

KLS/30-5.00

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (CONTD): I think we should improve on apprenticeship and upgrade the apprenticeship scheme. We should have a complete dovetailing with the corporate sector and the SME sector for training people for their required needs and with job assurance. Now let us turn focus on infrastructure. For a Sub-Continent like ours, inadequate physical infrastructure will, at any time, be a formidable challenge. The decision to do away with the Railway Budget, which I mentioned a little while back, is a bold initiative to look at the transport sector holistically and synergize the growth of roads, railways, coastal shipping and aviation. A nation with a long tradition of savings, outstripping consumption, should not stagger in the pursuit of avenues of funding long gestation projects in infrastructure. The Rs.3.96 lakh crores investment in 2017-18 generates high hopes for early resolution of our infrastructure woes. At the time of presenting the Budget, the Finance Minister expressed optimism about positioning of the GST in the very near future. With this historic legislation, we will usher in a transformed India on the premises of one nation, one common market. The Annual Economic Review which preceded the Budget has revealed that India is on par with China and the USA with our internal trade of a magnitude 1.7 times of its international trade. This underlines the

tremendous significance of this single reform. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to conclude with a thought for more focussed Parliamentary oversight. Annexure 11-B to Part-A of the Budget Speech gives a list of 29 flagship schemes. In addition to our established system of Departmental Committees, we can perhaps structure scheme-wise Committees of Members of Parliament to review and monitor some of the complex inter-Ministerial programmes, which will help in formulating meaningful Budgets in future. Thank you.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Ramakrishnaji. Very meaningful suggestions you have made. Now, Shri R. Vaithilingam – not present. Shri Vivek Gupta. Your time is only five minutes. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I would like to begin by saying... (Interruptions)... Sir, a lot has been said by esteemed colleagues before me. Sir, through you, I want to point out to the hon. Finance Minister a very glaring fact. Sir, in the name of various cesses and surcharges Rs.1.7 lakh crore is collected every year. Sir, this surcharge and cess is not shared with the State. Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister why this

discrimination is done and why the States are deprived of this Rs.1.7 lakh crores. Sir, this is a Council of States. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister. ...(Interruptions)... You adjourn the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are more Ministers. ...(Interruptions)... There are half a dozen Ministers of State present. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Jairam Ramesh is very vigilant. Only for one minute, she went out, immediately he raised it. ...(Interruptions)... But for your information, the hon. Finance Minister was here. He went out with my permission because he told me that he has to go, which I permitted. In any case, there is a Cabinet Minister, MoS is here. There are half a dozen Ministers of State present. ...(Interruptions)... Okay, please continue.

(Followed by 3P/SSS)

SSS-LT/3P/5.05

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, through you again, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister as to why the States are being denied the share of the revenue. Why is there a practice of increasing cess and surcharge? Sir, why not simply increase the tax rate so that all the States get a share of the revenue? Sir, we are sitting in the Council of States. All the States should also get a share of that revenue. Sir, particularly in my State, we have done

a rough calculation. We are deprived of at least more than Rs. 10,000 crores, only on this account, at the time of fiscal autonomy, on the talk of giving greater fiscal powers to the State. Sir, I would request you to ensure that I get an answer from the Finance Minister. Sir, enough has been said on demonetization. I just want to leave them with some questions. Sir, yesterday, the *Indian Express* reported that there is a ten per cent drop in advance tax collections. All along we were being told that economy is doing well, but yesterday, 15th March, was the last date for advance tax. There is a first admission that there is some effect of demonetization. Sir, today Naresh Agrawalji raised a point, but he was not able to explain it properly. I just want to further explain it. Sir, petrol pumps are charging 2.5 per cent surcharge whenever you use your debit card or credit card. The Government of India charges 15 per cent service tax on that also. During demonetization, till 31st December, we were given an option of getting 0.7 per cent, i.e. roughly the service tax was coming back to us. So, every time I am swiping my debit card or credit card at the petrol pump I am having to pay 2.5 per cent more. Sir, I don't understand, when the Government wants us to use less cash, they are also penalizing us for using credit or debit cards. Sir, this Budget has also failed to correct the increasing invasion of the State's autonomy, of their own finances. Sir, recently, in Bengal two

officers were appointed specially by the Central Government just to look at the overall operations of our Treasury and Bengal Government was the only recipient of these officers. No other State in India got these officers. Sir, through you, I want to know why was this special treatment given to Bengal! What has Bengal done to deserve this? Sir, one day we hear an announcement and another day we hear another announcement. Sir, I believe now the *Aadhaar* will be used all over Parliament for even entering. That is probably the only thing that is left.

Sir, enough has been said about black money, but I just want to point out one thing. Sir, 74 per cent of the FDI that comes into India comes from three tax savings. These are figures that the Government knows. Our hon. Finance Minister very easily quotes in the Press that so many people go abroad every year, yet so many people pay taxes. But, Sir, those who don't even need to go abroad, they just send the money abroad and get it back. The Panama papers have been leaked, but, Sir, no action has been taken on them. Domestic demonetization is there. I want to know if there is any plan to do some foreign demonetization on these people.

