

The Finance Bill, 2025 ? contd.

SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI (KARUR): Madam, the Finance Bill is not just about numbers. It reflects the Government's priorities, ideology, and intent. This Finance Bill makes it very clear that this Government is for the rich, not for the common people. It works for the corporate, not for the farmers. It protects its own electoral interests, not the economic interests of the country. I am sorry to say this. It is a betrayal of 143 crore Indians.

The hon. Finance Minister announced an income tax rebate to individuals earning up to Rs. 12 lakh. I have no problem with it. But she is projecting that it benefits the entire middle-class. It actually benefits only one crore people, while the Indian middle-class comprises 40 to 50 crore people. Additionally, if you cut excise duty on petrol and diesel, it would have actually benefited the entire middle-class and lower-middle class. Under the UPA regime, the excise duty revenue was Rs. 90,000 crore but in the Amrit Kal Government, the excise duty on petrol and diesel is around Rs. 3 lakh crore. It is a 250 per cent increase on petrol and an 800 per cent increase on diesel. Where does this money go? It benefits the corporate, not the middle-class.

Hon. Chairperson, the Modi Government has gifted Rs. 26 lakh crore to the corporate on a silver platter. The income tax and the GST collection are more than the corporate tax collection. Moreover, 50 per cent of the GST comes from the 50 per cent of the poorest population of this country. This corporate sector pays only 10 to 12 per cent of the tax. But are these corporates providing adequate employment? See the unemployment rate. It has reached a crisis level. India's unemployment rate is at eight per cent; the worst in 50 years. Youth unemployment is at 45.4 per cent in 2022-23. Practically, every second young person in this country is jobless. Female unemployment in urban areas remains at 8.4

per cent. Unemployment among Muslims is at 9.2 per cent. Instead of stable employment, youth are forced to take in gig work and low-paying jobs. Job security is dead. Salaries are stagnant. The youth of India are being exploited. They voted for hope. What did they get in return? Betrayal, frustration, and hopelessness!

Hon. Chairperson, the MSMEs have provided employment to around 12 crore people. Now this sector is completely neglected. Three crore MSMEs have been shut during demonetization and due to mismanagement of GST. I represent Karur Parliamentary Constituency which is the fourth largest exporter of textiles in the country. It pains me to see that all the companies have slowly shut down and thousands of people have lost employment. The number of workers in the informal sector has declined by 1.3 crore. Employment in manufacturing sector has reduced by 81 lakhs. As a result, the contribution of manufacturing sector to overall GDP has come down to 12 to 12.5 per cent whereas it was 15 to 16 per cent in the UPA Government. The Government boasts about Atmanirbhar Bharat. But its import from China has increased to whopping 83 per cent. Is this Make in India or Made in China?

Hon. Chairperson Madam, I would like to understand what kind of tax structure this is. It has blatantly robbed the poor, farmers, common people and manufacturers. But it has outrightly benefitted the corporates. The Government boasts about growth in agriculture. But the reality tells a different story. Over 55 per cent of farmers are drowning in debt with an average burden of Rs.91,231. Up to 2022, over one lakh farmers committed suicide since this Government assumed office in 2014. After that, there is no data as the Government has not sent any data out. In the last 10 years, this Government has given Rs.26 lakh crore to the corporates in the form of bad loan waiver and corporate tax cut. Who is leading this nation, farmers or corporates? The Government promised to double the farmers' income by 2022 and promised legal

guarantee to MSP. But now it is a forgotten promise because the farmers do not buy electoral bonds of BJP.

Hon. Chairperson, the minorities in this country have been systematically excluded, economically weakened and politically targeted. The pre-matric and post-matric scholarships for minority students have been slashed by 60 per cent from Rs.2515 crore to just Rs.1689 crore. The Maulana Azad Fellowship has been completely scrapped. Funds for the Ministry of Minority Affairs have been reduced by Rs.2000 crore when compared to the UPA Government. This is not development; this is economic blockade against the minorities.

