industries which were facing stress.

As we have explained over and over again, for example if you look at the power sector where the discoms were running huge losses we had to put in place the UDAY Programme so that we could deal with the losses in the power sector in various States so that we could start to heal the power sector as well. The power sector was also dealing with problems with coal allocation and problems in terms of power transmission between North and South. We addressed all these problems at a policy level.

When you look at the steel industry, the market was being flooded by low cost imports from around the world. We immediately acted on that through

safeguard duties and further acted on it through the imposition of a minimum import price. So, we did that as far as steel is concerned.

Similarly, in the textile industry, we amended the Textile Upgradation Scheme and made it possible for a capital subsidy to be available for our textile industries so that stress would be relieved in that industry as well.

As far as the road sector is concerned, there were a host of reasons why there were no bidders for many of the tenders we were putting out and a number of stalled projects existed in the road sector. We had to address that through swift and decisive policy action which we have done. All hon. Members know that the speed of execution and speed of awarding road projects has gone up dramatically. It is evident in front of the entire world. Everybody accepts that.

We addressed that through policy action. That was the first set of things that we did to ensure that the lot of the stress that was coming on to the banks because of policy failures, because of inaction on behalf of the UPA Government was addressed as quickly as possible. That is a very decisive set of action we undertook as far as policy making is concerned.

The second very important thing that we had to do was to really understand the extent of stressed assets across the systems. As the hon. Members know well that there are many banks which are lending individually to many companies and the extent of stressed assets across the system was not possible to understand until we built a data base, which the RBI then did to be able to understand exactly what the stressed assets were across the entire system, both public sector banks and the private sector banks. So, we did that. We conducted the Asset Quality Review. Government along with RBI and the banks worked very closely to understand in the last six to nine months what the stressed assets were across each bank, across each sector and across the entire system as well. We completed the Asset Quality Review in the last two or three months so that we could understand how these assets had grown, where they were and in which industry they were. We have completed that. We know where the stressed assets are. We have transparency and

recognition around that. We know that the number is around eight lakh crores. The good news is that we have seen that this number has now stabilising and we now put in place appropriate policies for the banks themselves to recognise and classify these stressed assets. That was the second very important thing we did as far as the banks are concerned.

The third very important thing, you have seen results of this in the newspapers every day, that we have done is we have equipped the banks through the data base, through the joint lending forum, through the Corporate Debt Restructuring process and a new process that was introduced by the RBI which is the Strategic Debt Restructuring process to swiftly take action as far as the resolution of these NPAs are concerned. I would like to let the hon. Members know that if you open the newspapers today and you look at the companies that are monetising and selling their assets now. You look at the resolution process. There are 29 of these that are going on where promoters themselves are being replaced. You can see that the tools with which we have equipped the banks, the resolution process that is underway right now is actually bearing results. In fact, it is an unprecedented change in creditor rights that they can move forward with these promoters and force them to resolve these stressed assets. It is an unprecedented change. It has never happened before.

Sir, as far as wilful defaulters are concerned, Mr. Chairperson, Sir, I would like to tell you that we have taken swift action on wilful defaulters. The hon. Finance Minister spoke earlier today about how we are taking action there. But today there are 7,686 wilful defaulters that are recognised in the system. We have filed suits for 6816 wilful defaulters. There FIRs filed for 1669 and SARFAESI action that has been undertaken for 584 of those. So, if you look at the total amount, out of rupees eight lakh crores for which wilful defaulters have been identified and action has been taken, it is Rs. 66190 crore. So, as far as wilful defaulters are concerned, we have taken very swift action and as the hon. Minister said that nobody will be spared. The full force of the law will be applied against

wilful defaulters. Once they are notified, in any case, they are shut out of the financial system. It is not possible for them to borrow again and effectively as far as their businesses are concerned and their own individual career as business people are concerned, once you have the label of a wilful defaulter, the doors are closed on you as far as borrowing from India's financial system is concerned. It is a very painful conclusion to their business activities. These are very harsh, profound and important measures that we have taken as far as stressed assets are concerned. Hon. Members should be reassured that these actions are unprecedented in India's economic history and they represent bold and decisive action as far as the banks are concerned.

Sir, I will conclude by saying that in this Budget on this particular issue we also recognise, as the hon. Finance Minister has said, that rather than having too many weak banks, we are better off with the process of consolidation where we have fewer stronger banks, banks that cannot be played off by promoters, banks that will be able to take action against wilful defaulters and banks that will have the technology and the lending practices and enough talent so that this problem does not occur again. So, we have dealt with it tactically in terms of really getting a handle on stressed assets but more importantly, for India and for the hon. Members to know, we have dealt with it systemically and structurally as well in terms of tools that are available to the banks. Of course, bankruptcy code and other measures which we will take through DRT and SARFAESI are yet to come. Those will further strengthen our banks. Between making our banks stronger and giving them the tools, we are structurally dealing with this problem where NPAs have been a periodic problem as far as India is concerned. Hopefully, we will not have these problems to this extent again.

With this, I will conclude my first intervention about public sector banks which is an issue raised by many hon. Members.

I will now come to the second point of fiscal management. Even though I am a first time Member of Parliament, I have sat through the debates as an

observer watching what happens when we discuss the Budget. I now had an opportunity to sit through the debates when we talk about the Budget.

The part that I think we do not spend enough time in this House and in this country is, to understand the actual realistic fiscal position that we confront as a country. And a part of what we had to do, the balance that we had to strike in this Budget, is to deal with the fiscal realities as it is but at the same time, responding to the challenges and stresses that we were seeing in the economy. But that balance and understanding the actual fiscal position are very important for hon. Members as well as for the country to understand.

Here are the simple facts. If you look at this fiscal year, our total expenditure is Rs. 17.8 lakh crore. It is projected to go upto Rs. 20 lakh crore next year. Our total revenues, both tax and non tax, are Rs. 12.5 lakh crore. Therefore, we are running a deficit of Rs. 5.35 lakh crore this year. We are running a deficit. हम लोग घाटे में जा रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार घाटे में जा रही है। अगर हमारी कमाई साढ़े 12 लाख करोड़ है, अगर सरकार की कमाई साढ़े 12 लाख करोड़ है तो हमारे खर्च 17, 18 लाख करोड़ हैं। यानी हमारा जो घाटा है, वह करीब साढ़े 5 लाख करोड़ का है। अगर यह घाटा सरकार को पूरा करना है, ये खर्च जो हमें करने हैं, सभी माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि आप और खर्च करिए, देश में जनता कहती है कि आप और खर्च करिए। सब लोगों को यह समझना चाहिए और जिम्मेदारी से समझना चाहिए कि जो हम लोग ऋण ले रहे हैं, इस ऋण को हमारे बच्चों को और उनके बच्चों को इस ऋण का भुगतान करना पड़ेगा। हम लोगों को पूरी जिम्मेदारी से खर्च अगर करने हैं, अगर फिसकल मैनेजमेंट करना है, तो हमें जिम्मेदारी से करना है। हम लोगों ने कहा कि फिसकल डेफिसिट को सीमित रखें, 3.5 परसेंट पर रखें। हम लोगों ने इसे इसलिए किया क्योंकि हम आज और कल का संतुलन बनाना चाहते हैं। अगर हम लोग और भी ऋण देते चले जाएं, अगली पीढ़ियों को और भी ऋण देते चले जाएं, और भी घाटा देते चले जाएं तो यह जिम्मेदारी का काम नहीं होगा। इस जिम्मेदारी को हम लोगों ने समझा है और संभाला भी है। इसका परिणाम क्या हुआ? मैं माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो खर्च है, जो ब्याज हम देते हैं, Before the Budget was announced, hon. Members, there is a borrowing rate for the Government of India. जब हम बाजार में ऋण लेते थे, तो हमें ब्याज देना पड़ता था जो 8 प्रतिशत के आसपास था, 8 परसेंट का ब्याज था, क्योंकि लोगों को लगा कि इतना ऋण बढ़ता जा रहा है और यह जो 8 परसेंट पर ऋण लेते हैं,

जो 5.35 लाख करोड़ का हम लोगों का ऋण है, यह हमें 8 पर्सेंट ब्याज पर फिर भरना पड़ता। पर क्योंकि हम लोगों ने यह संतुलन बनाया, घाटे को कम किया, 5.35 लाख करोड़ अगले साल भी रहेगा, 3.5 पर्सेंट फिसकल डेफिसिट रहेगा।

महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ, मैं आपके माध्यम से और इस सदन के माध्यम से देश को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो 8 पर्सेंट पर, जो हम लोग 7.876 पर्सेंट ब्याज पर ले रहे थे, आज के समय वह 7.64 पर्सेंट हो गया है। यह बहुत कम हो गया है, क्योंकि यह संतुलन हम लोगों ने आज और कल में बनाया है। यह भी माननीय सदस्यों को समझना चाहिए कि इस प्रकार से फिसकल मैनेजमेंट हम लोगों ने किया है। जो लोग राज्यों की बात कह रहे थे कि हम राज्य में और खर्च करना चाहते हैं, उनको भी यह समझना चाहिए, आप लोगों का भी घाटे में बजट चलता है, आपको भी बाजार से ऋण लेना पड़ता है। अगर हम यह फिसकल डेफिसिट 3.5 पर्सेंट पर सीमित न रखते और बॉरोइंग का जो ब्याज है, वह 7.64 पर्सेंट पर नहीं आता, तो फिर आपको 8, 8.5 या 9 पर्सेंट पर ऋण लेना पड़ता ।

आज आप कह रहे हैं कि बजट से आपको तकलीफ हो रही है, आप लोगों को और तकलीफ होती, उससे हम लोगों ने आपको बचाया।

आज माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत बातें की, किसी ने कहा - गुड, बैड एंड अगली, तो उन्होंने गुड में तो यह नहीं बताया कि डेट का कितना प्रेशर बन जाता, हम लोगों ने वह कम कर लिया है, क्योंकि हम लोगों ने इस प्रकार से संतुलन बनाया है। हम लोगों ने फिस्कल मैनेजमेंट अच्छी तरह से किया है, इससे देश को बचत हुई है, इससे राज्यों को बचत हुई है और अगली पीढ़ियों को इससे बचत हुई है। मैं इन्हीं दो प्वाइंट्स पर इंटरवेंसन करना चाहता था। धन्यवाद।

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे:** जब वह हमारे ऊपर कुछ बोले हैं तो क्लैरिफिकेशन पूछना जरूरी है। ... (व्यवधान) अभी वह यूपीए पॉलिसी की पैरालिसिस के बारे में बात कर रहे थे, लेकिन उसको पैरालाइज करने में आपका बहुत बड़ा हाथ है। आप ही ने जीएसटी बिल को रोका, आप ही ने फूड सिक्योरिटी को रोका, आप ही ने एफडीआई को रोका, आप ही ने आरटीआई को डिलै कर दिया, हमने जो चीजें गरीबों की मदद के लिए की थी तो उन चीजों पर आपने हंगामा मचा कर हाउस नहीं चलने दिया, बिल पास नहीं होने दिया। ... (व्यवधान) यहां तक कि जेटली जी जैसे बड़े नेता, जो वकील हैं कि **obstructing Parliament is part and parcel of parliamentary democracy.** पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी में यह होता है। यह पार्ट ऑफ डेमोक्रेसी है, यह उन्होंने कहा है। जब आप यह बात कहते हैं तो पीछे आपने क्या कहा था, जरा उसको याद करना चाहिए। आप उसको याद नहीं करते हैं।

दूसरी चीज, जब आप ने दो बजट पेश किया तो कोई अप्रिशिएशन नहीं किया, इस तीसरे बजट का इम्पलिकैशन क्या होगा, वह आगे की बात है।...(व्यवधान) इसलिए आप ने इपीएफओ पर क्वीक्ली यूटर्न लिया। जब बिहार में मार पड़ी तब यूटर्न हो गया, तब किसानों की याद आ गयी, तब मजदूरों की याद आ गयी, तब गरीबों की याद आ गयी, इसलिए अब जो बजट लाये हैं, वह बिहार का इम्पैक्ट है, आपके दिल में नहीं है। चुनाव को नजर में रखते हुए और पांच स्टेट्स में जो चुनाव होने जा रहे हैं, उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए आपने इस बजट को बनाया है, इसको दिल से नहीं बनाया है।...(व्यवधान) मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ल्ड इकोनॉमी बहुत क्राइसिस में थी, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में इकोनॉमी मजबूत थी। यह क्यों मजबूत थी, क्योंकि यूपीए सरकार की पॉलिसिज भी उतनी ही ठीक थीं, बैंक्स भी उतने ही मजबूत थे और रिजर्व बैंक भी उतना ही मजबूत था, इसीलिए यहां की इकोनॉमी मजबूत रही। कम से कम वह क्रेडिट दीजिए, सब हमने किया, एक साल न हुए, सभी आपने किया। बात करते वक्त पीछे भी क्या था, कैसी स्थिति थी, उनको ध्यान में रख कर बात करना चाहिए। यहीं मैं आपसे विनती करना चाहता हूँ।



SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY (MAHABUBNAGAR): My party colleague, Shrimati Kalvakuntla Kavitha spoke very well. She stated that she was really concerned about *jawans* and *kisans*. I would like to add one more thing. I thought she would definitely speak about it because I thought, being a lady she would be obviously attracted to jewellery. She talked about the nation, about the citizens, about the *jawans* and about the *kisans*.

I would like to bring to your notice that the gems and the jewellery sector has been taxed one per cent excise duty. Hyderabad being a place from where a lot of jewellerys are being exported, almost one crore people, who are artisans, goldsmiths and other *karigars* will come on to the road. So, that is why tomorrow if you give us time my party Members and also Shri Asaduddin Owaisi because he is also from Hyderabad, and most of the *karigars* are from the old city, will come and give a representation on that. We request you to please withdraw that one per cent excise duty which has been imposed.

**19.00 hours**

SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY (ONGOLE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for permitting me to speak on the General Budget which, many are saying, and rightly so, is tilted towards farmers, poor and rural India. Although in terms of fiscal management the Government seems to have done well, thanks mainly on account of global petroleum and commodity prices falling in an unprecedented manner by over 70 per cent giving leverage to the Government to hike the Union Excise Duties very substantially, there is not much good news for the country.

The investment proposals signed by various States with great fanfare are hardly materializing. It is a matter of great worry that exports have been falling for the 14<sup>th</sup> month consecutively. On the one hand, imports of manufactured goods are increasing every month, but on the other hand, even in the face of the Government's prestigious Make in India programme, our exports have been falling. Despite an unprecedented fall in the global petroleum and commodity prices, the trade deficit for April-December, 2015 is as high as \$ 99 billion. In respect of the Index of Industrial Production for the mining, manufacturing and power sectors, the cumulative growth in three sectors during April-December, 2015 over the corresponding period of 2014 has been 2.3 per cent, 3.1 per cent and 4.5 per cent respectively. This is a matter of great worry. I agree that the existing NPAs are vitally affecting the viability of banks. But have we learnt any lessons? Are we not adding NPAs even now on daily basis?

The country has added on an average 19,000 MW of coal based power per annum during the last five years before 2014. In 2014-15, the country added another 24,500 MW of coal based power projects so much so that the coal based power capacity has gone up from 77,000 MW in 2009 to 1,75,000 MW now. The domestic coal production is only 530 million tonnes per annum as against a requirement of 800 million tonnes of coal required for the 1.75 lakh MW to operate at 80 per cent PLF, which means we have to import 300 million tonnes of coal per annum when the rupee has already slipped to Rs. 70 per dollar. The power

capacity that we have will be sufficient for the next decade also. Most of them are either stranded or under performing. Despite this, every day each State Government is awarding bids for coal based power projects. Are we not guilty of adding fresh NPAs every day?

Coming to the Budget, I have no doubt that Shri Arun Jaitley has succeeded in establishing his Budget on 9 pillars right from agriculture to tax reforms and I compliment him for an exceptional job done to keep the fiscal deficit at 3.9 per cent for this year. He has also not changed the target of 3.5 per cent for 2016-17. Not only that; he has been able to rein in revenue deficit, current account deficit, inflation and allocated Rs. 25,000 crore for banks recapitalization to avoid NPAs etc. With Rs. Nine lakh crore agriculture credit target, with the new Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojana, bringing 28.5 lakh hectares under irrigation, huge allocation for rural roads, new health insurance policy for the poor, free LPG for BPL women, opening up of Prime Minister Jan Aushadhi Stores, allocation of Rs. 2.87 lakh crore to local bodies etc. are all welcome.

