

VKK-DS/1A/11.00

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

PAPERS LAID ON TABLE

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, I lay on the Table—

I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lucknow Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

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

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

- (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.

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- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Development Planning Centre of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 131 (E), dated the 15th February, 2017, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 2017, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (1) of article 323 of the Constitution:—

- (a) Sixty-sixth Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission, (UPSC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the advice tendered by the Union Public Service Commission in respect of six cases referred to in Chapter 9 of the above-said Report.

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

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- (a) Annual Report of the Central Information Commission (CIC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, under sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above.

श्री कृष्ण पाल : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), Faridabad, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped (NIVH), Dehradun, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.
- (iii) (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, I lay on the Table —

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, under Section 8 of the Sports Broadcasting Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Act, 2007:—

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

(1) S.O. 3264 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2016, notifying the sporting events of national importance with respect to cricket in supersession of Notification No. S.O. 1957 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2012, along with delay statement.

(2) S.O. 302 (E), dated the 31st January, 2017, notifying some events as sporting events of national importance, as mentioned therein, in supersession of Notification No. S.O. 1489 (E), dated the 4th July, 2012.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Notification No. G.S.R. 804 (E), dated the 19th August, 2016, publishing the Cable Television Networks (Amendment) Rules, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, along with delay statement.

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Notification No. G.S.R. 77 (E), dated the 31st January, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 381 (E), dated the 9th May, 1983, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

IV.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(a) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited

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(BECIL), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

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

V.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 20 of the Press Council Act, 1978:—

(a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute (SRFTI), Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Film and Television Institute of India (FTII), Pune, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

श्री कृष्ण पाल : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (6) of article 338 of the Constitution of India:—

- (a) Annual Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), New Delhi, for the year, 2015-16.
- (b) Explanatory Memorandum on the above-said Report.

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

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993:—

- (a) Annual Report of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Explanatory Memorandum on the recommendations contained in the above said Report.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the

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delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 and sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Rajiv Gandhi University Act, 2006:—

- (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Rajiv Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by the Government on working of the above University.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under sub-section (3) of Section 24 and sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the Auroville Foundation Act, 1988:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Auroville Foundation, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Foundation.

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

III.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 35 and sub-section (4) of Section 36 of the Visva Bharati (Amendment) Act, 1984:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

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

IV.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 34 and sub-section (4) of Section 35 of the

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1981:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Aligarh, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Aligarh, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

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

V.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—

- (i) Seventh Annual Accounts of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Annual Accounts of the Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar-Garhwal, Uttarakhand, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

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

- (i) (a) Seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Vijayawada, Andhra

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Bhopal, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Vedavidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Vedavidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation.
 - (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) and (b) above.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, I lay on the Table —

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development Notification No. G.S.R. 3 (E), dated the 4th January, 2017, publishing the Adoption Regulations, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 110 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development Notification No. G.S.R. 149 (E), dated the 20th February, 2017, publishing the Supplementary Nutrition (under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme) Rules, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 39 of the National Food Security Act, 2013.

(Ends)

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY**

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित उद्योग संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता

हूँ:-

- (i) Two Hundred and Eightieth Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;
- (ii) Two Hundred and Eighty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry); and

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

- (iii) Two Hundred and Eighty-second Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Public Enterprises).

(Ends)

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES**

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (TELANGANA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources (2016-17):—

- (i) Thirteenth Report on the subject “Indigenous and Modern forms of Water Conservation – Techniques and Practices” relating to the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation;
- (ii) Fourteenth Report on the subject “Review of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)” relating to the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation;
- (iii) Fifteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations / Recommendations contained in the Tenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on “Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies –

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

Encroachment on water bodies and steps required to remove the encroachment and restore the water bodies” relating to the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation; and

- (iv) Sixteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

(Ends)

STATEMENTS RE. IMPLEMENTATION OF TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINTH REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and eighty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in its Two Hundred

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

and Eighty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Science and Technology.

(Ends)

**STATEMENT RE. IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS
CONTAINED IN TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH, TWO
HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH, AND TWO HUNDRED AND
THIRTY-FIFTH REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,
TOURISM AND CULTURE**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD
TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA):**

Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in its Two Hundred and Twentieth Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.
- (iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Ministry of Shipping.

(Ends)

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2017 and ending on the 30th April, 2018, and do proceed to

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elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

(Ends)

(Followed by BHS/1B)

-VKK/BHS-MCM/1B/11.05

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी) : महोदय,
मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ:

"That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2017 and ending on the 30th April, 2018, and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

(Ends)

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE
MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR
ABBAS NAQVI):** Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2017 and ending on the 30th April, 2018, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

(Ends)

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a point of order.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour submissions.

...(Interruptions)...

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a point of order.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you unnecessarily creating problem? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I am talking about the Business of the day. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; what is your point of order?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, yesterday, after the recess, a discussion on General Budget was listed. Today, after the recess, Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 2016-2017 and the Discussion on the Working of Ministry of Railways is listed.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is only to be laid. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Have the Government done away with the discussion on the Budget? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is only to be laid. ...(Interruptions)..
Sit down. ...(Interruptions)..
It is only to be laid. It is not for discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मेरा रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... I am calling you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: You will call me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: About your Rule 267 notice, you are being allowed Zero Hour submission. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Under which rule? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji,...(Interruptions)... Nareshji, we thought...(Interruptions)... It is okay. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Under U.P. rule, 325! ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You got the rule? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Yes, I have got. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour submissions. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Sharad Yadav. आपका रूल 267 का नोटिस कंवर्ट कर दिया है।

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF CHAIR**PLIGHT OF FARMERS DUE TO INEFFICIENT SYSTEM
OF PROCUREMENT OF WHEAT AND PULSES BY GOVERNMENT**

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : सर, मैं आज एक महत्वपूर्ण मामले को उठा रहा हूँ। इस समय देश में फसल के लिए मौसम ने पूरी तरह से साथ दिया है और किसानों की मेहनत से देश भर में बम्पर फसल हुई है। पूरे देश में प्रोक्योरमेंट हो रहा है। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रोक्योरमेंट सीमित जगह होता है, वह पूरे देश में नहीं होता है। इसके चलते देश भर में डिस्ट्रेस सेल बड़े पैमाने पर होने वाली है। अभी जो खरीद हो रही है, वह मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात में हो रही है। इसके बाद बिहार है, उत्तर प्रदेश है, हरियाणा है, राजस्थान है, महाराष्ट्र है, जहां बड़े पैमाने पर गेहूं की खरीद होनी है। इन सारे सूबों में हम एम0एस0पी0 घोषित करते हैं, सारे देश के प्रोक्योरमेंट के लिए हम घोषित करते हैं कि मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस यह है। गेहूं का मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस 1,625 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल है, लेकिन पूरे बाजार में 1,550 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल बिक रहा है। यह हालत है गेहूं की! आगे आने वाले समय में बड़े पैमाने पर गेहूं बाजार में आने वाला है। पूरे देश में बड़े पैमाने पर बम्पर क्रॉप है, बहुत गेहूं पैदा हुआ है।

(1C/SC पर जारी)

SC-RL/11.10/1C

श्री शरद यादव (क्रमागत) : उस समय किसान की बुरी हालत होगी। किसान ने किसी तरह से, कई दिक्कतों को पार करते हुए अपने खेत को खाली नहीं रहने दिया। हमारी सरकार में, चाहे यूपीए की सरकार थी, चाहे एनडीए की सरकार है, हमने बहुत प्रयास करके बड़े पैमाने पर पैसे को खर्च करके दाल के उत्पादन को तीस फीसदी बढ़ाया है, लेकिन मैं आश्चर्य के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि तीस फीसदी दाल जो हमने उगायी है, किसानों को प्रेरित करके उत्पादन बढ़ाया है, आज हालत यह है कि जो एमएसपी हमने घोषित किया है, उसमें 4,575 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल उड़द का है, हमने मूंग का एमएसपी 4,850 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल घोषित किया है और अरहर का एमएसपी 4,625 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल घोषित किया है। सारे देश में जहां-जहां दाल है, उसमें से एक इलाका है, जिसको मैं जानता हूँ, जहां में पैदा हुआ और जहां से मैं चुनाव लड़ता हूँ, कोसी में जो अरहर की दाल है, उसका एमएसपी है..(समय की घंटी).. उससे distress sale हो रही है।
..(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : टाइम समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री शरद यादव : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बाद दाल और गेहूँ का इम्पोर्ट आप जीरो ड्यूटी पर कर रहे हैं। ..(व्यवधान).. (समाप्त)

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री पी.एल.पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार) : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार) : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़) : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा० अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

جناب محمد علی خان (آندھراپردیش): سر، میں بھی مانیئے سدسئیے کے ذریعہ اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (KERALA): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (ASSAM): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All are supporting.

...(Interruptions)... All MPs who support, their names may be entered.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री नीरज शेखर : इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी खत्म कर दी है।..(व्यवधान)..

श्री शरद यादव : एक तरफ आप दाल का उत्पादन करा रहे हैं, दूसरी तरफ आप इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं।..(व्यवधान)..पूरे का पूरा विदेश से दाल और गेहूं..(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, शरद जी। नरेश अग्रवाल जी।..(व्यवधान).. शरद जी, ठीक है। हो गया।

श्री शरद यादव : आप हम पर..(व्यवधान).. गेहूं की बम्पर फसल..(व्यवधान).. इसके बाद ज़ीरो ड्यूटी पर ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : शरद जी, ठीक है। टाइम हो गया। ..(व्यवधान).. टाइम हो गया है। आप बोल चुके हैं।..(व्यवधान)..

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (WEST BENGAL): We associate and demand that the Government must revoke its order to import wheat on zero duty. ...(Interruptions)... We demand that the Government must respond... ..(Interruptions)...

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव : यहां पर इतनी दाल है और आप बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं। यहां वालों को पैसा नहीं मिल पा रहा है, किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है। यह गलत पॉलिसीज़ की वजह से है। गवर्नमेंट इन्हें चेंज करे। यहां पर जो उत्पादन हो,

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उसको सरकार प्रोत्साहन दे। बाहर से मंगाने के बजाय आप यहां के उत्पादन को और किसान को प्रोत्साहन दें।..(व्यवधान)..

श्री शरद यादव : दाल भी मंगा रहे हैं।..(व्यवधान)..

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव : मैं दाल की ही बात कर रहा हूं।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, this Government assumed office by promising to pay one-and-a-half times the cost of production as the Minimum Support Price. Instead of doing that they are importing from outside at a higher price giving our farmers less than the MSP...
...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, listen, Sir, one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can discuss it in a general....
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: This leads to farmers' suicide.
...(Interruptions)... I associate myself with Shri Sharad Yadav.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have a submission please.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, listen to the Minister.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: One minute, Sir, let me complete.

...(Interruptions)... So, they must immediately stop the zero duty imports, pay our farmers what they promised, that is, one-and-a half times the MSP, so that they can stop the distress suicides.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव : पूरा सुनिए।..(व्यवधान)..संसदीय कार्य मंत्री..(व्यवधान)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now the Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

Please. ...(Interruptions)...

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir,

hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we want a discussion on this.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव : एलओपी कुछ कह रहे हैं। ..(व्यवधान)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He wants to react. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If they feel that it is a serious issue then

they should give notice and the Chair should allow. ...(Interruptions)...

We have no problem in discussing this issue. ...(Interruptions)...

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, we want a discussion on this.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: My point is, you allowed the Zero Hour and then, one after another, everybody starts making comments and also attributes motives on this Government and questions the Government. ...(Interruptions)... It is not fair. ...(Interruptions)... But what I have to say is this. I say that you want discussion, you can have it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can react also. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I can assure the House...
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Zero Hour is the right of Members.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You can't make such a running commentary like this. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: In Zero Hour, we have the right to criticize the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is their right. ...(Interruptions)... This is their right. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: They cannot shout like this. ...(Interruptions).. They cannot shout like this. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, Members standing here and shouting, is not good. This Government has increased the MSP of Dal and pulses. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : ये * आए हैं। अच्छा भला चल रहा था..(व्यवधान)..
The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here. ...(Interruptions)...

جناب غلام نبی آزاد: یہ * آئے ہیں۔ اچھا بھلا چل رہا تھا۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔ دی
پارلیمنٹری افئیرس منسٹر از ہئیر۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the point is... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let the Parliamentary Affairs Minister speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please allow me. ...(Interruptions)... You allowed them... ...(Interruptions)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am allowing you. ...(Interruptions)... I have already given the floor to you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, they don't want any answer. If they want... ...(Interruptions)... They don't want any answer. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't get angry. ...(Interruptions)... Let us hear what the Minister is saying. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the hon. Minister is wrong. ...(Interruptions)...

(Followed by DC/1D)

-RL/DC-GS/11.15/1D

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. ...(Interruptions)... Let us listen... ...(Interruptions)... Let us hear the Minister...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH

NAIDU): Sir, the Government has formed a Committee. ...(Interruptions)... There is a Committee which is looking into this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we take strongest objection to this...(Interruptions)... This objection has...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, they cannot... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, please listen.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: He has no right to... ..(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would say, first listen to the Minister. Then I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर : इसका क्या मतलब है? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: They are s their rights. ...(Interruptions)...

The Zero Hour is meant for that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: How can you say that? In Zero Hour, we have the right to question the Government. ...(Interruptions)... We have the right to criticize the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Why should the hon. Minister intervene unnecessarily? ...(Interruptions)... There should be a discussion. ...(Interruptions)... It is none of the job of the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... This is too much. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। Yechuryji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : ऐसा नहीं चलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा नहीं चलेगा।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर : सर, उनको भी बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You are habitual. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you please resume your seats.

...(Interruptions)... All of you please resume your seats.

...(Interruptions)... Please resume your seats. I would request the Members, please resume your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We have no problem with the other Ministers. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, Shri Sharad Yadav has raised an issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: He always creates a problem. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He has raised an important issue. Sir, the Government, a Group of Ministers is discussing this issue and we will take appropriate action at an appropriate time. But don't make allegations. ...(Interruptions)... This is the Executive ...(Interruptions).... This is what I want to say. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Don't call Members' submission as a running commentary. You are undermining...(Interruptions).... You have no right to call it a running commentary. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव : उपसभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : शरद जी, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... शरद जी, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव : नौ हजार करोड़ रुपया कहाँ गया? ...(व्यवधान)...देश तबाह हो जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we are ready for a discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing anybody. I am not allowing the Minister also. Sit down. Please listen to me. We have to be very clear that when MPs raise certain important matters, it is natural in Parliament that other MPs may stand up and react, either against or in favour. This is all part of Parliamentary practice. That is one thing. That is what happened here. And the Minister has always a right and occasion to reply. ...(Interruptions)... Now it is good that... ...(Interruptions)... Listen. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... Please don't make such comments. When a Minister stands up to respond, it is the duty of the Members to listen to the Minister also so that...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... First listen to me, ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नीरज शेखर : सर, वे क्यों खड़े हो रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen to me. ...(Interruptions)...
Please don't do that. ...(Interruptions)... When MPs raise important
issues...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR):

Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... When
MPs raise important issues, it is natural for the Ministers to react and
the Ministers should react. That is my view. ...(Interruptions)...
Please. What are you doing? The Minister should react. I myself was
an MP, Lok Sabha, for a long time, for 20 years. When I raised a point,
I always expected the Minister to react. So when a Minister reacts, the
MPs should listen to it, instead of making noise. That is what I am
saying. Now, Shri Ananthkumar wants to react. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken.
...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Ananthkumar.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir,...(Interruptions)...

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is either the concerned Minister and, in absence of the concerned Minister, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister represents the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; he is the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: He is not the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Shri Ananthkumar is the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Ministers work on collective responsibility.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, one second. Sir, you are right. ...(Interruptions)... You are right that we should listen to the Minister. You are absolutely right.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, now you listen to the minister.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But the Minister cannot tell us that what we are raising against the Government is irresponsible. We have the right to raise and criticize the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; certainly, I said that.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: He said that in Zero Hour they are going on attacking the Government and raising issues. This is our right. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You can attack the Government also. No problem. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: This is our right. Please correct that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Criticizing the Government is a right of the Members. There is no problem.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Exactly. Please correct that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; Members can do that.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad...

(Contd. by KR/1E)

KR-HMS/1E/11.20

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR (CONTD.): He is a senior leader and experienced parliamentarian.. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shall I proceed with Zero Hour submissions?

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: One minute, Sir. Ghulam Nabi Azadji is a senior leader, our LoP and an experienced parliamentarian, and all other senior Members of the House know the procedure of the House that if any senior Member of the Union Cabinet like Shri Venkaiah Naidu intervenes, he can definitely represent the Government and speak in the House. ..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I accept that. ..(Interruptions).. I said that it is a collective responsibility, it can be done. I have already made it clear. Please sit down.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will you certify what the hon. Minister, Shri Venkaiah has said that we are giving our running commentary through the issues raised by the hon. Members? He can't say that we are giving running commentary to accuse the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record, and if there is anything to be expunged, I will do it. ..(Interruptions).. Shri Naresh Agrawal. I would request Members; let us proceed with Zero Hour submissions. There are 13 notices.

SURCHARGE ON DIGITAL PAYMENTS AFTER DEMONETISATION

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस सरकार ने नोटबंदी और डिजिटल इंडिया के निर्णय लिए। यह ठीक है कि आप नोटबंदी पर जनता को फुसलाने में सफल हो गए। मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ, लेकिन इन्होंने डिजिटल इंडिया के बारे में दो-तीन घोषणाएं कीं। उनमें एक यह कि जो पेट्रोल पम्प पर कार्ड से पेमेंट करेगा, उस पर फ्युअल सरचार्ज नहीं लगेगा। इन्होंने कहा कि फ्युअल सरचार्ज कंपनीज बियर करेंगी, लेकिन जिन्होंने कार्ड से पेमेंट किया, उन पर दो परसेंट सरचार्ज लग गया। यहां तक कि बैंकों ने यह ऑर्डर दे दिया कि अगर महीने में तीन से पांच बार निकासी करोगे तो 50 से 150 रुपए चार्ज लगेगा। सर, कभी बैंकों ने सरचार्ज नहीं लिया क्योंकि इस देश में विदेशों जैसा ट्रेडीशन नहीं रहा। सरकार ने बैंकों को एडवाइस भी दी, लेकिन उसे बैंकों ने उसे नहीं माना। मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि सरकार की यह एडवाइस किस तरह की थी?

सर, मैं कहूंगा कि Paytm के मालिक को सरकार का वरद हस्त प्राप्त था। मैं उसका नाम नहीं लेना चाहूंगा। श्रीमन्, 2010 से 2017 तक कैपिटल वैल्यू 3 बिलियन थी। उसने सोचा था कि हम 2017 तक इसे 5 बिलियन करेंगे, लेकिन 4 महीने पहले ही उसकी यह वैल्यू 5 बिलियन हो गयी। उसे इतना पेमेंट किस ने किया? उसे क्यों बढ़ाया गया? चाइना की इस कंपनी को हिंदुस्तान में सरकार की

शह पर एक व्यक्ति को उसकी एजेंसी दिलाकर यहां Paytm को लागू कर के सरकार ने करोड़ों रुपया उसे दिलवाया।

श्रीमन्, मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं। अगर आप देश में डिजिटल इंडिया की बात कर रहे हैं, आप इस देश में गरीबों द्वारा कार्ड से पेमेंट किए जाने को बढ़ावा देने की बात कर रहे हैं, तो फिर सरचार्ज, फ्युअल चार्ज और Paytm का चार्ज, बैंकों का चार्ज वगैरह लगाते जाएंगे, तो यह तो एक तरह से सरकार के कमाने का और लोगों के कमाने का धंधा हो गया। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बारे में सरकार को स्थिति स्पष्ट करना चाहिए कि उसकी नीति क्या है? श्रीमन्, जनता में इस बारे में भ्रम है। श्रीमन्, लोगों का पैसा कट रहा है, उन्हें फ्युअल कंपनी पैसा नहीं दे रही है, लोगों की जेब से पैसा जा रहा है। इस तरह से तो आपका डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम फेल हो जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस बारे में क्या कहना चाहती है और उस की नीति क्या है?

(समाप्त)

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member, Shri Naresh Agrawal. Sir, this month, only yesterday I got a notice from the State Bank of India, Parliament House deducting Rs.144 as charges for use of the ATM card. This is happening without any announcement whether you use it or not. But I have not used it, yet, they have deducted Rs.144. ..(Interruptions)..

