

HK-KLG/3B/4.00

**श्री हरिवंश (क्रमागत):** जो CMD पैसे लेकर लोन देते हों, पकड़े जाते हों, कम से कम ऐसे लोगों का चयन जितना जल्द हो, आप रोक सकें, तो शायद इन चीजों में मदद मिले।

महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ, जो आपने मुझे अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY):** Now, Statement by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

**STATEMENT RE. NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY, 2017**

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA):** Sir, I am happy to inform the House that the Cabinet has approved the National Health Policy 2017. It is a huge milestone in the history of health sector in the country. The Health Ministry has formulated the National Health Policy 2017, under the guidance of hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. The last National Health Policy was framed in 2002. So, this Policy has come after a gap of 15 years to address the current and

emerging challenges necessitated by the changing socio-economic, technological and epidemiological landscape.

The Government of India adopted a highly participative and consultative approach in Policy formulation process. The Draft National Health Policy was placed in public domain. Over 5000 suggestions were received. This was followed by consultations with the State Governments and other stakeholders for further fine-tuning of the Policy. The Policy was placed before the Central Council for Health and Family Welfare, the apex Policy-making body and was unanimously endorsed by it.

The Policy informs and prioritises the role of the Government in shaping health systems in all its dimensions -- investment in health, organization, and financing of healthcare services, prevention of diseases and promotion of good health through cross-sectoral action, access to technologies, developing human resources, encouraging medical pluralism, building the knowledge base required for better health, financial protection strategies and regulation and progressive assurance for health. The Policy is aimed at reaching health care in an assured manner to all,

particularly the underserved and the underprivileged.

The Policy aims for attainment of the highest possible level of health and well-being for all at all ages, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without any one having to face financial hardship as a consequence. This would be achieved through increasing access, improving quality and lowering the cost of health care delivery. The broad principles of the Policy are centered on professionalism, integrity and ethics, equity, affordability, universality, patient-centered and quality of care, accountability and pluralism.

The Policy seeks to move from sick-care to wellness, with thrust on prevention and health care promotion. While the Policy seeks to reorient and strengthen the public health systems, it also looks afresh at strategic purchasing from the private sector and leveraging their strengths to achieve national health goals. The Policy looks at stronger partnership with the private sector. Sir, the earlier Policy was sick-care Policy. Now, we are making it preventive and promotional health care Policy where we are concentrating on the

prevention part.

As a crucial component, the Policy proposes raising the public health expenditure to 2.5 per cent of the GDP in a time-bound manner. The Policy advocates a progressively incremental assurance-based approach. It envisages providing larger package of assured comprehensive primary health care through the 'Health and Wellness Centers' and denotes important change from very selective to comprehensive primary health care package which includes care for major NCDs, mental health, geriatric health care, palliative care and rehabilitative care services.

**(Contd. by KSK/3C)**

KSK/AKG/4.05/3C

**SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA (CONTD.):** It advocates allocating major proportions (two-thirds or more) of resources to the primary healthcare. It aims to ensure availability of two beds per 1,000 population distributed in a manner to enable access within the golden hour. In order to provide access and financial protection, it proposes free drugs, free diagnostics and free emergency and essential healthcare services in public hospitals.

Sir, we are developing a process where we are giving free drugs and free diagnostic facilities and also taking care of the emergencies. So, this is a shift from the previous Health Policy.

The Policy has also assigned specific quantitative targets aimed at reduction of disease prevalence/incidence under the three broad components, viz., (a) health status and programme impact, (b) health system performance, and (c) health system strengthening, aligned to the Policy objectives. Sir, this Policy itself commits that we will go target-oriented and, in a time-bound manner, we are going to do it, and we have expressed that in the Policy itself. Some key targets that the Policy seeks to achieve are:-

1. Life Expectancy and healthy life:
  - (a) Increase Life Expectancy at birth from 67.5 to 70 by 2025.
  - (b) Establish regular tracking of Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) Index as a measure of burden of disease and its trends by major categories by 2022.
  - (c) Reduction of Total Fertility Rate to 2.1 at national and sub-national level by 2025.
2. Mortality by Age and/or cause:-

- (a) Reduce Under Five Mortality to 23 by 2025 and Maternal Mortality Rate from current levels of 100 by 2020.
- (b) Reduce infant mortality rate to 28 by 2019.
- (c) Reduce neo-natal mortality to 16 and still birth rate to "single digit" by 2025.