Sir, before I end my speech, I just want to point out a few things about tax terrorism because probably the Government has overlooked these few facts. Sir, there are 23 crores PAN card holders. Only four crores of

people file their returns. Sir, what steps has the Government taken to attack these 23 crores people who are not filing their returns? We would like to have a detailed answer from them. Sir, PAN card is used more as a photo identity card. My request to you, as a suggestion is this. If the hon. Finance Minister agrees, we can put the address also on the Pan card. Then it will become a complete photo ID card which has address and photo both because right now, along with PAN card, we have to give another document for address verification. These 22 crore people and a lot of people are taking PAN card because it is the only accepted ID by banks although there is a list given by RBI where 18 documents are supposed to be accepted by RBI. No bank, no financial institution, no Government offices accept these. The first thing they say is, 'Give me your PAN card.' So, Sir, suppose there is a poor person and he has less than Rs. 1 lakh yearly income, he also has to go for a PAN card. The Government is feeling that there are so many income tax payers who are not filing their returns. Sir, I would also like to praise the Government that they have taken a special drive to increase the refunds and a lot of tax payers have got their refunds. But, Sir, whenever we get an order, -- this has been pointed out; some 1.8 lakh crores is pending in tax disputes -- our dues of some 2002 or 1998 are adjusted. No details of those dues are available on the website. When you go to the

Income Tax Department, they say files are lost. Sir, there is total anarchy. Sir, through you, I would request that some special drive be done to help the tax payers. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

(Followed by SKC/3Q)

SKC-KLG/3Q/5.10

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (KERALA): Sir, I oppose these Budget proposals because when we go through the Budget in detail, we find that it is not progressive in nature; it is retrogressive. The Government has abolished the Planning Commission. Instead of that, now we have the NITI Aayog. The Government should explain what greater benefit the nation would get through this structural change. Now, why do I say that this change is retrogressive? There were several good intentions behind the formation of the Planning Commission. One of them was to reduce the gap in development amongst communities, regions, upper castes, lower castes, Scheduled Castes and so on. This way, the backward areas, communities and castes got special attention in the development processes. Now, the Government has bid farewell to all that special attention.

Sir, when the planning process is abolished, special plans also get abolished. Now, the SCSP and TSP have also been abolished. The TSP

has been there in our country since 1974 while the SCSP has been in existence since 1979. I do agree that there have been certain problems in the execution of the SCSP and the TSP, but both these plans played a vital role in the development of SCs and STs in our country. It is an accepted concept and policy that the share of SCSP and TSP of the Plan should be proportionate to the percentage of the SC/ST population. But no Government, whether the existing one or the earlier ones, has dared to earmark such amounts for the development of the SCs and STs. The same drama is again being played out in this Budget too. Now, the hon. Finance Minister has claimed in his Budget Speech that there has been an enhancement of 35 per cent in the Budget of 2017-18 as compared to the previous year. That is true, Sir, but when we go through the actuals, that is, as per the existing norms and the SC/ST policy, Rs. 99,394 crore should have been allocated for the welfare of SCs. Only then would it become proportionate to the SC population. In this Budget, that component is Rs. 47,001 crore less. The generally accepted SC/ST policy pertaining to the SCSP and TSP fund is to earmark an amount of the Plan fund that is proportionate to the percentage of the SC/ST population. As per the 2011 Census Report, the SC population is 16.6 per cent and that of ST is 8.6 per cent, a total of 25.2 per cent. So, 25.2 per cent of the Plan fund or project

fund should be earmarked for the SC/ST projects, but in the new Budget, there is no Plan or Non-Plan division; it has been abolished. Instead, a new method has been adopted, that of Revenue and Capital Expenditure. Hence, the Plan and Non-Plan calculation is difficult. When we try to adopt this method to the 2016-17 Budget for purposes of study, the conclusion arrived is that 4.63 per cent of the total budget expenditure should be earmarked for SC welfare project and, similarly, 2.39 per cent should be earmarked for ST. Adopting the same procedure here, 4.63 plus 2.39 per cent, that is, 7.02 per cent of the total Budget expenditure must be allocated for the welfare schemes meant for SC/ STs. That comes to Rs. 1,50,701 crore, but here, only Rs. 84,313 crore have been allocated, that is, Rs. 66,388 crore less than the eligible amount. Moreover, it is a very common practice that the amounts earmarked for certain schemes under the SC/ST Sub-Plans get diverted for other purposes, which are not directly beneficial to the SCs and STs.

(CONTD. BY NBR/3R)

-SKC/NBR-AKG/3R/5.15

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Contd.): Sir, SC/ST people are the most backward section even now in our country. They are sidelined in the course of development of the society due to certain historical and philosophical

reasons. Now, the awakening to progress is with the help of special attention. Sir, a special attention is paid through SCSP, TSP, reservation in education and employment. But, the new policies like disinvestment and downsizing of public sector undertakings are negatively affecting the job opportunities of Dalit educated youth. The main source for getting better job is reservation. But, now, it is only in public sector. Privatisation of public sector curbs job opportunities. In order to compensate this loss, their main demand is to extend job reservation in private sector also. There are so many qualified hands, but they are not getting chance to prove their ability, because they do not have godfather. So, the Government should act as the godfather. Sir, job reservation in private sector is a must and it is high time to implement this policy in the country.

Another important point is, the Central Government and most of the State Governments are not willing to earmark eligible amount for SC/ST development in their respective Budgets. This is happening in the absence of a stringent law which compels the Government to earmark the eligible amount. Hence, law should be enacted without any further delay.

In general, this Budget has not done justice to Kerala. One of the main requests of Kerala is to set up AIIMS. This time also it is denied to Kerala. The major sector of Kerala's agriculture is horticulture. Our farmers

are forced to compete with international market. It creates a dangerous situation. Every day the price of rubber is going down. We should protect our farmers. But, the Government of India is doing nothing.