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (KERALA): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री उपसभापति : श्री मो० नदीमुल हक़।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, सरकार से जवाब दिलवा दीजिए।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी) : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने डिजिटल इंडिया के बारे में सवाल उठाया है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को

पहली बात यह बताना चाहूंगा "डिजिटल इंडिया डेवलप इंडिया", यह विकसित भारत का बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण क्रांतिकारी कदम है। दूसरी चीज ..(व्यवधान).. इन्होंने एक कंपनी के बारे में कहा कि सरकार उस कंपनी को प्रोत्साहित कर रही है। मैं उसे बिल्कुल गलत मानता हूं और मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहूंगा कि डिजिटल इंडिया के बारे में अगर वे नोटिस देंगे, तो हम उस पर चर्चा कर लेंगे।

(1 एफ/एससी पर आगे)

RSS/ASC/1F/11.25

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : श्रीमन, माननीय सदस्य ने बिल्कुल स्पष्ट मामला उठाया है कि उन्होंने कहीं ATM का यूज नहीं किया है और ... (व्यवधान).... इसका क्या जवाब है?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी) : आप एक नोटिस दे दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is noted here.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : हम डिस्कशन कर लेंगे, डिजिटल इंडिया पर... (व्यवधान).... हम हर सवाल का जवाब देंगे, आप नोटिस दे दीजिए। We are ready for discusson.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. But, the personal complaint of Yechuryji may be conveyed to the hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Okay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

NEED FOR REGULATING MEDICAL HEALTHCARE IN PRIVATE HOSPITALS

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (WEST BENGAL): Sir, in the absence of doctors and dissatisfaction with quality standards at State-run public hospitals, an increasing proportion of people are using private healthcare facilities though they are more expensive. In 2014, the average cost of hospital care by a public utility was Rs. 6,120/- while private institutions were four times more costly at Rs. 25,850/-. Sir, in the last decade, while the cost of treatment has more or less doubled, insurance cover is still less than 50 per cent. However, recent cases in multi-speciality hospitals across the country show a dismal state of private healthcare. Private hospitals lack transparency, often resulting in an increase in medical negligence, amounting to severe injuries, and even, death. A case in point is that of Sanjay Roy, a Dankuni resident, at a world famous private hospital in Kolkata. He sadly died due to alleged medical negligence.

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Sir, here I want all hon. Members to listen, and listen with feelings because, only then, you will understand what pains his family had to go through.

The point that I want to highlight is that hospital authorities refused to release his dead body unless the hospital dues were cleared. His family had to keep their fixed deposit certificates as a security, only then, his body was released. Sir, the West Bengal Government has passed an Act which seeks to bring more transparency in the healthcare, ending harassment of patients and checking medical negligence in private hospitals and nursing homes. Private hospitals will now have to pay compensation in cases of medical negligence with fine as high as Rs. 10 lakh or more. Sir, similarly, there ought to be a Central law regulating private hospitals in terms of over-pricing of medical treatment, cancellation of licences and payment of compensations in cases of medical negligence.

Finally, what we all need to understand is that healthcare service is not a commercial proposition. It is a service which should be delivered with humility and a human touch. I end with a Urdu couplet, Sir.

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"ऐसे माहौल में दवा क्या है, दुआ क्या है,
जहां कातिल ही खुद पूछे कि हवा क्या है?"
"ایسے ماحول میں دوا کیا ہے، دعا کیا ہے،
جہاں قاتل ہی خود پوچھے کہ ہوا کیا ہے"

(समाप्त)

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने आप को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आप को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आप को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

جناب جاوید علی خان (اثر پردیش) : مہودے، مائے سدسے نے جو موضوع اٹھایا ہے، میں بھی اپنے آپ کو اس سے سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

(ختم شد)

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**HARDSHIPS BEING FACED BY EMPLOYEES OF HINDUSTAN
PAPER CORPORATION**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (WEST BENGAL): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise this matter today. Recently, some employees of a public sector undertaking, Hindustan Paper Corporation came to my office in Kolkata and met me. They had a grievance that the headquarters which is located in Kolkata, is being shifted to Guwahati. When I asked them what are the reasons for shifting, they said, they have no idea. Fortunately, one week later, we had a meeting of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry where the representatives of the Hindustan Paper Corporation had come to press for their Demand for Grants. There, Sir, this situation became even more mysterious because he told us that the plant in Assam is shut down because of lack of raw material, coal and everything, which is abundantly available in Bengal, and yet, they also want to shift the headquarters. When the MD was asked why they want to shift the headquarters, they had no idea. On very coaxing by the Committee, he told that they have been offered some incentives to shift by the Central Government. Sir, I don't understand why the

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Central Government is giving an incentive to the Central public sector undertaking to shift the headquarters from Kolkata to Assam. Is it just because the political colour in Assam has changed or is it because of something else? I would like to know this from the Government, through you, Sir. Sir, Hindustan Paper Corporation is a very prestigious company; it is a very old company. It manufactures paper which is supplied and used for textbooks for school children. But, Sir, the NITI Aayog and DIPAM have recommended its closure and shut down. I don't want to go in the judgment of NITI Aayog and DIPAM. but, I asked this thing from the CMD of the corporation when I was asking the Industry Secretary. They said, they have not made any such recommendation. In fact, they are trying to revive.

(contd. by 1g/KGG)

KGG-LT/1G/11.30

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (contd.): If they receive a little bit of cooperation from the Central Government, this company can be revived. All the workers who are not getting their dues for the last two years will start getting their dues, and this company can do very well. From the Government, through you, I would like to know on these two things.

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Firstly, what is the rationale of giving subsidy to shift the headquarters? Is it just because of political reasons? I do not want to repeat it. Otherwise, the employees who are working at the headquarters will face immense hardship. Some of them have retired parents and some of them have bought homes. Kolkata has a port also. A lot of import of machinery is done through the Kolkata Port. Kolkata is a major metro. I don't understand what advantage they will be getting by shifting to Guwahati. I would like to know on this also from the Government, through you, Sir.

(Ends)

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MUKUL ROY (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (MAHARASHTRA): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

CONCERN OVER STEEP HIKE IN PRICE OF L.P.G. CYLINDER

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (TRIPURA): Sir, my Zero Hour mention relates to the concern over the savage hike in the price of non-subsidized cooking gas cylinders by Rs. 86/- per cylinder, brought into immediate effect by the Central Government on March 1, 2017. This is historically the highest increase in the cost of unsubsidized gas cylinders in the country. The average Indian household, which has either given up the subsidy, or the eligible households which have exceeded their quota of 12 cylinders annually, will now have to pay Rs. 737.50 for a single cylinder of gas, up from Rs. 651.50 per cylinder as on February 28, 2017. The alarming increase is aggravated by the fact that it follows on the heels of a vicious Rs. 66.50 per cylinder hike put into effect from February 1, 2017.

Women's ability to keep the home fires burning and manage the household budget has come under severe strain as the fuel costs have

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gone up dramatically over the last six months. A non-subsidized LPG cylinder that cost Rs 465.50 in September has risen by Rs. 271, a whopping 58 per cent increase over six instalments.

The move to shift household kitchens from using firewood, coal, or even kerosene stoves to the LPG stove is being vitiated by the current Government policies which are driving up LPG costs to new heights. Since the universal subsidy scheme has been replaced by a targeted one, large number of families who are eligible for subsidized cylinders are now unable to obtain their entitlement.

The Government should roll back this unprecedented hike in the price of LPG cylinders and provide relief to the mass of working-class and middle-class sections by reducing its own indirect tax rates.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over, please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (ASSAM): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (KERALA): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

(समाप्त)

**DEMAND FOR INCLUSION OF BHOJPURI IN EIGHTH SCHEDULE
TO CONSTITUTION**

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी शुक्रिया। इस हाउस और लोक सभा को मिलाकर सरकार ने कम से कम चार बार यह आश्वासन दिया है कि भोजपुरी भाषा को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल किया जाएगा। महोदय, जो भोजपुरी भाषा है, हम उसके लिए यह मांग कर रहे हैं, इसके साथ ही हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि जिसकी, जो भी मातृभाषा है, जिसको उर्दू में मादरी जबान कहते हैं, उस मातृभाषा में कम से कम प्राइमरी एजुकेशन तो अनिवार्य की ही जाए।

(KLG/1H पर जारी)

KLG-SSS/1H/11.35

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (क्रमागत): हम यह पूरे देश की सभी भाषाओं के लिए चाहते हैं।

महोदय, हमारी पार्टी की दिल्ली इकाई ने छह पेज का एक पत्र माननीय गृह मंत्री राजनाथ सिंह जी को लिखा है। इसे माननीय सदस्य हरिवंश बाबू, रामचन्द्र बाबू और हमारे दूसरे लोगों ने मिलकर लिखा है और केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि आप भोजपुरी को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल कीजिए। जब चुनाव आता है, तो बीजेपी के नेता उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव में भी जाते हैं और बिहार में भी चुनाव के दौरान बीजेपी के नेता जब गए थे, तो भोजपुरी में एकाध शब्द, लाइन बोल कर लोगों को रिझाने, फुसलाने की बात करते हैं और यह इम्प्रेसन देते हैं कि आप हमें वोट दो और हम सरकार में आएंगे तो तुम्हारी मांग को मान लेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: आप थोड़ा भोजपुरी में बात करो।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, हम बोलते हैं। यह जवन भोजपुरी भाषा बा, भोजपुरी भाषा बड़ी कड़क भाषा ह, मर्दानगी ई में झलके ला। लेकिन ऊ मर्दानगी ही नइखे, ए में मिठास भी हो ला और मिठास चीनी वाला मिठास ना, गुड़ के भेली वाला मिठास हो ला, ए भोजपुरी में। महापंडित तो एके भईलन, महापंडित राहुल सांकृत्यायन जी, पंडित लोग तो बहुत भइल बा। लेकिन महापंडित राहुल सांकृत्यायन ने अपनी जिंदगी में लिखा कि भोजपुरी के मानने वाले दस करोड़ पूत

हैं, दस करोड़ संतान हैं। आज तो दुनिया में वह आबादी बीस-पच्चीस करोड़ हो गई। ठीक है, मैथिली को आपने कर दिया, हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं। वह भी हमारी ज़ुबां है, वह भी मीठी ज़ुबां है, लेकिन आप भोजपुरी को भी कीजिए। यह भोजपुरी वीर कुँवर सिंह की ज़ुबां है, यह भोजपुरी शेरशाह शूरी की ज़ुबां है, यह भोजपुरी गंगा-जमुनी तहज़ीब की ज़ुबां है, हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता की ज़ुबां है। आप जान लीजिए कि इसको नकारिएगा, तो भोजपुरिया लोग दिल पर ले लेते हैं।

(समाप्त)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. Time is over.

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مهودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (CHHATTISGARH): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR (UTTAR PRADESH): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

DR. TAZEEN FATMA (UTTAR PRADESH) : Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, हम भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करते हैं।

(समाप्त)

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Now, Shri Mohd. Ali Khan.

CONCERN OVER PENDING OF REIMBURSEMENT OF MEDICAL BILLS BY PRIVATE HOSPITALS EMPANELLED UNDER C.G.H.S.

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, I wish to bring to your notice that certain private and corporate hospitals are exploiting the CGHS beneficiaries, in spite of prescribing package rates and firm rules, in the following ways: (a) They compel the patients to undergo certain investigations, outside the package, at the expense of the patients, by threatening them with dire health consequences. (b) They refuse the CGHS card, under one or the other pretext, and advise the CGHS beneficiaries to undergo treatment with their own expenses and later submit the claim for reimbursement and subject the patients to unnecessary diagnostic tests by making them pay from their hard earned savings. I, therefore, request the Government to thoroughly scrutinize and audit all the pending medical bills by obtaining information from individual beneficiaries about the expenses incurred by them for the treatment outside the package cost and also confine the bills to the extent of package rate prescribed by CGHS.

चेयरमैन साहब, पूरे भारत देश के अंदर इन प्राइवेट कॉरपोरेट हॉस्पिटल्स ने अपना एक उसूल बनवा लिया है। सीजीएचएस बावस्ता कई लाखों, करोड़ों बेनिफिशरीज़ हैं, वांटेडली और अन-वांटेडली उनका टेस्ट करवा कर करोड़ों रुपया मरकज़ी सरकार के फंड से, स्टेट सरकारों के फंड से ये प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स लूट रहे हैं। तो मरकज़ी सरकार से और खुसूसन हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री से मेरी यह डिमांड है कि इन प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स पर लगाम लगाने के लिए इनका सेंट्रल ऑडिट करवाना जरूरी है।

इस मौके से मैं आज आपका फायदा उठाते हुए मोहतरमा एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर बहन सुषमा स्वराज जी को उनकी सेहतयाबी के लिए खुदा और भगवान से दुआ करते हुए कहूंगा कि आज वे हाउस में आई हैं। मैं उनका तहेदिल से शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ और इस्तक़बाल करता हूँ। जय हिंद।

(समाप्त)

چئیرمین صاحب، پورے بھارت دیش کے اندر پرائیویٹ کارپوریٹ ہاسپिटل نے اپنا ایک اصول بنوالیا ہے۔ سی جی ایچ ایس سے وابستہ کئی لاکھوں، کروڑوں بینیفشریز ہیں، وانٹیڈلی اور آن وانٹیڈلی ان کا ٹیسٹ کروا کر کروڑوں روپیہ مرکزی سرکار کے فنڈ سے، اسٹیٹ سرکاروں کے فنڈ سے یہ پرائیویٹ ہاسپिटل لوٹ رہے ہیں۔ تو مرکزی سرکار سے اور خصوصاً ہیلتھ منسٹری سے میری یہ ڈیمانڈ ہے کہ ان پرائیویٹ ہاسپिटل پر لگام لگانے کے لیے ان کا سینٹرل آڈٹ کروانا ضروری ہے۔ اس موقع سے آج میں آپ کا فائدہ اٹھاتے ہوئے محترمہ ایکسٹرنل افئیرس منسٹر بہن سشما سوراج جی کو ان کی صحت یابی کے لیے خدا اور بھگوان سے

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دعا کرتے ہوئے کہوں گا کہ آج وہ ہاؤس میں آئی ہیں۔ میں ان کا تہہ دل سے شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں اور استقبال کرتا ہوں۔ جے ہند۔

(ختم شد)

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (TELANGANA): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Mohd. Ali Khan.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (TELANGANA): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Mohd. Ali Khan.

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (CHHATTISGARH): Sir, also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Mohd. Ali Khan.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are all happy to see a healthy and smiling Sushmaji back in the House. Our best wishes are with her. The entire House is happy.

(Followed by USY/1J)

AKG-USY/1J/11.40

CONCERN OVER TRAFFICKING OF HUMANS, PARTICULARLY GIRLS IN VARIOUS STATES

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं आपके द्वारा सभागृह को बताना चाहती हूँ कि बच्चों को संरक्षण, सुविधाएँ और भयमुक्त वातावरण देना हरेक

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सरकार का कर्तव्य है। 2020 में हमारा देश दुनिया में सबसे बड़े युवा देशों में अग्रिम होगा, ऐसा हम गर्व से कहते हैं, लेकिन क्या उन बच्चों को सिर्फ जन्म देना ही हमारा काम है? क्या उनको सुरक्षित रखना हमारा काम नहीं है? बहुत सारे NGOs बच्चों के लिए काम करते हैं और इस काम से जुड़े हुए हैं। खास तौर से जो bordering States हैं, चाहे वह असम हो, वैस्ट बंगाल हो, उन प्रदेशों में यह मामला ज्यादा संजीदा हो गया है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहती हूँ कि Forty per cent of human trafficking is occurring in Assam and West Bengal. देश में इस मामले में जो गुनाह होते हैं, उनमें 40 प्रतिशत असम और वैस्ट बंगाल में होते हैं, ऐसी NCRB की रिपोर्ट है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह भी उजागर करना चाहती हूँ कि असम के साथ जो वैस्ट बंगाल है, जहाँ असम से population three times ज्यादा है, वहाँ बच्चों की trafficking के 2,792 cases register हुए हैं।

सर, हाल ही में जलपाईगुड़ी में एक हादसा हुआ, जिसके बारे में मैं आप सभी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। जलपाईगुड़ी में 'आश्रय' नामक एक NGO चलता है। उस 'आश्रय' में जो बच्चे लाए जाते हैं, उन बच्चों को कायदे के अनुसार नहीं, बल्कि कायदे का उल्लंघन करके बेचा जाता है, चाहे वे फ्रांस में बेचे जाते हैं, चाहे साउथ-ईस्ट एशिया में बेचे जाते हैं। जब ऐसे बच्चों का मामला

उजागर किया गया, तो उसमें यह सामने आया कि * की महिला विंग की जो महासचिव हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... वे यह 'आश्रय' NGO चलाती हैं। जिस महिला को arrest किया गया, उसने उन दो व्यक्तियों का नाम लिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not take any names.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल : एक व्यक्ति *। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं नाम नहीं ले रही हूँ, उनका नाम लिया गया। ...(व्यवधान)... एक व्यक्ति * और दूसरी व्यक्ति मध्य प्रदेश की हैं। * की उन दोनों व्यक्तियों का नाम लिया गया, जिन दो व्यक्तियों को उन्होंने कठघरे में खड़ा कर दिया है। यह crime करने वाली * नामक व्यक्ति हैं, उनको influence करके, उनकी मदद करके जो Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) है, उसकी तरफ से 22.5 लाख रुपए की sanction दी गई थी। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जिन 14 बच्चों को वहाँ से transfer कर दिया गया था, चूँकि यह अच्छा नहीं चल रहा था, उनको re-transfer करने का भी आदेश इन्होंने यहाँ से दिया और इन्होंने अपना राजनीतिक वजन use करके ऐसा काम किया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह भी कहना चाहूँगी कि जिन 17 बच्चों को आज तक बेचा गया है, 1-14 साल के 17 बच्चों को illegally sale किया गया है।

(समाप्त)

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

Okay; okay. Names of all the Members, who are associating, will be reflected. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (TELANGANA): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shrimati Rajani Patil, has said.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shrimati Rajani Patil, has said.

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SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (CHHATTISGARH): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shrimati Rajani Patil, has said.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (MEGHALAYA): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shrimati Rajani Patil, has said.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (KERALA): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shrimati Rajani Patil, has said.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shrimati Rajani Patil, has said.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shrimati Rajani Patil, has said.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with what the hon. Member, Shrimati Rajani Patil, has said.

(Ends)

CONCERN OVER RAMPANT FEMALE FOETICIDE IN MAHARASHTRA

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, एक तरफ महिलाओं पर इस तरह से अन्याय हो रहा है, जिसके बारे में अभी रजनी ताई ने बड़ी अच्छी तरह से अपनी बात रखी है, दूसरी तरफ बड़े पैमाने पर बेटियों की भ्रूण हत्या हो रही है। इस काम में कई

जगह तो hospitals को use किया जाता है। Private hospitals इसकी अगुवाई करते हैं। महाराष्ट्र में 19 भ्रूण हत्याएँ सांगली जिले में हुईं। यह बात अभी बाहर आई, इसका कारण यह था कि जिस औरत का जबर्दस्ती abortion किया गया, वह ऐसा नहीं चाहती थी, लेकिन चूँकि होने वाली संतान बेटी थी, यह समझने के बाद उसका जबर्दस्ती abortion किया गया। वह औरत इसकी वजह से मर गई, इस कारण यह racket बाहर आ गया है। कई जगह तो यह भी होता है कि लड़की का जन्म होने के बाद उसको दफनाया जाता है, जमीन में गाड़ा जाता है। एक तरफ इस तरह की घटना हो रही है और दूसरी तरफ हम 'बेटी बचाओ' अभियान चला रहे हैं। इसके बारे में सख्त कानून है, लेकिन उस पर बिल्कुल अमल नहीं होता है।

(1के/एससीएच पर जारी)

SCH-KLS/11.45/1K

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (क्रमागत) : अगर तीसरी बार भी घर में बेटी हो जाती है तो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर जानबूझ कर इस तरह के अवरोध खड़े किए जाते हैं और एबॉर्शन करवाने के लिए जबरदस्ती की जाती है। इसके साथ ही बार-बार उसको कंसीव करना पड़ता है, क्योंकि घर वालों को बेटा चाहिए। बेटी और बेटे में इस तरह से फर्क करना बिल्कुल गलत बात है। इससे हमारे देश में सेक्स रेश्यो कम होता चला जा रहा है। 2001 में 1000 लड़कों के पीछे 927 लड़कियां थीं और अब 2011 में 1000 लड़कों के पीछे सिर्फ 914 लड़कियां रह गई हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि

सेक्स रेश्यो हर दिन नीचे जाता चला जा रहा है। महाराष्ट्र में तो सेक्स रेश्यो 883 है। हम लोग कहते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र बहुत developed state है, लेकिन वहां पर सेक्स रेश्यो underdeveloped states से भी बहुत कम है। यह बच्चों पर होने वाला सबसे बड़ा अन्याय है।

सर, जो हॉस्पिटल्स इस काम को करते हैं, उनके ऊपर बड़े पैमाने पर दुर्लक्ष किया जाता है। महाराष्ट्र में 554 pending cases हैं, लेकिन सही मायने में उनके ऊपर ऐक्शन नहीं लिया जाता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि उनके ऊपर कड़ा ऐक्शन लिया जाना चाहिए और बेटियों को बचाने का काम करना चाहिए, धन्यवाद। (समाप्त)

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूं। ये सब बातें हो रही हैं, लेकिन इसके ऊपर कोई इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो रहा है।

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (TELANGANA): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री विवेक के. तन्खा (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़) : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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SOME HON. MEMBERS: We also associate ourselves with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you Viploveji. This is a very serious issue that the female foeticide is continuing and there is an alarming sex ratio. I think the Government should take serious note of it. ... (Interruptions) ... I think you should convey it to the concerned Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Okay, Sir. I will do it. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not only in Maharashtra, there are other States also. You mentioned only about Maharashtra. ... (Interruptions) ... Okay, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ... (Interruptions) ...