3. Reduction of disease prevalence/incidence:-

- (a) Achieve global target of 2020, which is also termed as the target of 90:90:90, for HIV/AIDS, that is, 90 per cent of all people living with HIV know their HIV status, 90 per cent of all people diagnosed with HIV infection receive sustained antiretroviral therapy, and 90 per cent of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression.
- (b) Achieve and maintain elimination status of Leprosy by 2018 -- we commit ourselves that by next year, we will be eliminating leprosy -- Kala-Azar by 2017 and Lymphatic Filariasis in endemic pockets by 2017.
- (c) To achieve and maintain a cure rate of 85 per cent in new sputum positive patients for TB and reduce incidence of new cases, to reach elimination status by 2025. The MBG for

tuberculosis is 2030, but we have ourselves committed that we will be ending tuberculosis by 2025.

- (d) To reduce the prevalence of blindness to 0.25/1,000 by 2025 and disease burden by one-third from current levels.
- (e) To reduce premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases by 25 per cent by 2025.

Sir, we have started a universal screening where we are screening for blood pressure, diabetes, cervix cancer, breast cancer and oral cancer. We will be starting it in 100 districts. In these 100 districts, training is going on. By April, we will be starting it in first 100 districts, and in a phased manner, we will be going for early screening of blood pressure, diabetes, cervix cancer, oral cancer and breast cancer.

This Policy focuses on tackling the emerging challenge of non-communicable diseases. It supports an integrated approach where screening for the most prevalent NCDs with secondary prevention would make a significant impact on reduction of morbidity and preventable mortality.

We are sure to achieve these targets with the active participation and collaboration of the States.

The policy envisages a three-dimensional integration of AYUSH systems encompassing cross referrals, co-location and integrative practices across systems of medicines.

(Contd. by 3D - GSP)

GSP-SCH/3D/4.10

**SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA (CONTD.):** This has a huge potential for effective prevention and therapy that is safe and cost-effective. Yoga would be introduced much more widely in schools and work places as part of promotion of good health. Sir, the other systems of medicines are also being mainstreamed. So, at our locations, we will also be giving them the place and cross-referral will be there. That is the provision, which we have tried to develop.

To improve and strengthen the regulatory environment, the Policy seeks putting in place systems for setting standards and ensuring quality of healthcare. The Policy is patient centric and empowers the patient for resolution of all their problems. The Policy also looks at reforms in the existing regulatory systems both for easing manufacturing of drugs and devices, to promote Make in India, as also for reforming medical education.

Sir, here, I would like to say that as this Policy is patient centric, we are empowering the patients. We will have a national organization for



standards of treatment and protocols will be developed. We will also be having tribunals where there will be redressal for the patients. If the treatment is not done up to the standard, the patient will get the redressal from those tribunals.

So, we are empowering the patients in this Policy. As far as 'Make in India' programme is concerned, at this point of time, 70 per cent of the appliances are being imported. So, we are trying to decentralize and de-regulate the regulations so that most of the equipments are made in India under the 'Make in India' programme.

The Policy, has, at its centre, the person who seeks and needs medical care. The Policy advocates development of cadre of mid-level service providers, nurse practitioners, public health cadre to improve availability of appropriate health human resource.

The Policy also seeks to address health security and Make in India for drugs and devices. It also seeks to align other policies for medical devices and equipment with public health goals. The Policy envisages a time-bound Implementation Framework with clear deliverables and milestones to achieve the policy goals.

Sir, these are the highlights of the Policy, which has been cleared by the Cabinet yesterday, and, I place it before the Parliament. Thank you.

(Ends)

**SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH:** Sir, as this is a *suo-motu* statement, we are entitled to seek clarifications. I think, sometime next week, depending on the Minister's convenience, some time may be set aside because it is a very important document and a very important issue.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY):** You have rightly pointed it out.

**SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA:** Sir, I will appreciate it. I also want that a discussion should take place because after due deliberations, we have come out with a Policy, which is going to see to it that India becomes a healthier India.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY):** Clarifications will be sought for in due course. There is no problem. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH:** No, Sir, 'not in due course'... ...(Interruptions)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY):** After the Budget discussion is over,... ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH:** Sir, sometime next week. ...(Interruptions)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY):** All right. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH:** Sir, the Minister should give us an assurance that... ..(Interruptions)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY):** Hon. Chairman will decide it. ... (Interruptions)...

**SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA:** Sir, whenever the Chair fixes the time, we would like to have a debate. I myself appreciate that the debate should take place. ... (Interruptions)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY):** Hon. Chairman will decide the time, there is no problem. Now, let us continue with the discussion on General Budget.

#### **THE UNION BUDGET, 2017-18 -- CONTD.**

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY):** Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya, not present. Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (ANDHRA PRADESH):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has said that it is a historic Budget. It is historic not only in the sense that both the Railway Budget and the General Budget have been merged, it is historic also because it is a Budget that has

been presented by the Finance Minister post-demonetization. Therefore, Sir, I do agree with the hon. Finance Minister that it is a historic Budget.

Sir, before I proceed further, may I know what is the time that will be given to me because if you permit, I would like to take about 15 - 20 minutes as I have a number of issues to be covered.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY):** You will get ten minutes only.

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Sir, please give me, at least, fifteen minutes.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY):** As per the arrangement, it is ten minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

(followed by SK/3E)

SK/3E/4.15

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Sir, I would like to highlight the positive aspects of the Budget and also the negative aspects of the Budget, being a neutral party because we are neither with the ruling dispensation nor with the opposition. ..(Interruptions)..

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY):** Please don't bargain with me. The time has been allotted. ..(Interruptions)..

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Therefore, whatever suggestions we give, probably the Treasury Benches would take it positively and whatever

remedial action can be taken, they will take it. Therefore, Sir, kindly permit me at least fifteen minutes' time.

Sir, in fact, the hon. Finance Minister, while summing up the Budget speech... Sir, kindly bring the House in order.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY):** Everybody is listening. You please continue.

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Sir, while summing up the Budget speech, the hon. Finance Minister, in para no. 19, has referred to TEC India. It is not 'tech' India; it is TEC India. The objective of TEC India, as explained by the Finance Minister, is to transform the quality of governance. The 'T' means transform the quality of governance; 'E' means energize various sections of the society; and 'C' means clean the country from corruption and black money. If the Finance Minister wants to achieve this objective by presenting this Budget, it is definitely laudable. Sir, the Finance Minister, in his approach in the Budget presentation, was trying to maintain the fiscal prudence, contain inflation, bring down the current account deficit from 1 per cent to 0.3 per cent, a remarkable 36 per cent increase in FDI inflows, at a time when the FDIs are going southwards globally, and take India to 6<sup>th</sup> position from 9<sup>th</sup> position in manufacturing sector. It is definitely appreciable, Sir. In this regard, I take this opportunity to make a suggestion

to the Government of India and the hon. Finance Minister. While Vote on Account could be avoided by clearing the Budget before 31<sup>st</sup> March, I also suggest the Government of India to adopt the calendar year as fiscal year. It should not be from 1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> March, but from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December, as is prevalent in many countries. A number of countries are following the calendar year. I hope that it also suits India. In fact, Australia, Brazil, China, France, Italy, Mexico, Russia, Korea, Spain, UAE and many other countries are following the calendar year. Therefore, I advise the Government of India to adopt the calendar year as fiscal year.

While highlighting the positive aspects of the Budget, I would also like to highlight some of the negative aspects, not with an intention to criticize the Government, but with a ray of hope that they would address the issues. In fact, Sir, the GDP was estimated to be at 7.1 per cent in the last Budget and in the Revised Estimates. Of course, either on account of demonetization or because of several factors, at the time when the Budget was presented, it was expected to be 6.6 per cent. Some of the economists, including the former Finance Minister, said that it is likely to come down by 2 points. But, at this point of time, we don't know what exactly the GDP figure is, whether it is 7 per cent or 6.6 per cent, because various agencies are giving different figures. The Central Statistical

Organisation gives one figure, the IMF gives another figure and the World Bank gives another figure. Therefore, if it is in the range of 7 per cent, or the effect of demonetization is nullified, on account of the measures that have been taken by the Government of India, it is definitely laudable. Sir, while calculating the GDP, I would like to say that the informal sector accounts for 35 to 55 per cent of India's GDP which has not been taken into consideration while calculating the GDP. In fact, Sir, you may be aware and the Finance Minister is well aware, that there are three methods of calculating the GDP.