Another serious matter is the welfare of returned *Pravasis*. They earned foreign exchange for our nation. When they return, it is the duty of the country to rehabilitate them. The Budget has not given much importance to this vital issue.

Thank you.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tiruchi Siva. Not present. Shri Bhattacharya.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I know the general discussion on the Budget after one month, as has been rightly stated by Shri Jairam Ramesh, has reduced, practically, the strength of discussion. In spite of that, I would like to bring some points for kind consideration of the Government. Though I know, after its victory in a particular State, the Government thought that it is improper for it to consider anything from the opposition. They might have thought that whatever they are thinking is correct and the rest are wrong.

First I come to the point relating to price rise. You know it very well how prices of vegetables and consumer goods are going up day-by-day. No steps have yet been taken by the Government of India nor the hon. Finance Minister stated anything in the Budget that proper action would be taken against the black-marketers or that it will consider some bold measures so that price rise can be controlled.

(CONTD. BY USY/3S)

USY/5.20/3S

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (CONTD.): But, unfortunately, they have failed to do it. And, it is increasing day by day. We cannot disagree with the fact that there are recurrent seasonal price shocks for necessary items, like, pulses and vegetables. And, the Government only reacts *post facto* after a huge time lag and there are only cosmetic measures. Lack of vision in managing food prices has also led to a negative impact on the farmers who are selling pulses at an unprecedented low price after a bumper kharif crops. As a result, the per capita income of the rural people is gradually going down. The hon. Finance Minister has stated so many things, but he has not uttered even a single word as to why the per capita income of the rural people is going down and down. It is because they are not getting the support price. Moreover, the Government of India has not yet taken any

steps to increase the support price. They have not assured that the support price for wheat and rice will be increased and how all these things will be corrected. I know they depend on the State Governments because it is the subject of the State Government. But, all the States do not have sufficient capacity and proper infrastructure to procure paddy. So, they have to depend on the private arrangements, like, the rice-mill owners and other such people. I think, a uniform procurement system should be introduced all over the country. I would like to request the Finance Ministry to find out a way so that they can procure the paddy or wheat in a particular system all over the country. Otherwise, the smuggling from one State to another will continue. To stop this, I think, the Government of India should take proper steps.

Last year, the Government had announced that it aimed to double the income of farmers within next five years. However, it has not chalked out any plan to achieve this target. The marginal increase of Rs. 1150 crores in the core scheme, called, the Green Revolution is not adequate to propel the desired rise in agricultural incomes. The Government talks about the Green Revolution. But, what steps has it taken to bring the Green Revolution? You must give proper incentives to the farmers. But you are not doing that. There is shortage of fertilizers; there is shortage of water. You must think as

to how to deal with all these things. There is no coordination amongst the Irrigation Ministry, the PWD Ministry, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Ministry so that they can evolve and introduce a unified system for the benefit of rural people. But, they have not yet done this.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to another important point. The hon. Health Ministry has submitted the Health Policy. But the allocation to health remains as low as 0.29 per cent of the GDP. However, allocation has been increased for creating human resources in the field of health and upgrading medical colleges at the district level. Last year, this allocation was Rs. 600 crores. Now, it has been increased to Rs. 4,025 crores in this Budget. It is important to ensure that the quality of the institutions is maintained and the projects are completed in time. I am glad that the allocation has been increased and the Government of India has taken steps to set up more medical colleges. In our State, the State of West Bengal, there are so many medical colleges. The State Government is trying to set up more.

(Contd. by 3T – PB)

PB/1T/5.25

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (CONTD.): We congratulate them for that. But, Sir, I do not know why the Government of India, particularly, the Health

Ministry, is not paying attention to a particular issue. What is that? It is the crisis of medicines. Why are they not supplying medicines properly in different States? Sir, you will be surprised to know that in my State, or, for that matter even in Delhi, this is the situation. Day-before-yesterday, I had been to the market to purchase a medicine. I noticed the date of expiry. What was exactly written on the strip had been erased and something new was placed there. So, some medicines which have expired are also being sold. The medical shops are selling all these things. This is the whole problem, and, I am sure, the Health Ministry would look into this matter so that the matter can be rectified.

Sir, in the Defence Ministry, the Budget has been increased. It is all right. But I could not follow one thing. The Government is saying that they have to pay more attention to Defence and Defence production. The amount has been allotted. But take, for instance, the defence factories. The Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers, Kolkata is one of the finest and largest organizations in the defence production. They have the order for thirty years. But the whole problem is that they are not getting the raw materials properly and they have a threat that any moment a part of that Company or the whole Company will be privatized. What is the reason of doing such things? Sir, the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers is a big

organization, a beautiful organization, which is producing a huge number of ships, warships. But they say that it will be privatized. What for? Sir, privatization in the defence sector should be stopped immediately, and there should be an assurance from the Government of India that they would look into this matter and take necessary steps to do this thing.

The Government has decided to abolish the Foreign Investment Promotion Board established in 1990's to regulate the foreign investment. While the exact plan of how this would be done is not clear yet, it clearly demonstrates that the Government is not concerned about the effect of such a decision on the competitiveness of Indian companies. This question needs special consideration as other countries have started moving towards protectionism, and growth should not be achieved by sacrificing the Indian companies and Indian interests at the altar of reforms. I do not understand why the Government did it. What is their explanation to that?

Our friend and leader, Jairam Rameshji, mentioned a very pertinent thing that the growth rate of the private investment is gradually going down because they are not getting the proper market. So, the Government has to pay attention to that matter as to how to remove all these problems.