(Ends)

**RE: STRIKE BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES ON 16TH
MARCH, 2017**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (WEST BENGAL): Sir, for the last three days, since 10th, I have been trying to raise this issue. Today on 16th March, more than a million Central Government employees are on strike

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throughout the country, including the employees of Postal, Income Tax, Audit and various other Departments. ...(Interruptions)... I want order in the House. ...(Interruptions)... Please rewind my clock. ...(Interruptions)... Rewind my clock. ...(Interruptions)... Why am I being disturbed? ...(Interruptions)... The strike is by more than a million Central Government employees in the whole of the country today. It is for the purpose of protesting against the massive non-filling up of vacancies in the Central Government offices which is more than 40 per cent. They are being replaced by contract employees thereby indirectly taking away the Constitutional right of the SCs and the STs for reservation, besides trampling under feet the latest judgment of the Supreme Court for paying same wage for same work. The strike is also aimed at protesting against the National New Pension Scheme depriving the existing Central Government employees from their existing right of the pension system on the basis of pay as you go. The strike also is against the betrayal of the Government in implementing the commitment given by the Government to all the Trade Unions of the Central Government employees, including Defence and Railways. The commitment was given that the minimum wage, as recommended by

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the Seventh Pay Commission, will be revised upward because the present minimum wage is defective. Despite that commitment given by a team of Ministers – Home Minister, Finance Minister and other Ministers – this commitment was not being implemented. It is a betrayal. More than a million Central Government employees, who are running your entire administration most efficiently leading to high collection of taxes and many other administrative things, don't deserve this betrayal. I demand the Government to respond to the just demand...

(Contd. by 1L/PK)

PK-RPM/1L/11.50

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (CONTD.):and, particularly, filling up of vacancies to prevent snatching away the right of the SC/ST employees, through backdoors, by imposing contractisation in the regular work, which is sheer sucking of blood of the common and the poor people. The Central Government employees' strike is meant for that. I want the Government to immediately respond to the just demand of the employees.

(Ends)

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (KERALA): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shrimati Roopa Ganguly.

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली (नाम निर्देशित) : माननीय उपसभापति जी और यहां पर जो सारे सम्माननीय एमपीज़ बैठे हैं, सबसे मैं यही कहना चाहूंगी कि पर्सनल एलीगेशन जो ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली जी, क्या आपका नाम लिया है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली : मुझे बोलने दीजिए। मुझे बोलने से आप इस प्रकार नहीं रोक सकते। ...(व्यवधान)...यहां पर कौन लोग हैं ...(व्यवधान)... मैं यहां बैठी हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...मैं अपनी बात बोल कर रहूंगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली : यदि मुझे आप यहां से बोलने नहीं देंगे, तो मैं वहां आकर बोलूंगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: रूपा जी, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... रूपा जी, क्या आपका नाम लिया है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली : नाम का सवाल नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: रूपा जी, क्या आपका नाम लिया गया है?

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली : उपसभापति जी, नाम का सवाल नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा है कि हम सब यहां बैठे हैं। सांसद यहां बैठी हैं। सर, नाम नहीं लिया है, लेकिन कहा है कि सांसद यहां बैठी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... जनता दल ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions).. I will go through the record. ...(Interruptions).. I will go through the record. If the name of that hon. Member of Parliament is taken directly or indirectly.....(Interruptions).. Please, sit down. ...(Interruptions).. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions).. You go back to your seat. ..(Interruptions).. Let me complete. ...(Interruptions).. Let me complete. ...(Interruptions).. Hon. Members, please listen to me. ...(Interruptions).. Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions).. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions).. If the name of....(Interruptions).. Then, you come and do it. ...(Interruptions).. Then, you come and do it. ...(Interruptions).. Please sit down. ..(Interruptions).. I tell you, if the

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name of an hon. Member of Parliament is taken directly or indirectly.....(Interruptions).. No, sit down. ..(Interruptions).. What are you doing? ..(Interruptions).. Sit down. ...(Interruptions).. No; I can't allow that. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, you see the record. Without seeing the record, if you allow, you are....(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I will decide. ...(Interruptions).. You sit down. ...(Interruptions).. I have to decide. You sit down. See, if you take the name.....(Interruptions).. Sit down. You are not to decide. ...(Interruptions)... If you take the name directly or even indirectly, so that people can understand who is meant for, even that will be expunged. You can take the name by designation. You can do that. ...(Interruptions).. So, I will go through the record and expunge it, if it is so. Sit down. Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ..(Interruptions).. You cannot take the name directly or even indirectly. To understand Prof. P.J. Kurien, you need not say Prof. P.J. Kurien, you can say 'the Deputy Chairman'. It is not like that. You can say the designation. All right. Now. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DEMAND FOR TAKING UP MATTER OF KILING OF INDIAN NATIONAL IN KANSAS, USA WITH U.S.A. GOVERNMENT

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, before I start, I would like to welcome Sushmaji. ईश्वर और अल्लाह की कृपा से सुषमा जी को संपूर्ण स्वास्थ्य लाभ मिला है। The entire House is very happy.

Sir, attacks on Indian nationals, racial discrimination and human rights' violations in the United States of America is a very serious matter. Of course, Sushmaji gave a statement in the Lok Sabha, still, I expect that, here also, she should respond to this.

Sir, in an apparent act of racial hatred, an Indian engineer at a GPS device-maker, Garmin, a Telugu child, Srinivas Kuchibhotla was shot dead and another injured in Kansas city, suburb of Olathe, USA, two weeks back. Within two days, again, on March 2, another Indian-origin businessman, Harnish Patel was shot dead by unknown individuals in South Carolina, USA. Isn't it surprising that two people were killed by some American citizens? Till today, such a big country,

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with high technology and modern civilization, has not been able to detect who killed them and what the reason behind that was.

(Contd. by PB/1M)

PB-PSV/1M/11.55

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (CONTD.): They are not able to detect that.

On March 4th, Deep Rai, a US National of Indian origin, was shot by an unknown person in Kent, near Seattle in Washington, after having asked to leave the country. The culprit is yet to be arrested. These incidents have sent shockwaves across the country. Srinivas Kuchibhotla had gone to a bar along with his friend after work. He was allegedly shot dead by a Navy veteran, shouting, 'get out of my country' before the act. Shri Srinivas's wife is five months pregnant – it is really a tragedy -- and the brilliant career felled by bullets. The parents were inconsolable.

Sir, about three lakh undocumented Indians could be affected by the Trump Administration's proposed crackdown on illegal migrants. Although the overwhelming majority of illegal immigrants living in the United States hail from Mexico and other central American nations,

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India is actually classified as the sixth major country of origin. After the new President has taken over the reins of Administration in the USA, hatred against Asians and Indians is increasing. It is really very, very unfortunate. Because of certain omissions and commissions by the US Administration, the hate crimes against Indians are increasing. I want to know what diplomatic effort has been taken by the hon. Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister. So far, the culprits who shot dead Srinivas and Harnish Patel have not been brought to book and nobody has taken the responsibility. ...(Interruptions)... (Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Time over. ...(Interruptions)... Time over. ...(Interruptions)... Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (TELANGANA): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (MADHYA PRADESH): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (CHHATTISGARH): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس وقت سے سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

(End)

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the Kansas shoot-out and other ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over.

विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): उपसभापति जी, सोमवार को जो भी समय आप तय करेंगे, आपकी अनुमति से ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: इनका माइक ऑन नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

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श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: महोदय, जो विषय सुब्बारामी रेड्डी जी ने उठाया है और बाकी सांसद साथी भी एसोसिएट करना चाहते हैं, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि सोमवार को आपकी अनुमति से, जो समय आप तय करें, मैं इस विषय पर विस्तृत वक्तव्य इस सदन में दूँगी।

(समाप्त)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. यह अच्छा है। Now, Smt. Vijila Sathyanath. ...(Interruptions)...

ALLEGED HARASSMENT OF FARMERS BY BANK MANAGERS AND FARMER SUICIDES IN TAMIL NADU

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (TAMIL NADU): Sir, with great anguish and agony, I am expressing the tragic death of a student of JNU, Mr. Muthukrishnan, who lost his life due to the geographical and communal bias on young students. ...(Interruptions)... I am looking forward for a speedy justice for the family. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, please. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Subbarami Reddy, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: After expressing this, I also wanted to put in this august House a more tragic incident which happened(Interruptions)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subbarami Reddy, please sit down. ... (Interruptions) ... It is not going on record. ... (Interruptions) ... Dr. Subbarami Reddy, please sit down. ... (Interruptions) ... What are you doing? ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: ... in Keelapillaiyarkulam village, Manur Block of Tirunelveli District (Interruptions) ...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called Vijilaji. You please sit down. ... (Interruptions) ... It is not going on record. ... (Interruptions) ... You sit down. ... (Interruptions) ... What Dr. Subbarami Reddy is saying would not go record. Only what Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth is saying will go on record. ... (Interruptions) ...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: *

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: ... where a poor farmer died on 9th of March, 2017. ... (Interruptions) ... He was a small farmer who had five acres of land. ... (Interruptions) ...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: *

* Not Recorded.

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subbarami Reddy, that is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Mr. S. Vembu Krishnan died out of the verbal attack of the Bank Manager of a Bank from where he had taken Rs.90,000 loan for making his drip irrigation for cultivation of his crops like mango, coconut, banana and paddy. He borrowed a loan from the Indian Overseas Bank, Manur Branch of Rs.90,000, and, out of that loan, he repaid Rs.53,000 on 7th March. The original receipt is with me. But the Bank Manager, Mr. Perumal, called this poor farmer. He called him by his name saying 'why can't you die? You have to die for not paying this agri-loan.' Sir, it was a very small loan, and, out of Rs.90,000, he had already paid Rs.53,000. Because of the verbal attack on this person, because of the abuses, because of all the filthy words that the Manager used, this distinguished gentleman died after coming back from the Indian Overseas Bank. On the way, he consumed poison and died on 9th March. I would like to know why there is this harassment by all the Bank Managers who deal with all these poor farmers. We know there is monsoon failure everywhere but still these attacks are taking place.

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Then, Sir, regarding educational loan, yesterday, a student, Periasamy, from Sathankulam village, attempted suicide only because of the Bank Manager's harassment towards payment of his educational loan immediately.

(Contd.by SKC/1N)

SKC-VNK/1N/12.00

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (contd.): All these incidents bring forth the insane attitude of the bank managers towards these poor farmers.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)... Your time is over. It is Question Hour now. Please sit down.

SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (TRIPURA): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

(12.00-1.00 P.M. - Question Hour)

KLS/PSV/2B-2.00

**The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair**

...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 2016-17, Shri Suresh Prabhu to lay on the Table.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 2016-17

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 2016-17.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Statement by hon. Minister, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

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**STATEMENT RE: INCIDENT OF FIRING ON INDIAN FISHERMEN IN
PALK BAY**

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA
SWARAJ):** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to respond to the issue raised by hon. Member, Shrimati Kanimozhi and other hon. Members of this House regarding an incident of firing on Indian fishermen in Palk Bay.

At the outset, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, let me take this opportunity to reiterate, in no uncertain terms, that our Government attaches the highest importance to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. The Government, through diplomatic channels, has consistently taken up issues relating to apprehension of our fishermen with the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that our fishermen are treated in a humane manner.

According to our information, the referred matter relates to the incident in Palk Bay at around 2230 hrs on 6 March 2017, in which a fishing vessel from Tamil Nadu was fired

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upon, allegedly by the Sri Lankan Navy, leading to the death of an Indian fisherman. Another fisherman was also injured. After the incident was reported, the Government, through diplomatic channels, took up the matter urgently with the Government of Sri Lanka and expressed our strong concern over the incident. The Sri Lankan side has, however, denied the involvement of their Navy in the firing incident. Our High Commissioner personally spoke to Sri Lankan Prime Minister and Navy Commander on this matter. The Sri Lanka Navy, however, maintained that their patrol boats are not authorised to open fire at any point on Indian fishermen even if they are transgressing into the Sri Lankan waters. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka, in a separate statement, conveyed their deep concern over the firing and loss of life, reiterating the commitment of the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that all Government agencies treat Indian fishermen in a humane manner at all times. The Sri Lankan Government has further reassured us that all possible action will be taken in cooperation with the relevant Indian authorities to investigate

the incident.

President of Sri Lanka also conveyed to our Vice President in their meeting in Jakarta on 7th March, 2017 on the sidelines of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) Leaders' Summit his regret at the unfortunate incident and the loss of life. He emphasized that he has ordered a full investigation. We will be pursuing this matter with the Sri Lankan Government.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is because of the priority attached to this issue by our Government that the fishermen issues were raised at the highest level, including by our Prime Minister in his meetings with the Sri Lankan President in the last two years. We consider the matter as essentially humanitarian in nature, involving the livelihood and socio-economic practices of our fishermen community. Both leaders had called for finding a permanent solution to the matter. I have also discussed the matter, in great detail, with the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister during my visit to Colombo in February 2016, when we co-chaired the 9th meeting of the

India- Sri Lanka Joint Commission. We have since then steadfastly worked towards finding a permanent solution to the matter.

(Contd by 2C/SSS)

SSS-VNK/2C/2.05

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (CONTD.): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, last November, based on the feedback, I, along with our Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, held a bilateral ministerial meeting with Sri Lanka in New Delhi to discuss the issue in a comprehensive manner. I also had a meeting with the Fishermen's Associations on this issue. I would like to share with the august House that an agreement was reached at the meeting to set up a Joint Working Group (JWG) on Fisheries as a bilateral institutional mechanism to help find a permanent solution to all fishermen issues. It was also agreed that Ministers of Fisheries of the two countries meet every six months to review the progress. The first meeting of the JWG on Fisheries was held in New

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Delhi on 31st December 2016 and the first ministerial meeting was held on 2 January 2017 in Colombo. The JWG agreed to a set of Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) which included "an understanding to ensure that there was no physical harm or loss of life while apprehending fishermen by Navy and Coast Guard of the two countries." Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Government, as a result of its consistent efforts, has secured release of 1045 Indian fishermen, in custody of Sri Lanka in 2014, 375 fishermen in 2015, 333 fishermen in 2016 and 51 fishermen in 2017. While 85 Indian fishermen along with 136 fishing vessels were in custody of Sri Lanka, I am glad to inform the House that all the fishermen have since been released. Seventy seven fishermen returned to India day before yesterday and as I speak, rest of the 8 are on their way back to India. We are also pursuing the release of the fishing boats in Sri Lankan custody.

I would again like to reassure the hon. Members that the

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Government of India accords the highest priority to promote the well-being, safety and security of our fishermen. We have strongly conveyed to Sri Lanka that the use of force cannot be justified under any circumstances.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Government continues to remain engaged with the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that the rights of the detained Indian nationals are protected and that the fishermen on both sides can continue to pursue their livelihood in a safe, secure and sustainable manner. Thank you.

(Ends)

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, there is no mention of Gujarat fishermen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a statement on demand. There is no clarification in this.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, there is no mention of Gujarat fishermen who were captured by Pakistan authorities

and the Minister has said that she will make a statement.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mistryji, I am making a statement. Please have patience. I am making a separate statement on the issue raised by you.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, we have been given only one statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen to her. Let the Minister speak.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: That has not been distributed. Only this one has been distributed, but I am making a statement on the issue raised by you that day about fishermen in Pakistan's custody.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you doing it now?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Yes.

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**STATEMENT RE. APPREHENSION OF INDIAN FISHERMEN BY
PAKISTAN**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to respond to the issue raised by hon. Member, Shri Madhusudan Mistry by saying that Government has been regularly taking up the matter of consular access, early release and repatriation of the apprehended Indian fishermen in the custody of Pakistan's authorities at various levels. We have institutionalized the mechanism of sharing information about the prisoners, including fishermen, in each other's custody through a Bilateral Protocol in 2008. Under this, lists of prisoners, including fishermen, are exchanged on 1st January and 1st July, every year. Last such exchange of lists took place on 1st January 2017.

Due to the persistent efforts of the Government, we have been able to secure the release and repatriation of 1261 fishermen since 2014. In fact, the release of 438 of these Indian fishermen was secured in the last three months

only. As per available information, presently there are 301 Indian fishermen in Pakistan's custody. However, Pakistan has confirmed custody of only 77 fishermen so far. We continuously seek consular access to the Indian fishermen in custody and distribute to them the items of daily necessity, as required.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it has been brought to our attention that many incidents of apprehensions take place beyond the international waters. In this context, under the Community Interaction Programme, regular awareness campaigns are conducted by the Indian Coast Guards in coordination with the State Fisheries Department, to educate "the fishermen about the limits of the International Maritime Boundary Line, i.e. IMBL.

(Contd. by NBR/2D)

-SSS/NBR-NBK/2D/2.10.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (CONTD.): Emphasis has also been laid on the need for fishing in safe, secure and sustainable environment. The Indian Coast Guards have also been undertaking enhanced patrolling in the Indian waters, including to safeguard the interests of the Indian fishermen and keep them out of harm's way.

The Government continues to monitor the status of the Indian fishermen in Pakistan custody with a view to secure their early release and repatriation.

Thank you.

(Ends)

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I wish to seek some clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Rajaji, this is a statement made by the hon. Minister because there was a demand for the same. The other day, Shrimati Kanimozhi, Shri Tiruchi Siva and Shri Mistry demanded a statement. And, I myself directed the Government that there should be a statement on this. So, we cannot have clarifications. That is the practice in this House. You know that. Had it been a *suo motu*

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statement, we could have clarifications. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. What can I do? We have to take up the discussion on the Budget.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I only wish to seek clarifications. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If I allow you, everybody will ask. Then, I have to allow others also. ...(Interruptions)... Now, we have to take up discussion on the Budget.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, there are repeated incidents of capturing our fishermen from Pakistan's side. ...(Interruptions)... Our fishermen have been captured by Pakistan marine people. The hon. Leader of the House is from Gujarat. ...(Interruptions)... He never uttered a word about fishermen in this House! ...(Interruptions)... I wanted to know about that. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mistryji, you cannot blame. ...(Interruptions)... You raised it and the Government responded to it. Shrimati Susuma Swaraj was kind enough to respond to your demand. ...(Interruptions)... Now, how can you blame? ...(Interruptions)... No, no.

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SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, there need not be an elaborate discussion.

...(Interruptions)... There can be pointed clarifications.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am not allowing clarifications.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, Pakistan is entering into our territorial waters! ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. We have to take up discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we only seek clarifications. ...(Interruptions)... We don't want an elaborate discussion; we only seek clarifications. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, how many? What do I do? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we have already given names.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You have given name. But, I cannot stop with you.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as you rightly said, clarifications

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are sought only when Minister makes a *suo motu* statement, not when Minister replies to a discussion or issues raised in the House. But, if the hon. Members really want to seek clarifications, I request you to please fix another date for clarifications. I am ready for that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. I have no problem with that.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, date can be fixed as per her convenience.

SHRI D. RAJA: We can fix the date whenever it is convenient to her.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I must thank the hon. Minister for being so generous and also responding to the demands of the Members. I think, this is a good example. We must all thank her as she responded to the Zero Hour submissions of a few Members. Thank you very much.

Now, we will take up discussion on the Budget. Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, the problem is, your party is left with only 20 minutes. But, there are two more speakers from your party. Therefore, I will call the next speaker.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I will speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you going to speak?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can it be?

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SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I will finish shortly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you mean by 'shortly?'

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the discussion started in the first half of this Budget session.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you take only three minutes.

THE UNION BUDGET, 2017-18 -- CONTD.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I am taking advantage of the presence of the hon. Finance Minister here just to recapitulate a few points and complete my submissions within a few minutes.