Hon. Chairperson, Madam, there is a systematic discrimination against my State of Tamil Nadu. We are among the top performing States in manufacturing, IT and exports. We contribute significantly to the national exchequer through taxes. But what do we get in return? We are completely targeted and systematically discriminated. And we face the betrayal and unfair treatment. The Government is not just neglecting Tamil Nadu, but it is actively punishing us for being successful, politically independent and progressive. If we think this Finance Bill is an economic document, we are mistaken. This is a political weapon in the hands of the ruling party used to suppress the States that do not align with the ideology of the BJP, which is divisive and hateful.

Tamil Nadu is a State which believes in self-respect, federalism, social justice and people's welfare. But this Government wants to control States like Tamil Nadu through economic blackmail. I say with all humility that you will never win this battle. To sum up, this Finance Bill is a document of discrimination, corporate favouritism, and economic oppression. This is not Amrit Kaal, this is Vinash Kaal, an era of destruction, deception and distress. Thank you.

श्री धैर्यशील संभाजीराव माणे (हातकणंगले) : सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे सदन में 'फाइनेंस बिल, 2025' पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देता

हूं । महोदया, आज भारत देश प्रगति का एक नया आयाम छू रहा है और इस रफ्तार को आगे ले जाने का काम प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार कर रही है । निश्चित रूप से, मैं आपका ध्यान अनेक चीज़ों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा, लेकिन सबसे पहले मैं श्री मोदी जी का अभिनन्दन करना चाहूंगा कि देश में जो ?छावा? नामक मूवी चल रही है, उसको उन्होंने गुरुवार को पार्लियामेंट में दिखाने का निर्णय लिया है ।? (व्यवधान) लेकिन, कई ऐसे लोग हैं, जो औरंगजेब का सम्मान करते हैं, वे यह मूवी यहां दिखाना नहीं चाहते हैं ।

Chhatrapati Sambhaji had offered his life to protect Dev, Desh and Dharam. People of Maharashtra are very happy and I am proud of the decision taken by Modi Govt. to host a special screening of ?Chhava? motion picture in Parliament of India.

मैडम, इकोनॉमी बढ़ाने के लिए जो नया रोड मॉडल आगे ले कर प्रधान मंत्री जी चल रहे हैं, यह जज़्बा उनको छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज से मिला है । टैक्सेशन सिस्टम शिवाजी महाराज के टाइम में जो हुआ करता था, उसको इलैबोरेट करते हुए, एक ही टैक्स लोगों पर होना चाहिए । बहुत अलग-अलग टैक्स के सैक्शंस कांग्रेस के समय में देश में चलते थे, लेकिन मोदी जी ने एक नया सिस्टम बनाया, जिसमें जीएसटी के माध्यम से हरेक टैक्स पेयर को उसमें लाया गया है ।

मैडम, टैक्स पेयर सिर्फ टैक्स नहीं भर रहा है, बल्कि इस देश की प्रगति में भागीदार हो रहा है। एक विकसित भारत का स्वप्न ले कर भारतवर्ष का आदमी आगे बढ़ रहा है, उसको आगे ले जाने का काम यह टैक्स पेयर कर रहा है । उसको मालूम है कि जो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर देश में बढ़ रहा है, वह रोड्स के माध्यम से हो, हेल्थ के माध्यम से हो, बाल स्वास्थ्य के माध्यम से हो, महिलाओं की उन्नति के बारे में हो, हर जगह भारत एक नई ऊंचाई छू रहा है और इसके लिए एक रोड मैप ले कर आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी चल रहे हैं । निश्चित रूप से बजट में कुछ चीज़ें अच्छी की गई हैं । बजट में 12 लाख रुपये तक की आय वालों को टैक्स में पूरी छूट देने का काम प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने किया है । मैडम, यह बहुत क्रांतिकारी निर्णय है, जिसके माध्यम से आम आदमी की आय को टैक्स फ्री करने का काम श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया है । कांग्रेस के शासन काल में सिर्फ 60 हजार रुपये तक की आय टैक्स फ्री थी ।