Sir, another most important thing that I would like to bring to the kind attention of the Government of India and particularly to the attention of the

Finance Ministry is the reduction of the employment generation in the country. We can find the alarming trend of reduction in the employment generation in the country. Sir, it is gradually increasing. In UPA-2 regime, in 2009-10, in terms of crore, it was 284. In 2010-11, it was 257.

(Contd. by 3u/HK)

HK-PSV/3U/5.30

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (CONTD.): In 2011-12, it was 219; in 2012-13, it was 230; in 2013-14, it was 220. What is the position now? It has gone down like anything. In 2014-15, it was 166; in 2015-16, it was 235 and in 2016-17, it is 220 approximately. How will they fight against the unemployment situation in our country? How will they do this? When leaders are on the field, a large section of young people come with a hope that Minister will say something positive for them. Sometimes, they say also. But, practically, when there is no industry and when there is no scope for increasing the business arena, how will the unemployed get the job? Every day, thousands and thousands of engineers are coming out from different institutions. In IITs, particularly IIT Kharagpur, IIT Delhi and IIT Mumbai, there are so many engineers in Information Technology and in other fields also. They are coming out. Sir, you will be surprised to know that even in IIT Kharagpur some of the engineers, whom I know, like chemical engineers, mechanical

and electrical engineers, have no job. They are doing some private business. What for? My country is in such a condition that these engineers are not getting jobs. I feel that the Government should come forward to create jobs for the unemployed. (Time-bell) In conclusion, the Budget 2017 creates an illusion of financial prudence by being close to FRBM targets but only at the expense of social welfare, economic growth and citizen empowerment. Almost there is no growth in social spending, no big measures to support the struggling industries and no special provisions for the common man. These are the salient features of this Budget. The Budget was a mere accounting exercise, in both its content and its spirit, and not a statement of policy which people expected from the Government. Thank you.

(Ends)

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): मान्यवर उपसभापति जी, 2017-18 का जो बजट है, यह इस सरकार का तीसरा बजट है। गत तीन साल के अन्दर सरकार अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को स्वयंनिर्भर बनाते हुए, मज़बूत बनाते हुए कुछ नये-नये कदम उठाने की दिशा में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण काम कर रही है। इसके कारण जो कर की चोरी होती थी, उसको कम करना, ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को टैक्स परव्यू में लाना, इसके द्वारा बिना टैक्स का भार दिए सरकार की इनकम बढ़ाना, इस प्रकार के कुछ कठोर और

बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण नीतियों के द्वारा सरकार अपनी आय को ज्यादा कर रही है और जनहित में अपने काम को बढ़ा रही है। इसका मैं हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ।

सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात, इसी बजट सत्र के पहले भाग में जब demonetisation के बारे में चर्चा चल रही थी, तो एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि रोजगार घट रहे हैं, शहरों की जनसंख्या कम हो रही है और लोग गाँवों की तरफ जा रहे हैं। मुझे तो यह सुन कर मन में बड़ा संतोष हुआ कि लोग गाँवों की तरफ जा रहे हैं। मनरेगा आदि योजनाओं के अन्दर पहले जितना निर्गत धन था, उसको कई हजार करोड़ रुपये बढ़ा कर उस काम को सरकार ने महत्ता दी।

(3डब्ल्यू/वीएनके पर जारी)

VNK-KSK/3W/5.35

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (क्रमागत) : जिससे लोग गाँवों की तरफ जाएंगे और देश अंदर से मजबूत होगा। इस दृष्टि से मैं आदरणीय मंत्री जी से यह विनती करूंगा कि जैसे 'फसल बीमा योजना' लायी गयी है, उसी प्रकार पानी की मात्रा को बढ़ाने के लिए कुओं और बड़े-बड़े टैंकों के शुद्धिकरण की जो एक बहुत बड़ी योजना बनी है..... गाँवों की कई आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने की दृष्टि से माइक्रो इरिगेशन के लिए 5 हजार करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं। इस प्रकार से सरकार का दृष्टिकोण गाँव, किसान और खेती की तरफ है। वहाँ के वाटर रिसोर्सिज को बढ़ाना और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक करना, इस दिशा में सरकार ने जिस महत्वपूर्ण काम को लिया है, मैं उसका हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ, क्योंकि अगर गाँव बचेगा, तो दिल्ली बचेगी, गाँव नहीं बचेगा, तो देश

नहीं बच सकता है। किसान बचेगा, तो दिल्ली बचेगी, नहीं तो दिल्ली नहीं बच सकती है। सरकार इस दिशा में और भी अधिक ध्यान गांव की तरफ दे, यह मैं सरकार से विनती करता हूँ।

जहां तक सरकारी कर्मचारी का संबंध है, उस संबंध में यह कहना है कि हमारी सरकार ने बजट के समय या चुनाव के समय एक वादा किया था कि पांच लाख रुपए तक की इन्कम पर इन्कम टैक्स की छूट मिलनी चाहिए। उस दिशा में सरकार ने कुछ कदम आगे बढ़ाए हैं, इन्कम टैक्स में कुछ छूट दी है, फिर भी कहीं न कहीं सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मन में यह बात आती है कि सरकार को हमारे बारे में जितना सोचना चाहिए था, वह उतना नहीं सोच रही है। यह जो वादा किया गया है, उसको 2019 से पहले अगर सरकार पूरा करेगी, तो अच्छा होगा। सरकारी कर्मचारी अपनी सैलेरी का पैसे लेते हैं, वे अन्य लोगों की तरह चोरी कर ही नहीं सकते हैं, इसलिए जो ईमानदार हैं, उनकी ईमानदारी को बनाए रखने की दृष्टि से उनसे सरकार ने जो वादा किया है, उसे अक्षरशः पूरा करना चाहिए। मैं यह सरकार से विनती करता हूँ।