I have already spoken on the Budget in the first part of the Session. I had raised some points and, I think, definitely, the Ministry might have taken note of them. I only request the hon. Minister to kindly respond to the points raised by me. I am sure I have that privilege before the hon. Minister. Sir, usually, many points are ignored in the reply. So, I would like to, particularly, draw the attention of the hon. Minister in bullet points and request the hon. Minister to respond whenever he is replying to the debate on the Budget.

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Firstly, the hon. Minister, while taking over as Finance Minister and making a statement in this House, said, "In the given situation if economy is made through reducing expenditure, it will lead to further recession and further gloom. So, it is important to avoid contraction measures. This Budget is a decline of the size in terms of GDP if other steps are not taken."

My second point is this. Sir, kindly respond as to why year-after-year a huge amount of direct tax is lying unrecovered and you are consistently, in every Budget, making a statement on tax raised but not realized.

(CONTD. BY USY/2E)

USY/2E/2.15

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (CONTD.): In the current year, this amount is Rs. 6.59 lakh crores. Can a Government, constrained by the lack of resources, afford that luxury to continue like this? Even in the current Budget, why such an anomalous position is there that on the one hand you sacrificed indirect taxes to the tune of Rs. 20,000 crores, on the other hand, you have targeted to generate Rs. 75,000 crores as additional revenue through indirect taxes? Particularly at a time when

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there is an overall gloomy situation of the economy, the situation demands that the burden of indirect taxes on the people need to be reduced. Let them have a little more purchasing power to generate some aggregate demand in the market, which may create a congenial atmosphere for more investment because investment is always a factor dependent on the return on investment, not on various concessions. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to kindly respond to this point, whenever he replies.

Thirdly, I would like to understand from the hon. Minister, there is no question, no blaming, what is the logic behind doing away with the plan expenditure and non-plan expenditure? You are now putting the expenditure in the single basket and showing that there is increase in absolute terms. The importance of plan and non-plan expenditure, as I understand, in any Budget, in any allocation, is that there is, number one, a kind of administration expenditure and, number two, an expenditure made for expansion and growth. Once you add these together, for a layman, like us, it is very difficult to make out what your projection is in generating additional value through your budgetary expenditure. So, what is the logic behind that? What is happening in

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different allocations and different people-sensitive Ministries is that – say, on SC/ST, on labour, I have particularly gone through that Budget -- eighty-eight per cent is the allocation on general account, while only twelve per cent allocation is there on SC/ST account on the targeted schemes. My last point is, I would kindly like to be educated by the hon. Finance Minister, that there are now number of cesses for labour welfare, *bidi* workers' cess, mine workers' cess, and the construction workers' cess -- which has been established by an Act of Parliament. I know the *bidi* workers cess is continuing. But, I have been told that the other cesses have been discontinued. Why is it so? Why has these cesses been stopped, particularly a cess created through an Act of Parliament, like, the construction workers' cess? Similarly, the mine workers' cess and other cesses have been stopped. I have been told that these are going to be abolished after 01st April, 2017. (Time-Bell)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Conclude, please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What is the importance of this decision, particularly when these cesses have been created as an avenue for the benefit of the targeted beneficiary who are otherwise the most downtrodden sections of the working people, but, at the same time,

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making huge value for the country's economy and making huge contribution towards GDP?

So, these are issues, I feel, the hon. Minister should clarify, some for educating me and some for real clarifications over the whole budgetary exercise. Thank you very much.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Tapan Kumar sen. Now, Shri C.M. Ramesh – hon. Member not present; Shri K.T.S. Tulsi -- hon. Member not present; Dr. Subhash Chandra -- hon. Member not present; Shri D. Raja. Oh! you manipulated this absenteeism. You managed this absenteeism. You being *Raja* can do so many things.

(Followed by 2f – PB)

PB/2F/2.20

SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, Budget is a very serious exercise, and in a country like ours, Budget augurs great importance. Economics and Politics cannot be divorced. Whatever claims the Government makes in political domain, they will have to be correspondingly supported by the economic

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policies outlined by the Government. There, the Budget becomes important to question the Government's policies and question the Government's understanding of the economy.

Sir, considering the time constraint, I move point-by-point. This Budget doesn't have adequate steps to contain inflation. There is no measure to create more jobs as promised by the Prime Minister and the Government. There is no increase in Direct Tax on the rich but the Government gives assurance to reduce the Corporate Tax. There is burden of Indirect Tax which continues to be more on the poor people.

Sir, the Government talks about banking reforms. But there is no visible, tangible action against wilful defaulters. Government doesn't want to speak on 'wilful default' by the rich, by the corporate houses but the Government goes on expressing concern over the growing non-performing assets of banks and, in a way, blaming it on the banks, nationalized banks and public sector banks.

Sir, if you closely scrutinize the figures, there is less allocation on health and education. I do not know what is the understanding of the Government. Even the International Monetary Fund has pointed out the growing inequalities in the society, among the nations, and it is the IMF

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economists who advised the Nation States to spend more on health and education. But, here, we find less allocation on health and education. Sir, the outlay on farmers, farming sector, farmers' welfare really stands reduced, and in the case of Scheduled Caste Component Plan, Tribal Sub Plan, despite the claims of Government, there is actual reduction. There is actual reduction. The Government will have to consider some of these issues in the interest of our economy. Sir, since 1991 onwards, our economy has been highly dependent on foreign exchange inflows where it is dependent more on foreign exchange, i.e., US dollars than Indian rupees. I can very well call that Indian economy is not a rupee economy. It has become US dollar-dominated economy. Sir, even the current account and GDP of India are being determined more by inflow of American dollars, the foreign investments.

(Contd. by 2g/SKC)

SKC-SC/2G/2.25

SHRI D. RAJA (contd.): Our Current Account is always in a deficit, where US dollar receivables by way of exports and services are less than what is payable to imports and services. We find that the US dollar is always premium; currently, around six per cent of our economy

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is actually dependent on the US dollar. All our borrowings, including the Government borrowings and external commercial borrowings by Government companies, are in London Inter Bank Offered Rate, that is, LIBOR, rate of interest and denominated in foreign currency. These are subject to market-driven factors and are mostly controlled by manipulators and speculators rather than the real economic factors of demand and supply. I do not know whether the Finance Minister and his team of officials have applied their minds, because there are many issues here. I have made this point in the past too. While the economy is in such a form, our country faced the effects of the huge foreign currency derivative fraud and LIBOR manipulation in the years 2006 and 2009. This side may tell me if I am wrong; I would stand corrected. The manipulation in the years 2006 and 2009 affected our economy to the tune of 40 billion US dollars. The matter is pending in the hon. Supreme Court since February, 2010, through a Public Interest Litigation. It is for the Government to probe the matter and try to find the truth behind how this fraud was committed. The RBI has fined 19 banks, which include a public sector bank, that is, the State Bank of India, six private banks in India and 19 foreign banks in India. All paid the penalty unconditionally,

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without appeal, and accepted the guilt. We witnessed this fraud even in the US. The FBI investigated this fraud and levied multi-billion US dollars on all fraudulent banks including the Bank of America, JP Morgan Chase and others. All these details are there with the Government. What I am trying to say is that the Government will have to investigate it further. It is in the interest of our economy to find out how this kind of a derivative fraud was allowed in the past and what we should do now.

Sir, the Government talks a lot about the agricultural sector, but actually speaking, the *Fasal Beema* scheme that they are talking about, for instance, eludes majority of the farmers, as the Budget estimates that only half will be covered by March, 2019. That is what the Budget says. It would always elude the poor farmers who need the facility most, simply because the *beema* companies work on market factors. They are driven by market forces and they do not work on social security, social benefit or social welfare. The Budget is a meagre Rs. 9,000 crore. Large populations of tenant farmers stand totally bypassed. There is no provision to meet the consumption needs.

(CONTD. BY HK/2H)

HK/2H/2.30

SHRI D. RAJA (CONTD.): Sir, the Finance Minister announced several things. I can quote how the fund allocated for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is, in actual figure, less, not to meet the requirement of the situation as it prevails today. Sir, if you take the Scheduled Castes Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan, the Finance Minister claims that there is an increase. But what is our understanding of Scheduled Castes Component Plan or Tribal Sub Plan? Sir, these Plans were conceived way back in 1970s. We had Planning Commission. Now, after your Government came, you dismantled the Planning Commission. Now, there is NITI Aayog. I don't know what the mandate of NITI Aayog is. If I understand what NITI Aayog does, it is nothing but transferring public assets to the private sector, promoting private sector, patronizing private sector. Even the NITI Aayog goes to the extent of saying 'privatise some functions of the Railways.' Why you are privatizing Public Sector Undertakings, I cannot understand it. Sir, in this House, we discussed what the strength of our economy is. If not the Public Sector Undertakings, if not the Public Sector Banks, if not the Insurance

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Companies, what is the strength of our economy? Why do you intend to go for reckless massive disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings? Why should your Government allow Salem Steel Plant to be privatized which is one of the best Public Sector Undertakings? Why do you want to privatise Bengal Chemicals? Why do you want to privatise IDPL and Durgapur Plant? What is your understanding of Indian economy? Sir, this is one issue. In that context, I raised the issue of Scheduled Castes Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. The issue was raised yesterday by my colleague, Mr. Punia. Earlier, it was raised by Dr. Narendra Jadhav who was Planning Commission Member. If you go by Jadhav guidelines, what should have been the money? The MoS Finance is sitting here. I am asking him, if the guidelines were to be followed, this year's allocation would have worked out to Rs.91,386 crore. In other words, this year's allocation for SCs is Rs.44,246 crore short of the agreed amount. Similar shortfall is for STs which is worked out to Rs.18,073 crore. What are we doing? Are we honest and truthful to our own people? Why is this fiscal statistical jugglery that we are playing with and we are trying to mislead the people? In fact, your allocations for Scheduled Castes Component

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Plan and Tribal Sub Plan have gone down. It is not to the tune of amount which it has to be, according to the Jadhav guidelines or the Planning Commission guidelines. That is where I question the mandate of NITI Aayog. Who decides all these things? Who decides? I want to know it. Who decides how this Scheduled Castes Component Plan or Tribal Sub Plan should be there? Government should explain to us. In the absence of the Planning Commission, some authority will have to decide it and also there is no Central legislation. Way back, we had legislation in the State Assembly of united Andhra Pradesh. Later on, we had one legislation in the State of Karnataka and there was a demand that there should be a Central legislation to govern the functions of Scheduled Castes Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. Is the Government agreeable to it? Has the Government any commitment to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? If there is commitment, then agree for Central legislation. (Time-bell)

(Contd. by KSK/2J)

KSK/HMS/2.35/2J

SHRI D. RAJA (CONTD.): Sir, I am completing. If there is a commitment, then the Government should agree for a Central

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legislation on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Sub-Plans.

Sir, because you have rung the time-bell, I must obey you. You are my beloved Chairperson.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know you will only stop after finishing all the points. I know that.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, you always allow him. That is why, he says, 'beloved Chairperson'.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, finally, I come to the end. What is the real problem which we are confronting? It is the unprecedented economic inequality. Let us forget which party we belong to. Let us look at the reality as reality. What is happening in the country? Are we not confronting this issue of unprecedented inequality where poor people are becoming poorer? A handful of corporate houses -- one per cent of the population -- own 58 per cent of national wealth. What is this story of wealth creation in our country? Who creates wealth in our country, if not the toiling people, if not the workers, farmers, agricultural workers, or, the employees? Who creates wealth? They create wealth. What is their share in the country's wealth? Why should there be such an unprecedented inequality, horrible inequality, shameful inequality? In

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the morning, we discussed the existence of manual scavenging, how people are diving into septic tanks, how people are denied their basic rights. There is manual scavenging on the one side and Mangalyaan on the other side. India presents a horrible picture of conflicts and discriminations, disparities, and this Budget will have to address such fundamental issues. The Government, instead of resorting to rhetorics regarding poverty, poor people, empowerment of poor people, will have to tell as to what they are doing on ground through their economic policies. That is what I would like to know from the Government. What does the Government do for the upliftment of poor people through its economic policies?

So, Sir, these were some of the fundamental issues that the Government will have to think over and the Government will have to reconsider. Really, if there is a will, they can find the way, but do they have that will to address these issues? That is my question. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (KARNATAKA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we are returning to the Budget debate after almost over a month. The

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Budget has become a part of history. All the criticisms have been made; all the spin has been introduced; all the political dividend, that had to be got, has been obtained; and, we are now discussing the Budget. So, what I would like to do today is not get into the usual game of numbers, but look at some broader aspects, the background in which the Budget has been formulated and raise five questions, which I hope the Finance Minister will respond to in the course of his speech.

First, I would like to talk about the economic situation. Second, I would like to revisit demonetization. Third, I want to say a few words on black-money. Fourth, I will say something on Aadhaar because that is the anchor for the delivery of all the social programmes. And, fifth, I will have some questions to raise on some philosophical underpinnings of this year's Budget.

First, I will talk about the economic background. Sir, I am not going to get into a debate on whether growth is 7.1 per cent or growth is 7 per cent. The statisticians and the experts will discuss that. But, I am more worried about the general trend of where growth is headed.

(Contd. by 2K - GSP)

GSP-ASC/2K/2.40

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (CONTD.): Sir, it is no exaggeration to say that growth has not accelerated, growth has not sharply decelerated, according to the numbers, but growth is very subdued. I think, this conclusion cannot be denied by anybody belonging to any political party. The UPA Government, over a ten-year period, averaged a GDP growth of 7.4 per cent per year, and, we are somewhere now in the 7.0 to 7.5 per cent range. What happens in the next quarter will be revealed in a few weeks from now but it will not be an exaggeration to say that the growth sentiment is subdued.

Sir, the Chinese Prime Minister, Li Keqiang, never believed the GDP numbers of China and he has his own three indicators to know how well or how bad China is doing, and, this is now in economics called, the Le Keqiang indicators. What are these indicators? First indicator is the railway freight; second indicator is the bank credit, and, third one is electricity consumption. These are the three indicators which the Chinese Prime Minister uses. He does not believe his Government's GDP numbers but he uses these three indicators. My request to the Finance Minister is to use these three indicators, namely,

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

bank credit, electricity consumption and railway freight. If you use these three indicators, you get a completely different picture than what the GDP growth numbers give you. Let us have a look at the bank credit to industry, flat; electricity consumption, flat; and, railway freight, flat. So, actually, the economic background of this Budget is not an economy that is booming, it is also not an economy that is going bankrupt but it is an economy in which the investor confidence has come down very significantly. Why do I say this, Sir? For the first time in 14 years, the Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) has fallen. For the first time in 14 years since the year 2002, the GFCF, which is an index of investment, has fallen. The investment rate as a proportion to the GDP, which was about 34 per cent five years ago, has fallen to 29 per cent.

So, the sum and substance is that the investor sentiment is subdued, investor sentiment is not buoyant to create growth. Now, whether the election results of Uttar Pradesh will provide the tonic for investor sentiment, whether the passage of the GST Bill or other Bills will provide the tonic for the investor sentiment, time alone will tell, but, I think, the Finance Minister owes it to him to acknowledge that today the

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crisis in the Indian economy is one of investor sentiment, is one of investor confidence, and, there is a need to restore that sentiment and restore that confidence, if growth has to come back to the 7.5 to 8.0 trajectory that the UPA Government left when it left office.

Sir, my second point is regarding demonetization. A lot of debate has taken place and the ruling party will undoubtedly look at the UP election results as an vindication of the demonetization drama. Sir, it is beyond doubt that demonetization was a psychological shock. Demonetization may well have been a smart political strategy but I still maintain that demonetization is based on spurious and dubious economic logic. There is no country in the world barring Burma, North Korea and a collapsing Soviet Union that adopted demonetization as a strategy.

(Contd. by SK/2L)

SK/2L/2.45

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (contd.): But, be that as it may, on the 8th of November, demonetization was announced and 15.44 lakh crores of rupees was demonetized. What was the expectation that day? The expectation was that out of Rs. 15.44 lakh crores, some Rs. 4 lakh

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

crores will not come back to the banks. This is black money. This would be immobilized and we can then tell the country that Rs.4 lakh crores of black money has been destroyed. Sir, till today, as I speak, on the 16th of March, 2017, the Finance Minister has not told us how much of the Rs. 15.44 lakh crores has actually come back to the banks. In fact, there is speculation that more than Rs. 15.44 lakh crores has actually come back to the banks. But, be that as it may, I think the Finance Minister owes it to the country to tell us how much of the Rs. 15.44 lakh crores has actually come back into the banking system. Sir, he gave some hint in his Budget speech. What did he say in his Budget speech? He said that roughly 1.8 lakh accounts have been opened and about Rs. 4.9 lakh crores has been deposited in these Rs. 1.8 lakh accounts. He did not say whether these are individual accounts or corporate accounts. So, we do not know that. Now, many people have made the assumption that this money is black money. But, actually, Sir, we do not know. This is contested money. Notices will be issued. The Income-Tax Department will investigate how much of this Rs. 4.9 lakh crores that has come in is black, how much can be explained. So, we don't know. It will take months. As of now, we have

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no way of knowing how much of the 15.44 lakh crores that was demonetized on the 8th of November, 2016 has actually come back to the banks, and I would request the Finance Minister to please give us a number which will help us to understand what is the economic impact of demonetization. Sir, let me now turn to black money. The motivation for demonetization was to curb black money. Ever since this Government came to power, there has been this great propaganda that we came to power and within one week, we set up an SIT for black money. Sir, I would like to remind the Treasury Benches and I would also like to remind the Members of this House that on the 4th of July, 2011, the Supreme Court passed an order. This was on a petition made by an hon. Member of the Rajya Sabha, Mr. Ram Jethmalani. On his petition, the Supreme Court passed an order on the 4th of July, 2011 that an SIT should be constituted for black money and the Supreme Court also said that Mr. Justice B.P.Jeevan Reddy should be the Chairman and Justice M.B. Shah should be the Vice-Chairman. This is on the 4th of July, 2011. Sir, the Government of the day -- the hon. former Prime Minister is here; the former Finance Minister is now the President of India -- took a conscious decision that fighting black

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

money is the job of the Government of India; it is the job of the Finance Ministry; it is the job of the Enforcement Directorate; it is the job of the Income-Tax Department. This is an Executive function and there is no role for an SIT. This was the philosophy of the Government. The Government rightly said ..(Interruptions)..

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : वाह!

श्री जयराम रमेश : सुनिए मेघवाल जी सुनिए, अभी उसी पर आ रहा हूं, आपको और कुछ बताऊंगा। यह आपकी जानकारी में नहीं है, क्योंकि आप अभी नये-नये आए हैं। The Government of the day said that this is an Executive function and we will discharge this function of unearthing black money. So, what did the Government do? After the Supreme Court order, the Government of the day set up a multi-agency task force and on the 21st of May, 2012, Shri Pranab Mukherjee presented a White Paper on black money in the Lok Sabha.

(Contd. by YSR/2M)

-SK/YSR-KLG/2.50/2M

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (CONTD.): Sir, I don't know whether Mr. Meghwal has actually seen a copy of the White Paper. This was presented on the 21st of May. It was a hundred-page White Paper. It is

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the most comprehensive and the most exhaustive analysis of black money problem in India. This was presented by Mr. Pranab Mukherjee in the Lok Sabha. After the White Paper on black money was presented, the Government of the day started anti-black money operations.

Now what was the result of that? Sir, Mr. Arun Jaitley, the Finance Minister, and the Prime Minister have said, “Our Government has done more to take out black money than the previous Government.” Before November 8, 2016, by the Finance Minister’s own admission, the Government of Mr. Narendra Modi had unearthed Rs.1,25,000 crore worth of black money. This is not my number. This is a number given by the Ministry of Finance. From 26th May, 2014 till the 8th of November, 2016, the NDA Government unearthed Rs.1,25,000 crore of black money.

How much did the UPA Government unearth? Sir, it is a legitimate question to be asked. I tried to get this information from various sources. It was very difficult for me to get this information. But, finally, Sir, I discovered the best source, which is a Parliament Question.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

A Parliament Question was asked in the Lok Sabha on the 28th of November 2014. The UPA Government was not in power. The NDA Government was in power. Md. Badaruddoza Khan asked this question. It is Unstarred Q.No.1068. He asked, “How much black money has been unearthed in the previous two years?” “The previous two years” were of the UPA Government. Mr. Jayant Sinha, the Minister of State for Finance, replied, and I will place this reply on the Table of the House. I will give a copy of this to the Finance Minister.