(Contd. by YSR/3F)

-SK/YSR-PSV/4.20/3F

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (CONTD.):** Particularly first and second methods are most important methods. First is Value Added method and the second is Expenditure method. Of course, the third method need not be taken into consideration. In fact, the amount of discrepancy or difference between the two methods works out to about Rs.1.18 lakh crore for 2016-17 which is really significant. If you convert this in terms of percentage, probably it may not be significant, but in terms of absolute amount, it is definitely significant. Therefore, which method to be relied upon leaves a question mark. I would also like to point out that this figure of Rs.1.18 lakh

crore is much higher than the discrepancy of earlier year, that is 2015-16, which was about Rs.45,407 crore.

In fact, my colleague Jairam Rameshji referred to the Gross Fixed Capital Formation. It is true that the Gross Fixed Capital Formation has been consistently coming down over a period of time. What I would like to say is that it has not started coming down from 2014-15 which probably the Treasury Benches have to rebut. Of course, he has not specified in his speech from which year it started coming down. Sir, I will tell you certain facts.

The CSO estimates reflect that the growth in GDP in 2016-17 was largely due to growth in the Government's final consumption of expenditure. And the growth in the Fixed Capital Formation remained dismal. The Government's final consumption of expenditure increased by 17 per cent in 2016-17. Despite the fact that the consumption of expenditure has gone up by 17 per cent as against 2.9 per cent in 2015-16, the Gross Fixed Capital Formation increased only by 0.6 per cent when compared to 6.1 per cent in the last year, that is 2015-16. It indicates the fact that the investment of the Government of India in capital expenditure in creating assets has significantly come down over a period of time.



Sir, I would like to point out at this juncture that the Gross Fixed Capital Formation has been coming down since 2010-11, not from 2014-15. It is an important measure of investment trend in the economy at a constant price. It was estimated to be at Rs.35.35 lakh crore in 2016-17 as against Rs.35.41 lakh crore in 2015-16. Therefore, what I am trying to say is that it is very much necessary for the Government of India to concentrate more on capital expenditure than operating expenditure or revenue expenditure. It really contributes to the growth of GDP. By creating assets, the GDP would definitely go up.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation to GDP ratio is very important. At current prices, it is estimated to be 26.9 per cent in 2016-17 vis-à-vis 29.2 per cent in 2015-16. This ratio has been declining since 2010-11. (Time-Bell)

Sir, I will take another five minutes. I would like to address certain issues relating to my own State of Andhra Pradesh and the situation that is prevailing there.

(Contd. by VKK/3G)

-YSR/VKK/3G/4.25

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (CONTD.):** Sir, this is very much important. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, please give me five minutes. With a deep sense of anguish, I am saying that Andhra Pradesh, after bifurcation, is on the brink

of bankruptcy and the Union Government does not come to the rescue of my State. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister is present. In fact, I have already highlighted the positive aspects of the Budget. In the case of TEC India and other issues, it is really an appreciative gesture and it is a Budget in the positive direction. But, in so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, I have no hesitation in saying that it has received a raw deal in this particular Budget. Sir, then, I come to public debt. Why are these figures important? The figures given by Andhra Pradesh are very important because these figures are adopted by the Central Statistical Organisation for calculating the GDP. Therefore, this has got a reflection and bearing on calculation of GDP. That is why, I am referring to that; otherwise, I would not have referred to Andhra Pradesh figures. Sir, public debt remained at 16 to 19 per cent of the total expenditure proposed in Andhra Pradesh. Then, I come to interest component of Andhra Pradesh. I am only referring to Andhra Pradesh. The tax revenues have fallen sharply from 55.73 per cent in the undivided State to as low as 46 per cent. Despite the fact that the revenues have fallen, the State of Andhra Pradesh is showing a growth in the GDP, which is not normally possible. If there is a growth in GDP, if there is a positive GDP and growth in GDP, that should be reflected in the revenue figures.

Sir, thirdly, the share of State excise has also gone down substantially from 10.2 per cent to five per cent. These all are the parameters and indicators, which indicate that the share of State taxes and State revenues is falling. The GDP projected by the Government of Andhra Pradesh at ten per cent or more than double digit figure, which is more than the figure the hon. Finance Minister has projected for the country, is factually incorrect. That is what I am trying to say. Because of the public debt, the interest burden has gone up, the revenue receipts have come down, the expenditure is going up and interest expenditure is going up. In fact, the hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh is running the show based on the borrowings from market, which is quite evident. I will give you a few examples. According to the Revised Estimates, the Government has proposed receipts of Rs.20,466 crore....