But, with due respect to the hon. Finance Minister, the announcements made in the Budget are not pursued meticulously with the same vigour and passion with which the Budget is prepared. I personally feel that the vision will dwindle without completing its mission. I am not criticizing; I am only bringing to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister the ground reality, so that he can plan his course of action accordingly. Let me give one or two examples to substantiate my point. The Budget talks about opening up of 3,000 Jan Aushadi Stores. It was the target of the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. We are four years into the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan and we have been able to set up just 164 stores and only 87 are functional. There are only two in Telangana – one in NIMS and the other one is in Uppal – for four crore people. There is just one store in entire Andhra Pradesh. So, setting up 3,000 Jan Aushadi Stores, as mentioned in para 53 of the Budget, is very ambitious. So, a real emphasis is needed here.

My second point is this. The hon. Finance Minister said that he would supply 1.5 crore LPG connections to poor in three years, that is before the next General Elections. I tried to go through the pattern of issuing LPG connections. There is no doubt that there is whopping 1.5 crore new LPG connections issued between April and December 2015. But, the problem is, nearly 70 per cent of them are not poor. Poor find it difficult to take this because the proposed scheme only gives a BPL woman subsidy of Rs. 1600. The Petroleum Minister is on record saying that a minimum of Rs. 3,400 needed for an LPG connection. So, subsidy is not even 50 per cent of what is required. So, I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to add, at least, the price of LPG stove to make this scheme a success.

This is a very dangerous proposition, considering the fact that even after 45 years of bank nationalisation, only 40 per cent of our farmers have access to bank credit while the balance 60 per cent are in the grip of private money lenders. If the Government is really committed to double the farmers' incomes, they should, on war footing, ensure that hundred per cent of farmers are provided bank credit.

We further request that national projects like the Polavaram irrigation project should be completed within the next three years by making timely and adequate financial releases, as it will go a long way in furthering the food security of the country. Many of the promises made in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 and the promises made on the floor of Rajya Sabha on 20<sup>th</sup> February 2014 have not yet been fulfilled.

While I welcome the Government's commitment to double the farmers' incomes in the next five years, I must say that provisions made in the Budget are highly inadequate to accomplish that target. To achieve this, MSP for various crops like paddy, cotton, etc. have to be increased substantially looking at the substantial increase in input costs. Here, the recommendation of Swaminathan Commission of giving MSP plus 50 per cent profit on farmers produce to fix MSP should be implemented. Sir, I come from an area where nothing can be grown except tobacco which is earning Rs. 5,000 crore to Rs. 6,000 crore of foreign

exchange for the country annually. So, I have two points to make. The first one is the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana should be made applicable to tobacco and the second one is 'farmer' should be made a unit instead of the proposed 'village' as unit, so that the benefit of insurance reaches to every farmer.

Another important proposal of the Government is to provide Housing for All by 2022 under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. It is a very laudable move. But, here, the beneficiaries are identified by the State Government. If the entire power of identifying the beneficiaries is given either to the State Government or Municipalities or Corporation –which are otherwise under the control of the State Government – there will be discrimination in identifying the beneficiaries. There is every possibility – and it has become a norm – not to give importance to areas which are represented by the Members of Parliament from the opposition parties.

The Union Cabinet has approved Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh. Hon. Prime Minister, Modi *ji* has also promised that he would give Special Category the moment BJP comes to power. It is nearly two years, but nothing has been done so far. People of Andhra Pradesh are screaming for Special Category Status. My party President, Shri Jagan Mohan Reddy also met the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the Home Minister and the President umpteen times to take decision in this regard. So, kindly implement this promise made during 2014 immediately.

In this Budget, the hon. Minister has given just Rs. 100 crore for Polavaram project. Sir, it is the dream of Telugu people since 1940s. It was given national project status in 2014. But, so far, just Rs. 500 crore has been given for this. The hon. Water Resources Minister and the Government of India are saying that the project would be completed by 2018. But, at this pace, I think, it will not be completed by 2018. So, I request the Government to take up construction of dam in his own hands and complete it. I request Government of India to complete Polavaram project by 2018 as promised.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

\* SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU (CHENNAI NORTH): At the outset, I present my views on the Budget (General) for the year 2016-17.

The President of DMK, Mr. Karunanidhi has given pass marks to Mr. Modi, our Hon'ble PM for presenting this budget. May be, he is still harping on alliance with BJP. To him, Mr. Modiji can become a good man in a bad party. It is also a warning to the Congress party so that they should not claim much stake in the alliance.

But, while welcoming the positives of the budget, our Amma, the Hon'ble T.N. Chief Minister has categorically declared that few of the budgetary proposals are retrograde, going against the principles of cooperative federalism and far below the expectations of the people of Tamil Nadu. Of course, we don't have any illusions of alliance, while assessing the far more important budget.

Given that the global economy casting gloomy shadows, this budget is prudent enough to look inwards. The budget has not provided much boost of investment to manufacturing and service sectors dealing on exports. Since, it is dawned on the Government that any push in these sectors will not yield any positive results in the backdrop of acute recession, overwhelming the world economy. There is less talk of globalization, reforms and liberalization though there is no policy orientation against these principles.

But forced by the circumstances, the Government started looking back and revisiting its old ideology. In this regard, doubling of investment to the farm sector and rural development is to be welcomed.

Indian Agriculture is facing a crisis and is shrinking. The minimum wages of agricultural workers have dwindled to Rs. 120 per day. Agriculture is the primary sector of our economy on which manufacturing and service sectors are dependent. So without strengthening the agricultural sector, the other sectors

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

cannot thrive. This wisdom has dawned on this Government after almost 5 decades.

The target fixed for doubling of farm income is to be welcomed. The investment to convert 55% of dry lands into wet lands is also to be welcomed. The scheme 'Electricity to the whole of India before 2018' is good.

On the plea of Prime Minister, 75 lakh people have come forward to surrender their gas subsidy. The Government, on the other hand, has announced gas connection to 5 crore poor families in 3 years. This is laudable.

The Budget has unleashed massive investment to the infrastructure development including road, water and rail transport, far above the previous UPA Government's allotment to this sector.

But other sectors including health and education are not adequately pampered. Amma's intention is that for health and education services, the people should not be dependent on private sector. These two services should be readily available to them in good quality and free of cost. Tamil Nadu government is allocating more than 6% of its GSDP to these services, whereas the mighty centre with all resources at its command is spending less than 2% of GDP to these two services. As a result, Tamil Nadu could scale new heights in these services. The World Health Organization has hailed the T.N. health system.

The University Grants Commission officials have time and again praised the educational standards set by Tamil Nadu Government.

Even the flagship programmes like 'Start Ups' and MSMEs are not sufficiently funded. Our variant of startup is New Entrepreneur-cum-Enterprise Development Scheme (NEEDS), which has been started 3 years back and is progressing on fast track in evolving more and more of young, educated and high-tech entrepreneurs with the full backing of the State Government. More than one lakh incubation centres are providing these entrepreneurs with skilling.

In MSME industry, we have almost 40% of MSMEs in our State. More than one lakh MSMEs are newly registered in the past 5 years, which is a record

of sort. More than one crore new jobs were created apart from 3 lakh fresh Government recruitments.

The NDA Government has neglected even its core constituency, namely, the middle class. They are not alleviated in the tax and exemption limits. As a result, they have to pay more tax. The tax imposed on the EPF withdrawals cannot be tolerated by even the NDA allies. By all means, it has to be withdrawn before the current session of Parliament is prorogued.

The amnesty extended to the Black Money holders is tantamount to accepting the Government's inability to unearth black money. This will encourage tax evaders while discouraging tax payers. The much trumpeted policy of widening the tax base will have a beating.

Despite increasing the investment, the fiscal consolidation is achieved by this Government in that the fiscal deficit for 2015-16 was 3.9%, for 2016-17 it is estimated to be 3.5% and is to slide down to the magical figure of 3% in the years to come, to meet out the target fixed by RBI, through which RBI can reduce the interest rates. The fiscal deficit and total loan availed by our Amma's Government are kept well below the marking of RBI, despite massive spending on infra and social welfare schemes.

But the outstanding loan amount together with the loan to be availed will be Rs. 6 lakh crore. The Government gets 21% of its revenue from loans and pays 19% as interest. This is evidently unsustainable and urgently needs to be cleared.

Tamil Nadu under the leadership of our Amma strongly objects to the clandestine way in which FDI is to be allowed into multi-brand retail food market. We also strongly resent the proposed amendment to be brought into the Motor Vehicle Act, through which the road transport is to be privatized. This is encroachment into the domain of the State and is gross violation of the principle of Cooperative Federalism, the words coined by NDA.

We also strongly oppose the surcharges increasingly levied on basic tax with the sole objective of not to share this tax income with the States.



The Centre derives Rs. 2 lakhs crore through the slump in international oil prices and another Rs.2 lakh crore through auctioning of spectrum and coal.

By virtue of constantly hiking the excise duty on oil, the Centre has amassed 3/4th of the declining cost of oil and transferred only 1/4th of the price fall to the consumer. True to the principle of Cooperative Federalism, the NDA Government should share a part of this tax revenue with the states.

The concept regarding the use of spectrum as an invincible product instead of regarding it as a service is a well mooted strategy to appropriate the whole licence fee on spectrum into the Centre's kitty denying the share of states.

It is to be welcomed that this budget provides for Rs. 20,000 crore Corpus fund for irrigating 28 lakh hectares and Rs. 6000 crore for sustainable ground water conservancy.

It is feared that states like Tamil Nadu which have fully availed the irrigation facilities will be spared for funds as happened in the previous years. As a water-starved state, Tamil Nadu needs more of these funds.

Most of the newly launched projects in this budget are carbon copies of similar projects already carried out successfully by our Tamil Nadu Government.

To cite a few, the soil betterment scheme expansion is in recognition of similar schemes introduced in Tamil Nadu. National Rural Digital Literacy Mission is a replica of the 30 lakh free laptops so far given by our Government to bridge the gap in digitalization.

The Centre is to provide free gas connections to 5 crore families all over India to reduce the burden of women from the household works, and with the same purpose, Amma's Government has supplied mixies, grinders and fans to around one crore and 85 lakh BPL families without any cost.

The plan to open 3000 Medical shops to sell medicines at cheaper prices is almost similar to the already implemented scheme of opening more than hundred Amma dispensaries.

The Medical Insurance Scheme announced in this budget to the poor is in line with the CM's Medical Insurance Scheme launched and bettered by our Anna in 2011 itself.

The schemes announced to promote education, skill training and job creation are laudable and they could be linked with similar schemes in the states. Tamil Nadu is the forerunner in these three schemes and so our Amma suggests that wider consultation with States can be initiated before implementing these schemes to provide a linkage. But the fund of Rs.3700 crore allocated to these schemes is barely sufficient.

While our Amma has extended greetings to the Centre's allocation of more funds for the infra development, she puts out a request that the National Highway Commission can be instructed to prioritize the schemes selected by the State Government.

The PPP Mode is proposed by the Centre to build up the infra facilities with high quality potentials. Our State reiterates its special powers to renegotiate such pacts, since they are more tilted in favour of the private partners. For example, the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) provided in the PPP Pact acts as a cushion to the private partners in the event of any loss or liability. The fund has recently been unreasonably hiked from 20% of the total project cost to 40%. There is no transparency or accountability in these pacts. So Tamil Nadu State wants to revisit this pact and also the SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) pacts to be signed with Railways, which are more tilted in favour and whims of Railways.

The decision to recapitalize the PSU Banks to the tune of Rs. 25,000 crores and to further it, when need arises, is to be welcomed as this move will augment the much needed investment.

As insisted by our Amma for a very long time, the Centre has finally decided to constitute a committee to review the Fiscal Responsibility and Consolidation Act. The State Government should have a stake in it.

Our Amma's request to the Hon'ble Prime Minister for allocation of more funds to the initiation and completion of the already sanctioned central projects in Tamil Nadu seems to have been heeded to, since more funds is allotted now in the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana scheme.

Similarly, our Amma's suggestion that there should be no distinction made between the Plan and the Non-Plan expenditures from 2017-18 fiscal onwards, so that it can be focused only on the revenue and investment expenditure, also seems to have been heeded to.

I request that the Hon'ble Finance Minister may take note of the expert opinion that Rs.1409 lakh crores are being dealt on electronic transactions as calculated by the RBI. If 2% tax is levied on these transactions, the Government would get a budgetary tax revenue of Rs. 50 lakh crore, which is almost double of our present tax revenue. The experts also opine that if Rs.500 and Rs.1000 notes are withdrawn, which totals 82% of total currency, it will curtail the Black Money and the counterfeit notes supplied by the Pakistani ISIS. It is for the Finance Minister to evaluate the feasibility of these two expert opinions.

We are at pains to point out that there is no mention of Cauvery and Mullaperiyar disputes in this budget.

The budget also avoids talking about the linking of peninsular rivers and the Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar river-linking project which are persistently demanded by our Government.

With these reservations expressed, I want to congratulate our Hon'ble F.M. who has taken tireless efforts to bring out this budget, which is comprehensive and is least destructive.

\*SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA (TRIPURA WEST): The Union Budget of 2016-2017 could not fulfill the expectation of the downtrodden – lower middle class and middle class people.

However, it could fulfill the expectation of the corporate house.

In the agriculture cooperation and farmers welfare head, it was shown that a 128% more allocation is there for the sake of the farmers of our country, but reality is this that a meager 33% is increased in the Budget, which is not sufficient for the starvated peasants community of our country.

It is shown that in the MGNREGA, 38,500 crore has been allocated for this. But a dues of previous year, an amount of Rs. 8,800 crore has to be cut down from this year Budget, so the actual allocation would be less than the previous year. What we are seeing in case of the mandays that got in the previous year was only 38 days, which is much below from the announcement of the Act which told that 100 days work should be there. But the actual position of mandays demand that if not more minimum Rs. 50,000 crore is required immediately in the allocation of this year Budget.

In 2016-2017 Union Budget for the women and child development, the Budget allocation has been fallen by 1188 crore in relation to 2014-2015 financial year allocation.

In case of S/C sub-plan and S/T sub-plan situation demands that according to the percentage of population, it required to sanction 91,301 crore and 47,300 crore respectively but only a meager amount of 38,823 crore and 24005 crore respectively for the S/C and S/T sub-plan, which is pathetic.

This BJP Government does not increase the tax of the rich people, rather it has decreased the direct tax by around 1000 crore for the sake of the rich. Whereas the indirect tax which is being paid by the poor and common people has been increased by around 20,000 crore.

Is this the Budget of fulfilling the slogan of “Sub Ka Sath Sab Ka Bikash”.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

What happened to the black money and non-performing assets, according to one Government agency, it is around 10 lakh crore, if we could recover the money it could have been used for the development of the people of the country.

This BJP led Government did not keep its own words, as it is told in the BJP election manifest. It was told that the price of the essential commodities would come down. But what is the reality? The price of all the essential commodities are going up like rocket speed. By this time the fall of oil prices in the international market brought a scope in Indian economy and Rs. 1 lakh crore has come into the exchequer but that fruit has not distributed among the people of the country.

The number of millionaire are gradually increasing .

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): Thank you, Sir. I am fortunate enough that I have been able to participate in the super-hit Budget as enunciated by our hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.

Sir, the Tarzan of our country has deployed one Humpty and one Dumpty for preparing the Budget for which they are now boasting of a super hit Budget. We have even been enlightened by the *vichardhara* of the Government. We have been told that it is a balanced budget. संतुलन किया गया है। जब इतनी सारी चीजें संतुलित हो चुकी थीं, तब आपको ईपीएफ रोलबैक करने की क्यों जरूरत पड़ी? इसका मतलब है कि you were trying to surreptitiously poach into the area of common people but you were buckled under. Thanks to the pressure mounted by the agitated people, where the stellar role was played by our leader Shri Rahul Gandhi ji. It has forced you to roll back the tax on EPF. Can you deny this? If it was so balanced, who has forced you to roll it back? मैं जयंत सिन्हा जी की बात बड़े गौर से सुन रहा था। सिन्हा साहब, मैं सिर्फ यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि corporate tax contribution to gross tax revenue picked at close to 40 per cent in 2009-10. In the 2016-17 Budget estimate, they are expected to contribute only 30.3 per cent of the total tax collections. Why is the corporate tax 30 per cent plus surcharges? After adjusting exemption allowances, it was just 24.67 per cent for 2015-16, the last year, for which the data was available. However, it is still 9 per cent below the maximum statutory rate of 32.44 per cent. Why have you failed in collecting the taxes? Where is the performance of this Government? The efficiency of the Government is mostly relying upon its capacity of collecting the taxes where you have failed miserably.