According to this Parliament Answer given by Mr. Jayant Sinha, the UPA Government unearthed Rs.1,31,000 crore worth of black money in its last two years. By the same definition which Mr. Arun Jaitley is using, by the same definition that the NDA Government is using, it unearthed pre-demonetisation -- I am not talking of demonetisation, because history begins only on 8th November, according to you -- Rs.1,25,000 crore worth of black money. And according to your own Minister of Finance, former now, but the then Minister of State for Finance, in the last two years of the UPA Government, Rs.1,31,000 crore worth of black money was unearthed. ... (Interruptions) ... Please look at the answer. Please see the answer.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

And please don't haul Mr. Jayant Sinha again for giving this answer because he has given the facts.

These facts bring out the truth. It is contrary to the propaganda that has been put out that you came and suddenly you unearthed all the black money. It is simply going contrary to facts. The last two years of the UPA Government unearthed more black money. This is post-White Paper.

(Contd. by VKK/2N)

-YSR/VKK-AKG/2N/2.55

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (CONTD.): Sir, now, I come to SIT. On May 1st, 2014 – remember elections were on – the Supreme Court passed an order saying that Justice M.B. Shah should be appointed Chairman of the SIT and Government was given three weeks to constitute this SIT. On the 16th of May, the results came out. The UPA Government was an outgoing Government. On the 23rd of May, by which time the NDA Government had come, the NDA Government requested the Supreme Court to give it one week more to set up an SIT. Sir, why am I saying all this? Because every time the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister speak, they say, “हम आए और एक हफ्ते के अन्दर, we formed the

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SIT.” ...(Interruptions)... You converted a necessity into a virtue. आप पर दबाव था, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा था कि आप इसको एक हफ्ते के अन्दर करिए, आप कर नहीं पाए। ...(व्यवधान)... सुनिए, जब तथ्य निकल कर आते हैं, तो बड़ा uncomfortable होता है।

This was the propaganda that they came and they set up the SIT. Sir, they had no option but to set up the SIT where the Supreme Court had given them less than one week to do so. However, I agree that there was a difference between the UPA and the NDA. The UPA said, unearthing black money is the job of the Government; the NDA said that it is the job of the SIT. That is a genuine difference of opinion. In a democracy, differences of opinion exist. And I believe the Government of the day was right in 2011 and in 2012 to say that it was the job of the Enforcement Directorate, the DRI and the Income Tax Department. If the SIT is going to do all this, then all these Departments might as well be closed and the Finance Ministry can go on a holiday. So, I think, there is need for bringing some balance into this debate. It is not as if the previous Government did not unearth black money. It is not as if the previous Government did not take the issue of black money seriously. It did and it had better results than the pre-demonetisation results of the

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NDA. What the demonetisation results are, as I said, we still do not know.

Sir, let me now come to *Aadhar*, which is my fourth point. Much has been made about *Aadhar* and *Aadhar* is going to be the anchor for the delivery of all social welfare programmes. Sir, I welcome this. It was Dr. Manmohan Singh's Government that started the *Aadhar* initiative and it is Mr. Narendra Modi's Government which is taking it forward, and that's the way good programmes should always be looked at. One Government starts something; the successor Government continues with it. I am also very happy that finally the Prime Minister has seen the writing on the wall and expanded the allocation for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which he, some months ago, claimed was a monument of incompetence of the Congress Party. I am glad that he has changed his views. Not only has he changed his views on NREGA, but he has also changed his views on GST. We know what his views on GST were when he was Chief Minister of Gujarat. Now, of course, he thinks that GST is answer to all of India's economic problems. Sir, sometimes, it is better late than never. Sir, on *Aadhar*, as I said, the previous Government started *Aadhar* and this

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Government is taking it forward. But, Sir, I am very worried at the manner in which the *Aadhaar* initiative is being implemented. Now, why do I say this? Sir, there are a series of Supreme Court judgments. On the 11th of August, 2015, the Supreme Court said that *Aadhaar* will be used only for PDS and only for distribution of LPG and kerosene.

(Contd. by BHS/20)

-VKK/BHS-SCH/20/3.00

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (CONTD.): This is a Supreme Court order. *Aadhaar* will not be made mandatory, *Aadhaar* will be voluntary and it will be used only for distribution of foodgrains and it would be used for distribution of Kerosene and LPG. Sir, that was 11th August, 2015.

On the 15th October, 2015, the Supreme Court gave a second order which said that in addition to PDS schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, National Social Assistance Programmes, old age pensions, widow pensions, disability pensions, Prime Minister's *Jan Dhan Yojana* and Employees Provident Fund Organisation can also use *Aadhaar*. The second Supreme Court order expands the programmes but still *Aadhaar* is not mandatory, *Aadhaar* is voluntary.

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There is a third Supreme Court order. Sir, how many Supreme Court orders is this Government going to violate? This is a third Supreme Court order which comes out on the 14th September, 2016, which directs the Government to remove *Aadhaar* number as a mandatory condition. On the 14th September, 2016, it asks the Government to remove *Aadhaar* as a mandatory condition for number of schemes like the scholarship scheme.

The short point is, *Aadhaar* was meant for the delivery of social welfare programmes. *Aadhaar* was meant to eliminate fake and duplicate identity but what has happened in the last couple of months is that *Aadhaar* has kept on expanding and -- unfortunately, the Minister for Human Resource Development is not here -- it is a gross travesty. It is criminal, in fact, to say when this Government had said -- I am glad he has come back -- that *Aadhaar* will be used for Mid Day Meal programmes also. ...(Interruptions)... I mean it is absolutely amazing. It is only after there was a furore...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: One second. ...(Interruptions)... No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: We said ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, he has pointed. ...(Interruptions)... Just one sentence. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... He can say whatever he has to say after I finish. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, it was grossly criminal...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Just one sentence. ...(Interruptions)... We are not denying anybody...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It was criminal...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is clarifying your point. ...(Interruptions)...

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... I am not yielding, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... It is my right. ...(Interruptions)... I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: It is a running commentary, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... You should stop it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. ...(Interruptions)... Proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it was criminal on the part of the Government to say that 140 million school children, who are fed daily, are going to be fed only if they produce an *Aadhaar* number. It is absolutely amazing. It is a complete mockery of the entire *Aadhaar* Scheme. It is only when there was a furore from political parties that the HRD Minister said it is voluntary that you can have alternative means of identification. That is what he wanted to say when he got up and I have said it on his behalf. But, Sir, the mindset is somewhere else. ...(Interruptions)... The mindset is somewhere else. You want to make *Aadhaar* mandatory for everything, Mid Day Meal, PDS, Railway booking, Air booking, opening a bank account. I mean, Sir, let us not

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

forget what is *Aadhaar*. ...(Interruptions)... It is a unique identification number. It is meant to eliminate fake identities. It is meant to eliminate duplicates. In the PDS, quantity fraud is more serious than identity fraud. ...(Interruptions)... Please Mr. Raja, let me finish. In case of PDS, quantity fraud is more serious than identity fraud. *Aadhaar* number does not deal with quantity fraud. It deals only with identity fraud. This House passed the *Aadhaar* Bill with amendments. It went to the other House. Naturally, because it was a Money Bill, that was rejected and I still believe that the *Aadhaar* Act, that was finally notified, requires some modification to make it absolutely clear that *Aadhaar* is not mandatory, it is voluntary and that *Aadhaar* is going to be used in a calibrated manner for ensuring that fake identity and duplicate identity does not lead to wastage in subsidy programmes, in pension programmes, in scholarship programmes and in the distribution of foodgrains.

(Contd. by RL/2P)

-BHS/RL-RPM/3.05/2P

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (CONTD.): I think we should return to the original conception of *Aadhaar* and not look at *Aadhaar* as a complete answer to all of India's problems.

Sir, my final point is this. This Budget is based on certain assumptions. Now, one of the assumptions on which this Budget has been based is that we will transfer 42 per cent of all the tax revenues to the States and the States will start investing more in education, in health, in nutrition and so on. Sir, I welcome this. It is no great favour that this Government has done because this was a recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission that 42 per cent should be given to the States. There was a minority opinion that it should be 38 per cent but this Government adopted the 42 per cent recommendation and it will be generally welcome that States should get more money. But what has this Government done simultaneously? They give 42 per cent in one pocket but through the other pocket they have changed all the sharing norms. What was 75:25 has become 60:40. So, West Bengal, Shri Sukhendu *Babu*, is getting 42 per cent in one route but for many other programmes like health and education, instead of bearing 25 per

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cent you are now bearing 40 per cent. Sir, what has happened as a result of this 42 per cent which I whole-heartedly welcome is that States are spending more money to give more money back to the Centre. This is what is happening. States have not increased their expenditure. Dr. C.P. Thakur is a Member of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health & Family Welfare and he is a very distinguished health professional himself. He knows the discussions that have happened. States like Jharkhand and even States like Maharashtra, which is one of the advanced States, had not increased their expenditure or investment in social sectors. What has happened is they have got more money but simultaneously the Government has either changed the 75:25 to 60:40 or has abolished some schemes altogether like the Backward Regions Grant Fund. Seventeen out of twenty-four districts in Jharkhand; eighteen out of thirty districts in Odisha; three districts in Bengal, eighteen districts in Chhattisgarh were getting money for infrastructure. That whole programme has been abolished. States are bound to pick up the slack. So, please re-visit this and my request to the Finance Minister is to please make sure that the objective of 42 per cent is actually being met, which is that States spend more on education;

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States spend more on health; States spend more on nutrition without necessarily getting into repaying the Centre more by changing of this formula, as I have said for many programmes, from 75:25 to 60:40.

Similarly, Sir, Plan and Non-Plan distinction has been abolished. This debate took place when Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission; this debate took place when Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Finance Minister; this debate took place when Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Prime Minister. So, it has been going on but finally, Plan and Non-Plan distinction has been abolished. It is being welcome generally but there are some serious consequences of this and as Comrade Raja has pointed out and some weeks ago Dr. Narendra Jadhav has himself pointed out, who is a distinguished Nominated Member of the Rajya Sabha, one of the consequences of the abolition of the Plan and the Non-Plan is that the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan is completely finished.

(Contd. by DC/2Q)

-RL/DC-PSV/2Q/3.10

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (CONTD.): When Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Prime Minister, Dr. Narendra Jadhav headed a Committee which

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said that 16.2 per cent of all plan allocations would be for Scheduled Castes and 8.6 per cent of all allocations should be for Scheduled Tribes. Now, what has happened? There must be an alternative system put in place. The whole idea of the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan, the whole idea of the Tribal Sub-Plan, is to earmark funds for specific activities. In this case, it is Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Sir, I am afraid to say that however welcome the abolition of the distinction between Plan and Non-Plan is, one unfortunate consequence of this is, the complete debasement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Sub-Plan. I request the Finance Minister to revisit and find an alternative way of ensuring and earmarking the allocations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Sir, there are some other points also as far as the Budget is concerned but, I don't want to get into the details as I have said that the time for criticizing the Budget is over. We are now discussing the Budget in a calm and reasoned manner. My final point to the Finance Minister would be—after all he is the master of spin—time for spin is over and now, it is time for looking at hard realities. The hard reality is, the economy is subdued, investment sentiment is subdued, investor

sentiment is subdued, and I think, he should address some of the structural issues of the economy rather than claiming great victory on the Budget as exemplified by the election results. I do not believe that the election results, in any way, negate the conclusion that demonetization may have been a smart political move, but it has been a singularly disastrous economic move. Thank you.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ajay Sancheti.

श्री अजय संचेती (महाराष्ट्र): आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, हम लोग बजट सत्र के दूसरे दौर में इस चर्चा को कंटीन्यू कर रहे हैं। सर, यह जो दूसरे दौर की चर्चा है, यह इसलिए ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है कि बजट पेश किया गया, चर्चा आरम्भ हुई, तकरीबन एक महीने की छुट्टी हुई, देश के कुछ राज्यों में चुनाव हुए, फिर बजट सत्र का दूसरा दौर शुरू हुआ, रिजल्ट्स आए और अब फिर से इस चर्चा को हम लोग आज रिज्यूम कर रहे हैं।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) पीठासीन हुए)

सर, कई learned speakers इस चर्चा में भाग ले चुके हैं। मैं आंकड़ों के तथ्यों में नहीं जाना चाहूँगा, वह सबके पास अवेलेबल है। यह सरकार जब से आई है, लगातार पुरानी प्रक्रिया में सुधार और समाज के उपेक्षित अंतिम व्यक्ति को कैसे लाभ पहुँचे, सिर्फ इन्हीं विषयों को ध्यान में रखा गया है। यह सच्चाई है, यह

कोई पोलिटिकल स्टेटमेंट नहीं है कि इस सरकार को विरासत में क्या मिला था- भ्रष्टाचार, मनमानी, NPAs की लम्बी लाइन, संसाधनों का दुरुपयोग। ऐसी विकट परिस्थिति में देश को आगे ले जाने के लिए, हर सेक्टर की ग्रोथ के लिए, चाहे वह social sector हो, infrastructure, agriculture, education, women empowerment, automobile_sector, power sector और especially, financial sector हो, बजट में, लगातार तीनों बजटों में, एक के बाद एक बेहतर provisions किए गए हैं।

सर, अगर सूखा पड़ जाता है या ज्यादा बारिश के कारण फसल खराब हो जाती है, तो पहले किसान बहुत चिन्तित रहा करता था। आज भी वह चिन्ता करता है, लेकिन उसको पता है कि insurance coverage की wideness इतनी बढ़ा दी गई है कि वह इस natural calamity से अब लड़ सकता है। सर, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर ग्रोथ की दिशा में सड़कों का जाल देश में चारों तरफ तेज़ी से बढ़ रहा है। कोई सिंगल स्टेट ऐसा नहीं बचा है, जहाँ पर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर और हाइवेज़ की ग्रोथ नहीं हो रही है।

(2आर/वीएनके पर जारी)

VNK-KR/2R/3.15

श्री अजय संचेती (क्रमागत) : सर, यहां बैठे हुए सभी माननीय सदस्य फॉर्मली शायद कहें, न कहें, लेकिन इन्फॉर्मली कहते हैं कि अब और कितना नेशनल हाईवे

मांगें, जो जाता है, उनको मिल जाता है, बाद में मांगने के लिए कुछ बचता ही नहीं है। सर, इतनी तेजी से इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर सेक्टर में काम हो रहा है।

सर, इस बार रेलवे बजट को भी इसी बजट का भाग बना दिया गया है। वह भी सिर्फ इसलिए क्योंकि वर्षों से रेलवे बजट को बढ़ा-बढ़ा कर घाटे के बजट के रूप में पेश किया जाता था, जिसके कारण उसकी ग्रोथ ही नहीं हो पाती थी। सैलेरीज़ और बाकी चीजों में ही इतना पैसा खर्च हो जाता था कि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट के लिए, रेलवे लाइन बढ़ाने के लिए, नई रेल को शुरू करने के लिए, मॉडर्न रेलवे बनाने के लिए पैसा ही नहीं मिलता था। आज उसको इसीलिए मर्ज कर दिया ताकि बजट एक हो और रेलवे को भी एक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की दृष्टि से देखा जाए। सर, रेलवे हो, शिपिंग हो, इन सब की मल्टीफोल्ड ग्रोथ होने के लिए जितना बजट चाहिए, उससे ज्यादा एलोकेशन इस बार किया गया है।

सर, यहां बैठे सभी लोग जानते हैं, यह पोलिटिकल स्टेटमेंट है कि मोदी जी ने, मोदी सरकार ने इस देश के हर गरीब के घर का पता जान लिया है ताकि सरकार की सुविधाएं, पैसा सीधे उनके पास पहुंचे। पहले तो यहां से निकलता था एक रुपया और पहुंचता था कितना पैसा? यह सभी जानते हैं। सिस्टम में इम्प्रूवमेंट पुरानी सरकार ने भी किया है, अभी भी होता जा रहा है, लेकिन किस पेस से हो रहा है, that is more important. The world economy is extremely in bad shape. I do agree with my hon. friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh. वे भी इस बात को हमेशा कहते हैं कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों से दुनिया की इकोनॉमी की

हालत ठीक नहीं है। जब उनकी सरकार थी, तब भी ठीक नहीं थी और आज भी ठीक नहीं है। Practically there is no growth, rather the growth is reduced. फिर भी इस डिफिकल्ट समय में देश की इकोनॉमी को ठीक रखने और उद्योग की sustainability के लिए जितने प्रोविजन्स करने हैं, उनके लिए इस बजट में भरपूर उपाय किए गए हैं। टैक्स की दर को 30 परसेंट से 25 परसेंट करना, यह मीडियम और स्मॉल इंडस्ट्रीज़ के लिए उठाया गया एक बहुत बड़ा कदम है।

सर, अब मैं डिमॉनेटाइजेशन के ऊपर आता हूँ, क्योंकि इस बजट की चर्चा इस विषय के बिना संभव ही नहीं है। जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने डिमॉनेटाइजेशन की घोषणा की, तब विपक्ष के सभी मित्रों को ऐसा लगा कि यह कैसा बम फूट गया है? वे अभी कहें, बाद में कहें, सभी बुद्धिमान लोग हैं, वे अपनी दृष्टि से कहते हैं, हम अपने हिसाब से कहें। सर, लेकिन मेरी नजरों में डिमॉनेटाइजेशन का क्या मतलब निकलता है? Sir, it is a big check on corruption, heavy reduction in black money, huge reduction in terror and cross border funding, huge availability of funds to the Government, strengthening of banking institutions, increase in the GDI, support to clean business environment, and, Sir, last but not the least, availability of all this fund for the development of infrastructure, use in the social sector for the deprived poor and backward sections of the society, for

providing education, development of technology, empowerment of youth and employment to the youth.

सर, कई ऐसे कारण हैं, जिनके लिए यह सारा पैसा..... पहले बजट में जितना एलोकेशन मिलता था, उससे भरपूर ज्यादा अब इन सेक्टर्स में खर्च होगा। वास्तव में हम लोग जब कई बार कहते हैं, तो विपक्ष भी कहता है कि प्रधान मंत्री आपके ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि हम सबके प्रधान मंत्री हैं, देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हम सबको गर्व होना चाहिए कि इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में ऐसी सरकार मिली है, जो सिर्फ और सिर्फ देश के हर वर्ग की, चाहे वह छोटा हो, बड़ा हो, व्यापारी हो, इसकी चिंता करती है, कठोर निर्णय लेने से घबराती नहीं है, अपीज़मेंट की पोलिटिक्स नहीं करती है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री और मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों को भी बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि डिमॉनेटाइजेशन के समय series of criticisms चले, इसके बावजूद मजबूती के साथ खड़े रह कर उन्होंने इसका successful implementation किया।

सर, देश के विभिन्न भागों में इलेक्शन्स हुए, सिर्फ विधान सभा के ही इलेक्शन्स नहीं हुए, बल्कि देश भर में लोकल बॉडीज़ के इलेक्शन्स भी हुए। महाराष्ट्र में लोकल बॉडीज़ के इलेक्शन हुए, ओडिशा में भी लोकल बॉडीज़ के इलेक्शन हुए, और भी दूसरे राज्यों में लोकल बॉडीज़ के इलेक्शन हुए। सर, सभी जगहों पर विपक्ष ने डिमॉनेटाइजेशन को एक मुद्दा बना लिया था। विपक्ष का कहना था कि यह सरकार के लिए एसिड टैस्ट है। सर, यह एसिड टैस्ट तो था,

लेकिन उस टैस्ट का रिजल्ट क्या मिला, इसको किसी को कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, यह सबके सामने है। There was a positive impact of demonetization on the voters.