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY):** Please conclude.

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Sir, please give me a few minutes because these are very important. Hon. Finance Minister is present. I have got an opportunity to make a presentation in the presence of the Finance Minister, which is very important.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY):** You meet him separately and hand over your representation to him. That would be better.

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Sir, what I am trying to say is that the net interest burden of the State is estimated to be about Rs.19,458 crore. It is very much on the higher side when compared to the gross receipts of the State. In fact, the Fourteenth Finance Commission ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU:** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are talking about quorum. ...(Interruptions)..

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Why do you want to raise it at this point of time? ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU:** Because it is a very important discussion on the Union Budget and it requires having the presence of required strength. So, I am mentioning this. ...(Interruptions)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY):** No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Quorum is very much there. You please conclude now.

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Okay, Sir. The public debt which was about Rs.1.13 lakh crore in 2010-11 has scaled up to Rs.1.95 lakh crore in 2016-17 in so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned. It is an increase of 56.48 per cent over six years as a percentage of GSDP, that is, Gross State Domestic

Product. The outstanding debt has gone up from 20.67 per cent to 27.88 per cent. (Time-bell)

(Contd. by BHS/3H)

-VKK/BHS-NKR/3H/4.30

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (CONTD.):** Please give me two more minutes.

...(Interruptions)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY):** No, no. Sorry!

...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Sir, 60.46 per cent is raised. I am referring to the public debt and if you look at it closely, the source from which the loans have been mobilized, you will know that 60.46 per cent is raised from the open market as loans from RBI and 7.58 per cent through loans from Central Government and 16.04 per cent from autonomous bodies and 15.91 per cent from Provident Fund and small savings organisations. This is how the Andhra Pradesh Government has ...(Interruptions)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY):** Shri Shantaram Naik. ...(Interruptions)... Sorry! ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... (Ends)

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (GOA):** Sir, at this juncture, we have to see whether we are respecting the Constitution itself. Various persons have

been given different roles. It includes Finance, Home and other matters. So, every Constitutional authority has to play a role in the development of the country. So, it is the responsibility of every Constitutional authority to play the role in consonance with the provisions of the Constitution. Budget is one part. Compliance of Budget and Budget provisions and implementation is another part. During UPA regime, we used to follow Constitution, then, enact legislation and rules and schemes. This was the 4-tier system which was going on – Constitution, legislation, rules and schemes. Schemes are also a very important part of the matter. So, on this 4-tier system, we used to rule. What is happening today, Sir? We have thrown an idea called 'Make in India'. But what is it? Nobody has told us. Nobody told us whether it is a scheme, it is an order or what! ... (Interruptions)... If you put ten Secretaries in ten rooms and ask them to explain what is 'Make in India' or ask them to write a note and bring it out, all ten Secretaries will give a different version. I am sure, because nobody knows what is 'Make in India'. In our case, when we used to prepare schemes, they were properly prepared and there was no confusion. As far as 'Make in India' is concerned, there is totally confusion. Let the Government tell us which are the agreements signed by the Government of India with various countries where 'Make in India' has been envisaged, I do

not say, implemented. Not a single agreement with a foreign country has been conceived where 'Make in India' has been incorporated. We are not telling our foreign representatives that we have got what is known as 'Make in India' and that the concept has to be incorporated. Let somebody say it whether it is true or not. The idea given by the Prime Minister is that 'Make in India' means we will prepare our parts here and import some parts from abroad. 'Make in India' concept was not that. The concept was that from the countries where we used to import machinery, we will tell those countries that you come here, prepare, manufacture the items and pass on technology. Has such a contract ever been executed or even signed? Let the Government explain.

Then, comes 'Start up'. 'Start up' is not starting at all. Nobody is talking about 'Start up' because the rules which have been put in place for 'Start up', especially, the banking regulations, are such that nobody will dare to come forward to make a 'Start up'. A very few percentage of people have come forward to make a 'Start up'. Only if a *pakoda wala* sits somewhere on the road, he can claim, 'I am doing this business which is a 'Start up', I am frying *pakodas*'. Otherwise let somebody say, which is the business of 'Start up', that has been started with the assistance of banks

and by following all the guidelines of 'Start up' and that it has been successful.