Sir, the Government may claim many things but we have to observe the reality of the state of our common people. The Finance Minister has tried hard to project himself as a fiscal fundamentalist. Yes, corporate lobby may clap on you because you have exhausted all your resources and burnt the midnight oil to establish that your Government is pursuing the path of fiscal rectitude. I would like to know whether the fiscal discipline is the only parameter of a robust

economy or of an efficient economy. Hon. Home Minister, during his tenure in Opposition, used to criticise the then UPA Government by saying that they did not have any big idea.

May I know as to what are the big ideas that you have incorporated in your Budget? Each and every piece of your proposal has been borrowed from the UPA Government. So, you are the great borrower of the ideas conceived by the UPA Government. Still you are accusing and criticising the UPA Government that it was suffering from policy paralysis. May I know as to how do you define policy paralysis? Rather, I can say that in spite of a virtuous combination that you have inherited from the UPA Government, firstly the crude oil prices has been falling sharply, which contribute a lot to the performance of this economy. You had got the opportunity. That is why, inflation got checked. In spite of a virtuous combination that has been inherited by you, you have failed to strike a right chord because you appeared to be robust, to be bold but you are feeble and effete in action. You do not have any kind of imagination. That is why, in spite of all favourable economic environments, you have not been able to strike a right chord. Still, you are fumbling.

You are yourself imbalanced. So, naturally the person who is himself is imbalanced cannot prepare a Budget which may be balanced. You are yourself suffering from policy myopia, from policy dementia.

The Budget 2016 has come amidst growing disquiet over the actual state of the Indian economy. GDP grew at 7.6 per cent in 2015-16 at the back of 7.2 per cent growth registered in 2014-15. During the UPA regime, the growth of our economy registered was 6.9 per cent. Then, how can you say that you have made something different, for which you may claim that it is a 'super hit Budget'?

The Wholesale Price Index fell to 0.9 per cent in January, 2016. Such a virtuous combination of high growth and falling inflation – if truly reflective of ground realities – is unprecedented in recent economic history. Yet, several other economic indicators do not corroborate such a 'sweet spot'.

Even your *Economic Survey* shows that fixed capital formation has fallen to 29.4 per cent of GDP in 2015-16 from 30.8 per cent in 2014-15. Please mind it, capital formation has fallen from 30.8 per cent to 29.4 per cent. Agriculture has grown by merely 1.1 per cent this year after -0.2 per cent growth last year with food grains production stagnating at around 250 million tonnes for the past two years. Mr. Jayant Sinha, during the UPA regime, the food grains production of our country had touched 263 million tonnes, and in spite of all policy paralysis, we had been able to register at near four per cent agriculture growth. You cannot deny it. Even then, you remain happy with the litany of policy paralysis conceived by your leader. I think that being an accomplished economist as you are, you should not be carried away by those political leaders, who only want to score political brownie points. Yes, I must appeal to you.

The Government has not let much borrowing space to the private sector. Am I right or wrong? It should have, at least, increased public investment. Unfortunately, the capital expenditure relative to GDP for the next year is budgeted at 1.6 per cent, which is even lower than current year's 1.8 per cent. A slew of measures could have been taken to weed out unproductive revenue expenditure to augment capital expenditure. You know everything. But you are also under stupendous pressure because on the one hand, you have to please your political boss and on the other hand, you have to prove that you know better fiscal management. So, on the one hand, to please the political boss and on the other hand, to manage the economy, you have been landed between the devil and the deep sea. That is why you yourself have been imbalanced.

Sir, may I cite two-three points, which are relevant to the present state of affairs? Firstly, I would like to quote Mr. Roopen Roy, a renowned credit company manager, in respect of a dream home. He said:

“But is first-time homeowner's dream fraught with risks that he does not understand? What happens when an unscrupulous real estate developer operating in a relatively unregulated industry raises money, but fails to deliver the promised dream home? Are



nightmares common or do they happen in very rare cases? Well unfortunately, it is rather widespread prompting the Government to consider stepping in. ”

Sir, I know that there is a time constraint.

मि. सिन्हा जी ने इंटरवेंशन में कहा था कि ज्वैलर्स को डरने की जरूरत नहीं है। ज्वैलर्स के बारे में यहां बहुत बातें की गईं। बंगाल में लाखों की तादाद में लोग जेम्स और ज्वैलरी का काम करते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

For the last several years, the import duty has been increased from one per cent to 10 cent. But why do you adopt this route by resorting to increase in excise duty by one per cent? Why do you resort to this route? It is because easily you can earn money by imposing more import duty. So, it clearly indicates a malicious intent that I am saying. You know that corporate sectors are desperate enough to infiltrate into this area of cottage industry, which may be called an industry of unorganized sector, where traditional artisans are earning their money with dignity and honour.

On the one hand, you are pursuing the ‘Skill India’, ‘Make in India’ but on the other hand, you give advantage to the corporate dragon by imposing excise duty of one per cent which may snuff out those traditional artisans from their area. जयंत सिन्हा जी भी ईस्टर्न इंडिया के हैं, जो हमारे स्टेट के बगल में है। जयंत सिन्हा जी आपको यह जानकारी होगी कि ईस्टर्न इंडिया में वर्ष 2010 के 26 जनवरी को तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपति प्रतिभा पाटिल ने सेकेन्ड ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन की बात कही थी। उन्होंने एलान किया था कि हमें ईस्टर्न इंडिया में हरित क्रांति करनी चाहिए। एक तरफ पंजाब है, हरियाणा है, लेकिन यहाँ पर प्रोडक्शन प्लेटो में आ गया, प्रोडक्शन में स्टैटिक आ गया। इसलिए जो नया पोर्टेंशियल है, वह ईस्टर्न इंडिया में है। इसलिए सेकेन्ड ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन के लिए ईस्टर्न इंडिया चुना गया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी सेकेन्ड ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन का अभी क्या स्टेटस है। ईस्टर्न इंडिया में सेकेन्ड ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन के लिए आपने कितनी राशि आवंटित की है और पिछले वर्ष में जितनी राशि आवंटित की गयी थी, वह सही मायने में खर्च हुआ या नहीं, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप जानते हैं कि बंगाल और असम तथा केरल और तमिलनाडु में लाखों की तादाद में चाय बागानों में काम करने वाले लोग हैं। बंगाल में चाय बागानों की हालत खस्ता हो चुकी है। **Virtually, the those tea gardens in West Bengal have become the enclave of death and destitutions.** आपको सुनने में हैरानी होगी कि अभी मलन्यूट्रिशन हर लोगों की नसीब में आ चुके हैं। जहां लोगों की बॉडी-मास इंडेक्स 22 होना चाहिए, वहाँ बंद पड़ी चाय बागानों के लोगों की बॉडी-मास इंडेक्स 14 हो गयी है। आपकी सरकार ने आठ चाय बगीचे टेकओवर किए। इन्हें टेकओवर करने के बाद उन्हें यह पता नहीं था कि यह चाय बगीचे बीआईएफ में चले गए थे। मालिक सीधे कोर्ट चले गए और आपकी सरकार ने जो आठ चाय बगीचे टेकओवर किए थे, उसमें कोई दखल नहीं दे पाए। क्या आपकी यही पॉलिसी है? आपकी सरकार जब चाय बगीचों की हालत को देखते हुए टेकओवर करते हैं तो क्या वह निगेटिविटी नहीं समझेगी। आज चाय बगीचों को लेकर बजट में एक भी मुद्दा नहीं है लेकिन हिंदुस्तान के करोड़ों लोग टी इंडस्ट्री पर निर्भर करते हैं। मैं एक दरखास्त करूंगा कि जो असम, बंगाल के स्माल टी-ग्रोअर्स हैं वे चाहते हैं कि उन्हें क्राप इंश्योरेंस दी जाए क्योंकि असम में 40 परसेंट चाय एक लाख से ज्यादा स्माल टी-ग्रोअर्स बनाते हैं। उन लोगों को मुआवजा दी जाए, उन लोगों को सुविधा दी जाए। **Last but not least**

“दूर इशारों में बात नहीं बनती है,  
शांत रोने से बरसात नहीं होती है,  
जिदगी ख्वाब नहीं बल्कि हकीकत है,  
आंख बंद करने से रात नहीं होती है।”

इन्हीं बातों के साथ, **I oppose your budget.**

**श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (नैनीताल - उधम सिंह नगर):** महोदय, आपने आज के आम बजट पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आम बजट समग्र बजट है, सम्पूर्ण बजट है और सर्वस्पर्शी बजट है। यह एक प्रकार से कम्प्लीट कम्प्रीहेंसिव इन्क्लूसिव बजट है।

**19.30 hours** (Shri P. Venugopal *in the Chair*)

सभापति महोदय, समय कम है और आप बीच में रोक सकते हैं इसलिए मैं सीधे बजट की बात करता हूँ, लेकिन उससे पहले मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि तुलसीदास जी ने कहा है :

स्वास्थ्य लागि करै सब प्रीति, सुर नर मुनि सबकी यह रीति।

मेरा भी एक स्वार्थ है। मेरे क्षेत्र में एचएमटी की एक फैक्टरी थी, जो अरबों रुपयों की फैक्टरी थी, पिछली सरकार के कारनामों की वजह से बंद हो गई है। केवल मेरे यहां की ही नहीं, बल्कि शायद आपके राज्य की या दूसरे राज्यों में भी बंद हुई हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा निवेदन है कि कम से कम आप एचएमटी कम्पनी को और मेरे ही नहीं, बल्कि अन्य कंपनीज को ...(व्यवधान) I do not disrupt anybody. Why are you disrupting me? You can say later on. After all, I do not disrupt anybody.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Do not disrupt him.

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: If anybody speaks, I do not disrupt. How is it that you are disrupting me? ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, there is no quorum.

Sir, I am on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The bell is being rung--

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nothing will go on record.

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

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, there is a quorum. The hon. Member, Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari may continue.

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: If there is no quorum, please ask your Members. If you are so conscious of quorum, please ask your Members.... (*Interruptions*) No, it is not good.

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\* Not recorded.

महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि यह समग्र बजट है, सम्पूर्ण बजट है, सर्वस्पर्शी बजट है, एक कम्प्लीट, कंप्रिहेंसिव और इन्क्लूसिव बजट है। मैंने आपसे कहा कि मैं बजट की बात शुरू करूँ, उससे पहले मेरा एक निवेदन है, मेरा एक स्वार्थ है कि मेरे राज्य में, मेरे क्षेत्र में एचएमटी की फैक्ट्री थी, जहां अब घड़ियां बनाना बन्द हो गया है। जिनकी सरकार में वह घड़ी बनाने का कारखाना शुरू हुआ, मुझे लग रहा है कि उन लोगों की घड़ी भी अब बन्द होने वाली है, लेकिन अब हमारी सरकार आई है। अगर आप वहां घड़ी नहीं बनाना चाहते तो मेरा क्षेत्र पूर्व सैनिकों का क्षेत्र है, वर्तमान सैनिकों का क्षेत्र है, वहां डिफेंस की कमेटी गयी है और उसने कहा है कि यहां डिफेंस के सामानों का प्रोडक्शन होता है। इसलिए आपके माध्यम से मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वहां तत्काल डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन शुरू किया जाए। साथ ही, एचएमटी की अन्य फैक्टरीज में भी वहां पर यह काम शुरू किया जाए।... (व्यवधान) Am I speaking anything against you? Again and again, you are interrupting me.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please address the Chair.

**श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी:** महोदय, मैं किसी के अगेन्स्ट नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, आखिर वहां एक फैक्ट्री बन्द हो गयी है, इसलिए मेरा यह कर्तव्य है कि मैं अपने क्षेत्र की आवाज यहां उठाऊँ। डिफेंस मिनिस्टर काइन्ड एनफ हैं कि उन्होंने वहां अपनी कमेटी भेजी, जिसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है कि वहां डिफेंस प्रोडक्ट्स का प्रोडक्शन हो सकता है।

आज हमारे यहां 500 करोड़ रुपए की सम्पत्ति बेकार पड़ी है, पिछली सरकार की गलतियों की वजह से इसलिए मेरी सरकार से विनती है कि वहां डिफेंस का प्रोडक्शन शुरू होना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही देश में अन्य जगहों पर भी जहां-जहां इस तरह से फैक्टरीज बंद पड़ी हैं, वहां भी कुछ न कुछ प्रोडक्शन शुरू होना चाहिए।

यहां कविता जी अपनी बात कह रही थीं। उन्होंने बजट के बारे में अच्छी और बुरी दोनों बातें कहीं तथा साथ ही साथ जगलरी की बात भी कही। मैं उतना तो नहीं जानता, केवल यह जरूर जानता हूँ कि पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय जी कहते थे कि सारे अर्थशास्त्र का एक ही मंत्र है -

भूल गए राग-रंग, भूल गए छकड़ी,  
तीन चीजें याद रहीं, नून, तेल और लकड़ी।

नून का मतलब नमक, तेल का मतलब खाना पकाने वाला तेल और लकड़ी का मतलब है जलाने के लिए ईंधन। मेरे दादा जी 150 किलोमीटर दूर जाकर नमक और तेल लेकर आते थे। स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने, क्रांतिकारियों ने देश को आजादी दिलाई। आजादी के बाद मेरे पिता जी 50 किलोमीटर दूर से नमक और तेल लेकर आते थे। जब अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी प्रधान मंत्री थी, उस समय जेटली जी भी मंत्री थे।

अटल जी ने प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना शुरू की। आज मेरा सौभाग्य है कि मुझे, मेरे परिवार को और मेरे गांव वालों को प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के कारण अपने ही गांव में नमक और तेल मिल जाता है। मैं उन्हें इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। रह गई बात लकड़ी की, तो मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी और वित्त मंत्री जी को और पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि अब मेरे गांव की माताओं, बहनें और बहुओं को घर में खाना पकाते समय लकड़ी की समस्या नहीं रहेगी। उन्हें अब लकड़ी जलाकर अपने आंसू नहीं बहाने पड़ेंगे, क्योंकि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम तीन करोड़ या पांच करोड़ घरों में गैस की सप्लाई करेंगे। इस बात को सुनकर मेरी आंखों में खुशी के आंसू आ गए। अब मेरे देश में पांच करोड़ घरों में हमारी बहनों के जो आंसू बहते थे उस लकड़ी के धुएं से, वे बंद हो जाएंगे। मैं इस ऐतिहासिक कदम के लिए सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ।

मान्यवर, यहां अभी वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी अपनी बात कह रहे थे। एक-दो नहीं, मैंने अनेक लोगों को पढ़ा है, जिसमें सी. रंगराजन साहब भी शामिल हैं। उन लोगों के बारे में शायद हम कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते थे कि वे ऐसा कहेंगे। सी. रंगराजन साहब ने कहा है कि इतना बढ़िया बजट बना है। लेकिन उधर से कई लोग कह रहे थे कि इसमें युवकों के लिए कुछ नहीं है, रोजगार के बारे में कुछ नहीं है। ये बातें विपक्ष के सारे लोग कह रहे हैं और यह भी कह रहे हैं कि यह प्रो-फार्मर्स हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार ने किसानों की चिंता शायद आने वाले कुछ विधान सभा चुनावों के कारण की है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में 60 प्रतिशत किसान हैं। यदि इनके लिए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, वित्त मंत्री जी ने चिंता की है तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि इतना तो सामान्य ज्ञान होना चाहिए कि उन 60 प्रतिशत किसानों के यहां देश का 60 प्रतिशत युवा वर्ग भी रहता है। इसलिए उस युवा को तो अपने आप ही रोजगार मिल जाएगा। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इतना सामान्य ज्ञान तो इन लोगों को होना चाहिए।

मैं एक बड़े स्तम्भकार का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा। उनके नाम के पीछे भगत लगता है और मेरे नाम के आगे भगत लगता है। वह भी लिख रहे थे कि यह प्रो-फार्मर है, लेकिन युवाओं के लिए कुछ नहीं है। मैंने उन्हें कहा कि आपको इतना समझ में आना चाहिए कि जब यहां 60 प्रतिशत युवा रहता है, किसान है, तो उसके लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था इस बजट में है।

स्वामी विवेकानंद जी इस देश को वैदिक मंत्र के साथ एक नई आवाज देकर गए। वह कहते थे - उत्तिष्ठत जागृत प्राप्य वरान्निबोधता यानी **Arise, awake stop not till the goal is reached.** वह जो उत्तिष्ठत की बात थी, मैं सोचता हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है - स्टैंड अप, स्टार्ट अप। विवेकानंद के शब्दों में जो स्टैंड अप और स्टार्ट अप की बात आती है, वह अब चाहे मुद्रा योजना की बात हो, जिसमें

अभी 20 करोड़ लोगों को सुविधा मिल रही है। और चाहे स्किल इंडिया की दूसरी योजनाएं हैं, उनकी वजह से आज लोगों को रोजगार मिल रहा है।

महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे लगता है कि जिस समय दस साल का यूपीए का शासनकाल था, वही प्रधान मंत्री थे, जिन्होंने 1991 में अर्थ मंत्री के रूप में नई योजनाएं शुरू की थीं, लेकिन 2004 के आते ही क्या हो गया। 2004 से 2014 तक ऐसा लगता है कि उन्हें कोई करंट लग गया और सारी अर्थव्यवस्था सो गई। मैं आपको गारंटीड कहता हूँ कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी का यह पहला बजट है, उससे पहले हमारी सारी अर्थव्यवस्था सोई थी, लेकिन हमारे वित्त मंत्री के पहले बजट से अर्थव्यवस्था ने अंगड़ाई ली, हमारे वित्त मंत्री के दूसरे बजट से अर्थव्यवस्था उठकर खड़ी हो गई और तीसरे बजट के बाद अर्थव्यवस्था दौड़ने लगी है, चलने लगी है। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ और मुझे अपने प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री पर पूरा भरोसा है कि निश्चित रूप से जिस ढंग से जल के अंदर हमारे मंत्री जी जल परिवहन चलाने वाले हैं, जिस तरह से सड़कों का जाल बिछ रहा है और जिस तरह से 160 हवाई अड्डों का पुनरुद्धार किया जा रहा है, माननीय मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि अगले बजट के आते-आते न केवल हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था दौड़ेगी, बल्कि यह पानी में तैरकर जायेगी और हवा में उड़कर जायेगी और दुनिया के देश हमारे देश की वित्त व्यवस्था का लोहा मानेंगे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर से एक बार माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN (SRIPERUMBUDUR): Thank you, Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to participate in the discussion on the General Budget.