(2एस/एनकेआर-आरएसएस पर जारी)

NKR-RSS/2S/3.20

श्री अजय संचेती (क्रमागत): मेरी विपक्ष से विनती है कि strong opposition, constructive opposition is needed in a democracy. There is no doubt about it. I am too young a Member here. A lot of senior Members are sitting here. लेकिन हमने अगर कुछ कहा, सरकार की तरफ से कोई चीज आए तो हम उसका विरोध करें, अब इसका समय जा चुका है। देश की युवा पीढ़ी हमसे अपेक्षा करती है कि सरकार कोई भी हो, अगर वह अच्छा काम कर रही है तो opposition भी उसका साथ दे, ताकि उस development के agenda में वे भी हमारे साझीदार बन सकें। इससे काम और तेज़ी से बढ़ेगा। अगर यह बात भी समझ में नहीं आए तो फिर ईश्वर ही मालिक है।

GDP के आंकड़े, दुनिया की विभिन्न agencies की रिपोर्ट, लेकिन इन सब के ऊपर democracy में इस देश का जो democratic system है, उसमें जनता का दिया हुआ mandate है। हमारे कार्यों में जनता ने हमें भरपूर समर्थन दिया है। इसलिए आप कोई भी sector ले लीजिए - infrastructure, agriculture, education - इनमें जो reforms होते जा रहे हैं, काम पहले भी होते थे, ये सारे

words पहले भी exist करते थे लेकिन पहले काम जिस तेजी से चलना चाहिए था, जिस तेजी से हर स्टेट को funds मिलने चाहिए थे, आप बजट में देखिए, इस सरकार के द्वारा बजट में कहीं भेदभाव नहीं किया गया है, चाहे सरकार वहां किसी की भी हो। जो 42 परसेंट evolution की बात की गई, एक federal structure में, state और centre के बीच में, इन आंकड़ों में उस समय जाना चाहिए, जब किसी को तकलीफ थी। पहले क्या मिलता था और आज क्या मिल रहा है, इसके आंकड़ों की अगर हम बात करें, तो आज हर स्टेट यह कहता है कि जितना हमें चाहिए था, उतना पैसा मिला बल्कि उससे ज्यादा पैसा मिला और जब भी जरूरत पड़ती है, मांगते हैं तो उतना और मिल जाता है। इन आंकड़ों में उलझकर निकलना क्या है, यह मुझे बताइए। मेरी जरूरत पूरी हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है, इसे देखना बहुत ज्यादा जरूरी है।

मैं अंत में सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा और यह वास्तविकता है, क्योंकि मैं खुद economics का student रहा हूं, इसलिए मैं बहुत फख के साथ कहता हूं कि जो वर्तमान बजट यहां आया है, जो demonetization के बाद आया है, यह हमारे देश के लिए एक model document है, जो जनता की आज की दिशा और भविष्य की दिशा को तय करेगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan- not present; Shri Vivek Gupta--not present; Shri Harivansh.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I have given my name on behalf of my party.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Your name will be called after some time, not now. Shri Harivansh.

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे केन्द्रीय बजट 2017-18 पर बोलने का मौका दिया। हमारी पार्टी, जनता दल (युनाइटेड), हमारे नेता और पार्टी अध्यक्ष, बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री, माननीय नीतीश कुमार शुरू से विरोध के लिए विरोध नहीं, देश-हित और देश के भविष्य को सर्वोपरि मानते हुए, महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर अपने विचार, अपना पक्ष रखते रहे हैं। इसी मूल भावना के तहत, इस विषय पर मैं आपके माध्यम से, इस सर्वोच्च संस्था के माध्यम से, अपने विचार देश के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड में भारी विजय के बाद, जब हमने खबर पढ़ी कि प्रतिपक्ष के नेताओं ने भी सत्ता पक्ष को बधाई दी - यह लोकतंत्र की औपचारिकता है, परन्तु माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का बयान, इस विजय के बाद, जब मैंने Economic Times में 12 मार्च को पढ़ा - 'Hope opposition mends its obstructionist ways,' Finance Minister. एक अन्य मंत्री, जो एक नामी पत्रकार और सम्पादक भी रहे हैं - M.J. Akbar साहब का लेख भी मैंने 2

मार्च को Times of India में पढ़ा - The poor have embraced Modi. माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, विपक्ष की चुनौती तो बाद में है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने खुद के वायदों के, लोक-लुभावन नारों के बंदी बन गए हैं। आप खुद अपने लिए चुनौती बन गए हैं और यह दिखाई दे रहा है कि आपकी भारी विजय के बाद भी, इतने स्पष्ट बहुमत के बाद भी, उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड में अभी तक आपने अपने मुख्य मंत्री तय नहीं किए, उनके नाम घोषित नहीं किए। उसकी वजह है, क्योंकि आपको याद आ रहा है कि हमने जनता से जो commitments किए हैं, अगर वे पूरे नहीं हुए, तो हमारा भविष्य क्या होगा? हां, अकबर साहब ठीक कह रहे हैं कि फिलहाल गरीबों ने आपका साथ दिया, पर अतीत से भी कुछ सीखा। 1971 में 'गरीबी हटाओ' के ऐसे ही नारे पर इंदिरा जी को जनता का भारी समर्थन मिला, परन्तु वह कितने दिनों तक टिका?

(DS/2T द्वारा जारी)

DS-KGG/3.25/2T

श्री हरिवंश (क्रमागत) : उसके गर्भ से गुजरात नवनिर्माण आंदोलन निकला, बिहार आंदोलन निकला, सन् 1975 की इमरजेंसी निकली और फिर सन् 1977 का दौर आया, यह आप याद रखें। मेरी मूल मान्यता है कि इस देश की आर्थिक परिस्थितियाँ और हालात निरंतर गंभीर होते जा रहे हैं। उनके समाधान के लिए यह बजट भी कुछ नहीं करता। दरअसल आजादी के बाद से ही हम सब वर्ष 1991 तक एक *status quoist* बजट, जो एक बना-बनाया मॉडल था, उस पर चलते रहे

और वर्ष 1991 में जब बड़ा संकट आया तो हमने उदारीकरण का रास्ता अपना लिया। मैं मानता हूँ कि उसमें भारत की चुनौतियों को ऐड्रेस करने की क्षमता नहीं है। यह मेरी बेसिक और बुनियादी मान्यता है। आज हमारे लोग कह रहे हैं कि ऐसी चुनौतियाँ दिखाई नहीं देतीं। हमने पहले अनेक ऐसी चुनौतियाँ को हल किया है, चाहे वह वर्ष 1967 का अकाल हो या वर्ष 1991 का अर्थ-संकट हो। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जाट, पटेल, मराठा, गुर्जर या अन्य लोग जो आज आरक्षण के लिए आंदोलन कर रहे हैं, वे लोग बिना ट्रेडिशनल नेतृत्व के सड़कों पर लाखों की संख्या में उतर रहे हैं। यह स्पष्ट करता है कि भारत के गाँव, भारत के किसान और भारत की सामाजिक स्थिति किस तनाव की स्थिति से गुजर रही है, कैसे हमारे यहाँ के युवा बेरोजगार हो रहे हैं। इन चीजों को हल करने की अनुगूँज इस बजट में सुनाई नहीं देती।

वर्ष 2014 में भारतीय जनता पार्टी को भारी जनसमर्थन मिला। वह वैसा जनसमर्थन या इतिहास का वैसा मोड़ था, जो इस देश को वर्ष 1947 में मिला था, जो वर्ष 1984 में राजीव जी को मिला था, जो वर्ष 1977 में जनता पार्टी को मिला था या जो वर्ष 1971 में इंदिरा जी को मिला था। इतिहास को नई इबारत से लिखने के ऐसे मौके जो कभी-कभार आते हैं, उस पर साहसिक कदमों से चलकर ही उस *status quoist* को तोड़कर कोई साहसिक नेतृत्व नया रास्ता अपनाता है। मुझे यह कहते हुए जो नाउम्मीदी दिखाई देती है, उसे मैं स्पष्ट करता हूँ कि सरकार ने कम से कम आर्थिक क्षेत्र में कोई साहसिक कदम नहीं उठाया। मेरी दृष्टि में भारत

के आर्थिक विकास का मॉडल भी भिन्न होगा। मैं यह उम्मीद नहीं करता कि गाँधी जी के रास्ते पर ये चलेंगे, हालांकि भारत के आर्थिक विकास का रास्ता क्या हो, इस पर गाँधी जी और पंडित जी में लम्बा correspondence है, पर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि खुद इन्होंने पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय, जिन्होंने "एकात्म मानववाद", "एकात्मक अर्थनीति" तथा "आर्थिक मानव" जैसे सवाल उठाए थे, उनको भी ये भूल गए। और तो और, उन्होंने कहा था कि अर्थशास्त्री को साध्य, साधन और विवेक का पालन करना चाहिए, वह essence और स्वर भी बजट में कहीं दिखाई नहीं देता। आप दत्तोपन्त ठेंगड़ी जी को भी भूल गए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जिनकी जन्मशती मना रहे हैं, उनकी राह पर चलने का साहस आप में नहीं है। मैं इस बात में सिर्फ आरोप नहीं लगा रहा, बल्कि कुछ सवाल जिन्होंने आज भारतीय समाज के सामने गंभीर चुनौती का रूप ले रखा है, उनके संदर्भ में मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

पहली चीज, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि देश में बढ़ती आर्थिक विषमता देश के लिए टाइम बम है। आपके कार्यकाल में इस देश में किस तरह की आर्थिक विषमता बढ़ी है, उसका मैं उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। आज भारत का सबसे संपन्न एक फीसदी तबका भारत की कुल सम्पदा के 58.4 फीसदी धन का मालिक है। वर्ष 2000 में सबसे धनी एक फीसदी भारतीय देश की कुल सम्पदा के 36.8 फीसदी हिस्से के मालिक थे; वर्ष 2010 में सबसे धनी एक फीसदी भारतीय 40.3 फीसदी सम्पदा के मालिक हो गए; वर्ष 2014 में सबसे धनी एक फीसदी भारतीय

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

49 फीसदी भारतीय सम्पदा के मालिक हो गए और वर्ष 2016 में यह एक फीसदी संपन्न भारतीय तबका 58.4 परसेंट भारतीय सम्पदा का मालिक हो गया। यानी, सन् 2000 में जो एक फीसदी धनवान 36.8 फीसदी धन के मालिक थे, आज वे ही वर्ष 2016 में 58.4 फीसदी भारतीय धन के मालिक हैं। ये मेरे आँकड़े नहीं हैं, बल्कि यह Credit Suisse AG, Zurich की Financial Services Company के आँकड़े हैं। यह संस्था कहती है कि हम वर्ष 2010 से हर साल इन आँकड़ों की मॉनिटरिंग हर दिन के आधार पर करते हैं। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इनकी रिपोर्ट की एक पंक्ति देश के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और वह है- “India is one of the most unequal societies.”

मित्रो, एक नई रिपोर्ट भी आई। मैंने यह केवल Credit Suisse की रिपोर्ट quote की, लेकिन भारतीय समाज में आर्थिक विषमता कैसे बढ़ रही है, उसका मैं दूसरा प्रसंग आपको सुना रहा हूँ। यह Knight Frank Global Wealth Report 2 मार्च के The Economic Times में छपी है, जिसके अनुसार भारत में दुनिया के कुल millionaires के 2 फीसदी हैं, पर कुल billionaires में से 5 फीसदी भारतीय हैं।

(2यू/एमसीएम-केएलएस पर जारी)

MCM-KLS/2U/3.30

श्री हरिवंश (क्रमागत) : गुजरे 10 वर्षों में यानी 2006 से 2016 के बीच 500 नए बिलियनर्स यहां बढ़े हैं। हर साल एक हजार नए भारतीय धनाढ्य वर्ग इससे जुड़

रहे हैं। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सत्ता पक्ष के लोग कम से कम बातचीत न करने की मर्यादा रखेंगे।

यह नई रिपोर्ट में आपको बतला रहा हूँ, जो न्यू वर्ल्ड वेज स्टडी के माध्यम से है कि भारत के 8 बड़े शहरों में देश के 79 फीसदी अरबपति रहते हैं। अब यह सम्पदा जो एक तरह से विषमता बढ़ा रही है और सबसे सम्पन्न लोग ही अधिक धनवान हो रहे हैं तो उसका कारण क्या है? दरसल यह उदारीकरण की अर्थनीति की देन है। याद रखिए, यह सब कोई नई सम्पदा क्रिएट करके नहीं हुआ, जब देश के आदिवासी इलाकों की प्राकृतिक सम्पदा नीलाम कर कोयला, ऑयल, जंगल, पहाड़, पानी सरकारी जमीन के बल क्रोनी कैपिटलिस्ट पैदा हो रहे हैं, सरकारों के कृपापात्र लोग धनवान भारतीय उद्यमी बन रहे हैं, तो इनकी रॉयल्टी देश नहीं है। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा, इस रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख है कि दुनिया भर के 82 हजार अमीर अपने-अपने देशों को छोड़ करके दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों में चले गए। मैं तो यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि यह सरकार बताए कि अपने देश के कितने बड़े उद्यमी दूसरे देश में पैसे लेकर चले गए। अब इस बढ़ती हुई विषमता का समाज पर क्या असर पड़ता है, माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं बताना चाहूँगा। यह अध्ययन कहां हुआ, अमेरिका में हुआ। पुस्तक का नाम है Inequality – the science is in, greater equality makes society healthier. यह अध्ययन किया है Richard Wilkinson और Kate Pickett ने। इसका एक ही निष्कर्ष मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जो मैं मानता हूँ कि

भारतीय समाज के लिए चेतावनी है, सबक है और उम्मीद करता हूं कि यह संवेदनशील सरकार कम से कम अगर बनती है तथा मानती है कि खुद को तो इसको एक उदाहरण के तौर पर लेगी और सीखेगी। निष्कर्ष है, “If you fail to avoid high inequality, you will need more presence and more police. You have to deal with higher rates of mental illness, drug abuse and every other kind of problem.” माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह संयोग ही कह लीजिए कि जब मैं इस निष्कर्ष को पढ़ रहा था तो 25 फरवरी, 2017 के टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया की एक रिपोर्ट पर मेरी निगाह गई। उसमें उल्लेख है कि India, with five crore affected Indians, is among nations worst hit by depression.” यानी चीन से भी अधिक दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के और देशों से अधिक मनोरोगी आज भारत में हो गए हैं। अब मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस देश के हुक्मरान यह तय करेंगे कि हम कैसा भारत गढ़ना और बनाना चाहते हैं। लगातार बढ़ती विषमता से भविष्य का भारत कैसा बनेगा, हमारे सपनों का देश क्या वह होगा जहां जेलों की भरमार हो, जहां मानसिक अस्पताल संक्रामक रोग की तरह फैलें, नशे में डूबी युवा पीढ़ी या समाज दिखाई दे, क्या हम इस तरह की अनेकों सोसाइटीज बनाना चाहते हैं? इन बेसिक चीजों का कोई एड्रेस बजट में कम से कम मैं नहीं देखता। हमने तो एक तरह की विषमता का उल्लेख किया।

अब दूसरी जो महत्वपूर्ण विषमता है वह क्षेत्रीय विषमता है। मैं जब सोच रहा था तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि कई तरह की विषमता की बात मेरे दिमाग में आई

जो समाज में, देश में, घर में, क्षेत्र में दिखाई देती है। लेकिन मैं अभी सिर्फ क्षेत्रीय विषमता की बात रखता हूँ। मुझे याद है, 1994-95 के आसपास जब चन्द्रशेखर जी, जो इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री रहे, उसके बाद WTO, GATT के सवाल पर वे देशव्यापी यात्रा कर रहे थे, तो उन्होंने एक नोट तैयार करके जारी कराया कि इस नयी अर्थनीति का क्षेत्रीय विषमता पर क्या असर पड़ा है। जो सम्पन्न राज्य हैं, वे सम्पन्न हो रहे हैं और गरीब राज्य कैसे और पीछे जा रहे हैं। अध्ययन का निष्कर्ष यह था। अब उस निष्कर्ष की पुष्टि मैंने नहीं की। आपकी अनुमति से 21 फरवरी, 2017 को "दि हिन्दू" में छपी एक पेज की रिपोर्ट में पढ़ रहा हूँ और वह रिपोर्ट भी किसने लिखी, भारत के चीफ इकोनॉमिक एडवाइजर अरविन्द सुब्रह्मण्यम, नवनीरज शर्मा, जी0 गायत्री। उसका अंश है "Disparities have been strengthening." यानी राज्यों के बीच जो डिसपैरिटी है, वह बढ़ रही है, मजबूत हो रही है। ..not weakening.. कमजोर नहीं हो रही है, over times, इन गुजरे वर्षों में राज्यों के बीच जो विषमता थी, क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन था वह बढ़ रहा है, यह उनकी रिपोर्ट का निष्कर्ष है।

(2W/SSS-SC पर जारी)

SC-SSS/3.35/2W

SHRI HARIVANSH (CONTD.): "The less developed States are falling behind the richer ones instead of catching up." धनी राज्यों से, जो गरीब राज्य हैं, वे पीछे छूट रहे हैं, पीछे जा रहे हैं, उनके बराबर जाने के बदले...।

“...Therefore, the evidence so far suggests that in India, catch up remains elusive...” इसलिए जो प्रमाण मिलते हैं कि गरीब राज्य तेजी से प्रगति करके विकसित राज्यों के बराबर चले जाएंगे, इस बजट का जो आर्थिक दर्शन है, वह उससे अलग है। इस बजट को बनाने वाले मूल शिल्पकार, उसको वैचारिक रूप देने वाले जो लोग हैं, वे यह कहते हैं, यानी भारत की भेदभावकारी नीति के कारण जो राज्य आर्थिक विकास में पीछे छूट गए हैं, मसलन बिहार, बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश, ओडिशा वगैरह, वे पिछड़े रहने को ही अभिशप्त हैं। बिहार चुनाव में तो आपने बिहार को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने को कहा था, लेकिन आपकी नज़र से चुनाव बीते और बात बीती।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : हरिवंश जी, आपको और कितना समय लगेगा?

श्री हरिवंश : सर, हमारी पार्टी को जो समय...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : नहीं, समय है। मैं पूछ रहा हूं, आपको और कितना समय लगेगा, क्योंकि मंत्री जी का बयान है।

श्री हरिवंश : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर उनके पास वक्त हो तो मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर लूं, नहीं तो अगर आप मुझे कहेंगे तो मैं बैठ सकता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : नहीं, मैं आपको मना नहीं कर रहा हूँ। अगर आपको ज्यादा लम्बा बोलना है तो आप अपना भाषण थोड़ी देर के लिए रोक सकते हैं, ताकि मंत्री जी अपना बयान दे दें।

श्री हरिवंश : कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। आप जैसा आदेश करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): All right. You please continue.

श्री हरिवंश : धन्यवाद, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। सर, मैंने पहली तरह की विषमता का उल्लेख किया, उसमें भी विषमता के दो हिस्सों का उल्लेख किया - मैंने क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन के बारे में कहा कि देश में कैसे धनवान और धनी हो रहे हैं तथा गरीब और गरीब हो रहे हैं। मैं सोच रहा था कि इस बजट के संदर्भ में, जिसे मैं देश की सबसे बड़ी चुनौती मानता हूँ, उसमें पहला किसको कहूँ? क्या इस विषमता को कहूँ या युवाओं की बेरोज़गारी को कहूँ? मेरे लिए यह तय करना मुश्किल है। मैंने दूसरे स्थान पर बेरोज़गारी को रखा, क्योंकि मैं मानता हूँ कि इस आर्थिक विषमता के कारण बेरोज़गारी जन्म ले रही है। जो युवा हाथ, सबल हाथ, सक्षम बाजू श्रम से अपनी और देश की नयी तकदीर लिखते रहे हैं, इतिहास और नयी सभ्यताओं का सृजन करते रहे हैं, उस युवा श्रम की क्या स्थिति है? मैं ILO की रिपोर्ट का निष्कर्ष एक लाइन में बता रहा हूँ। भारत में नयी नौकरियां पनपने का सिलसिला थम गया है। खुद आपके योजना मंत्री ने राज्य सभा में एक सवाल के उत्तर में दो महीने पहले बताया कि बेरोज़गारी की दर बढ़कर पांच फीसदी हो गयी है। कुछ ही दिनों

पहले, और अगर specific कहूं तो 7 फरवरी की रात को ABP चैनल पर बेरोज़गारी पर कार्यक्रम आ रहा था, उसको मैंने देखा। वे आंकड़े में quote करता हूं। आज की तारीख में उस कार्यक्रम की सूचना अनुसार 12 करोड़ युवा बेरोज़गार हैं। तीन वर्षों बाद यह संख्या लगभग 14 करोड़ हो जाएगी, to be precise, उनके अनुसार 13.89 करोड़ हो जाएगी। सन् 2011 की जनगणना के मुताबिक भारत में जिनके पास कोई काम नहीं है, उनकी तादाद 6 करोड़ 7 लाख है। 58 फीसदी युवा ऐसी नौकरी कर रहे हैं, जहां उन्हें हर महीने पांच हजार से ज्यादा वेतन नहीं मिलता है। ASSOCHAM की रिपोर्ट है। एक तरफ बेरोज़गारी की स्थिति है और दूसरी ओर हमारी शिक्षण संस्थाएं कैसी हैं कि उच्च शिक्षा वाले 85 फीसदी युवा अपनी योग्यता सिद्ध नहीं कर पाते। सर, मैं BloombergQuint की रिपोर्ट देख रहा था। मैं उसको quote कर रहा हूं। “According to the Labour Bureau’s fifth employment-unemployment survey, 13.2 per cent of people between 18-29 years of age, who were seeking a job in 2015-16 did not manage to find one. The number could actually be higher. A lot of disguised employment in rural areas, especially in the agriculture sector, where people seem to be working on the farm, but do not contribute. सर, हमारी जनसंख्या के बढ़ने की रफ्तार भी आप जानते हैं और विशेषज्ञ कह रहे हैं कि आज की तारीख में आपको हर वर्ष 12 से 14 लाख नए रोज़गार चाहिए और आने वाले पांच-सात वर्ष में तो हर साल लगभग 20 से 24