(Contd. by RL/3J)

-BHS/RL-DS/4.35/3J

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (CONTD.):** Then comes the demonetization. I think the Prime Minister made us fools, I am telling you. It is not a question of queues. The queues would have gone and notes have come. There is no problem. But what about 30 to 40 lakhs of people who have been thrown out of job? Has the Prime Minister conceived any plan to give them job, to restore their jobs whether they were in organized sector or, in unorganized sector or in private companies? I admit that no Government employees have been thrown out. But what about those people who have been thrown out of job in private sector, unorganized and organized sectors?. Nobody is bothered about that. Hundred people have died and we only went to the extent of demanding a simple resolution of condolence for those hundred people but, the Government did not even agree for a two line resolution in the memory of the people who died.

Secondly, I would not have mentioned it—the formation of Government is also a Constitutional aspect and we cannot shirk from that responsibility—but in the present case of Goa, it is learnt that the Governor



of Goa has given an interview to a leading daily that nobody from Congress came to me, so I rang up Mr. Jaitley. Let us see the sequence of events. Nobody from Congress came to me, so I rang up Mr. Jaitley. How do you find this? This is on record in an interview. How does Mr. Jaitley come into picture in the matter of formation of Government? I can understand if Shri Nitin Gadkari comes, as he came in a private aircraft in midnight and the midnight operation was done. But the question is; how had this thing happened? Sir, as per a certain convention and also the Supreme Court's order, the leader of the largest single party should have been called. I agree that it was one of our mistakes. ...(Interruptions)... Am I not respecting Constitution and you are only respecting it! So, we could have gone to the Governor and shown the seventeen people to prove majority. There we have faulted. But, it does not mean that the Governor can shirk from her responsibility of inviting.... ...(Interruptions)... The whole document of Constitution contains the Budget part also. You cannot isolate it.

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया :** सर, ये बजट पर नहीं बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY):** Shantaramji.

...(Interruptions)... No, no, one second.

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:** Secondly, we went to the court.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY):** Shantaramji is concerned about Budget and Goa both. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:** No doubt, we went to the court...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY):** Please concentrate on the Budget.

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:** Sir, we went to the court and we would not have had any grudge if the court had dismissed our petition saying, Mr. Parrikar had been called and it would not like to interfere, but only if the Court would have said that. The Court had preferred to interfere and preferred to interfere in what manner! The fifteen days' time was reduced to two days' time. So, interference should have been to restore *status quo ante*, that is, calling the single largest party leader to form the Government. This was not done. I can't blame the Court but I am just pointing out this fact. If the court had dismissed it, I would not have mentioned this thing as the Court was free to dismiss it because this being a Constitutional matter the Court could have said that it was not interfering in this.

**(MR. EPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)**

Then, Sir, the question is, why is the National Education Policy not forthcoming for the last more than a year?

(Contd. by DC/3K)

DC/4.40/3K

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (CONTD.):** How much time do you require to paint the National Educational Policy to make it a saffronized policy? Let us know. If saffronisation takes long time, please tell us. So many experts have given their opinions on that. The document which your Government has put on the website, all have misunderstood it as draft Education Policy. It is not the draft Education Policy, it is an input document. Everybody is under the impression that it is a draft Education Policy. At least, clarify it to the public that first the draft will come and, thereafter, the National Education Policy will come. Please do it properly. Secondly, as and when the National Education Policy comes, kindly see to it that scientific temper is incorporated in that policy prominently so that children are taught as to what scientific temper is and they can become good citizens.

You have got the responsibility as far as the Real Estate Bill is concerned. I was also a Member of that Committee. We took the initiative and enacted a Bill on real estate. We knew that the subject, basically, belonged to the States, municipalities and corporations as far as construction licences are concerned. But how are you going to implement the subject which, primarily, belongs to the States? If you have got a plan for that purpose, you can also tell us about that. There is another aspect.

All the time we have been shouting that CBI has to be made independent. That Bill is not coming. During our regime also, I feel guilty that we have not brought it. Now, the Reserve Bank of India needs intervention. You have totally captured the Reserve Bank of India. There is no independence which was there earlier. I can understand it in the case of CBI; let us suppose for a moment. The Reserve Bank of India was an independent body. But what did you do? The autonomy of Reserve Bank of India was finished at the time of demonetization. The basic rules of the RBI Act were not followed.