The Budget presents a total Plan expenditure of Rs. 5.5 lakh crore and a non-Plan expenditure of Rs. 14.28 lakh crore. So, the total expenditure is projected at Rs. 19.78 lakh crore. As is the case with the Indian economy, for a long time, the projected revenues fall short of expenditures and thus we have seen a deficit Budget. This is a fact. Our dignified hon. Finance Minister has made a good attempt to keep the fiscal deficit at 3.9 per cent for the current year's Revised Estimates and expects to keep it at 3.5 per cent for 2016-2017.

We also recognize that the Plan expenditure in the Revised Estimates for 2015-2016 has been increased. With this increase, there is a hope and we are waiting that the Centre would release more funds to different States for scheme expenditure, particularly, before this financial year.

Hon. *Amma*-led Government of Tamil Nadu had been making a suggestion to abolish the distinction between Plan and non-Plan expenditures for a long time. Now, in this Budget, the Finance Minister has announced that this distinction would be eliminated from 2017-2018. This is really a welcome step.

The Budget lays special emphasis on sectors like agriculture, irrigation, social sector including health, women and child development, welfare of SCs and STs, and minorities.

Though we welcome this significant emphasis, our *Amma* had expressed her concern that 'focussing allocations on uncompleted projects' under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme would repeat the mistake of unbalanced fund allocation to some States which have not completed many major and medium irrigation schemes. This Programme plays a vital role in agriculture sector. This will also deprive of States like Tamil Nadu of funds. This will result in severe heartburn and hence, I request the Government to encourage States like Tamil Nadu, which have completed the projects in time, by allocating more funds.

Tamil Nadu is the pioneer in Soil Health Card Programme; and the Government of India's budget allocation of Rs. 5,500 crore for Prime Minister's Fasal Bima Yojana has come at a right time, but it is grossly inadequate. I request the Finance Minister to see that more funds are allocated for this programme.

As we all know, the revenue from "cess and surcharge" is not shared with the States, and it is totally appropriated by the Centre. With a view of not sharing funds with the States, the Finance Minister has adopted a new method of levying cesses and surcharges on various items of Central taxes. He introduced the levy of Krishi Kalyan Cess, infrastructure cess, clean environment cess, etc. These are all retrograde measures; and we feel that the Centre is trying to avoid sharing its tax proceeds with the States.

There are also other measures in this Budget, which would eat into the 'tax base' of State Governments and increase the 'tax base of the Centre. This should not be the intention of the Centre, when the Government talks loud about 'federal nature' of our country.

The States have been voicing their grievances for some time with regard to keeping the fiscal deficit under control, as per the FRBM Act. Different States feel that the Centre adopts different methods to keep the fiscal deficit down, whereas the States are not able to do this and are not allowed to do this. In this connection, we welcome the announcement of the Government to form a Committee to review the FRBM Act. Here, we would make a request that the Committee may have consultations with all the States, whose views could be taken on board while taking a concrete decision.

Coming to the taxation proposals, there are direct tax concessions to the extent of Rs. 1,060 crore, mostly corporate income tax concessions, while there is a levy of indirect taxes worth Rs. 21,000 crore.

In addition, the Centre indulges in adjusting the Central Excise Duties on petroleum products, this is our long time grievance, as and when there is a reduction in their prices internationally. This puts a huge burden on the common



people and the Chief Minister requested that the Centre should not resort to this, as it is intended only to make its kitty fat.

We welcome the allocation made to the social sector, including education and healthcare, which stands at Rs. 1,51,581 crore. While welcoming the allocation of Rs. 2,000 crore for providing LPG connections to BPL families, we urge the Centre not to leave out States like Tamil Nadu that has a sizeable number of people covered under LPG connections.

For the “Stand Up India Scheme”, there is a provision to facilitate at least two projects per bank branch, which will benefit at least 2.5 lakh entrepreneurs. I also welcome the proposals with regard to education, skills and job creation.

Here, I would like to make some points with respect to mounting NPAs and problems being faced by the education sector. NPAs are a major concern for the financial sector and the health of our nation also. To arrest further addition to NPAs, I would suggest that the Government can think of a settlement mechanism with the borrowers. The Government can bring forward a new policy on NPAs which could decide the criteria for treating a bad loan as NPA. The repayment period of loan may also be extended and interest rates may be re-negotiated to enable the genuine borrowers to repay the loan so that it does not fall into the category of NPA.

There are no two opinions that Tamil Nadu is in the forefront in education sector, as is the case with other sectors. It is the first State to produce thousands of talented and knowledgeable engineers who brought name to our country and who are still bringing good name. The educational institutions nowadays are in pathetic and panic situation.

Education is the backbone of India’s human capita; and the educational institutions, especially the private professional colleges, are doing a great service to the nation, by not only educating the young minds, but also making them go abroad, earn and bring back money to India, in the form of NRI moneys. This ploughed back money of the NRIs is further put into India’s development.

So, while the educational institutions achieved the objective of nurturing young talents, they are suffering a lot since they provide education at a very low cost. They do not earn revenue because they do it with a service motive. They are in a financial crisis presently, because they took huge bank loans to run such institutions for the cause of students' community. The loans taken by these institutions are treated on par with the loans taken by the industrial establishments.

I would request the Government to separate these two because educational institutions are running for a noble cause and they should be treated as not for profit organizations, so that the loans taken by them do not fall into the category of NPAs.

The two-month stipulated period for repayment of loans is very severe. If one fails to do so, they debt becomes an NPA. This is a very harsh and the real business is getting affected because of this. I would request the Government to extend the period of repayment of loans to six months, as was originally envisaged, which will serve as a catalyst for customers to pay back within this period. Apart from that, our Finance Minister has announced Rs.1,000 crore of rural higher education fund. Please ensure that this fund should go to rural areas for the benefit of the rural students. This is my humble request.

Coming to the issue of imposing tax on EPF withdrawal, we must welcome the withdrawal of this proposal. In the same way, there is another long-pending issue of removal of burden of imposition of service tax on insurance premiums. Insurance premiums collected by the insurance companies like LIC, are being taxed presently. But these insurance companies fund the road sector and other sectors of the Indian economy and imposition of service tax on the premiums will do no good to the country.

To give an example, the total amount contributed by LIC during the last three years was Rs.7.52 lakh crore. LIC has also committed to contribute Rs.5 lakh crore to the Indian Railways for its infrastructure development programmes during

a five-year period. So, I request the Government to reconsider the decision of imposition of service tax on insurance premiums.

With these remarks I would like to end by quoting hon. Amma who summarised the Budget proposals thus. This Budget lacks flavour as it does not have announcements of any specific schemes which would have enthused different segments including States. It also does not speak about the status of implementation of many schemes announced last year and the previous year. The people of the State of Tamil Nadu had still higher expectations which have not been met.

Thank you, Sir.

DR. RATNA DE (NAG) (HOOGHLY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this year's Union Budget has been presented at a time when the public discourse in India shifted from mere issues of development towards issues of social democracy. Nonetheless, one has to analyse the Budget as a fiscal document affecting the Indian people.

The classes of people who occupy the centre stage of the Budget are farmers and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who otherwise do not find any place in the dominant discourse of the NDA Government. Two consecutive years of drought and allowing the drastic fall in global consumer prices has placed the farmers in severe distress. Farmers' suicides have become the order of the day even in affluent States like Punjab. In such a situation much is needed to be done for rural India where 67 per cent of our population resides. Let us see what has actually been done in the Budget.

There has been substantial hype about focus on farmer and rural India. But a minute study of the Budget makes it clear that the claim is entirely baseless. I put some figures here to support my argument. In terms of the total outlay, irrigation accounted for only 0.14 per cent. In 2015-16 the allocation was Rs.13,500 crore, amount spent during that period was Rs.12,000 crore, amount remained unspent was Rs.1,500 crore. Agriculture and allied activities accounted for only 2.7 per cent of that total outlay. Rural development accounted for a mere 0.4 per cent of the total plan outlay. To be precise, agriculture, irrigation,

### **20.00 hours**

There is one area of rural India which has got much importance in the Budget. That is the area of rural consumption demand. For that purpose, Rs 38,000 crore has been devoted to rural job creation through MGNREGA. Much emphasis has been put on creation of infrastructure and Rs 97,000 crore has been given for roads and highways. In addition, Rs 48,000 crore has been given for rural infrastructure. Any student of political economy would know that the sole

purpose of this expenditure is to boost Indian industry and business which has been declining profit and investment.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, Dr. Ratna De (Nag) and Shri Suresh C. Angadi want to finish their speeches today itself. Thereafter, we shall take up Zero Hour. If the House agrees, we can extend the time for the House till 9.00 pm.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We agree.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Dr. Ratna De (Nag), please continue.

DR. RATNA DE (NAG) : the Budget does not reflect any ideological shift towards the making of India. Coming to the urban poor and the middle class, the Budget does nothing for them. In fact, by increasing the proportion of indirect tax, Budget has been extremely regressive on them. In a few words, regarding the restless aspiring youth of India, the Budget does nothing to revive the lost hope. Decreasing the allocation for higher education and education in general shows the commitment of the Government towards the youth of India.

Regarding my State, our Chief Minister Mamta Banerjee has provided inclusive governance and has fulfilled the hopes and aspirations of our people with limited resources without much need and appeal for financial assistance from the Central Government.

There has been some mild noise in the Budget regarding the hill sector. Yes, the dialysis will be cheaper but what about the cost and treatment of the patient which is always a burden on the poor?

We have been told that 100 per cent rural electricity will be completed by 2018. But in our State, already 100 per cent rural electrification has been achieved in early 2016. At the end, I have no other option but to say that this Budget has no hope for the industry, no hope for the youth, no hope for the poor and no hope even for the Sensex. Lastly, I would say that the Budget has continuously marginalized the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The allocation for the Scheduled Caste Dalit women is one per cent and for Adivasi women it is two per

cent. Without taking into account the needs and voices of the women, the scheme lacks in understanding the life's reality and is blind to the conscience of the Dalit and Adivasi women.

On 7<sup>th</sup> December 2015, it was reported in the *Indian Express* that hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modiji said that his Government is leaving no stone unturned to fulfill the vision and dream of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to create a prosperous and inclusive India, whose views and thoughts he said have not been fully understood as yet. I would like to know whether you are going to fulfill such views and thoughts of hon. Prime Minister.

SHRI SURESH C. ANGADI (BELAGAVI): Thank you, Chairman Sir.

First of all, I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister, hon. Finance Minister, the Minister of State and the entire team of the Finance Department for presenting a unique Budget.

“The happiness of the commoners is the happiness of the king. Their welfare is his welfare. A king should never think of his personal interest or welfare but should try to find his joy in the joy of his subjects.”, said Chanakya. लोगों की ही खुशी है - ऐसा चाणक्य ने बताया और ऐसा ही बजट हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री ने पेश किया है।

For the first time in the history of Independent India, a pro-farmer, किसानों के लिए, गरीबों के लिए, और गांवों के लिए development-oriented agricultural Budget, aiming for the doubling of farmers' income in a time-bound period and eradication of poverty and not the poor, has been presented. This is a tribute in the real sense to our rural folks who are the backbone of our motherland.

In a country where 60 per cent of the population living in rural areas, dependent on agriculture and allied activities their survival, generating 58 per cent workforce and contributing 19 per cent to the GDP was neglected so far. Agriculture also plays a vital role in export and manufacturing sectors. The country's peace and prosperity is dependent on them. All these years, only sloganeering, blame game and false assurances were going on but this Budget is a step in the right direction for upliftment of the poor and downtrodden. It is an experiment to bring back those who left the villages in pursuit of livelihoods, a *gram vapasi* movement, not an award *vapasi* drama; because of the pro-farmer, pro-village Budget, many retired people can come and stay in their villages now. Most of the people are going to urban areas. To avoid urbanisation, the hon. Prime Minister has given Rs. 2,25,000 crore in the Budget for the rural areas, for the rural people. People can move towards the villages now for development.

Even after 68 years of Independence, our villagers are deprived of roads, electricity, potable water, and toilets. They are living under the false hope of

slogans like '*garibi hatao*' since the 1970s. but one generation, '*garibon ko hata diya*'. But this Budget and the NDA Government have rekindled the hope of the sceptical countrymen. This Budget is a bold step towards wiping the tears from the eyes of the poor farmers and instilling confidence in them. It has proved that now there is a Government at the Centre which is caring for their welfare.

I am proud to say that under the MNREGA Rs. 38,500 crore have been given. This is aimed to create employment generation for the rural people. Most of the time these were only given for the panchayats; now it has been given to the opening of the small ponds for the small holders. For the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Rs. 19,000 crore have been given; for agriculture and irrigation, it is Rs. 47,912 crore.

A sum of Rs. 1,01,775,000 crore for Rural Development and Drinking Water has been allocated. A sum of Rs. 1,56,380 crore has been allocated for Women and Child Development and under the SC and ST Sub-Plan a sum of Rs. 62,838 crore has been allocated to arrest the negative growth of the economy since 2014.

In rural areas setting up of food processing units is very important. Fifty per cent of food is wasted by the agriculturists. So, if we can start food processing units in the rural areas then it would be very helpful. Towards this 100 per cent FDI has been given which can create more employment in the rural areas. A sum of Rs. 2000 crore has been allocated for LPG connections. About 1.5 lakh B.P.L families are likely to benefit out of this and around three crore people will benefit each year. In the coming three years, more than five crore people, particularly the women in the rural areas, will benefit out of it. This is a historic step taken by the hon. Prime Minister. A sum of Rs. 2,87,000 crore has been allocated for Gram Panchayats. Every Gram Panchayat will get about Rs. 80 lakh in the coming days. The late Indira Gandhi nationalised the banks in the 60s. At that time around 60 per cent of our population were having bank accounts, but still 40 per cent people were left out. If any person other than her were concerned about the poor people



and the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, it is our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi. The rest of the 40 per cent who were then left out of the ambit of banking, have now been included and they also have their bank accounts today. Our Prime Minister said that we have not done everything. The previous Governments also have done good work and wherever they had done good work, it has been appreciated. But wherever they have failed, we have opposed that while in the Opposition. We did not oppose everything that the previous Government has done.