सर, अब तो रेल बजट और जनरल बजट, दोनों एक हो गए हैं, लेकिन पुराने रेल मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि अब हम कोई नई योजना की घोषणा नहीं करेंगे, जो पुराने काम हैं, उनको पूरा करेंगे। जैसे कर्णाटक में मेरा जिला गुलबर्गा है, वहां रेलवे डिवीजन की घोषणा की गई, 40 एकड़ जमीन कर्णाटक सरकार ने रेल मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार को दी, लेकिन वहां पर जिस गति से काम की प्रगति होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हो रही है। कहीं नॉमिनल एक करोड़ रुपए रखे जाते हैं, जिससे काम नहीं बनता है, तो लोगों के मन में सरकार के प्रति श्रद्धा कम होती है। सरकार को इन चीजों को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए।

वैसे ही गुलबर्गा और विदर्भ की रेल लाइन को मार्च तक जोड़ने की बात कही गई थी, मार्च समाप्त होने को है, लेकिन अभी तक वह गाड़ी चालू होने के कोई संकेत नहीं दिख रहे हैं। इस दिशा में सरकार को तीव्र गति से काम करना चाहिए। वहां के लोग बड़ी आशा से सरकार की तरफ देख रहे हैं और हमारी सरकार इस दिशा में निश्चित रूप से ठोस कदम उठाएगी, ऐसा मैं मान कर चलता हूँ।

जब सरकार ने नीति आयोग बनाया है, तो उसके साथ-साथ सरकार की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातें भी होनी चाहिए। इस दिशा में सरकार की कुछ ठोस नीति बननी चाहिए। मैं विशेष करके जिस एक बात को इस हाउस के माध्यम से सरकार के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ, वह है जॉब यानी नौकरी। दुर्भाग्य से जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ, वह यह है कि साक्षात् सृष्टिकर्ता भगवान भी धरती पर चले आएँ, तो 100 में 8 से ज्यादा लोगों को नौकरी नहीं दी जा सकती है, लेकिन एक सामान्य व्यक्ति से लेकर बड़े स्थान पर बैठे हुए व्यक्ति भी जॉब-जॉब करके एक प्रकार से हमारे देश के युवा को रास्ते से भटका रहे हैं। वे नौकरी के पीछे जाकर अपनी जवानी बरबाद कर रहे हैं। नौकरी या जॉब शब्द, even unemployment शब्द का भी यूज करना अपने देश के लिए शायद घातक होगा, क्योंकि शब्दों का psychological परिणाम इतना खतरनाक होता है कि आदमी अपना साहस छोड़ कर उसके पीछे भागता है। 12 लाख लोग आईएस के लिए बैठते हैं, तो उनमें से 9 सौ लोग पास होते हैं। 3 साल पहले अपने देश के बड़े बैंकों ने 22 हजार लोगों की नियुक्ति की घोषणा की, उसके लिए 56 लाख लोगों ने ऐप्लिकेशन डाली।

(3एक्स/एनकेआर-जीएसपी पर जारी)

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (क्रमागत) : इसलिए हमें देखना होगा कि आवश्यकता से अधिक लोगों को मालिक बनाना अच्छा है या नौकर बनाना अच्छा है? भारत जैसे देश में, विशेषकर Home Industry, Small-scale Industry में जिस स्किल की बात हम करते हैं, Skill Ministry के सामने भी कुछ उद्देश्य हैं, मैं सरकार से विनती करता हूँ कि अभी तक जितनी भी रोज़गार की नई-नई योजनाएं बन रही हैं, वे above Matric के लिए हैं, जबकि कुछ परम्परागत skills ऐसे हैं, जो लोग बचपन से ही सीखते हैं। यदि बड़े होकर सीखने का वे प्रयास करेंगे तो नहीं सीख पाएंगे, जैसे Painting है, खिलौने बनाने का काम है, लकड़ी की चीजें बनाने का काम है, घर बनाने का काम है - इन कामों को जो बचपन से सीखते हैं, वे ही कर पाते हैं। ऐसे traditional विषयों में Degree and certificate qualification को न देखते हुए, अगर skill को महत्व दिया जाए, फिर लोग काम सीख सकते हैं।

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी बात जो मैंने देखी वह है कि रोज़गार के नाम पर, बड़ी-बड़ी industries में हमारे बच्चे apprenticeship में चले जाते हैं, हर साल लगभग 90 लाख लोग apprenticeship में चले जाते हैं, लेकिन उनमें से शायद 5 लाख लोगों को भी काम नहीं मिल पाता। बाकी लोग पैसा लगाकर बेकार बैठ जाते हैं और समाज के लिए समस्या बन जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं विनती करता हूँ कि सरकार अपनी सोच और अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करे। नौकरी नाम के शब्द से, job नाम के शब्द से, beyond job से ऊपर सोचने की मानसिक स्थिति अपने देश में जब तक हम नहीं बनाएंगे तो युवा पीढ़ी हमारे लिए ही मुसीबत बन सकती है। इस दिशा में ठोस कार्यक्रम बनाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