लाख रोजगार आपको चाहिए। क्या इस तरह का भविष्य का भारत हम बना रहे हैं? इस बजट में कहां उसका उल्लेख है? इसका असर क्या होता है? दिल्ली में ABP चैनल ने दिखाया कि इस बेरोजगारी का असर यह हुआ कि एक युवा ने अपने मां-बाप की क्रूरता से हत्या करके खुद को गोली मार ली - यह बेरोजगारी का दंश है। तो क्या हम भविष्य का भारत ऐसा बनाना चाहते हैं, जिसमें बेरोजगारों की फौज खड़ी हो, जहां घर-घर में यह पीड़ा, दुख और दर्द हो? कहां इस बजट में इसका उल्लेख है कि इसका रास्ता यह निकलेगा? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने चुनाव घोषणा के दौरान अच्छी बात की थी कि हम हर साल दो करोड़ रोजगार पैदा करेंगे।

(2एक्स-जीएस पर जारी)

NBR-GS/2X/3.40

श्री हरिवंश (क्रमागत) : कहां गया वह वायदा? मैं मानता हूं कि इस economic development model के तहत आप वह कर नहीं सकते।

तीसरी, सर, सबसे बड़ी बैंकों की जो समस्या और चुनौती है, उसको मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहूंगा। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी की चिंता आज भी मैंने देखी है। बैंकिंग prime nerve centre है, अब उसके विशेषज्ञ कहते हैं - roughly, 80 per cent of the Indian banking system may be under stress. मैंने "दि हिन्दू" की 23 फरवरी की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है, जिसमें वे कह रहे हैं कि सितम्बर, 2016 तक कुल ऋण का 12.34 फीसदी यानी 133 बिलियन डॉलर bad

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loan हो चुका है। भारत के Chief Economic Adviser का बयान मैं क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ, जो कि 23 फरवरी, 2017 का "दि हिन्दू" का है, "That delaying a cleanup would further reduce private sector investment and make the problem worse for Asia's third largest economy." यानी भारत के लिए, Mr. Subramanian said, "Banks might have to write off as much as 75 per cent of the amount owed by 57 of the top 100 debtors..." यानी देश में जिन्होंने सबसे अधिक लोन ले रखा है, 133 बिलियन डॉलर जो bad debt बन रहे हैं, उसमें ऊपर के जो कम से कम 100 बड़े लोग हैं, उनमें 57 लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके पैसे नहीं आने वाले, यह आपके Chief Economic Adviser कह रहे हैं। He further said, "...as they could not even afford to pay interest." वे इंटररेस्ट पे करने की हालत में नहीं हैं, ऐसा वे कह रहे हैं। फिर Arvind Subramanian का दूसरा बयान दिनांक 23.02.2017 का मैं क्वोट करना चाहूंगा, "Need to create 'bad bank' quickly." नया डिप्टी गवर्नर आपने बनाया है, वे अच्छे व्यक्ति हैं। मैंने उनका बायो-डाटा पढ़ा है। आचार्या जी ने कहा, "Act on NPAs soon." यह उन्होंने 22-02-2017 को कहा और 25-02-2017 को पुनः "दि हिन्दू" में मैंने यह देखा कि International agency, Fitch Ratings' Report: Bad bank to help speed up stressed assets resolution. यह बैंकिंग की हालत है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी की चिंता भी आज हमने सुनी है। इसको ठीक करने का रास्ता क्या है? हमारे यहां कैसे-कैसे बैंकों के चेयरमैन बने? मैं इसमें नहीं जाता हूँ कि वे उनके

कार्यकाल में बने या आपके कार्यकाल में बने। आपने आज तक उसको बेहतर रास्ते पर लाने के लिए क्या किया? आईडीबीआई बैंक के जो चेयरमैन थे, उनके कार्यकाल में किस तरह से और कैसे लोन इश्यू हुए, यह हम सब जानते हैं, किंगफिशर को कैसे लोन मिला ? सिंडिकेट बैंक के सीएमडी घूस लेते हुए पकड़े गए। इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक में एक पूर्व सीएमडी थे, उन्होंने बड़े-बड़े advances दिए और एनपीए रिपोर्ट का जो पैटर्न बना हुआ था, उसको ब्रांच लेवल पर चेंज कर दिया और उसको modification का नाम दिया गया। उस modification के तहत ब्रांच लेवल पर ही किसी को बड़ा लोन दिया गया और पैसा नहीं आ रहा है, तो पुरानी व्यवस्था के तहत अगर वह एनपीए होता, तो उसको छोड़ दो, उसकी रिपोर्ट मत करो। अगर इस तरह के क्रिमिनल एक्ट करने वाले लोग ऊपर की कुर्सियों पर पहुंचेंगे, तो हमारे बैंकों की स्थिति यही होगी और उन बैंकों में गरीबों के पैसे होते हैं। इसलिए बैंकिंग व्यवस्था को बेहतर बनाने के लिए बिना समय खोये कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए।

सर, अगली चीज़ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस ग्लोबलाइजेशन के आधार पर यह 1991 के बाद का आर्थिक विकास का मॉडल बना और जिस पर पहले की सरकारें चलती रहीं और आप भी चल रहे हैं, वह मॉडल ही अपने आप में आज संकट में है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि दुनिया को खुला होना चाहिए, पर मेरे मानने और जो यथार्थ दिखाई देता है, उन दोनों में बड़ा फर्क दिखाई देता है। ग्लोबलाइजेशन या दुनिया के बाजार एक हों, यह बेहतर है। परन्तु आज ब्रेक्सिट

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की घटना, ट्रंप का उदय, यह अचानक नहीं है। अब इन विकसित देशों के लोग यह मान रहे हैं कि ग्लोबलाइजेशन से सबको लाभ नहीं होता। अमेरिकी सदी खत्म हो गयी, यह अमेरिका मानने को तैयार नहीं है। मुझे तो बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि जिस दिन मैंने Davos में चीन के राष्ट्रपति का बयान देखा, उदारीकरण के पक्ष में दुनिया मुक्त हो, व्यापार मुक्त हो, उसी दिन बहुत अच्छा भाषण यहां दिल्ली में Raisina Dialogue का कोई कार्यक्रम था, उसमें माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दिया। उस बयान को मैं क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ, "Globally connected societies, digital opportunities, technology shifts, knowledge booms and innovation are leading the march of humanity. But, walls within nations, a sentiment against trade and migration and rising parochial and protectionist attitudes across the globe are also stark evidences. The result of globalisation gains is at risk and economic gains are no longer easy to come by."

(HMS-USY/2Y पर जारी)

USY-HMS/3.45/2Y

श्री हरिवंश (क्रमागत) : हमें मानना पड़ेगा कि यह कठिनाई दुनिया को दिखायी दे रही है, दुनिया के देश इस बात को मानने लगे हैं। आज भारत और चीन मुक्त व्यापार की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अमेरिका और विकसित देश इस के खिलाफ बात करते दिखायी दे रहे हैं। मैंने माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का लंदन में दिया बयान

पढ़ा है, "India's doors open, while others look inward." मैं मानता हूँ कि इस संकट से सरकार अच्छी तरह वाकिफ है, पर जो चुनौतियां भारत के सामने आने वाली हैं, उनके संबंध में भारत की क्या तैयारी है, वे इस बजट में उसे address करते दिखायी नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैं उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा, मैंने दिनांक 23 फरवरी की पीटीआई में पढ़ी खबर को, "Trump's new deportation norms put three lakh Indian-Americans at risk." दिनांक 6 फरवरी को मैंने हैदराबाद के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में खबर पढ़ी, " Proposed changes in H1-B visa laws – thousands of Hyderabad techies may have to return." फिर 16 फरवरी को मैंने दि हिंदू में खबर पढ़ी, "Trump Effect: IT industry expects to log lower growth." मेरा आग्रह है कि आप दीवारों पर लिखी भविष्य की इबारत को नहीं देख पा रहे हैं। सर, आई0टी0 इंडस्ट्री ने इस देश की तस्वीर बदली है। देश के लाखों प्रतिभाशाली युवाओं को रोजगार मिले हैं। उन्होंने अपनी जगह खुद बनायी है और दुनिया के कोने-कोने में हमारे युवा उद्यमियों ने भारत को एक नई पहचान दिलायी है, लेकिन आज वे खतरे में हैं। वे कठिनाई फेस कर रहे हैं। इसका एक अंदरूनी कारण यह है कि इंडस्ट्री में लगातार अवसर कम हो रहे हैं, competition बढ़ रहा है, skilled लोगों की तादाद बढ़ रही है, automation बढ़ रहा है और अधिक-से-अधिक काम करने की लोगों में प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है। सर, फाइनेंशियल ईयर 2010 में इंडियन आई0टी0 सेक्टर का मार्केट 74 बिलियन डॉलर था जिसका 50 बिलियन डॉलर एक्सपोर्ट का था। फाइनेंशियल ईयर 2016

में इंडियन आईटी सेक्टर का मार्केट दोगुने से अधिक बढ़कर 160 बिलियन डॉलर हुआ जिस में से 108 बिलियन डॉलर एक्सपोर्ट से है। आप एक्सपोर्ट से आज इतना पाएंगे या नहीं, यह खतरे में है। सर, आज ट्रम्प का स्लोगन है, "My administration will follow two simple rules – buy American and hire American. सर, इस का impact हमारी भारतीय इकोनॉमी पर गंभीर पड़ने वाला है, लेकिन कम-से-कम इस की चिंता मुझे इस बजट में दिखायी नहीं देती। आज हमें चाहिए कि भारत के पॉलिसी निर्माता इन 4-5 चीजों पर गौर करें। जिन भारतीय प्रतिभाशाली युवाओं को आईटी सेक्टर में बड़ी संख्या में जहां रोजगार मिलता था, वह आज घट रहा है। उसके रोजगार के अवसर के देश में क्या विकल्प हो सकते हैं, यह हमें तलाशना चाहिए। हमें आईटी एक्सपोर्ट से जो बड़ी आमदनी थी, उसके घटने के आसार हैं। वह आमदनी भारत की बनी रहे, हमें इसे तलाशना चाहिए। सर, आईटी सेक्टर का भारत के जीडीपी में कंट्रीब्यूशन फाइनेंशियल ईयर 1998 में 1.2 परसेंट था जो वर्ष 2015 में बढ़कर 9.5 फीसदी होगया। यह कैसे बना रहे, हमें देखने की जरूरत है। सर, लगभग 40 लाख लोग आईटी सेक्टर में डायरेक्ट employment में हैं, वहां उनकी संख्या और बढ़े, इस के बारे में विचार की आवश्यकता है। सर, आज क्या हो रहा है, मैं 2 मार्च, 2017 के इकॉनॉमिक टाइम्स का उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा जिस के पहले पेज पर खबर थी और इस का हैडिंग था 'Sit up and take notice'. It says that the IT staff tells the Labour Minister that over 28,000 professionals have signed an

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online petition asking the Government to stop IT companies from holding workers' three-month notice period. सर, जब अवसर घट रहे हैं तो आईटी कंपनियां लगातार अपने यहां manpower घटा रही हैं। वे काम के लिए लोगों को बुलाती हैं, तीन माह की तनख्वाह देती हैं और कहती हैं, आप कल से या तीन महीने बाद दूसरी नौकरी तलाश लें। ऐसे 28 हजार युवकों ने ऑनलाइन आवेदन देकर आग्रह किया है कि सरकार इसका विकल्प ढूंढ़े। इस तरह जो नौजवान हमारे यहां रोजगार पाते थे, वह यहां खत्म हो रहा है, विदेशों में उनके लिए अवसर घट रहे हैं और हमारे पास उसका कोई विकल्प नहीं दिखायी देता है। सर, जो लोग मानते रहे कि उदारीकरण होना चाहिए, इस से दुनिया आगे बढ़ेगी, उस विचार के अमेरिका बड़े इकोनॉमिस्ट Jeffrey Sachs भी यह मानने लगे हैं। सर, वे बड़े प्रगतिशील और मशहूर इकोनॉमिस्ट दुनिया में माने जाते हैं, मैं उनका बयान पढ़ रहा हूं कि खतरा क्या है, "In my view, a borderless world is plainly unrealistic. We really need to re-constitute politics on a new sociological base that makes sense, given how people live, what young people do, how they earn their income, and so on and so forth. So, politics needs to be remade, I believe, through mass participation. इस संकट को दूर करने के लिए हमें पोलिटिक्स को और जनोन्मुखी बनाना है, हमें इस बात पर गौर करना चाहिए।

(2 जेड/एएससी पर जारी)

ASC-PB/3.50/2Z

श्री हरिवंश (क्रमागत) : समय कम है, लेकिन मैंने चार मुद्दों के संदर्भ में बताया है कि भारत की चुनौतियां क्या हैं? ऐसे अनेक मुद्दे हैं, लेकिन मेरे जैसा मामूली आदमी इस निष्कर्ष पर नहीं पहुंचा है कि जो हमने यह economic model अपनाया है, जो हमारी इनडिजिनस चुनौतियां हैं, उनको हल कर सकता है। यह स्थापित लोगों की मान्यता है। जो मॉडल पहले चला था, मैं उसके बारे में उल्लेख करूना चाहूंगा। Mr. Walter Crocker भारत में 1952 से 1962 के बीच में दो बार ऑस्ट्रेलिया के हाई कमिश्नर रहे हैं। वे पंडित नेहरू जी के निजी पंसदीदा व्यक्तियों में एक थे। नेहरू जी ने अपने कैबिनेट क्लीग्स को एक नोट लिखा था, जिसमें कहा था, “Crocker is a good man with clever ideas, unlike the Government he serves.” उनकी एक मशहूर किताब है और जो लोग पंडित जी पर लिखी किताबों को बेहतर मानते हैं या गिनाते हैं, उनमें 'Nehru: A Contemporary's Estimate,' जो Walter Crocker की ही पुस्तक है, मैं उनके दो निष्कर्ष quote करता हूं। वे नेहरू जी की उल्लेखनीय चीजों की बहुत तारीफ करते हैं, लेकिन अर्थ नीति के बारे में कहते हैं कि भारत ने किस तरह की अर्थ नीति को बढ़ाया है, “Endless pursuit of multiplying wants ... Indians be turned into envious, self-centred, bored, whining manhood of the affluent society and welfare State.” वे पेज नं.170 पर कहते हैं कि रास्ता क्या था? “...but his (Gandhi) ideas on decentralization on village democracy

and on what he called basic education, and on the machine were as relevant to Indian realities ...” उनके प्रशंसक कह रहे हैं कि हमने गांधी के रास्ते को छोड़कर गलती की है। आज जो लोग मानते हैं कि एक नया रास्ता, जिस तीसरे विकल्प की अर्थ नीति के बारे में दीनदयाल जी बात करते हैं, तो आप दीनदयाल जी के रास्ते पर भी तो नहीं चले। जैसे मैंने कहा कि आपको इतिहास लिखने का यह बड़ा अवसर मिला है, तो ऐसा अवसर इंदिरा जी को भी मिला था, पर उसका क्या हुआ? एक बड़ी मशहूर पुस्तक है, 'India in Crisis' जिसको आज लोग भूल गए हैं। उस पुस्तक को प्रो. जे.डी. सेठी ने लिखा है। वे बाद में प्लानिंग कमीशन के मेम्बर भी रहे। उन्होंने उस पुस्तक में उल्लेख किया कि क्यों ऐसी घटना हुई, ऐसे कौन से हालात बने कि इंदिरा जी को इतनी बड़ी पॉपुलैरिटी मिली और हालात ऐसे हो गए। उन्होंने जो पुस्तक में कहा है, मैं उसका एक अंश यहां quote करता हूँ, “How come, then, that despite the landslide victories and steam-roller majorities as well as the political stability that followed ...” मैं अपने उधर के साथियों से कहना चाहूंगा कि आपको ऐसा अवसर मिला है, जो पहले भी किसी को मिला था, पर उसका क्या हुआ, अगर actual problems को address नहीं करेंगे, तो “...an economic crisis burst on the nation so soon?” इतनी बड़ी चीजें आईं और फिर economic crisis भी बढ़कर देश पर 74 का आ गया। “Present crisis can be traced to the policies adopted soon after Independence in complete violation of the mandate

of the national movement.” हमारे यहां किस तरह के उद्यमी बढ़ें? आपने कोयला और सारी चीजों को देखकर कहा कि हवा, पानी और नेचुरल रिसोर्सेज़ बेचकर लोग crony capitalist हो गए। पर उसी वक्त जे.डी. सेठी ने वॉर्न किया कि "A business that derives its strength from the combination of entrepreneurial ability and capital is different from that which thrives on privileges, real estate and intermediaries.” हमारी सरकारी नीतियों के प्रश्रय पर, उसकी बदौलत, उससे मदद पाकर, फेवर पाकर हमारे यहां उद्यमी होने लगे। अगर वह प्रवृत्ति अभी भी चलती रहेगी, तो देश के हालात ऐसे ही रहेंगे।

इसलिए आप जिस मॉडल से श्रेष्ठ भारत बनाना चाहते हैं, वह मुझे संभवतः दिखाई नहीं देता है। इसी अप्रैल में गांधी जी के चम्पारण सत्याग्रह के सौ साल पूरे हो रहे हैं। शायद मानव इतिहास में यह हमारे लिए अदभुत गौरव का क्षण होना चाहिए। मेरा आग्रह है कि आप अपनी अर्थ नीति पर जरूर चलिए, पर इस अवसर पर कम से कम गांधी जी की दृष्टि प्रकृति हमारे लोभ को पूरा नहीं करेगी, आवश्यकता को पूरा करेगी। अगर आप इस फिलॉसफी को राजनीतिक जीवन में, समाज में लौटाएं, जैसे हमारे पास उनके चिंतन और जो उनके आर्थिक विचारों की बात करने वाले लोग थे, उनके विचारों से भी समाज को परिचित कराएं, तो शायद आपको कोई रास्ता मिले। यह मेरे जैसे किसी मामूली आदमी का निष्कर्ष नहीं है। कल मैं हॉर्वर्ड के एक विशेषज्ञ की चीजें एक सज्जन से सुन रहा था कि 1750 में भारत का औद्योगिक उत्पादन विश्व का 25 फीसदी था, 1900 में घटकर

दो फीसदी रह गया। 1858 से 1947 के बीच ब्रिटिश शासन में सौ वर्षों तक भारत की economic ग्रोथ एक परसेंट रही, इसको गांधी जी ने समझा था।

(3A/LP पर जारी)

LP-SKC/3A/3.55

श्री हरिवंश (क्रमागत) : इसलिए क्या कहा गाँधी जी ने? उन्होंने कहा कि “The poor of the world cannot be helped by mass production...”-- बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियों, बड़े-बड़े शहरों में mass production कराकर आप गरीबों की मदद नहीं कर सकते --“...but only by production by the masses.” अधिक से अधिक जनता production में शामिल हो, यह तभी हो सकता है।

मैं एक और उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। 1977 में जनता पार्टी बनी, उन्होंने अपने आर्थिक दर्शन में कहा कि हम एक मुंबई नहीं, सौ मुंबई क्रिएट करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने प्रतीक के रूप में, slogan के रूप में कहा। यानी अंग्रेजों से पहले भी हमारे यहाँ गाँव-गाँव में जिस तरह से काम होते थे, अगर हम उस तरह से हर चीज़ को नए ढंग से देख सकते, तो शायद हमारी ताकत बढ़ती। ये आंकड़े, ये निष्कर्ष कहाँ से हैं? मैं इसका उल्लेख कर देना चाहूंगा. ‘India’s Deindustrialization in the 18th and 19th Centuries’ by David Clingingsmith and Jeffrey G. Williamson Harvard University, 2015.’ अब मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अमरीका को कैसे बेहतर बनाया जाए, उसके लिए अभी Jeffrey D. Sachs की बड़ी चर्चित किताब आई है, ‘Building the New American Economy, Smart, Fair and

Sustainable'. उन्होंने उसमें 17 दोष तय किए हैं। मैं उन 17 दोषों में से कुछ 4-5 चीज़ें जोड़ना चाहूंगा। ये हैं - विषमता घटाना, साफ पानी, साफ जलवायु, responsible consumption, नदी, समुद्र, धरती के नीचे का पानी आदि। ये सब पढ़ते हुए गाँधी और बाकी चीज़ें याद आती हैं।

मैं उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा कि इसी देश में बिहार में "न्याय के साथ विकास" की अवधारणा के तहत माननीय श्री नीतीश कुमार, मुख्य मंत्री जी ने बिहार के विकास के सात निश्चय तय किए। पहला, आर्थिक हल, युवाओं को बल, दूसरा, आरक्षित रोजगार, महिलाओं का अधिकार, तीसरा, हर घर बिजली लगातार, चौथा हर घर नल का जल, पाँचवाँ, हर घर तक पक्की नाली गलियाँ, शौचालय निर्माण, घर का सम्मान, सातवाँ, अवसर बढ़ें, जो सबको मिलें, साथ में मद्य-निषेध का कार्यक्रम, जिसकी प्रधान मंत्री ने भी तारीफ की, जिसमें 4 करोड़ लोगों ने human chain बनाकर कहा था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी बेसिक और बुनियादी चीज़ें, जो लोगों की जरूरतें हैं, जब तक आप उनको address नहीं करते, तब तक आप देश की समस्याओं को हल कर पाएंगे, मुझे इस पर आशंका है। देश में ये समस्याएँ हैं और यह बजट इनको address करता हुआ दिखाई नहीं देता।

मैं अंत में एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। दरअसल, हमने बैंकों के हालात देखे, demonetizaion के दौरान हमने देखा कि बैंकों की क्या भूमिका रही। मुझे याद आता है कि पहले बैंकों में तनख्वाहें, सुविधाएँ बहुत कम थीं। अगर सरकार के

पास बहुत पैसे आने थे, लेकिन वे नहीं आए, तो माना जा रहा है कि बैंक के सक्षम अधिकारी, प्रभावी लोगों ने इस पर सबसे गलत काम किया। हम बैंकों में कैसे लोगों को भेज रहे हैं या कैसे लोगों को महत्व दे रहे हैं? इसके लिए हमें क्या रास्ता अपनाना पड़ेगा?