मैडम, मैं इस प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से यह ज़रूर कहना चाहूंगा कि मुगलिया सलतनत में जज़िया कर लगा करता था । जब जीएसटी आया, तो इसे गब्बर टैक्स का नाम दिया गया, जज़िया कर का नाम दिया गया । जिस औरंगज़ेब का गुणगान ये लोग कर्नाटक सरकार में कर रहे हैं, एक तरफ विपक्ष के नेता यहां संविधान हाथ में ले कर खड़े रहते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम संविधान बचाना चाहते हैं ।

दूसरी तरफ कर्नाटक में संविधान बदलने की बात यही लोग करते हैं । मैं ऐसी सरकार का निषेध करता हूँ, जो संविधान को कटघरे में रखने का काम करती है । डॉ. बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर द्वारा दिया गया संविधान इस दुनिया का सर्वश्रेष्ठ संविधान है । उस संविधान को सर पर लगा कर, दिल में बसा कर प्रधान मंत्री जी आगे बढ़ रहे हैं । लेकिन इनको इस पर राजनीति करनी है, जिसके लिए वे निचले स्तर पर जाने की कोशिश करते हैं ।

मैडम, मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूँ । पिछले दो दिनों से आप टीवी पर देख रहे होंगे कि जिसका एक कमरा खाली है, वह जोकर महाराष्ट्र के उप-मुख्य मंत्री के बारे में कुछ अनाप-शनाप बक रहा है । मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ नियम-नीतियां बननी चाहिए, कुछ तो ड्रॉ लाइन होनी चाहिए, जिसके माध्यम से किसी व्यक्ति विशेष पर टिप्पणी करने से अच्छा आप नीतियों पर टिप्पणी करें तो उसका ज़रूर स्वागत होगा । कॉमिडी के नाम पर कई लोग अपनी राजनीतिक दुकानदारी चलाने का काम कर रहे हैं । उसमें गांजा भूत नामक, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ, किसी का अगर गांजा भूत नाम हो तो समझ लें, वे यहां से स्क्रिप्ट लिख कर देते हैं और महाराष्ट्र में कोई कॉमिडियन जोकर स्टेज पर बौखला जाता है । मैं इस संसद के माध्यम से निश्चित रूप से मांग करना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे प्लेटफॉर्म्स पर पाबंदी लगनी चाहिए, जिसके माध्यम से हेटेरेड स्पीच या दो लोगों में तनावपूर्ण वातावरण एक राज्य में बनते हुए देखा जाए ।

मैडम, मैं कुछ मांगें आपके सामने यहां रखना चाहूंगा । नीतियां अच्छी बनें तो और कारगर तरीके से काम होता है । मैं महाराष्ट्र के किसानों के लिए कुछ मांग आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा । ट्रांसपेरेंट नीतियां बनने के लिए टैक्सेशन सिस्टम में सिंप्लीफाई करने के लिए ज़रूरत आपने महसूस की है, लेकिन उसमें किसानों की खाद पर टैक्स और कम करने की ज़रूरत है, जिससे ज्यादा मुनाफा किसानों को मिल सकता है । इससे किसानों की आय बढ़ाने में फायदा होगा । एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर में पांच पर्सेंट जीएसटी है, इनपुट्स के पहले छह पर्सेंट था । आज यहां 18 पर्सेंट जीएसटी अमोनिया

और राँ मटीरियल पर लग रहा है, उसको अगर कम किया जाए, तो निश्चित रूप से फर्टीलाइज़र्स पर उसका फायदा होगा ।

महोदया, मैं अपनी कंस्टीट्यूएन्सी की आखिरी बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ । मेरी कंस्टीट्यूएन्सी में नागपुर-रत्नागिरी हाइवे जा रही है, जिसका काम अभी प्रगति पथ पर है । इस हाइवे पर चोकाग से आंकलिक तक एक सेक्शन है । वहाँ हर जगह चार गुना मुआवजा दिया गया है, लेकिन उसी सेक्शन पर अन्याय करते हुए दोगुना मुआवजा देने की सिफारिश हुई है । मैं केंद्र सरकार से विनती करता हूँ कि वह इसमें इंटर्विन करे ।? (व्यवधान)