इसके अलावा, economic upliftment जिसे हम कहते हैं, यानी आर्थिक मजबूती की दृष्टि से, जो लोग irrigation में हैं, industry में हैं, अन्यान्य क्षेत्रों में जो अलग-अलग काम करते हैं, एक बात मैं यहां पर कई बार कह चुका हूं कि जो schemes हमारे यहां popular schemes के नाम से आती हैं, मैं यहां उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में एक श्रेष्ठ पौराणिक विद्वान अर्थशास्त्री चाणक्य हुए हैं, जिनका कहना है कि सरकार को उन गरीबों के बारे में चिन्ता करनी चाहिए, जिनकी संख्या लगभग 3 परसेंट होती है। उनमें विधवा हो सकती है, अपंग हो सकते हैं, कुछ वयोवृद्ध हो सकते हैं, उनके बारे में सरकार को पूरी जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए। लेकिन आज popular schemes के नाम पर, किसी भी popular scheme को implement करते समय, सरकार को सोचना चाहिए कि इससे उस व्यक्ति की कर्मठता बढ़ती है या घटती है? मनोविज्ञान यह बताता है कि जितनी अधिक सुविधाएं हम इंसान को देते हैं, वह आदमी उतना ही कामचोर बन जाता है। जिस देश में कामचोर लोगों की संख्या बढ़ती है, वह देश एक दिन दिवालियापन के रास्ते पर चला जाता है। इसलिए नीति आयोग अपने सारे कार्यक्रमों का मूल्यांकन करे। कई बार ऐसा होता है, जैसे gas cylinder को हमने लकड़ी से तो बदल दिया, लेकिन अगर रोज़ cylinder के दाम बढ़ते जाएंगे तो प्याज भी खाएं, जूते भी खाएं, ऐसी स्थिति हो जाती है।

एक तरफ हम बैंकों की तरफ लोगों का रुझान बढ़ा रहे हैं, लेकिन बैंक वाले रोज़ नए-नए कानून लाकर, जैसे अमुक काम के लिए इतना पैसा दो, इतना deposit बढ़ाओ, इतनी penalty लगेगी, अगर 4 बार से ज्यादा पैसा निकाला, अगर इस तरह

के restrictions लोगों पर लगाए जाएंगे, लोगों पर ज्यादा fine लगाए जाएंगे, फिर लोग बैंकों की तरफ कैसे जाएंगे?

वैसे ही, अपनी सरकार को शिक्षा नीति पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। अच्छी मात्रा में IITs के लिए हम पैसा रखते हैं, लेकिन मैंने जब एक विद्यार्थी से बात की तो उसने कहा कि 1955 में जब भारत में पहली बार IIT का पदार्पण हुआ, उस समय की एक छोटी सी भूल आज तक इस देश को भोगनी पड़ रही है। जितने भी students IIT पास करते हैं, उसमें से 90 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोग भारत में रहकर सेवा नहीं करते, बल्कि Multi-National Companies में सेवा करते हैं। इसके पीछे कारण क्या है? जैसे America में वे विद्यालय देखकर आए, उसकी ditto copy यहां कर दी गई। भारत कैसा देश है, यहां की जनसंख्या कैसी है, वहां की परिस्थितियां कैसी हैं, इसका ध्यान न रखते हुए, उन्हें follow करने के कारण ही ऐसी स्थिति अपने देश में निर्मित हुई है।
...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप conclude कीजिए।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल : इसलिए कुछ चीजों के बारे में नीति आयोग स्वयं विशेषकर सोचे और नई दिशा में अपने देश को नई अर्थ-नीति देने का प्रयास वित्त मंत्रालय के द्वारा होना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो आदमी बेकार बैठ जाता है। पैसा खर्च करने के बावजूद अपेक्षित परिणाम नहीं मिलते हैं, युवा degree लेता है, लेकिन उस degree के अनुकूल उसे काम नहीं मिलता।

(DS/3y द्वारा जारी)

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (क्रमागत) : युवा डिग्री लेता है, लेकिन उस डिग्री के अनुकूल उसको काम नहीं मिलता है। अगर वह डिग्री ठोस नहीं है, तो ऐसी कई चीज़ें अपने देश के विकास की राह में बाधक बनकर खड़ी हुई दिखती हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)... इस संबंध में वित्त मंत्रालय और नीति आयोग के द्वारा समग्र चिंतन होना चाहिए। स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और उद्योग, ये तीन महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र हैं। इन क्षेत्रों के बारे में मूल्यांकन करके अगले बजट के समय देश के विकास के लिए एक विशिष्ट रूप से नीति बनेगी, तो वह लम्बे समय के लिए राष्ट्र के लिए हितकारी होगी। मैं इस दिशा में सरकार का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और इस बजट का स्वागत करते हुए अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Basawarajji. Now, Shri Gokulakrishnan, not there. Shri Abdul Wahab, not there. Shri Swapan Dasgupta, not there. Then, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. You can speak for five minutes. I can give you only five minutes.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (TELANGANA): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, since I will not be available next week -- I am travelling to Germany to take part in the G-20 Summit on Tuberculosis, to which you are the patron -- you have brought forward my name and enabled me to submit my understanding over the Union Budget. For that, double gratitude to you, Sir.