मैं एक घटना सुनाकर अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ। यहाँ बैठे हुए वरिष्ठ लोगों को मालूम होगा कि जब इमरजेंसी लगी तो श्री आर.के. तलवार नामक व्यक्ति स्टेट बैंक के चेयरमैन हुआ करते थे। श्री आर.के. तलवार के लिए यह माना जाता है कि वे सबसे यंग चेयरमैन बने। उन्होंने ऐसे बहुत सारे बुनियादी काम किए, जो आज भी माइलस्टोन के रूप में माने जाते हैं। उन पर ऊपर से दबाव डाला गया, the then Finance Minister से कि आप एक पार्टिकुलर पार्टी को advances करें। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे जो दिल्ली के लोग हैं, वे देखेंगे कि viability क्या है? क्या वे लोन देने योग्य हैं, क्या वह पैसा वहाँ से वापस मिल पाएगा? उस टीम ने रिपोर्ट दी और कहा कि हम इनको फायनेंस नहीं कर सकते। ये dubious character के व्यक्ति और पार्टी है। उस बात पर श्री आर.के.तलवार अड़ गए कि हमारे बैंक की यह रिपोर्ट है, मैं किसी के दबाव में यह काम नहीं करने वाला। उनको तरह-तरह के प्रलोभन मिले, Banking Recruitment Board का चेयरमैन बनाने का प्रस्ताव मिला, पर उन्होंने सब मना कर दिया। अंततः उनको विवश कर दिया गया और सरकार ने उन्हें voluntarily हटने का पत्र जारी किया। उनसे इस्तीफा माँगा गया, उन्होंने मना कर दिया। इमरजेंसी के दिनों में..(समय

की घंटी)..सर, मैं बस एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं। जब उन्होंने बैंक से .. (व्यवधान)..जब वे एक तरह से बैंक से हटा दिए गए, तब वे वापस जाकर अरविंद आश्रम में काम करने लगे। जब नई जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी तो उन्हें आईडीबीआई से लेकर स्टेट बैंक के चेयरमैन बनाने की पुनः पेशकश हुई, लेकिन वे दुबारा नहीं लौटे। आज इस तरह के चरित्र के लोगों को, श्री आर.के. तलवार जैसे लोगों को कोई याद नहीं रखता। अगर आप इस तरह के चरित्र के लोगों को नहीं बढ़ाएंगे, अगर आप मालवीय जी की बात करते हैं, तो मालवीय जी किस तरह के व्यक्ति थे, उन्होंने कैसे चरित्र का परिचय दिया? यदि आप उससे भी कुछ सीखें, तो शायद इन्हीं चीजों से एक बेहतर समाज बनाने, बेहतर लोगों को बेहतर जगह पर बिठाने में मदद मिलेगी। जो बड़े काम आप करना चाहते हैं, जैसे demonetizaion जैसे काम, जिसका लाभ नहीं मिलता, शायद वह लाभ मिले। बैंकों में कम से कम अच्छे लोगों का चयन शुरू कीजिए।

(3B/KLG पर जारी)

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।

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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 Modiji. 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.

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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

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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

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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

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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.

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- (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.

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- (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,

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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

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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

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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) ...

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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-

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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)..

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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

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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 6th position from 9th 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 31st March, I also suggest the Government of India to adopt the calendar year as fiscal year. It should not be from 1st April to 31st March, but from 1st January to 31st 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

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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

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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

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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.

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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,

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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

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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.

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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

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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)

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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

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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

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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.

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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 31st January, the Economic Survey released on the 31st January and the Budget presented on 1st 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.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

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)

RSS/GS/3M/4.50

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

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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

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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

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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

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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)

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

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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) ...

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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

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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.

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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.

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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

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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

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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.

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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

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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.

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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/3R)

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.

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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

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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

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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

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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

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

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,

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-16.03.2017

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 गांवों 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..... गांवों 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 गांव, किसान और खेती की तरफ है। वहां के वाटर रिसोर्सेज 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 गांव बचेगा, तो दिल्ली बचेगी, गांव 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 आईएएस 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)

NKR-GSP/3X/5.40

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 रोजगार 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 रोजगार 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)

SK-DS/5.45/3Y

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,

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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 -

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- 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)

BHS-GS/4B/6.00

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर (क्रमागत) : मैं सदन को विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार सुरक्षा बलों को हर प्रकार से सक्षम करने हेतु कृत संकल्प है। इसी प्रकार हम राज्यों की सहायता training एवं capacity building में करते रहेंगे। साथ ही

intelligence sharing तथा आवश्यकता अनुसार केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा बलों की तैनाती जारी रहेगी।

मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से पूरे देश को आश्वस्त करना चाहूंगा कि वामपंथी उग्रवादियों के द्वारा अपने स्वार्थ के लिए देश के कुछ हिस्सों को विकास के लाभ से वंचित रखने एवं जनता को गुमराह करने की नीति को कामयाब नहीं होने दिया जाएगा।

मैं एक बार फिर वीरगति प्राप्त सुरक्षा कर्मियों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ तथा उनके परिजनों के प्रति संवेदना व्यक्त करते हुए सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहूंगा कि इन शहीदों का बलिदान व्यर्थ नहीं जाएगा।

(समाप्त)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, announcement by the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this is a *suo motu* statement. We are entitled to seek clarifications. Can there not be a time slotted for next week when we can seek clarifications on the statement?
...(Interruptions)...

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संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी) : सर, हम समय तय कर लेंगे। No problem. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, that is accepted. Your suggestion is accepted.

ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER BUSINESS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 16th of March, 2017, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business as follows: -

<u>BUSINESS</u>	<u>TIME ALLOTTED</u>
<p>1. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands for Grants, after they are passed by Lok Sabha: -</p> <p>(a) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2016-17.</p> <p>(b) Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 2013-14.</p>	<p>Three Hours</p> <p><i>(To be discussed together)</i></p>

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|--|---------------------------|
| 2. Consideration and return of the Finance Bill, 2017, after it is passed by Lok Sabha. | Three Hours |
| 3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha: - | |
| (a) The Indian Institutes of Management Bill, 2017. | Two Hours |
| (b) The Footwear Design and Development Institute Bill, 2017. | One Hour |
| (c) The Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017. | Four Hours |
| (d) The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2017. | One Hour |
| 4. Consideration and agreeing to the amendments made by Lok Sabha to the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016, as passed by Rajya Sabha. | Without discussion |

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. Those names whom I will call, they can lay it on the Table, if they are present. Shri K.C. Ramamurthy, read the subject and lay it on the Table.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*SKC/9A**DEMAND FOR WITHDRAWING DECISION TO IMPOSE
TRANSACTION CHARGES AND MAINTENANCE OF
MINIMUM BALANCE IN BANK ACCOUNTS**

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (KARNATAKA): Sir, it is unfortunate that even after four months of demonetization, things remain unsettled as poor, small businessmen and the middle class are still grappling with the effects of demonetization. It is all happening because every day, the Government comes up with a different set of rules and forces the banks to announce steps which are detrimental to and creating problems for the common man.

Recently, the HDFC, ICICI and Axis Banks started charging Rs. 150 per transaction after the fifth transaction in a month. The SBI announced levy of a penalty of Rs. 20-100 for the non-maintenance of a minimum balance of Rs. 5,000 and that of Rs. 50-500 after the fifth transaction, affecting crores of account holders.

***Laid on the Table.**

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It is strange that on the one hand, the Government wants to open Jan Dhan Accounts and, on the other, it is denying the poor people entry into the banking system, which is retrograde as there is no scientific rationale to impose such charges. Secondly, banks are imposing transaction charges without knowing the cost of providing banking services. Shockingly, the RBI has closed its eyes to such important developments in the banking sector. The RBI is of the view that charges should be left to individual banks. I have a strong objection to this as we have not yet reached an era of deregulation. Regulation is needed in the banking sector and that should be done by the RBI.

The principle for taking the country towards a digital economy should be to incentivize digital payments and not penalize cash handling. I would say, if cash transactions are penalized, people would shy away from the banking system.

Hence, I would urge that the RBI must immediately direct all the banks to stop imposing any transaction/ minimum balance charges forthwith.

(Ends)

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SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (TELANGANA): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

HK/9B

DEMAND FOR ENHANCING AVAILABILITY OF L.P.G. IN NORTH-EASTERN PART OF COUNTRY

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (MEGHALAYA): Sir, responding magnanimously to the exhortations of the hon. Prime Minister, a large number of LPG users had voluntarily foregone their LPG subsidy entitlement to enable their lesser privileged fellow citizens below poverty line to avail of enhanced supplies of cooking gas at subsidised rates.

The much hyped *Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana*, launched in May 2016, attained its first year target of 1.5 crore beneficiaries increasing the LPG coverage of the country from 61 per cent at the start of the calendar year 2016 to 70 per cent by the end of the year.

Most of the North-Eastern States including Meghalaya enjoy LPG coverage less than the national average. It was, therefore, legitimate to expect that the North-Eastern States will derive much wanted relief in LPG availability under the *Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana*, but ironically

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no LPG connection under the Scheme was issued in any of the North-Eastern States. Hopefully, we, from the North-Eastern States, expect the Centre to take immediate corrective measures under its newly-launched UJJWALA PLUS Scheme targeted at those certified below poverty line families which were left out in the Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011.

To conserve forest cover thereby ensuring ecological balance, the people of North-East hitherto depending upon the traditional cooking fuel, that is, firewood, would be weaned away towards using LPG by making it freely available in the region. (Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya, not present.

Shri K.K. Ragesh.

KSK/9C

**DEMAND FOR SETTING UP FUND FOR COIR INDUSTRY AND
INTRODUCING GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT OF COCONUT AND
TUNA FISH IN LAKSHADWEEP**

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (KERALA): Sir, I demand setting up of a fund for coir industry and introduction of Government procurement of coconut

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and Tuna fish to ensure fair price to Lakshadweep fishermen and coconut growers.

The Government must ensure livelihood to the people of Lakshadweep who live under miserable conditions.

Fishing of Tuna and coconut cultivation are the livelihood of about 65,000 people among the natives of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. But, in the absence of Government procurement, the private middlemen in the market are exploiting the poor fishermen and farmers.

Being highly perishable, the poor fishermen are forced to sell the fish to the middlemen who pay them only pittance, when compared to the market price and demand for fish. Hence, the Central Government should establish a revolving fund with the Administration of Union Territory of Lakshadweep to start Tuna fish procurement at fair price. There should also be facilities of warehouses, marketing and transportation of Tuna fish to enable fetching lucrative prices for the fish which is in demand globally.

The main cultivation here is the coconut. But no proper facilities are ensured to utilize the coconut bye-products, including the husk, the

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raw material for the coir industry. The Coir Board and the CDB must be directed to intervene for the overall development of the coconut cultivation and wherever possible, coir industrial units need to be established.

To this extent, the Centre should immediately constitute a revolving fund with the Administration of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep and with this, procurement of Tuna fish should be introduced with immediate effect.

(Ends)

(Followed by RL/4C)

-BHS/RL-HMS/6.05/4C

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda.

GSP/9D

**DEMAND FOR TAKING STEPS FOR UNIVERSALIZATION OF
BASIC EDUCATION AND EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
FOR GIRLS IN COUNTRY**

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (KARNATAKA): Sir, the World Economic Forum has released its annual Global Gender Gap Report giving India an overall rank of 87. However, on the education front,

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India slipped to 124th rank on female literacy rate, with only 63 per cent literate women. Despite the launch of the *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao* policy in 2015, the percentage of girls enrolled from classes 1 to 5 remained stagnant at 48.20 per cent. More than 50 per cent of dropouts take place in primary schools. This can be seen as an expected outcome, given the neglect in budgetary allocation.

This year's Budget increased only Rs. 1,305 crores for the National Education Mission, which comprises of the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*, the *Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan* along with teacher training and adult education. However, there has been no concentrated effort or scheme to increase the number of girls in schools.

The impact of this can be seen in the significant drop in the overall enrolment dropping from 13,24,28,440 in 2013 to 12,91,22,784 in 2016.

Moreover, around 63 lakh children aged between six to seventeen years work for more than 180 days in a year. A large portion of this group is young girls who have been forced to drop out for a variety of reasons, which includes taking care of siblings. This is a travesty in a country that reached unprecedented heights in space exploration and

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prides itself as a knowledge economy. While we reach for the stars, we should simultaneously ensure the universalization of basic education and equal educational opportunities for girls.

(Ends)

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (TELANGANA): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. V. Maitreyan, not present.
...(Interruptions)... Shri Vivek Gupta.

SK/9E

**DEMAND FOR EXPEDITING PROCESS FOR OPENING
MORE BANKS IN RURAL AREAS OF WEST BENGAL**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (WEST BENGAL): Sir, 359 villages in the State of Bengal, having population of more than 5,000, don't have any banking facility, not even Bank Mitras. The Government's financial inclusion policies have not yet reached these remote villages where rural people are suffering without access to banks.

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The RBI follows the policy of peripheral banking, which says if there is a bank branch within five kilometers from the outskirts of a village, that village will be considered banked. And following this, there are only 3,570 rural bank branches to cover 37,469 villages in West Bengal. This provision is causing immense hardships and forcing rural people to travel from one end to another of villages to access the basic banking facilities.

Let us take into account the Government's flagship financial inclusion programme, Jan-Dhan Yojna. If there are not enough bank branches present on ground, reaching the targeted population becomes very difficult for the Government under this scheme.

After the demonetization move, the Government wants everyone to go digital. Without the basic backbone of the financial system, which is the bank, I think, it is not proper to expect the rural population to switch over to newer means of transacting. Also, the basic literacy among people with regard to financial institutions is lacking.

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I urge upon the Government to rethink its policies and to hasten up the process of creating more banks in the rural areas of Bengal so that thousands of hardworking Indians are not put in trouble.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Md. Nadimul Haque, not present.

...(Interruptions)... Shri Motilal Vora, not present. ...(Interruptions)...

Shri P.L. Punia.

KLK/9F

**DEMAND FOR MAKING SUITABLE AMENDMENTS IN LAWS
TO CHECK PRACTICE OF UNTOUCHABILITY, INEQUALITY
AND ATROCITIES AGAINST SCs/STs IN EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS IN COUNTRY**

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, भारत में छुआछूत, गैर-बराबरी, उत्पीड़न को रोकने के लिए सर्वप्रथम "नागरिक अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1955" लागू किया गया। अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति पर बढ़ते अत्याचारों को रोकने के लिए अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 लागू किया गया, जिसमें वर्ष 2015 में व्यापक संशोधन किए गए, लेकिन फिर भी छुआछूत, गैर-बराबरी, उत्पीड़न कम होने के बजाय निरंतर बढ़ रहे हैं।

गत वर्षों में उच्च शिक्षण संस्थाओं में ही नहीं बल्कि स्कूलों में भी इनके प्रति छुआछूत, गैर-बराबरी व उत्पीड़न की घटनाएं सामने आई हैं। जब छात्र इनके विरुद्ध अपनी आवाज उठाते हैं, तो उनकी शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही करने के बजाय उन्हें ही दबाने का प्रयास किया जाता है। कई छात्र बाध्य होकर आत्महत्या कर लेते हैं, तो कई बीच में ही पढ़ाई छोड़ देते हैं। उन्हें मरने के बाद भी न्याय नहीं मिलता।

दलित स्कॉलर रोहित वेमुला को विश्वविद्यालय परिसर में मानसिक रूप से प्रताड़ित करने, केरल में नर्सिंग छात्रा को टॉयलेट क्लीनर पिलाने जैसी घटनाएं पूरे देश ने देखी हैं, जिनकी जितनी भर्त्सना हो उतनी कम है। शिक्षण संस्थाओं में इस प्रकार की शिकायतों के निवारण अथवा रोक के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

अतः आवश्यक है कि शिक्षण संस्थाओं में छुआछूत, गैर-बराबरी, उत्पीड़न को रोकने के लिए या तो "अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989" में आवश्यक संशोधन किए जाएं या इस बारे में अलग से कानून बनाकर ऐसी संस्थागत व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि इस वर्ग के छात्रों तथा अध्यापकों के विरुद्ध हो रही घटनाओं पर प्रभावी रोक लग सके और उन्हें न्याय मिल सके।

(समाप्त)

YSR/9G

NEED FOR ADOPTING WEST BENGAL MODEL OF EMPOWERING WOMEN

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (WEST BENGAL): On 8th March we celebrated International Women's Day, a day dedicated to celebrating the social, economic, political and cultural achievements of women. However, India still has a long way to go in ensuring that women are placed in an equal footing with men. From education to skill development, from increasing employment opportunities to ensuring safety of women, these are just some of the aspects that need to be looked into.

West Bengal has taken massive steps in working towards emancipating women and making them self-reliant. The Kanyashree Scheme was introduced to arrest the dropout rate in schools and prevent early marriage among girl students. More than 30 lakh girls have been enrolled under the scheme, which has garnered national as well as international recognition, including from UNICEF. Bicycles are given to school children in rural areas through the Sabuj Sathi Scheme, and thousands of girls have benefited so far.

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More than 27,000 Self-Help Groups have been formed over the last five years, which have over 16 lakh women members. Through the Swabalamban Scheme, training is given on a wide range of livelihood activities, e.g., zari craft, handloom weaving, beautician courses, etc.

As per the latest report of the National Crime Records Bureau, Kolkata is the safest city in India in terms of crimes against women. The Kolkata Police offers martial arts training to schoolgirls, under Project Sukanya, to make them self-reliant when it comes to defending themselves.

Thus, the Central Government must take cognizance of the success story of West Bengal and use it as a model for the entire nation.

(Ends)

VKK/9H

**DEMAND FOR WITHHOLDING RELEASE OF FUNDS FOR
CONSTRUCTION OF POLAVARAM DAM BY NABARD
WITHOUT ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE**

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (TELANGANA): Sir, one of the objectives of NABARD is to provide credit for promotion of agriculture,

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including irrigation. But, there is a caveat. The caveat is, NABARD has to provide credit facility, through Government, only when all clearances and permits relating to project are obtained. If any project fails to obtain either environmental clearances or other clearances, NABARD should not provide credit facility, be it a national project or any other project.

By defeating the very core objective, NABARD released thousands of crores for construction of Polavaram Dam which neither has environmental clearance nor other permits. In fact, the Ministry of Environment and Forest cancelled environmental clearances and issued stop work order on Polavaram Dam. But, conspicuously, NABARD released thousands of crores for Polavaram.

Secondly, there are numerous cases pending before the Supreme Court, the National Green Tribunal and there are inter-State disputes over river Godavari on which Polavaram Dam is being constructed.

I strongly feel that release of funds to Polavaram by NABARD is illegal and gross violation of laws and objectives of NABARD. I also feel that Polavaram should be taken up only when all clearances and permits are obtained, disputes between States are resolved and till last tribal, farmer, woman and *dalit* in queue gets relief due to his

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displacement and until then, funds that are in pipeline should be stopped.

In view of the above, I request the Ministry of Water Resources to act immediately and ensure that NABARD does not release funds to Polavaram till it gets all clearances.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 17th March, 2017.

**The House then adjourned at seven minutes
past six of the clock till eleven of the clock
on Friday, the 17th March, 2017.**