Sir, Shri Kharge ji is a senior Member and he is the leader here and I would like to request him about a small issue in my State about scarcity of drinking water and I would like to request him to take up this matter with the hon. Prime Minister ... (*Interruptions*) The matter is pending before the Tribunal. I would like to request Shri Kharge ji to convince the Opposition leaders in Maharashtra and in the State of Goa and we will convince the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and Goa to settle the issue of drinking water out of court. For about four to six months people in my district are sitting on a hunger strike. I would like to request that Members both in the Treasury Benches as also in the Opposition to settle the issue of drinking water out of court. This House is meant for discussion and not for blaming each other. So, this is an important issue for the farmers and also the villagers. The place has been drought hit for the last three years. I request Shri Kharge ji and our eminent best Parliamentarian Shri Arun Jaitley – who has already been felicitated by the hon. President of India – to call these six leaders of the three States and settle the issue. I make this request in the interest of the country and also the farmers... (*Interruptions*) I am requesting Shri Kharge because he is the Opposition leader. I am also from his State. I would like to request Shri Kharge to take the lead in the matter and settle the drinking water issue out of court. The issue of drinking water is a major problem.

The vision of the Prime Minister is to uplift the youth, the poor, the farmers and the villages. We are with him. We will work together for the prosperity of the country.

I support the Budget and I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister once again.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, the ball is in the court of the Government of India because the Prime Minister has to solve this problem. He has to call the Chief Ministers of the concerned States, namely, Goa and Maharashtra and Karnataka. The State of Karnataka is ready to cooperate but the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Goa are not agreeing to it.

Sir, you may know that such a problem came during the period of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She solved the issue of Cauvery drinking water problem, the issue of Krishna water problem. She prevailed upon the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Government of Karnataka and the Government of Maharashtra. All the three Chief Ministers agreed with the advice of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She convinced that they should give drinking water to Chennai. So, 15 TMC of water was given to Chennai as drinking water after her intervention.

In the same way, if the Prime Minister intervenes, nobody will deny it. It is not my problem. How can the Opposition leaders play a role? Only the Prime Minister can play a role in this issue. You prevail upon him and you pressure him. If Shri Modi, Shri Parsekar and Shri Fadnavis agree, the problem will be solved and particularly the problem of your constituency will get solved. We are with you and we are supporting you. I will give you the support which you want.

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HON. CHAIRPERSON: Let us take up 'Zero Hour'. Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan, I will not allow you more than two minutes.

**श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन (सुपौल) :** सभापति महोदय, लगातार हो रहे देश में, शिक्षण संस्थाओं में कुछ कम्युनिटीज के साथ भेदभाव की स्थिति पैदा की जा रही है, षडयंत्र किया जा रहा है, उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहती हूँ कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के मुस्लिम स्वरूप को बहाल करने संबंधित माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट में लंबित एक अपील की सुनवाई के दौरान अटॉर्नी जनरल श्री मुकुल रोहतगी ने माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के तीन सदस्यीय बेंच के सामने कहा कि सरकार अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के अल्पसंख्यक स्वरूप को समाप्त करने वाले इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के दो सदस्यीय बेंच के वर्ष 2005 में दिये गये निर्णय के खिलाफ भारत सरकार द्वारा माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दायर अपील को वापस लेना चाहती है। यह बहुत ही शर्म की बात है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि वह यूपीए सरकार द्वारा सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दाखिल अपने उस हलफनामे को भी वापस करना चाहती है, जिसमें कहा गया था कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय एक अल्पसंख्यक संस्था है, जिसको संविधान की धारा 30 का संरक्षण प्राप्त है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यहां यह बताना जरूरी समझती हूँ कि इसी सदन में 1981 में अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय संशोधन विधेयक, 1981 पारित करके अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के अल्पसंख्यक स्वरूप को पुनः बहाल किया गया था, जिसको 1867 माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा एक पांच सदस्यीय पीठ ने अजीज पाशा केस में दुर्भाग्यवश समाप्त कर दिया था। इस एक्ट की धारा 12 में विश्वविद्यालय की परिभाषा में कहा गया कि विश्वविद्यालय से अभिप्राय भारतीय मुसलमानों द्वारा स्थापित उनकी अपनी पसंद के ऐसे शिक्षण संस्था से है, जिसका प्रारंभ मोहम्मद एंग्लो आर्यन कॉलेज अलीगढ़ के रूप में हुआ था, जो बाद में अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में इनकॉरपोरेट हुयी थी। इस एक्ट की धारा पांच में विश्वविद्यालय के दिये गये अधिकार में कहा गया कि मुख्यतः हिन्दुस्तानी मुसलमानों की तालीमी और सांस्कृतिक उन्नति के लिए काम करना है।

सभापति महोदय, यह संवेदनशील मुद्दा है और अत्यंत चिंता का विषय है कि किसी राजनीतिक दल के केन्द्र में सत्ता परिवर्तन से सदन द्वारा 1981 एक्ट के तथ्यों की रौशनी में भारत सरकार द्वारा माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दाखिल हलफनामा बदलने की एनडीए सरकार की जो चेष्टा है, वह निंदनीय है। अटॉर्नी जनरल द्वारा सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दिया गया तर्क भी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि संविधान द्वारा अल्पसंख्यकों को दिये गये अधिकारों का उल्लंघन है। धर्मनिरपेक्ष सरकार और संविधान में किसी धर्म अधारित संस्था की स्थापना की गुंजाइश नहीं है। सरकार को मालूम होना चाहिए कि धारा 30 में धार्मिक और भाषाओं दोनों तरह के

अल्पसंख्यकों को अपनी पसंद के शिक्षण संस्थायें स्थापित करने और चलाने का अधिकार दिया गया है और धारा 30 में यह भी कहा गया है कि संघ इस बुनियाद में ऐड देने में कोई भी भेदभाव नहीं करेगी, संस्था की स्थापना अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग द्वारा की गयी हो।

इसके साथ मैं एक बात और जोड़ना चाहूंगी कि अल्पसंख्यक विश्वविद्यालय को चेंज करने की बात सरकार एक षडयंत्र के तहत कर रही है। अभी इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी की स्टूडेंट लीडर ऋचा सिंह ने भी पेंपर द्वारा कहा कि मेरे साथ भी ऐसा हो रहा है कि मैं आत्महत्या करूं...(व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please do not mention any name.**

**श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन:** कभी हैदराबाद में होता है कभी जामिया में होता है कभी जेएनयू में होता है। यह शिक्षण संस्थाओं में किस तरह का अटैक है और क्यों कुछ कम्युनिटी को टारगेट किया जा रहा है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ कि अगर ये अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी की मुस्लिम संस्था को रद्द करते हैं तो यह पूरे देश में नहीं बल्कि पूरे विश्व में निंदनीय होगा।

**श्री निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) :** सभापति महोदय, इस देश की जनसंख्या लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। जनसंख्या बढ़ने के साथ खाने, फूड सिक्युरिटी और पीने के पानी पर दबाव आ रहा है। कभी बाढ़, कभी सुखाड़ के कारण किसान को आत्महत्या करने पर मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह है कि पानी का विषय कई राज्यों के साथ बंटा हुआ है। लेकिन हम जब भी केन्द्र सरकार से कोई मांग करते हैं तो उसके आधार पर वह कहती है कि यह राज्य का विषय है और राज्य कनकॉरेंट सूची होने के कारण हम बहुत कुछ कर पाने की स्थिति में नहीं होते। आपको पता है कि ज्यादातर डिसप्यूट जल के कारण ही है।

अभी सरकार ने इनलैंड वाटरवेज अथॉरिटी के तौर पर कई जलमार्ग को राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग की तरह नेविगेशन के लिए घोषित किया है। यही हालत जब ग्रामीण सड़कों की थी तो पीएमजीएसवाई की योजना बनी। उसमें केन्द्र सरकार ने कहा कि राज्य नहीं करेगा, केन्द्र उस योजना को पूरा करेगा। आज पीएमजीएसवाई बड़ी सक्सेसफुल योजना है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से यही आग्रह है कि जिस तरह जनसंख्या, पीने के पानी का दबाव आ रहा है, उसके लिए फूड सिक्युरिटी एक्ट में लोगों को खाना देना है, यह केन्द्र सरकार की जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि पीएमजीएसवाई के तौर पर ही वह एक पूरा सीएमसीपीएल बनाए। जिस तरह का कोर नेटवर्क उसने रोड का बनाया था, उसी तरह पूरे जल का बनाए और अपने खर्च से 60:40, 90:10 के आधार पर या 100 प्रतिशत फंडिंग देते हुए यदि यह काम करेगी तो

हम इरीगेशन के एरिया को बढ़ा पाएंगे। यदि खेती के एरिया को बढ़ाएंगे तो निश्चित तौर पर फसल आएगी और किसान समृद्ध होंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Nishikant Dubey.

**श्री विनोद कुमार सोनकर (कौशाम्बी) :** सभापति महोदय, मेरी सीट बहुत पीछे है। कृपया मुझे यहां से बोलने की अनुमति दीजिए।... (व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** All right.

**श्री विनोद कुमार सोनकर:** प्रधान मंत्री जी के कुशल निर्देशन में भारत रत्न बाबा साहब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी की 125वीं वर्षगांठ वृहद रूप से सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र द्वारा मनाई जा रही है तथा बाबा साहब के सपनों के अनुरूप एक विकसित भारत का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। बाबा साहब से जुड़े पंचतीर्थ स्थानों का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। बाबा साहब के विचारों से प्रेरणा लेकर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी समाज व देश के लिए हर संभव कार्य कर रहे हैं। परन्तु मुझे बहुत ही दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि बाबा साहब के नाम पर वोट लेने वाली, राजनीति करने वाली तथा दलितों की हितैषी कहने वाली पार्टी कांग्रेस द्वारा बाबा साहब के सम्मान में नीति बनाई गई है कि दलित कर्मचारियों द्वारा रेलवे परिसर में बाबा साहब की जन्म जयन्ती व परिनिर्वाण दिवस मनाने पर 2661 रुपये शुल्क जमा कराया जाता है। लेकिन उसी रेलवे परिसर में अन्य महापुरुषों की जयन्ती मनाने पर कोई शुल्क नहीं है। यही कांग्रेस की अब तक बाबा साहब एवं दलितों के प्रति सोच व सम्मान है। जो पार्टी बाबा साहब के कार्यक्रम के आयोजन पर शुल्क लगा सकती है, वह दलितों की हितैषी कैसे हो सकती है।... (व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Try to conclude.

**श्री विनोद कुमार सोनकर:** मैं आपके माध्यम से रेलवे में कार्यरत साढ़े तीन लाख अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति कर्मचारियों की ओर से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से विनम्र अनुरोध करता हूँ कि रेलवे परिसर में भारत रत्न बाबा साहब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी की जयन्ती व परिनिर्वाण दिवस का कार्यक्रम रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा आयोजित करने पर पूर्व की कांग्रेस सरकार द्वारा बनाए गए शुल्क जमा करने के नियम को समाप्त किया जाए जिससे बाबा साहब की जयन्ती व परिनिर्वाण दिवस का कार्यक्रम रेलवे कर्मचारियों द्वारा हर्षोल्लास के साथ मनाया जा सके। धन्यवाद।

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Vinod Kumar Sonkar.

**श्री बलभद्र माझी (नबरंगपुर):** महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार की प्रधानमंत्री सड़क योजना फेज 1 के बाद फेज 2 की सेंक्शन प्रक्रिया चालू हुई है। एक अजीब तरह का अलिखित नियम बनाया गया है जो पीएमजीएसवाई फेज-1 खत्म नहीं करेगा उसे पीएमजीवाई से फेज-2 सेंक्शन नहीं होगा। हमारे जैसे स्टेट में दिक्कत यह है कि 30 जिले में से 18 जिले एनडब्ल्यू अफेक्टेड है वहां बहुत कोशिश करने के बाद भी रोड का काम नहीं हो पा रहा है। यदि यह नियम लागू रहेगा तो एनडब्ल्यू अफेक्टेड स्टेट को पीएमजीएसवाई फेज-2 कभी नहीं मिल पाएगा। मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस कानून को रिलेक्स करके एनडब्ल्यू अफेक्टेड स्टेट को पीएमजीएसवाई से फेज 2 सेंक्शन दिया जाए जिससे बहुत सारे अनकनेक्टेड गांवों को कनेक्ट किया जा सके।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Balbhadra Majhi.

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are apprehensions about the structural damage to the *Jagmohan*, which is the Assembly Hall of the 12<sup>th</sup> Century Sanctum Sanctorum of the iconic Jagannath Temple in Puri. The Archaeological Survey of India has recently conducted a survey of the Jagmohan and found some repairable structural damages in it. ASI says that cracks in stones and joints of the structure needs immediate repair. Plaster has loosened, there is rainwater leakage and walls are damp. Some corbel stones have fallen off and iron beams have rusted at embedding points. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi visited the temple recently. ASI must have explained to him the enormity of the work. Repair works should be done in a time bound manner. ASI has been working for seven hours daily. This has affected the flow of devotees entering into the *Sanctum Sanctorum* since 27<sup>th</sup> January, 2016.

As the ASI has taken up the work, I appeal to the Government to finish it in a time bound manner so that the *Sanctum Sanctorum* is repaired and the Assembly

Hall where a large number of people congregate to have darshan of Lord Jagannath is restored fully.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab.

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल (दमोह) :** सभापति महोदय, दो दिन पहले मानवीय आधार पर बेहद महत्वपूर्ण घटना समाचार पत्रों में छपी। पप्पू डाबर इंदौर के नौजवान थे जिन्हें ब्रेन डेड घोषित कर दिया गया। उसके बाद उनके पांच हिस्सों हार्ट, लीवर, किडनी, दोनों आंखें और त्वचा दान कर दिया जिससे पांच लोगों को उसका लाभ मिला। बेल्जियम, स्पेन और सिंगापुर और शायद कनाडा में एक ऐसे लोगों को ह्यूमन अवार्ड दिया जाता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग अपना अंगदान करते हैं क्या उनकी अंत्येष्टि राजकीय सम्मान के साथ हो सकती है या हम उन्हें कोई अवार्ड दे सकते हैं। इस देश में पांच लाख लोग इसलिए मरते हैं क्योंकि उनको अंग नहीं मिलता, जैसे किडनी, हार्ट, लीवर है, ये तीन प्रमुख बीमारियां हैं। जो लोग कागज पर नहीं बल्कि वास्तव में डोनेट करते हैं, इस घटना में पांच सौ डॉक्टरों ने योगदान किया। इंदौर से लेकर दिल्ली तक तमाम लोगों को उसका लाभ मिला, कुछ को जीवन मिल गया, किसी को त्वचा मिल गई, किसी को रोशनी मिल गई। मैं इस विषय पर प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल लाना चाहता था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरी अपनी सरकार ऐसे लोगों को जो अंगदान करते हैं राजकीय सम्मान के साथ अंत्येष्टि करे या कोई अवार्ड घोषित करे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन इसमें एकजुट हो।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Shrirang Appa Barne, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Prahlad Singh Patel.

**श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल (बीकानेर):** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ। मैं एक अखबार के प्रोग्राम में गया था और वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रोग्राम था, पेड न्यूज को लेकर चर्चा हो रही थी। उसमें कहा गया कि कुछ अखबार ऐसे हैं जो कहते हैं कि पेड न्यूज नहीं होनी चाहिए और पेज न्यूज को लेकर अखबार चिंतित है जबकि मीडिया ही पेड न्यूज को बढ़ावा दे रहा है। वहां पर चर्चा हुई कि अखबार के कुछ लोग पेड न्यूज की बात करते हैं लेकिन संसद मौन है। मैं वहां पर गेस्ट के रूप में गया था, कोई मि. राय बोल रहे थे, बहुत बड़े अखबार का प्रोग्राम था। मैंने कहा कि नहीं, संसद में कई बार पेड न्यूज का मुद्दा उठा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पेड न्यूज सिस्टम क्या है? क्या पेड न्यूज होना चाहिए? दूसरी कंट्रीज में पेड न्यूज का सिस्टम है या नहीं? इस पर मीडिया की क्या



भूमिका होनी चाहिए, इस पर एक विस्तृत चर्चा होनी चाहिए, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan, Shri Shrirang Appa Barne, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Vinod Kumar Sonkar are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA (AMBALA): Thank you, Chairman, Sir. I would like to bring to the kind notice of the hon. Agriculture Minister that Indian farmers produce huge amount of food grains, with their hard work, for fulfilling the needs of the Indian population. But, there is food wastage. Perishable commodities such as fruits, vegetables, fish, meat and milk have wastage of 15 to 25 per cent while non-perishable commodities witness wastage between 5 and 15 per cent. This is putting considerable pressure on natural resources.