मैडम, मैं एक मिनट में ही अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ । उन लोगों पर अन्याय नहीं होना चाहिए। जो किसान अपनी जमीन दे रहे हैं, उनको चौगुना मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए, ऐसी मैं मांग करता हूँ ।

श्री लालजी वर्मा (अम्बेडकर नगर) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे वित्त विधेयक, 2025 पर अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आभारी हूँ । मेरा यह मानना है कि किसी भी देश की प्रगति को जो प्रतिबिंबित करता है, वह उसकी कर संरचना है ।

महोदया, हर देश की अलग-अलग स्थितियाँ होती हैं । भारत किसानों की प्राथमिकता वाला देश है । हमें जो अपनी कर संरचना रखने की आवश्यकता है, वह कृषि विकास के लिए, ग्रामीण विकास के लिए, कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ाने के लिए और लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ाने के लिए होना चाहिए । लेकिन, दुखद बात है कि हमारी माननीया वित्त मंत्री जी या भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार की जो सोच है, वह यह है कि अगर हम पहले कॉरपोरेट घराने को बड़ा कर लेंगे तो देश समृद्धशाली हो जाएगा, देश विकसित हो जाएगा । अगर भारत को विकसित देश बनाना है तो महात्मा गांधी जी की जो अर्थनीति थी, उसके रास्ते पर हमें चलना होगा । इस देश में समतामूलक समाज की स्थापना करना, सामाजिक और आर्थिक गैर बराबरी को मिटा कर समता बनाने का काम करना होगा । उसके लिए हमें रणनीति बनाने की आवश्यकता है । आज देश में दुर्भाग्य की स्थिति है कि हमारे देश में जो असमानता है, वह बड़े पैमाने पर है । विश्व में असमानता अगर सबसे ज्यादा कहीं पर है तो वह भारत में है । देश की कुल आबादी के 1 परसेंट के पास देश की कुल आय का 22.6 परसेंट और कुल संपत्ति का 53 परसेंट हिस्सा है । शेष 10 परसेंट आबादी के पास कुल आय का 57 परसेंट और संपत्ति का 27 परसेंट हिस्सा है । इसके विपरीत निचले 50 परसेंट आबादी के पास जीडीपी के

केवल 13 परसेंट और संपत्ति का 4.1 परसेंट हिस्सा है । यहां इतनी असमानता है । दूसरी तरफ अर्थव्यवस्था में जो असमानता है, वह संपत्ति विवरण तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि कर संरचना प्रणाली में भी शहरी झलक दिखायी पड़ती है । एक ऑक्सफोर्ड रिपोर्ट के अनुसार निचली 50 प्रतिशत आबादी जिसके पास केवल 4.1 परसेंट संपत्ति है, वह जीएसटी का 64 परसेंट भुगतान कर रही है । दूसरी तरफ जो मध्यम वर्ग है, वह 30 परसेंट से अधिक है और वह 30 प्रतिशत जीएसटी का भुगतान कर रही है । इसके विपरीत देश के सबसे अमीर 10 परसेंट आबादी केवल 5 परसेंट से कम जीएसटी का भुगतान कर रही है । यानी हमारी जो कर संरचना है, उसका सबसे ज्यादा असर कमजोर वर्गों के ऊपर पड़ रहा है और जो गरीब हैं, उनके ऊपर पड़ रहा है । यह आर्थिक असमानता आर्थिक नीतियों के असंतुलन का परिणाम है । इसके कारण भारत में बढ़ती गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, कर्ज में बढ़ोत्तरी और इस तरह की स्थिति बनी हुई है ।