Sir, now I come to another aspect and this is my last point. Many people have talked about the payments due to the banks from various sources. Mr. Mallya's name has also come in. There is not only Mr. Mallya, but there are so many people who have defrauded the banks. Whether the Government is approaching or has approached the U.K. Government? Let us know about the status of that case. I have read the Treaty. In that Treaty, what are the points which have been invoked and what are the points which we are invoking for the purpose of bringing Mr. Mallya to India? This is very important because transparency is required. It is not only that this has to be between the Government and the officers. The people of India must also know about the type of case which you have taken up before the U.K. Government, the arguments which you have invoked and the

provisions invoked by the Government of India so that we can know as to whether the things are going on in the right track or not. Thank you very much.

(Ends)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Now, Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna.

(Followed by KR/3L)

KR-SC/3L/4.45

**SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (KARNATAKA):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this year we have abandoned generations of old practices in three things. One is a Vote on Account. Vote on Account earlier, passing the budget sometime in May/June led to the compression of a shelf life of budget announcements. In fact, a full year effect could not be given to whatever we wanted to do. Now that has been abandoned. The second thing is departure from colonial legacy of a separate Rail Budget. This is also a very major decision. The emphasis on the Railway Budget, and the consequent political polarization about where new lines were to be given, or, what amenities are to be given, and on which sectors, have led to a distortion in the overall transportation sector. Today, we have reached a

stage where even the Air India is able to compete with the fares of the Rajadhani Express trains. We have neglected the coastal shipping earlier. We were hauling coal all the way from North Eastern Coalfields to Southern States with a wagon insufficiency. I think, this was all the resultant affair of colonial legacy of having a separate Railway Budget. So, we have abandoned that. Then, a very important thing, this morning also somebody was referring to the Plan and Non Plan thing. When the cat itself has gone, why should the cream remain? The Planning Commission has been taken away, and a more realistic thing of having a bifurcation between a Capital Budget and the Revenue Budget. So, I think, we are moving in the right direction in the entire process of the budget-making.

Now, the address of the hon. President of India on 31<sup>st</sup> January, the Economic Survey released on the 31<sup>st</sup> January and the Budget presented on 1<sup>st</sup> February are a continuum of an integrated approach to transformative governance. The hon. President's Address was an encapsulation of the nation's strengths, aspirations, potential and the enumeration of the efforts towards transforming India. "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" is a guiding principle of our governance. The emphasis of our concerns both in the Budget Speech, as well as, in the President's Speech works towards what was very clearly enumerated in the hon. President's speech - the गरीब, दलित,

पीड़ित, शोषित, वंचित, किसान, श्रमिक, युवा और महिला. The vision underlying our concerns is that of a rededication to the concept of Antyodaya as a fitting tribute to the revered Deendayalji, whose birth centenary we are commemorating this year.

While the hon. President's Address covers the path we have traversed in the last two years, the Budget is the detailed agenda for the year ahead. We are not aiming merely at reforms, we look up to transformation, in the absence of which the curse of poverty cannot be wished away. The ground reality of a parallel economy depriving the State of its legitimate revenues compelled us to demonetize. Once the birth pangs of demonetization wither away, we will see the dawn of a resurgent India when the State will be equipped to resume the role of what is known as "अंग और आंख का रिश्ता". When there is an irritation in the eye, the arm does not wait for a command, it automatically rushes to rescue the eye from the irritant. So, with the demolition of the parallel economy with the additional resources which come through tax compliance...

(Continued by 3M/RSS)

**SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (CONTD.)**... the stage can instinctively rush to promote the welfare of the disadvantaged, and this is what we are doing. Since this Government assumed power, it has been consistently striving for empowering the disadvantaged for reaping the benefits of an inclusive socio-economic order. We accepted the challenge of the ground reality of what an earlier Prime Minister said about only 17 paise reaching the targeted individual out of every rupee spent by the State. We took on the mantle almost like a drain inspector, unclogging the arteries of financial inclusion, through the *JAM* trinity, *Jan Dhan- Aadhaar- Mobile*. Digital India was perceived not as a luxury, but, as a dire necessity, to help the transformation of an informal sector dominant society, with an aversion to tax compliance, into a formal economy, adopting willingly to higher order of tax compliance. The transit was facilitated by the phenomenal spurt in 26 crore *Jan Dhan* accounts, along with 20 crore plus *Rupay* debit cards. These are historic transformational steps which unclogged the arteries of financial inclusion. It facilitated the direct transfer of benefits to the targeted individuals, without the transfer losses of leakages. Eighty-four Government schemes have already been boarded on the DBT platform. Once a targeted individual gets empowered through the *JAM* trinity, he can easily be educated to propel towards a cashless or less cash transaction economy.