In the year 2050, the population of India will be 1.65 billion. In view of fulfilling the food needs of the population, we will have to prepare a vision document which provides the strategic framework for innovation-led inclusive and sustainable agricultural growth in the country. Therefore, I humbly request the Government to set up infrastructure to stop food wastage.

Thank you, Sir.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Rattan Lal Kataria.

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (KARIMNAGAR): Thank you, Sir. Sircilla town in the State of Telangana is having many powerlooms. Approximately 40,000 powerlooms are there in this town; it is known as a powerloom cluster. Most of these looms weave only plain fabrics. These looms are outdated, some being more than 50 years old. The weaving community in this town is poverty stricken and many suicides occur frequently.

The Government of India very recently had announced a scheme known as Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme where they are ready to invest or allot a sum of Rs. 100 crore.

I request the Government of India to allocate this Scheme to the State of Telangana, particularly in Sircilla. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री ताम्रध्वज साहू (दुर्ग) :** सभापति महोदय, मेरा शून्य काल का विषय विकलांग व्यक्तियों को कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में आरक्षण बाबत है, जो इस प्रकार है। भारत के प्रधान मंत्री सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री द्वारा दिव्यांश व्यक्तियों को उचित एवं न्याय संगत अधिकार देने की बात कहने के बावजूद भी कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा वर्ष 2010 से आरक्षण के प्रावधान के अनुसार गैर अधिकारी से अधिकारी वर्ग में नियुक्ति या प्रमोशन नहीं दिया गया है। उक्त आरक्षण को कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में लागू करने के लिए उचित कदम उठाया जाना चाहिए। पर्सन विथ डिसएबिलिटी एक्ट, 1995 के प्रावधान के तहत एवं डीओपीटी द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी दिशा-निर्देश का पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है, जैसे भर्ती, प्रमोशन में रोस्टर का बनाना और उचित रख-रखाव किया जाना। जैसे सर्कुलर नम्बर 36035/4/2010/1.8.2011 द्वारा डीओपीटी निर्देशित।

डीओपीटी के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार वेल्फेयर आफिसर ई-1 ग्रेड में वर्ष 2012 में कोल इंडिया द्वारा आयोजित विभागीय परीक्षा में विकलांग कर्मचारियों को आरक्षण दिए जाने का प्रावधान रखा जाना चाहिए। कोल इंडिया द्वारा अभी तक कितने लोगों को नियुक्ति दी गयी है? यह नियुक्ति कैडर में विकलांग आरक्षण के अनुसार दी गयी है या नहीं, उसकी जानकारी दी जानी चाहिए। कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा भारत सरकार के निर्देश के अनुसार पदोन्नति में दृष्टि बाधित कर्मचारियों को आरक्षण का लाभ मिल रहा है या नहीं, उसे भी सार्वजनिक किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि संबंधितों को लाभ मिल सके। धन्यवाद।

**श्री मुकेश राजपूत (फरुखाबाद) :** माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुझे शून्य काल में बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। सरकार की महत्वपूर्ण योजना, इंदिरा आवास योजना में गरीबों को आवास मिलता है। इस महंगाई के जमाने में मात्र 70,000 रुपए मिलते हैं जिसमें 20 वर्ग मीटर आवास बनना मुश्किल है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस राशि को 70,000 रुपए से बढ़ाकर तीन लाख रुपए किया जाए क्योंकि जिस तरह से चयन प्रक्रिया होती है, इसमें लाभार्थी से कहीं न कहीं भ्रष्टाचार के रूप में 10,000-15,000 रुपए लिए जाते हैं और लाभार्थी का चयन स्थानीय सांसद की सिफारिश पर जिला प्रशासन द्वारा पुनः सर्वे कराना चाहिए एवं आवास आवंटन में सांसदों का कोटा होना चाहिए।

मेरा दूसरा विषय भी है।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Only one matter can be raised by an hon. Member during 'Zero Hour'.

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Mukesh Rajput.

**श्री रमेश बिधूड़ी (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाना चाहता हूँ। मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र में बदरपुर विधान सभा है। यहां आगरा कैनल नाम की नहर जाती है जो यूपी इरीगेशन की है। इस पर मीठापुर में पुल बना है। पांच लाख लोग मथुरा रोड से दो किलोमीटर अंदर रहते हैं। यहां बाहर के लोग अनियमित कालोनी के रूप में बसे हुए हैं। वे लोग अपने काम-धंधे के लिए यहां से जाते हैं जबकि इस पुल पर तीन घंटे जाम लगा रहता है। एक सड़क कालिंदी कुंज से लेकर हरियाणा की तरफ जाती है। यूपी इरीगेशन की सड़क होने कारण मैं अपना मैम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट का फंड नहीं लगा सकता हूँ क्योंकि डिपार्टमेंट के लोग मना कर देते हैं। सरकार सोई हुई है, पीडब्ल्यूडी डिपार्टमेंट कुछ नहीं करता है।

मेरा आपके माध्यम से शहरी विकास मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि यूपी सरकार से परमिशन लेकर मुझे अपना फंड लगाने की इजाजत दी जाए। अगर लोगों को नोएडा जाना हो तो मथुरा रोड से पांच-छः किलोमीटर घूम कर जाना पड़ता है और लोगों को ढाई घंटे जाम में खड़ा रहना पड़ता है। अगर किसी के साथ कुछ मिसहैपनिंग जैसे हार्ट अटैक या एक्सीडेंट हो जाए तो लोग उस नहर की पतली गली से निकल नहीं सकते हैं। यह पांच लाख लोगों के भविष्य का मामला है। माननीय शहरी विकास मंत्री मेरे फंड से काम कराने की मंजूरी दें, मैं देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मेरा निवेदन है कि यूपी सरकार से रिक्वेस्ट की जाए कि यहां सड़क और पुल बनाने की इजाजत दे।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Ramesh Bidhuri.

SHRI R. PARTHIPAN (THENI): Thank you Chairman, Sir. I am grateful to our most respected leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma and to the people of my Theni Lok Sabha Constituency for enabling me to represent in this august House.

My Constituency is spread across the lower fringes of the Western Ghats and the region is covered by hills on three sides. The climate prevailing in this region is very suitable for horticulture crops. Horticulture crops like pepper,

cardamom, grape, mango, jackfruit, banana, coconut, pineapple, etc., are cultivated in thousands of acres.

Recently, the Union Government declared this region as a reserve forest. However, there is no significant presence of any wildlife in this region except for a large number of pigs. These pigs frequently destroy the crops cultivated by the farmers.

I would, therefore, request the Union Government to take necessary steps to protect the farmers and their crops in that region. Myself and the people of my constituency shall be grateful for this act of kindness.

Thank you.

**डॉ. किरीट सोमैया (मुम्बई उत्तर पूर्व) :** माननीय सभापति जी, बैंकों में जो लूट मची है, मैं उसके बारे में कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। वर्ष 2007 से लेकर 2012 तक पांच साल में विशेष तौर पर पब्लिक सैक्टर बैंकों ने जिस प्रकार से बड़े लोगों को बैंकों ने कर्ज दिया है, उसके कारण स्थिति यह हो गई है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर बैंकों का लगभग 14 परसेंट स्ट्रैस एसेट्स की कैटेगिरी में आया है। किंग फिशर विजय माल्या तो एक नाम है, मेरे हाथ में जो फिगर्स हैं, जिन्हें हम बिलकुल डिफाल्टर कहते हैं।...(व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON :** The matter is in the court.

**DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA:** I am not talking about Kingfisher. I am talking about wilful defaulters and NPAs. More than 64,000 crore wilful defaulters are there. इन विलफुल डिफाल्टर्स को किस प्रकार से पैसा दिया गया कि लोन के ऊपर लोन दिया गया, लोन के ब्याज का पैसा चुकाने के लिए लोन दिया गया। ये वर्ष 2007 से 2012 तक हुआ। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि जो विलफुल डिफाल्टर्स हैं, इनका फोरेंसिक आडिट किया जाए कि पैसा कहां से कहां गया और उनसे पैसा वसूल किया जाए। किंग फिशर के मालिक विजय माल्या को भी वापिस बुलाया जाए। अगर कोई गरीब डिफाल्टर होता है तो कड़ा एक्शन लिया जाता है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि पब्लिक सैक्टर बैंकों को कड़ा रुख अपनाना चाहिए।

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Shri Bharion Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Kirit Somaiya.

**श्री राजेश रंजन (मधेपुरा):** महोदय, विजय माल्या जैसे लोगों का जन्म कहां से होता है और किस व्यवस्था से होता है। कोई ऐसा दल नहीं था, जिसके एमएलए ने वोट देकर विजय माल्या को राज्य सभा न भेजा हो। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि देश के पूंजीपति लोग ही देश के ... \* क्यों बैठते हैं? क्या इसलिए क्योंकि सबसे ज्यादा लूट का पैसा इन्हीं लोगों के पास है। सिर्फ विजय माल्या का ही सवाल नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि कौन-सी व्यवस्था है, बैंकों की बात कही गई कि एक बैंक ने 18 करोड़ रुपया विजय माल्या को लोन दिया। अगर किसी दलित, गरीब, किसान या मजदूर लोन चुकाए बिना मर जाता है तो उसकी मृत्यु के बाद भी लोन का पैसा वसूला जाता है लेकिन पूंजीपतियों की सब्सिडी और लोन हमारी सदन व्यवस्था और कोई न कोई सरकार उसे माफ कर देती है। उनकी सब्सिडी भी माफ की जाती है, ऋण भी माफ किया जाता है। आखिर क्यों हमारी राजनीतिक व्यवस्था हिंदुस्तान के पूंजीपतियों और बड़े लोगों के ऋण को माफ करती है।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि विजय माल्या ही केवल एक व्यक्ति नहीं है, बल्कि हजारों हजार विजय माल्या जैसे लोग देश में हैं जो लोन लेकर वापिस नहीं करते हैं। मैं सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि ऐसा विजय माल्या पैदा न हो और बाहर भाग जाए इसलिए जितने भी बड़े पूंजीपतियों ने लोन लिया है, उनकी जांच हो और किसी का भी ऋण माफ न किया जाए और सब्सिडी माफ न की जाए। महोदय, यह मंदिर हमारे पूर्वजों ने बनाया है, हमारे बड़े-बड़े विद्वान नेताओं ने बनाया है लेकिन लगता है कि ... \* मैं अंत में यही कहूंगा कि इस मंदिर से आम आदमी को न्याय मिले, इस मंदिर से गरीबों का न्याय हो और गरीबों को लूटने वाले विजय माल्या जैसे हजारों लोगों को, बड़े पूंजीपतियों को सजा मिले और वे जेल में बंद हों।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, Dr. J. Jayavardhan.

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN (CHENNAI SOUTH): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the House an important issue with regard to the National Food Security Act highlighted in the Memorandum submitted by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, to the hon. Prime Minister.

Some key suggestions made by Tamil Nadu to safeguard food security were not adequately addressed when the National Food Security Act was passed.

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Tamil Nadu seeks a legally binding assurance on the issue price of food grains for the additional assured quantity provided for those States which are drawing food grains over and above the additional assured quantity provided under the Act. Such additional quantities of food grains should be provided to the States at Rs.3 per kg. or at least at the current price applicable for the Above Poverty Line families of Rs.8.30 per kg. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, please do not disturb.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, silence please. Please do not disturb. Please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN: Preferably, the entire urban population should be covered as households eligible for allocation of subsidized food grains. Alternatively, at least 75 per cent of the urban population should be covered as that of the rural areas. ... (*Interruptions*)

Schedule I of the Act assures the limited allocation of subsidized food grains only for a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nothing will go on record except what Dr. J. Jayavardhan says.

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

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN: The guarantee of supply of subsidized foodgrains with an assured level of subsidy from the Government of India should be for a period of 10 years. A provision to obligate the Central Government to import food in times of scarcity is very crucial... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Rajesh Ranjan, please do not disturb. I have allowed Dr. Jayavardhan to make his submission. Please do not disturb.

... (*Interruptions*)

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\* Not recorded.

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: सभापति जी, ... \*इन शब्दों को निकाल दिया जाए। ... (व्यवधान) बाकी सब ठीक है।  
... (व्यवधान) करप्शन बढ़ा है, यह तो ठीक है, लेकिन ... \* यह ठीक नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will go through the records and take a decision.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Ranjanji, please take your seat.

Dr. Jayavardhan, please continue.

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN : A provision to obligate the Central Government to import food in times of scarcity is very crucial to make this legislation truly a Food Security Act. “The Provisioning of Funds to State Governments for Short Supply of Foodgrains Rules, 2014” is not an adequate safeguard of the interest of Tamil Nadu.

Extending the time period up to a few months to complete identification of eligible households is not a realistic timeframe, particularly so when the District-wise break-up data under the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) is yet to be made available. Hence the period should be extended for two years.

Sir, the provision in the Act empowering the Central Government to introduce cash transfer and food coupon scheme is strongly objected to by our State, and this should be amended with a clear indication that any cash transfer and food coupon scheme can be only introduced with the concurrence of the State Government.

Sir, I would request that the Central Government should take effective steps for proper implementation of the National Food Security Act by addressing the lacunae present in the Act. Thank you.

SHRI P.K. BIJU (ALATHUR): Hon. Chairperson, I would like to raise an important matter of urgent importance before this august House.

This House had passed the Forest Rights Act on 18<sup>th</sup> December, 2006. This law concerns the rights of forest-dwelling communities to land and other

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



resources, denied to them over decades as a result of the continuance of colonial forest laws in India.

This Act came into force after notification on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2007. The rules were framed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2008. Nearly 250 million people live in and around forests in India, of which the estimated indigenous Adivasi or Tribal population stands at about 100 million. This Act will benefit the marginalized citizens of our country.

Sir, I am not going into the details of the rights enshrined in the Act. Section 6 of the Act provides that the Gram Sabha or the Village Assembly has the authority to decide the future of the tribal lands. But I am sorry to say that the Government is reluctant to implement the Forest Rights Act throughout the country.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to implement this Act as early as possible.

Sir, there is a shocking news coming from the State of Chhattisgarh. The Chhattisgarh Government has taken a decision and passed an order to cancel the community land rights of tribal village under the FRA in on January 8, 2016. This is done for the Adani Enterprises and Rajasthan Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited for their coal blocks in Chhattisgarh. This is a direct attack on the rights of the tribals.

So, I would urge upon the Government to withdraw such move and protect the rights of the tribals in the country. Thank you.

**श्रीमती जयश्रीबेन पटेल (मेहसाणा) :** सभापति महोदय, गुजरात एक कुदरती आपदा ग्रस्त और त्रस्त है। कुदरती आपदाओं के कारण जो राज्य की कनेक्टिविटी है, उसके लिए बहुत भारी खर्च उठाना पड़ता है। राज्य के जो अंदरूनी रास्ते हैं, उनमें भी कनेक्टिविटी की समस्या के कारण वाहनों के ट्रांसपोर्टेशन में भारी खर्च उठाना पड़ता है तथा इनके कारण आवासों के निर्माण के लिए माल-सामान का खर्च भी बढ़ जाता है। गुजरात राज्य में 1600 किलोमीटर लम्बी समुद्री सीमा पड़ती है और समुद्री कुदरती आपदा के कारण भारी संख्या में मानव और पशुओं की जान हानि होती है। इसलिए कुदरती आपदाओं के सामने टिक सके, ऐसी

पद्धति वाले इंदिरा आवासों का निर्माण करना अत्यंत आवश्यक है और ऐसे आवासों के निर्माण के लिए ज्यादा वित्तीय व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है। गुजरात में वर्ष 2001 में भूकम्प आया था, जिसकी तीव्रता रिक्टर स्केल पर 6.9 थी, उसके कारण दस लाख से ज्यादा आवास तथा 20,000 से ज्यादा जान हानि हुई थी। कच्छ जिला सीस्मिक जोन-5 में आता है। गुजरात के अनुसूचित जनजाति वाले जिले डांग के 318, बनासकांठा जिले के अमीरगढ़ के आठ, लाता तालुके के दस गांव एवं अन्य दस जिलों के 1741 गांव भूकम्प जोन चार में आते हैं, उनको डिफिकल्ट एरिया जाहिर किया जाए। गुजरात सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से पत्राचार भी किया है, लेकिन हमारी दरखास्त लम्बित है। मेरी आपके माध्यम से मांग है कि इंदिरा आवास योजना के तहत कच्छ, डांग और बनासकांठा जिले के गांवों को डिफिकल्ट एरिया जाहिर किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel.