Now, let me take up very serious submissions since the political flavour and the need for a discussion on the Union Budget has already lapsed within this month. You please think about the situation you have created, and the misplaced priorities of your Government which have resulted in the denial of opportunities, employment, capacity generation and asset generation. With that, the unorganized and informal sector got tremendous shock and with your cash crunch, it is unable to regain its own stamina and the marrow, which is going to hamper our growth and give us hardship in the coming years. But the under-employed and unsecured-employed of the Union Government are eagerly waiting for your grace. At this juncture, I plead for the Gramin Dak Sevaks who are two lakhs in number. They are the bedrock of the postal banks, which have become an important focal point to your Government, from which we earlier encouraged to have saving schemes and other financial instruments within the post offices, which you have now turned and formulated into the postal banks. But the Gramin Dak Sevaks are not at all employment-wise secured. I plead for them and to ensure that they are not unsecured so far as their employment security is concerned. Likewise, I am also taking the case of the LIC casual and temporary employees. They are not in bulk numbers, but still you are not having the generosity to look towards their plight. In

LIC, other insurance companies and several nationalized banks, there are several temporary employees who are working without any security. You need to look at them with a humanitarian ground so that their and their families' future is secured. Likewise, the railway engineers are continuously agitating. They are the basic supporters to protect the railway system. The accidents due to track maintenance have given us a very shocking situation throughout the country, but railway engineers are pleading to upgrade their category of employment at par with the Central Engineering Services. But still these Railway engineers are kept at category 'C' only. This agony is discouraging them from focusing on their job.

I would like to make a plea to the Union Finance Minister about Telangana as well. You are looking towards Andhra Pradesh since the emotional edge is there for some sort of Special Category status or special funding for their irrigation and capital building programmes.

(Contd. by YSR/3Z)

-SK/YSR-MCM/5.50/3Z

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (CONTD.): Telangana is a new State. It has a very good catchment area across the Pranahita and the Indravati. The Telangana Government has envisaged the Pranahita Kaleshwaram Project. Even before bifurcation of the State, during our agitation we were

continuously arguing to announce it as a national project. I plead before the Union Government to take it up and announce the Pranahita Kaleshwaram Project as a national project. It will not just protect the catchment area of the Pranahita and the Indravati of the Godavari River. It will enhance the flora and fauna of not only Telangana but also of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra as well.

You are giving priority to health. Just now the Union Health Minister has announced the highlights of the Health Policy. But where do we exactly stand today? You compare India with Ethiopia, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and even with Nepal. Even after you envisaged to put 2.5 per cent of the GDP for the healthcare, it is not going to be sufficient. In Ethiopia, it is about 3.9 per cent of its GDP. In Brazil, it is 3.8 per cent of its GDP. In Bhutan, it is 2.6 per cent of its GDP. In Sri Lanka, it is 2-plus per cent of its GDP. And in Nepal, it is 2.3 per cent of its GDP. That is what is being spent on healthcare there. In education, it is well known. These factors are giving complications. Now you have taken a major step but half-heartedly.

You have done away with the categorisation of Plan and Non-Plan. Now we, BCs and OBCs, are demanding a separate sub-Plan to protect our priorities. But with the removal of Plan and Non-Plan, you are also doing

injustice to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Sub-Plan. Earlier also you had reduced the budgetary proposals.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: If you look at the allocations for the Scheduled Castes, out of one lakh crore rupees, you have given just fifty thousand-plus crore rupees only. For the Scheduled Tribes, out of fifty-one thousand crore rupees, you have given thirty-one thousand crore rupees only. This kind of parity is not going to help. The social sector will not be protected. And OBCs are eagerly waiting for protection. And the Backward Classes Sub-Plan for the protection and asset creation of the Backward Classes strengthening is highly...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Keep something for the future.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: With this plea, I conclude. Thank you very much, Sir.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Something should be kept for the future also.

**STATEMENT RE. RECENT ATTACK ON SECURITY FORCES AT
SUKMA, CHHATISGARH ON 11th MARCH 2017**

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, दिनांक 11 मार्च, 2017 को सुकमा, छत्तीसगढ़ में जहां सुरक्षा बलों पर हमला हुआ था, उसके बारे में मैं वक्तव्य दे रहा हूँ।

महोदय, दिनांक 11 मार्च, 2017 को सी0आर0पी0एफ0 की दो कम्पनियां सुकमा जिले के भेजी-गोरखा-इंजीराम सड़क निर्माण कार्य की सुरक्षा हेतु तैनात थीं। सुबह लगभग 08.53 बजे जब सुरक्षा बल ग्राम बांकुपाड़ा से सटे जंगल में पहुंचा तो वामपंथी उग्रवादियों ने घात लगाकर हमला करते हुए हैवी फायरिंग के साथ-साथ IED का इस्तेमाल किया। इस घटना में दुर्भाग्यवश 12 सुरक्षाकर्मी वीरगति को प्राप्त हुए तथा 2 गंभीर रूप से घायल हो गए। घायलों की स्थिति स्थिर है तथा वे खतरे से बाहर हैं। इस घटना में वामपंथी उग्रवादियों के द्वारा कुल 13 हथियार एवं वायरलैस सैट छीने गए। वीरगति प्राप्त एवं घायल सुरक्षा कर्मियों के नाम निम्न प्रकार हैं :

वीरगति प्राप्त सुरक्षा कर्मियों की नामावली

1- निरीक्षक	जगजीत सिंह
2- सहायक उप निरीक्षक	हीरा बल्लभ भट्ट
3- सहायक उप निरीक्षक	नरेन्द्र सिंह
4- सिपाही	सुरेश कुमार
5- सिपाही	मंगेश बल पाण्डे
6- सिपाही	रामपाल सिंह यादव
7- सिपाही	गोरखनाथ
8- सिपाही	नन्द कुमार अथराम