महोदया, किसानों के जितने भी यंत्र हैं, उन पर 18 परसेंट जीएसटी लगाकर किसान की कमर तोड़ने का काम किया गया है । हमारे माननीय भदौरिया जी ने माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न किया था कि किसान की आमदनी न्यूनतम मजदूरी से भी कम है । इस पर जवाब दिया गया कि जो किसान है, उसके परिवार की जो आय है, वह 10,278 रुपये हैं । एक परिवार में चार सदस्य हैं और अगर इस राशि को उससे विभाजित करें तो 80 रुपये प्रतिदिन की उसकी आय है । इस तरह की हालत हमारे किसान की है । उसके बाद भी किसान के ऊपर टैक्स लगाया गया है ।

महोदया, मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । आज अगर हमें भारत को विकसित भारत बनाना है तो निश्चित रूप से हमारी जो अर्थनीति है, उसमें किसानों को प्राथमिकता देना चाहिए । आज किसानों की जमीन अधिगृहित की जाती है । उसका सर्किल बहुत रेट पुराना है । इस कारण उनको मार्केट वैल्यू नहीं मिल पाती है । उनकी सस्ती जमीन लेकर उद्योग लगाने के लिए दे दी जाती है । हमारे कई साथी जिक्र कर रहे थे कि हमने देश को तीसरे नंबर की इकोनॉमी बनाने का काम किया । हमारी जो इकोनॉमी है, इस देश में 11 वर्षों में लगभग 181 लाख करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज बढ़ा है । पहले एक व्यक्ति पर 42 हजार रुपये का कर्ज था, अगर 140 करोड़ की आबादी मानी जाए, तो आज 1 लाख 42 हजार रुपये का प्रति व्यक्ति पर कर्ज दिखाई पड़ रहा है । हमें इसे ठीक करने का काम करना है । ? (व्यवधान)

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) : सभापति महोदया, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के द्वारा प्रस्तुत फाइनेंस बिल के समर्थन में बोलने की मुझे

अनुमति दी है । मैं कल से सभी सदस्य, चाहे सत्ता पक्ष के हों, प्रतिपक्ष के हों, सभी के विचार सुन रहा था । हमने बजट पास कर लिया, गिलोटिन कर लिया, उसके बाद फिर यह फाइनेंस बिल आता है । इस फाइनेंस बिल का उद्देश्य क्या है? हमारी वित्त मंत्री प्रति वर्ष फाइनेंस बिल लेकर आती हैं । फाइनेंस बिल में जो फाइनेंशियल प्रपोजल्स होते हैं, पूरे वर्ष के जो फाइनेंशियल प्रस्ताव होते हैं, उनकी रूप-रेखा इसमें होती है । जो फाइनेंस से रिलेटेड स्कीम्स होती हैं या फाइनेंस से रिलेटेड जो एक्ट्स हैं, चाहे वह इंकम टैक्स एक्ट हो, सेंट्रल गुड्स एंड सर्विस टैक्स, 2017 हो, कस्टम टैक्स, 1962 हो, कस्टम टैरिफ एक्ट, 1975 हो, सेंट्रल एक्साइज एक्ट, 1944 हो, गवर्नमेंट सेक्योरिटीज़ एक्ट हो, यूनिट ट्रस्ट ऑफ इंडिया ट्रांसफर ऑफ अंडरटेकिंग, इनमें अगर कोई बदलाव होता है, अगर इसमें फाइनेंस के मॉनीटरी बदलाव करते हैं, तो उसका, एक्ट और स्कीम्स सबका समावेश करके वर्ष के प्रारम्भ में फाइनेंस बिल को लेकर आते हैं ।