Hon. Members, I have 25 more speakers to speak in 'Zero Hour'. I request all the hon. Members to finish their submissions within one minute. Otherwise, I will not allow you.

**प्रो.चिंतामणि मालवीय (उज्जैन) :** सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

महोदय, इस देश में अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय और जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिक विश्वविद्यालय, जो 100 प्रतिशत सरकार अनुदान से चलते हैं, लेकिन इन विश्वविद्यालयों में अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति को कोई आरक्षण शैक्षणिक प्रवेश के लिए नहीं है। 50 प्रतिशत सीट्स अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए हैं और शेष सबके लिए खुली हैं। चूंकि ये विश्वविद्यालय सरकारी अनुदान से चलते हैं, इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि इनमें अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों को भी प्रवेश मिले, उनको आरक्षण मिले और यदि यह संभव न हो तो सरकार इन संस्थाओं का अल्पसंख्यक दर्जा समाप्त करे क्योंकि किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक और धर्मनिरपेक्ष देश में जो इस प्रकार की धर्म आधारित संस्थाएं बनती हैं, वे वास्तव में जो हमारा शुद्ध लोकतंत्र है, शुद्ध धर्मनिरपेक्षता है, उस पर कलंक हैं। इसलिए ऐसा मैं आग्रह करता हूं।  
...(व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Sharad Tripathi are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Prof. Chintamani Malviya.

SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM (KANCHEEPURAM): I would like to draw the attention of the House to an important issue. The Central Government increased service tax on insurance premium with effect from 01.06.2015. There is an increase from 12 per cent to 14 per cent on gross premium and risk cover and an increase from 3% to 3.5 per cent on first year premium. There is also an increase from 1.5 per cent to 1.75 per cent on subsequent premium. Growth of insurance industry is very important in national development as it depends on household savings and disposal incomes. LIC has contributed Rs. 7,04,151 crore for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007 to 2012) and Rs. 1,50,000 crore to the Railways.

Again, the Central Government has forced Swachh Bharat cess at the rate of 0.5 per cent on all services from 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2015, from 14 per cent to 14.5 per cent causing huge burden on common man, as he has to pay 14.5 per cent service tax and additional 0.5 per cent Swachh Bharat cess on health and term insurance premiums. This hike is a major blow and burden to the common man as it directly affects his monthly spending. Insurance savings is a social security.

Hence, Mr. Chairperson, Sir, through you, I request the Central Government to withdraw the Service tax on insurance premiums as it will reduce the cost of insurance policies and boost the much needed increase in health and insurance coverage.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Smt. V. Sathyabama is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati K. Margatham.

SHRI TAPAS PAUL (KRISHNANAGAR): Chairman Sir, it is an important matter. I would like to inform you that there is an urgent need for proper level crossing with gate in my constituency, Krishna Nagar of West Bengal in the railway lines at Bethuadehaei, Muragachha, Dhubulia and Debagram villages as they casue an imminent danger to the lives of the hundreds of people and kids and also to transport who cross these railway lines on daily basis by risking their lives.

मैं सरकार से यह भी रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस पर ध्यान दे। मैंने यह बात कई बार सरकार के ध्यान में ला चुका हूँ कि वहाँ अगर गुड़ और छेने के वेंडर्स की व्यवस्था कर देंगे तो अच्छा रहेगा।

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA (TUMKUR): Sir, there is a village, by name, Hathenahalli, just adjacent to Tumkur district which is the headquarters of my constituency. About two days back, a fire accident occurred in that village in a religious festival. More than 70 innocent people suffered severe burn injuries. Out of them, the condition of more than 10 people is very critical. These injured persons were shifted to the district hospital which is very near to that village but unfortunately, treatment could not be provided to all the innocent people because the district headquarters hospitals are not well equipped with burn wards as well as trauma centres.

So, my request to the Government of India is this. I have been repeatedly requesting the Government of India to upgrade the district hospitals and provide good facilities, particularly, trauma centres and also burn wards to treat these types of patients. So, they have to strengthen and upgrade the district hospitals. This is my request. I have been making this request to the Government of India. I urge them once again. Thank you, Sir.

श्री लखन लाल साहू (बिलासपुर): सभापति महोदय, मैं निजी एयरलाइंस की घरेलू उड़ानों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा की जा रही मनमानी और अनियमितताओं की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। पिछले महीने की सात तारीख को मैं यहां रेलवे की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में भाग लेने के लिए रायपुर से दिल्ली आ रहा था। रायपुर से 6 बजकर 55 मिनट की उड़ान निर्धारित थी, लेकिन उसे समय से पहले ही प्रस्थान करा दिया गया। आए-दिन रायपुर एयरपोर्ट पर ऐसा होता रहता है। रायपुर में केवल एक ही एयरलाइन और वह भी प्राइवेट एयरलाइन इंडिगो की उड़ान संचालित होती है। इस कारण लोगों को काफी परेशानी होती है। यहां पर विमानन् मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। हमने पहले भी कई बार उनसे निवेदन किया है कि दिल्ली से रायपुर भुवनेश्वर कनेक्ट होते हुए एयर इंडिया की फ्लाइट जाती थी, जो आजकल बंद है इसलिए उसे फिर से शुरू किया जाए। हमारे जितने भी साथी हैं जो छत्तीसगढ़ से आते हैं, उन्हें काफी तकलीफ होती है। छत्तीसगढ़ में केवल रायपुर में ही एयरपोर्ट है, जहां से ओडिशा, मध्य प्रदेश और दिल्ली के लिए उड़ान भरी जाती है। अगर दिल्ली से रायपुर वाया भुवनेश्वर एयर इंडिया की संध्याकालीन फ्लाइट पुनः शुरू हो जाएगी तो यात्रियों को काफी सुविधा होगी और इंडिगो एयरलाइन की जो मनमानी हो रही है, उस पर भी रोक लगेगी। कभी-कभी हमें इमरजेंसी कार्य के लिए जाना होता है तो उसे फ्लाइट के कारण रद्द करना पड़ता

है। इसी तरह से किसी मरीज को अगर दूसरी जगह जाना है, तो उसे भी बहुत तकलीफ होती है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली से रायपुर वाया भुवनेश्वर एयर इंडिया की सन्ध्याकालीन फ्लाइट पुनः शुरू की जाए।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Shri Sharad Tripathi are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Lakhan Lal Sahu.

**श्री चरणजीत सिंह रोड़ी (सिरसा) :** सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान हरियाणा में पांच-छः मार्च को हुई बेमौसम बारिश और ओलवावृष्टि की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इसके कारण वहाँ के किसानों की गेहूँ और सरसों की खड़ी फसल नष्ट हो गई है। एक साल पहले भी हरियाणा के किसानों की नरमे और कपास की फसल को चिट्ठी मक्खन के कारण नुकसान पहुंचा था, लेकिन तब से आज तक कोई मुआवजा उन्हें नहीं दिया गया और इस बार भी नहीं दिया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन किसानों की पिछले साल फसल खराब हुई उन्हें तत्काल मुआवजा दिया जाए और इस बार भी जिन किसानों को नुकसान हुआ है, उसकी भरपाई की जाए।

DR. KULMANI SAMAL (JAGATSINGHPUR): Hon. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to raise an important issue of public importance.

Sir, for the promotion of technology start-ups involving new products, processes and business models, the Government of Odisha has constituted Odisha Venture Finance Limited being associated with Gujarat Venture Finance Limited. The Odisha Venture Finance Limited has been constituted to act as an asset management agency to manage Odisha Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Fund with a corpus amount of Rs.150 crore.

**21.00 hours**

The proposed funding will be made by the State Government, Government of India, banks and financial institutions contributing Rs. 50 crore each. In this regard, I request the Government of India to consider giving assistance to the tune of Rs. 50 crore towards the corpus of Odisha Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Fund in order to promote innovative projects in micro, small and medium enterprises segment in my State of Odisha.

Thank you.

SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN (SIVAGANGA): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I also offer my sincere thanks to our beloved leader *puratchi thalaivi* Amma.

National Highway 210 starts from Trichi and goes to Ramanathanpuram covering a length of about 200 kilometres.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Senthilnathan, just a minute.

Hon. Members, it is 9 o'clock. Still, there are 15 more Members to speak. What is the opinion of the House? If the House agrees, we may extend the time of the House.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Please extend the time of the House.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Since there are 15 Members, we may extend the time of the House by 15 minutes only.

SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN : Sir, National Highway 210 runs between Trichi and Ramanathapuram. The length of this road is about 200 kilometres. Out of 200 kilometres, 100 kilometres of road passes through my constituency, Sivaganga. This road is under the control of NHAI. The Union Government had allotted the funds for widening and reconstruction of the above and tenders formalities were also completed. The tender was taken by one Transtroy Company. The company has not yet started the road though the work was awarded to it in the year 2013.

As per the NHAI norms, the road was to be maintained for every three years, but the company has done the work of only 100 kilometres. The company did not start the work of the remaining portion of the road, which falls in my constituency.

I urge upon the Union Government to compel the company to start the work. Otherwise, it should cancel the contract and take needful action for early laying of the road.

Thank you.

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (KALYAN): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise an important incident which has happened just a day before. It is about falling of a seventeen year old boy from a local train. Not merely because of an accident but also due to apathy of the railway officials, the boy lost his life.

The boy was travelling in a rail when he fell down in-between Badlapur and Ambarnath stations. His friend informed the GRP, who reached the spot but tried to search the boy without any search light and left within minutes. His family kept searching for him for the whole night without any help from the railway officials or the GRP. After 13 hours of excruciating pain and agony, they were able to locate him in the nearby bushes, but their ordeal did not end there. The local government hospital refused to treat him until the police arrived and eventually the boy lost his life.

My request to the hon. Railway Minister, through you, Sir, is that though the Railways are not able to stop the accidents, at least they must try to avoid the fatalities. If in this case we could fix the responsibility and take punitive actions against those who are not performing their duties, then this will act as a deterrent and the railway officials will be compelled to act. Otherwise, rubbing the salt on wounds of Mumbaikars travelling by railway will continue.

Thank you.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde.

SHRI M. UDHAYA KUMAR (DINDIGUL): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, *vanakkam*.

As a lawyer by profession, I am privy to the meandering process of judicial dispensation in lower courts with the total backlog of the judiciary standing at a whopping approximately 3.25 crore cases. Incensed by this alarming scenario in courts, threatening erosion of public confidence in, and credibility of, the judicial system, the highest court in the country moved forward in baby steps by conducting an internal study on the issue of pendency of cases. There are more

than 60,000 cases pending in the Supreme court, 45 lakhs in High Courts and the trial courts account for 2.75 crore cases. So, it is high time for the Government to get cracking by providing more funds to modernize the system as also to fill up the large number of vacancies of judges in various High Courts, presently 43 per cent of the total strength.

After the process of appointment of judges suffered for a while due to the controversial National Judicial Appointment Commission Act, which was later struck down by the courts, the Supreme Court Collegium System is reported to have been at work again by going ahead with recommendation for appointment of judges to various high courts. The situation has been compounded by the fact that the Government has become a compulsive litigant in higher courts preferring appeals on cases with questionable merit.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The next hon. Member is Shri Rajendra Agrawal.

SHRI M. UDHAYA KUMAR: Implementing the long-pending judicial reforms apart, we need to address the need for fast-tracking the judicial process through a slew of measures like resorting to out of courtroom attempts and fine tuning the traditional courts functioning under *Panchayats*.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please sit down. I have already called the next Member to speak.

SHRI M. UDHAYA KUMAR: I urge upon the Government to pay adequate and immediate attention to speed up the process of judicial dispensation to provide long needed relief to the common litigant.

**श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल (मेरठ):** सभापति महोदय, पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में जिला पंचायत व क्षेत्र पंचायत के अध्यक्ष पदों के अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से होने वाली चुनाव प्रक्रिया का संचालन राज्यों में पारित पंचायत राज कानूनों व राज्य चुनाव आयोग के दिशा निर्देशों के अनुसार किया जाता है। अप्रत्यक्ष चुनावों की इस प्रक्रिया में भारी मात्रा में वोटों की खरीद फरोख्त व सरकारी तंत्र के दुरुपयोग से संबंधित घटनाएं आम हो गई हैं। इस प्रकार चुन कर आए जनप्रतिनिधि भी वोटों की खरीद फरोख्त में लगाए गए पैसे को पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में भ्रष्टाचार कर के वसूल करते हैं। इस प्रकार यह भ्रष्टाचार का एक घेरा बन रहा है। अभी हाल ही में उत्तर



प्रदेश में हुए पंचायत चुनावों में मीडिया व विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं ने इस समस्या को ले कर गंभीर टिप्पणियां की हैं।

महोदय, यह एक गंभीर मुद्दा है। पंचायती राज की 2013 में जारी की गई बीसवीं वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने भी इस कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्वाचन प्रक्रिया में स्वतंत्र एवं निष्पक्ष चुनावों हेतु पंचायती राज मंत्रालय द्वारा विजिलेंस सिस्टम को संस्थागत करने, राज्य चुनाव आयुक्तों की स्थायी समितियों के साथ मिल कर चुनावों के दिशा निर्देश, संचालन व निरीक्षण हेतु आचार संहिता बनाने के साथ-साथ अध्यक्ष पदों पर निर्वाचन हेतु अप्रत्यक्ष चुनावों को नियमानुसार सख्त देखरेख में करने की सिफारिश की थी।

मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हाल में संपन्न हुए चुनावों में पैसे के लेन-देन से संबंधित गतिविधियों की निष्पक्ष जांच कराई जाए तथा सुधार हेतु ठोस कदम उठाए जाएं। चुनाव प्रक्रिया में खामियों के गठन विश्लेषण हेतु एक आयोग का गठन किया जाए तथा जिला व क्षेत्र पंचायत अध्यक्षों के निर्वाचन हेतु अप्रत्यक्ष चुनावों के स्थान पर प्रत्यक्ष चुनाव से निर्वाचन पर विचार किया जाए।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Shri Sharad Tripathi are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Rajendra Agrawal.

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM (NAMAKKAL): Hon. Chairman, Sir, in the Union Budget of 2014-2015, it was announced that new All India Institute of Medical Sciences would be setup in different places in the country. Following this, on 18.7.2014, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, *Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*, had written to the hon. Prime Minister requesting him to establish one such Institute in Tamil Nadu.

The State Government has already identified the required extent of land at Sengapatti in Thanjavur District, Chengalpattu in Kancheepuram District, Pudukottai Town in Pudukottai District, Perundurai in Erode District and Thoppur in Madurai District. In response, in 2015-2016 Budget, the establishment of an AIIMS in Tamil Nadu was announced.

A Central Team visited Tamil Nadu in April 2015 and inspected all the five identified locations. However, so far, the final decision of the location of AIIMS in

Tamil Nadu has not been announced. I appeal to the Centre to expedite announcement of location of AIIMS and also setup AIIMS without further delay.

Thank you, Sir.