9- सिपाही	सतीश चन्द वर्मा
10-सिपाही	के0 शंकर
11-हवलदार	पी0आर0 मैनडेह
12-हवलदार	जगदीश प्रसाद विश्नोई

घायल सुरक्षा कर्मियों की नामावली

1- सिपाही	जयदेव प्रमाणिक
2- सिपाही	मो0 सलीम सगल

(4A/SC पर जारी)

SC-VKK/5.55/4A

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर (क्रमागत) : मैं वीरगति प्राप्त सुरक्षाकर्मियों के शोक संतप्त परिवारों के साथ संवेदना व्यक्त करता हूं और उन्हें बताना चाहूंगा कि उनके शोक की इस घड़ी में पूरा देश उनके साथ है। उनके बलिदान को यह देश हमेशा याद रखेगा। घायल वीरों की पर्याप्त और अच्छी से अच्छी चिकित्सा करायी जा रही है और मैं पूरे सदन की ओर से उनके शीघ्र स्वास्थ्य-लाभ की मनोकामना करता हूं।

वामपंथी उग्रवाद के विरुद्ध सुरक्षा बलों की अप्रत्याशित कामयाबियों से वामपंथी समूहों में हड़बड़ाहट स्पष्ट रूप से प्रतीत हो रही है। वर्ष 2016 में सुरक्षा बलों ने सभी वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित राज्यों, विशेषकर छत्तीसगढ़ में जबर्दस्त सफलता प्राप्त की तथा 135 उग्रवादियों को मार गिराया, 779 को गिरफ्तार किया और 1,198 ने आत्मसमर्पण किया। छत्तीसगढ़ में वर्ष 2015 की तुलना में वर्ष 2016 में वामपंथी उग्रवाद

की घटनाओं में 15 प्रतिशत की कमी आयी है तथा हिंसक घटनाएं वर्ष 2015 में 466 से घटकर वर्ष 2016 में 395 हो गयीं। पिछले वर्ष के सभी आंकड़े सुरक्षा बलों की दक्षता एवं कार्यकुशलता का प्रमाण हैं -

- वर्ष 2015 की अपेक्षा वर्ष 2016 में मारे गए वामपंथी उग्रवादियों की संख्या में 150 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। (2015 में 89 से 2016 में 222 - इस संख्या में अंतर है।)
- वर्ष 2015 की अपेक्षा वर्ष 2016 में वामपंथी उग्रवादियों के आत्मसमर्पण और गिरफ्तारी में 47 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। वर्ष 2015 में 2,238 उग्रवादियों का आत्मसमर्पण तथा गिरफ्तारी हुई, वर्ष 2016 में वह संख्या बढ़कर 3,282 हो गयी।
- सुरक्षा बलों द्वारा वर्ष 2016 में सिर्फ 3 हथियार गंवाए गए, जबकि वर्ष 2015 में यह संख्या 15 थी।
- 67 प्रतिशत मुठभेड़ों में वामपंथी उग्रवादी मारे गए। यह संख्या वर्ष 2015 में सिर्फ 36 प्रतिशत थी।
- दक्षिण बस्तर में, जोकि वामपंथी उग्रवाद का गढ़ है, हिंसा की घटनाओं में 22 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है। (वर्ष 2015 में 326 से वर्ष 2016 में 252)

वर्ष 2016 में वामपंथी उग्रवादियों को अप्रत्याशित हानि उठानी पड़ी। इसका जिक्र उन्होंने अपने बयानों एवं दस्तावेजों में खुलकर किया है। वामपंथी उग्रवादी अपने cadres के गिरते हुए मनोबल को बढ़ाने के प्रयास में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को अंजाम देने हेतु प्रयासरत रहते हैं। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारे वीर जवान और

अधिकारी इसका मुकाबला डटकर करेंगे और वामपंथी उग्रवाद का शीघ्र से शीघ्र अंत सुनिश्चित करने में अपना पूरा योगदान देंगे।

परन्तु इस घटना विशेष पर आत्मनिरीक्षण की आवश्यकता है। गृह मंत्री जी ने महानिदेशक, सीआरपीएफ को निर्देशित किया है कि इस मामले की पूर्ण जांच कर उनको रिपोर्ट दें, ताकि घटना हमारी किस कमी से हुई, यह मालूम पड़ सके। ऐसी घटनाओं की संभावनाओं को कम किया जाए और उनकी पुनरावृत्ति न हो, हम ऐसा प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

गृह मंत्री जी ने घटना के दिन ही छत्तीसगढ़ जाकर शहीदों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की तथा घायलों से मुलाकात की। शहीदों के पार्थिव शरीर को उनके परिवारजनों तक पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी। जीवन की क्षति की भरपाई आर्थिक मदद से पूरी नहीं हो सकती, फिर भी शहीदों के परिजनों को केन्द्र सरकार से 35 लाख रुपए ex-gratia, 20 लाख रुपए CRPF Risk Fund से और 1 लाख रुपए CRPF Welfare Fund से दिए जाएंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त 25 लाख रुपए बीमा योजना के तहत तथा 3 लाख रुपए ex-gratia छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार द्वारा भी दिये जाएंगे। शहीदों के उत्तराधिकारियों को उनकी सेवानिवृत्ति की अवधि तक पूर्ण वेतन Liberalized Pensionary Award (LPA) के तहत दिया जाएगा।

(4बी-जीएस पर जारी)