One big advantage of the *Jan Dhan* accounts is that large sections of the non-bank sector can now resort to bank credit. That itself will change the whole tenor of the banking system from one meant exclusively for the rich to one meant exclusively for the poor. Along with this unclogging, to facilitate direct benefit transfers, our Government has also mobilised *Jana Shakti* through programmes such as *Ujjwala* and *Ujjala*. *Ujjwala* touches my emotional chords when I get reminded of my childhood days which happened to be pre-LPG, pre-kerosene stove days. My mother used to make very religiously twice a year single-double burner clay *chuhlas*, and I used to assist her in procuring of the casuarina wood for lighting the stoves with plenty of smoke. To know now that we are enabling all the housewives to move from the smoky chimneys to smokeless LPG is a very big relief. The Budget elicits its twin attack on poverty. One, of a direct attack through the transformation I referred to; and second, on the infrastructure for fighting poverty; focussed MGNREGA through draught proofing with a massive outlay of Rs.48,000 crores; *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* with Rs. 27,000; *PM Gramin Aawas Yojana* with Rs. 23,000 crores, *Deen Dayal Gram Jyoti Yojana* with Rs. 4,814 crores. It is worth highlighting that the outlay for rural, agriculture, allied sectors is a phenomenal 1.87 lakh crores, 24 per cent higher than the last year, 2016-17.

(contd. by 3N/KGG)

KGG/3N/4.55

**SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (contd.):** I would like to give some strange suggestions for the attention of the hon. Finance Minister. In para 44 of his Budget Speech, he has referred to the paucity of human resources in Panchayati-raj institutions and has hinted at the launch of a programme for human resources reform in this sector. In a Private Member's Resolution, pending for the last four years, tabled by me, I have suggested a workable solution for this without any additional outlay. This is based on a hands-on experience I gained by working as Chief Executive for a Panchayat Union in Rajasthan, way back in the early 60's. There, the services of the Tehsil or Taluk-level Government functionaries--in Departments like PWD, Primary Education, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Rural Health--were all placed on deputation to the middle-level in the three-tier Panchayati-raj, that is, Panchayat Samitis of Rajasthan and Panchayat Unions in many other States. The manpower was deputed from the Government Departments to the Panchayati-raj institutions and they were answerable and accountable to the elected Panchayati-raj along with the Budgets or outlays for the field departments at the disposal of Panchayats. This actually makes democratic decentralization a functional democratic decentralization. Merely placing

some outlays in the hands of Panchayats without the manpower and without any particular accountability will not make them effective. So, this is the suggestion I am giving in the context of our Finance Minister's mention in para 44 of his Budget Speech.

One other major problem is that of the jobless growth. We have an inherent triple advantage—the world's largest democracy, a demand generated by 125 crore population and a demographic advantage of the world's largest youth power. The demographic quotient should be harnessed carefully lest the advantage turns out to become a liability. There is a dire need for repositioning the education sector from its present matrix of the Anglo-Saxon heritage to one that becomes skill-oriented. I again remember my primary schooling days in the last years of the British rule when even the alien masters understood the need for skill orientation. I used to study in a District Board school and we had regularly two hour classes every second day for some skill training. I was in the carpentry section and learnt a lot of carpentry. The post-Independence years of education policy, unfortunately, saw a reverse shift in two areas, namely, skill orientation and moral education.

Budget 2017-18 has earmarked Rs.11,640 crore for employment generation programmes other than MNREGA which includes PM Kaushal

Vikas Yojana, ATUFS, PMMUDRA Yojana, PMEGP and ASPARE. I would like to make one suggestion for Government's consideration. In addition, this morning also this was raised in a Question put to the Skill Development Minister. The reference was to create a Skill Development University. Actually, we really don't want formal education for skill development. What is needed is that there is a job assurance after skilling. Today, what happens is that a person goes to the ITI, gets some understanding in some skill, and then he is thrown in the job market. By the time he proceeds to get employment, he has forgotten the skill.

(Contd. by KLS/30)