**श्री ददन मिश्रा (श्रावस्ती) :** सभापति महोदय, शीतकालीन सत्र में इसी सदन में हमने पंचायत चुनावों में धनबल, बाहुबल, सत्ताबल को रोकने के लिए इन चुनावों को सीधे जनता द्वारा कराने का प्रस्ताव रखा था। समाजवादी पार्टी के मुखिया भी इसी सदन में मौजूद थे, उन्होंने भी हमारे प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया था। उसके तत्काल बाद उत्तर प्रदेश में पंचायत के जो चुनाव हुए, उसमें जिस तरह से धनबल, बाहुबल और सत्ताबल का घोर दुरुपयोग किया गया और आचार संहिता की धज्जियां उड़ाई गईं, लोकतंत्र की हत्या की गई, उसका मैं स्वयं भुगतभोगी हूँ, मैं पीड़ित हूँ, इसलिए मुझे दो मिनट बोलने का मौका दिया जाए। सभापति महोदय, हमारे बड़े भाई विकास खण्ड प्रयागपुर, जनपद बहराइच के वर्तमान ब्लॉक प्रमुख हैं। इस बार सीट पिछड़ी जाति महिला के लिए आरक्षित हो गई, इसलिए उन्हें चुनाव से कोई सरोकार और मतलब भी नहीं था। लेकिन जिस तरह से पुलिस ने सारा पुलिसिंग का काम छोड़ कर बीडीसी के अपहरण और धरपकड़ का सिलसिला शुरू कर दिया और उनके परिवारजनों व माँ-बेटियों का अपहरण कर के बंधक बनाया गया कि जब तक बीडीसी नहीं आएगा, तुमको नहीं छोड़ा जाएगा। ऐसी स्थिति में पुलिसिया उत्पीड़न से बचने के लिए लोग सुरक्षा और संरक्षण के लिए स्वाभाविक रूप से हमारे दरवाजे पर आए और उनको सुरक्षा व संरक्षण देना हमारा नैतिक दायित्व और कर्तव्य है, उससे मैं पीछे भी नहीं हट सकता हूँ। जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारे घर पर तीन-तीन थानों के द्वारा रेड डाली गई, थाना प्रयागपुर, विसेसर और रानीपुर की पुलिस के द्वारा हमारे पैतृक आवास पर रेड डाली गई। वहां पर अराजकता और दहशत फैलाने का काम किया गया। यह बहुत ही घोर आपत्तिजनक और गंभीर बात है। ... (व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Shri Sharad Tripathi are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Daddan Mishra.

**\*SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA (TIRUPPUR):** Hon. Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. Thank you for this opportunity. Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu *Puratchithalaivi* Amma, in a letter addressed to Hon. Prime Minister, has sought his intervention in issuing orders to GAIL to cooperate with the Expert Committee set up by Tamil Nadu Government to find out ways and means of laying the gas

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\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

pipelines alongside the National Highways in 7 districts of Tamil Nadu without affecting the lives of farmers as well as common man. These gas pipelines of GAIL may be realigned along the Highways instead of laying them through farms lands. The Kochi-Koottanad-Mangaluru-Bengaluru gas pipeline project of GAIL is expected to traverse 7 districts of Tamil Nadu viz. Tiruppur, Erode, Coimbatore, Salem, Namakkal, Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri and is expected to cause irreparable damage to the assets and agricultural land of thousands of farmers of Tamil Nadu. This gas pipeline project would cover 310 kilometres with an affected area of 20 metres width. Due to the implementation of this project, around 1,20,000 fruit bearing trees like mango, jackfruit and coconut trees will be uprooted. Keeping in view all these aspects, Tamil Nadu Government advised to immediately stop the laying of gas pipelines through farm lands and find other ways of laying them alongside the National Highways. In this situation, Hon. Supreme Court had issued orders restricting farmers to use the specified land allotted for laying of gas pipeline. On this issue, the concerned State government is fully dependant on the Union Government. Moreover this is a very sensitive issue affecting the livelihood of large number of people, particularly farmers, belonging to 7 districts of Tamil Nadu. I once again urge that the Hon. Prime Minister should intervene in this matter and issue orders to GAIL for laying gas pipelines alongside the National Highways and not through agricultural land. Thank you.

**श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा बारणे (मावल):** महोदय, पिंपरी चिंचवड शहर देश के तेजी से विकास करने वाले शहरों में से है। भारत सरकार द्वारा इस शहर को सर्वश्रेष्ठ शहर का अवार्ड भी दिया जा चुका है। पिंपरी चिंचवड शहर की मुख्य नदी पवना अत्यधिक प्रदूषित है। पिंपरी चिंचवड महापालिका ने पवना नदी की साफ-सफाई और इसको प्राकृतिक रूप में लाने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के पर्यावरण मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय नदी संरक्षण निदेशालय को महाराष्ट्र सरकार के माध्यम से एक प्रस्ताव भेजा था, लेकिन अभी तक यह प्रस्ताव मंजूर नहीं हुआ।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह इस विषय को गंभीरता से लेकर सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय द्वारा पवना नदी सुधार के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के राष्ट्रीय नदी संरक्षण निदेशालय के तहत मंजूरी प्रदान करें। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आर्थिक सहायता करने की माँग भी करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**श्री अश्विनी कुमार चौबे (बक्सर) :** अधिष्ठाता महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, यह आपने बहुत अच्छा किया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

महोदय, देश के कई राज्यों में हत्या और अपराध की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं। विशेषकर बिहार में पिछले तीन महीने से लगातार संगठित आपराधिक गिरोहों द्वारा राजनीतिक हत्याएं हो रही हैं। वहाँ आम लोगों की सरेशाम हत्याएं हो रही हैं। वहाँ महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार एवं भीषण अत्याचार का दौर जारी है। आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि बिहार में विपक्षी दलों के तीन नेताओं की हत्या हुई। बिहार के अन्दर एक बड़ी राजनीतिक हत्या अभी हाल ही में हुई है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता विशेश्वर ओझा की हत्या हुई, लोजपा के नेता बृजनाथी सिंह की हत्या हुई और इनके सभी हत्यारों एवं षडयंत्रकारियों को आज तक पकड़ा नहीं गया है। हम सीबीआई से उक्त हत्याकांड की जाँच कराने की माँग को लेकर बक्सर में एक दिवसीय अनशन पर भी बैठे थे।

महोदय, आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि हमारे बक्सर संसदीय क्षेत्र सहित राज्य के अन्य जिलों में प्रतिदिन तीन हत्याएं हो रही हैं। बिहार में 600 से भी ज्यादा हत्याएं पिछले तीन महीने के अन्दर हुई हैं और बिहार की सरकार हाथ पर हाथ धरकर बैठी हुई है। उनके ही एक वरिष्ठ पूर्व मंत्री एवं सत्ताधारी विधायक... \* ने एक लड़की के साथ बलात्कार किया, लेकिन आज तक उस बलात्कारी विधायक को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया। उसे सरकार का संरक्षण प्राप्त है। यहाँ तक कि हमारे क्षेत्र के नवानगर की दलित, गूंगी, बहरी, 16 साल की बच्ची के साथ बलात्कार हुआ और आज तक उन बलात्कारियों को सजा नहीं दी गई और न ही मेडिकल जाँच की सही रिपोर्ट दी गई है, जबकि सारे साक्ष्य आज भी मौजूद हैं। यह

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\* Not recorded.

किस बात की सरकार है, बिहार में आज जंगलराज-2 की स्थिति फिर से तैयार हो गई है। बिहार में फिर से वही जंगलराज पैदा हो गया है।

मैं भारत सरकार से विशेषकर राष्ट्रपति महोदय से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार को जंगलराज-2 से बचाएं, जिससे बिहार के लोग अमन-चैन से जी सकें। धन्यवाद।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey.

SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA (RAMANATHAPURAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, day in, day out, the Sri Lankan Navy is attacking and capturing our fishermen. Just day before yesterday also, 20 fishermen along with their boats have been taken away by the Sri Lankan armed forces.

The arrest of our Tamil Nadu fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy and the capture of their catch, and also the violent attacks on them are sadly continuing. Our Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has written so many letters by now to the Centre.

So far, 64 fishermen and 77 fishing boats have been taken away. The Sri Lankan Navy is violating the traditional fishing rights of our Tamil fishermen. Repeatedly, our Tamil Nadu Chief Minister hon. *Amma* has been drawing the attention of the Prime Minister for a positive intervention.

Two kinds of solutions can be adopted as pointed out by our hon. *Amma*. One is, retrieval of Katchatheevu and the other one is encouraging deep sea fishing. In order to facilitate the deep sea fishing with the infrastructure development at a cost of Rs.1520 crore, the permission and the funds have to come from the Centre. Our Tamil Nadu Government led by our hon. *Amma* has proposed to provide fishing equipments with fifty per cent subsidy for deep sea fishing.

Our Navy and Coastal Guard are stationed near Rameswaram. But, they have not protected our fishermen even once. Problems caused to our Indian fishermen in this fishing season are shocking. There must be an end to these sufferings. More than 600 fishermen have died so far. Hence, I would request the

Union Government to provide guns to each and every fishermen who go for fishing for their safety and security. This would definitely prevent the fishermen from threat and death. I strongly believe that this is the only solution to protect our fishermen and their traditional fishing rights.

**कुँवर पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह चन्देल (हमीरपुर):** सभापति जी, मैं बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। एनजीटी के दोहरे मानदंड के बारे में यह बात रखना चाहता हूँ। आज के समाचार पत्र में मैंने पढ़ा कि आर्ट ऑफ लिविंग के श्री श्री रविशंकर जी द्वारा जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति महोत्सव का भव्य आयोजन हो रहा है, वह दुनिया में हमारे देश का गौरव बढ़ाने का काम कर रहा है जिसमें 155 देशों के 35000 प्रतिभाशाली कलाकार अपनी संस्कृति का प्रदर्शन एक साथ एक मंच पर करने जा रहे हैं, जिसमें लगभग 50 लाख लोगों के आने की संभावना है। बड़े दुख का विषय है कि कांग्रेस एवं आम आदमी पार्टी के लोगों ने षड्यंत्र करके एनजीटी में यह प्रकरण पहुँचाया। एनजीटी ने अविलंब संज्ञान लेकर यमुना नदी को क्षति का हवाला देते हुए 5 करोड़ रुपये की पैनल्टी लगाई है। आज सवेरे मैंने समाचार पत्र में पढ़ा तो आश्चर्यचकित हुआ कि मात्र संस्कृति महोत्सव के आयोजन से यमुना जी कैसे प्रदूषित हो सकती हैं। मुझे अत्यंत दुख इस बात के लिए हुआ कि एनजीटी को राजधानी दिल्ली की यमुना की चिन्ता है लेकिन बुंदेलखंड की स्वच्छ यमुना, निर्मल यमुना दूषित करने वाले माफियाओं पर एनजीटी मेहरबान है।

मैं बुंदेलखंड से आता हूँ। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र हमीरपुर से भी केन, बेतवा एवं यमुना नदी निकलती हैं जहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुजन समाज पार्टी एवं समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकारों के समय में नदियों में वर्षों से अवैध खनन हो रहा है जिससे नदियों का प्रवाह बाधित हो गया है, नदियों का स्वरूप छोटे छोटे पोखरों की श्रृंखला जैसा बन गया है। रिवर सैंड (मोरंग/बालू) के खनन से बुंदेलखंड की नदियाँ मृतप्राय हो गई हैं। एनजीटी ने पिछले दस वर्ष में बुंदेलखंड की नदियों को बरबाद करने वाली भ्रष्ट उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों के संरक्षण में खनन माफियाओं और प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों की पार्टनरशिप में नदियों को समाप्त करने का अभियान चल रहा है, एन.जी.टी. क्यों मौन है? इस माफिया गठजोड़ के ऊपर पैनल्टी क्यों नहीं लगाई? मैं आपसे अपील करता हूँ कि उन पर भी पैनल्टी लगाई जाए एवं बुन्देलखण्ड की नदियों को बचाया जाए।

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Shri Sharad Tripathi and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel.

Hon. Members, there are five more speakers who would like to speak. Is it the sense of the House to extend the time?

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR (KRISHNAGIRI): Hon. Chairman, Sir, Tamil is the official language of Tamil Nadu and it is one of the 22 languages under Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India. Tamil is the first language of a majority of the people residing in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. Tamil language is also spoken among the small minority groups in other States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Maharashtra. Tamil was officially recognised as classical language of India by the Parliament on 6<sup>th</sup> June, 2004. Such a rich Tamil language is removed from the train journey tickets.

During the British period also, the name of the place was printed in Tamil. After getting Independence also, Tamil language is followed. Nowadays, the Tamil language has vanished from the journey ticket. We are in the computer world. We may print 24 languages in the journey tickets including Tamil. But our train tickets are printed only in English and Hindi.

I would urge upon the Union Government through you, to print Tamil language in the train journey ticket so that the Tamil people can easily understand it.

**श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र (बांदा) :** सभापति जी, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले चित्रकूट एवं बांदा जिले में राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा कानून के अंतर्गत सभी पात्र लोगों के राशन कार्ड नहीं बने हैं। जिससे अधिकतर गरीब व्यक्ति इस योजना के लाभ से वंचित हैं। पहले तो प्रदेश में ही काफी बाद इस कानून को लागू किया गया। जब सूखा पड़ा और त्राहि-त्राहि मची तो राज्य सरकार ने इन जिलों में इसे लागू किया। कोटेदारों और ग्राम के प्रभावशाली लोगों ने मिलकर जल्दबाजी में अपने चहेतों को कार्ड बना डाले। बाकी पात्र लोग छूटे हुए हैं।

अतः अब ऑन लाइन कराने के बाद भी राशन कार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रहे हैं और लोगों को राशन की सुविधा नहीं मिल पा रही है। सूखे के कारण भुखमरी की स्थिति बनी है। अतः सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस विषय पर सभी पात्र लोगों को राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत लाभ देने हेतु निर्देश देने की कृपा करें।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra.

**श्री जनार्दन मिश्र (रीवा) :** सभापति जी, मैं जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में गत दिनों से राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों के केन्द्र कुछ छात्रों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और कुछ छात्र जमानत पर आये हैं। वे भी सेना को कलंकित करने का काम कर रहे हैं। इन छात्रों के समर्थन में वहां के शिक्षकों द्वारा भी काम किया जा रहा है। उनका शिक्षकों द्वारा समर्थन किया जा रहा है। ये छात्र प्रतिबन्धित माओवादी संगठन के सदस्य थे और परिवर्तित नाम लेकर के दूसरे संगठन के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं। ऐसे छात्रों का मस्तिष्क गन्दा करने का काम वहां के कुछ शिक्षक कर रहे हैं, जो माओवादी हिंसा के विचारों से प्रभावित शिक्षक हैं।

मैं केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि ऐसे शिक्षकों की पहचान करा करके इन शिक्षकों पर कार्रवाई करने की कृपा की जाये। धन्यवाद।

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Janardan Mishra.

**SHRI K. PARASURAMAN (THANJAVUR):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, under the guidance of Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Human Resources Development to establishment of a new Central Polytechnic College in my Constituency Thanjavur.

There are 419 high and higher secondary schools functioning in Thanjavur District. Out of them, approximately one third of the students are willing to join polytechnic courses as those courses have more practical value and are more application oriented and this ability will help the students to shine well in industrial companies. Also, those who completed polytechnic courses can join engineering courses and can complete them with less expenditure. It is a matter of grave concern that that there is no Central Polytechnic College in my Thanjavur Constituency.

Our Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has implemented many schemes in the field of education. Also, Amma allotted Rs.84,568 crore for Department of Education over the past five years. As for higher education in India, Tamil Nadu stands in the first place in the country.



I, therefore, urge upon the Hon. Human Resource Development Minister to establish a new Central Polytechnic College in Thanjavur immediately so that the students who want to join jobs quickly after 10<sup>th</sup> standard can be benefited.

Thank you.

**श्री शरद त्रिपाठी (संत कबीर नगर):** सभापति महोदय, हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र सन्त कबीरनगर के अन्तर्गत हमारी एक विधान सभा जनपद अम्बेडकर नगर में पड़ती है, जो तहसील भी है, वह आलापुर तहसील के नाम से जानी जाती है। वहां पर दो ब्लॉक हैं, एक रामनगर और एक जहांगीरगंज, लेकिन वहां से मुख्यालय की दूरी, जो अम्बेडकर नगर जनपद मुख्यालय है, जहां पर हॉस्पिटल है, वहां से 60 से 65 किलोमीटर की दूरी पड़ जाती है। कोई भी व्यक्ति जब गम्भीर बीमारी से पीड़ित रहता है तो उसको इलाज वहां पर न मिल पाने के कारण कभी-कभी वहां स्थानीय दुर्घटना भी होती है, जो इलाज न मिल पाने के कारण व्यक्ति जब 60 किलोमीटर चल करके जाता है तो रास्ते में ही दम तोड़ देता है।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार के माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से यह मांग करूंगा कि रामनगर और जहांगीरगंज के बीच में आलापुर जो तहसील है, उस तहसील मुख्यालय पर एक उच्च स्तर का हॉस्पिटल स्थापित करने की कृपा करें जिससे वहां के स्थानीय लोगों को इलाज सुचारु रूप से मिल सके। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Sharad Tripathi.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow the 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2016 at 11.00 a.m.

### **21.25 hours**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 11, 2016 / Phalgun 21, 1937 (Saka)*