मैं कल कांग्रेस के सम्मानित नेता डॉ. शशि थरूर जी को सुन रहा था । उन्होंने इसे इनीशिएट किया था । उन्होंने तीन चीजों के उदाहरण दिए । उन्होंने कहा, ?I could not fix your brakes, so I made your horn louder.? फिर दूसरी बात कही, ?I could not repair the roof, so I brought you an umbrella.? उन्होंने तीसरी बात कही, It is a classic case of patchwork solution. शशि थरूर जी विद्वान हैं । वे यह कह रहे थे कि यह क्लासिक केस ऑफ पैचवर्क है या हम रूफ को रिपेयर नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, तो अम्ब्रेला में ला रहे हैं, अगर हम ब्रेक को ठीक नहीं कर पा रहे हैं तो हम हॉर्न तेज कर रहे हैं, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार छत को रिपेयर करने की बात नहीं करती है, बल्कि वित्तीय समावेशन से नई छत बनाने का काम करती है और उस छत से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत हो रही है । मैं इसका उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । यही सदन है, आप भी सदस्य थीं, वित्त मंत्री जी भी थीं, दुनिया में भारत की छवि एक ?बनाना रिपब्लिक? की थी कि यह ?बनाना रिपब्लिक? है, न यहां पर इकोनॉमी स्ट्रांग है, न कोई एफडीआई निवेश कर रहा है, न कोई पूंजी निवेश कर रहा है । जिन्होंने पूंजी निवेश किया, वे अपनी पूंजी को लेकर बाहर जा रहे हैं, साउथ अफ्रीका जा रहे हैं, यूरोप जा रहे हैं । एक ?बनाना रिपब्लिक? की इमेज कांग्रेस, यूपीए की सरकार में थी और शशि थरूर जी रिपेयर करने की बात कर रहे हैं । इस सरकार ने नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में ?बनाना रिपब्लिक? से निकालकर इसको रीडमर्जिंग इकोनॉमी किया है, जिसको पूरी दुनिया स्वीकार कर रही है । यह बात जगदम्बिका पाल नहीं कह रहे हैं कि यह रीडमर्जिंग इकोनॉमी है । दुनिया के सबसे बड़े अर्थशास्त्री

एंगस मेडिसन ने कहा कि भारत की इकोनॉमी रीइमर्जिंग है । क्या टॉप फाइव फ्रेजाइल में भारत की गिनती नहीं होती थी? गौरव जी भी इससे सहमत हैं । क्या यह सच्चाई नहीं है कि ऑप फाइव फ्रेजाइल इकोनॉमी, जो वर्ष 2014 तक कही जाती थी, उसे आज दुनिया की टॉप फाइव इकोनॉमी में भारत को लाने का काम किया है तो नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व ने किया है? मैं इसके लिए वित्त मंत्री जी और अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं । यह बात नहीं है कि हम वहीं रुकने वाले हैं ।

अभी विकसित भारत की बात लालजी जी ने कही, ज्योति बहन ने कही, एक कॉमन पीपुल के लिए नहीं रिच लोगों के लिए है । शायद आजादी के बाद पहली बार ऐसा हुआ होगा, इनकम टैक्स को सात लाख से बढ़ाकर बारह लाख रुपये तक रिबेट करने का काम किया, ये कौन लोग थे? सैलरी वाले लोग थे, मिडिल क्लास के लोग थे, क्या ये रिच लोग हैं? क्या इनको यही दिखायी पड़ रहा है । सरकार का संकल्प है कि वर्ष 2027 तक हम थर्ड लार्जैस्ट इकोनॉमी में देश को ले जाना चाहते हैं । इसका पैमाना क्या होगा । जब हम फाइनेंस बिल पर बोल रहे हैं, India is one of the fastest growing economies. उसका पैरामीटर यही होगा, आखिर आज हमारी जीडीपी ग्रोथ रेट क्या है । राहुल गांधी जी जिस चीन की दुहाई देते हैं, रोज चीन मॉडल की बात करते हैं, मैं चुनौती देता हूं कि आज पूरी दुनिया में India is not only fastest growing economy. इंडिया की जीडीपी ग्रोथ रेट 6.5 परसेंट है और चीन की केवल 4.6 परसेंट है, उसके बाद भी वे चीन की बात करते हैं ।

गौरव जी आप अपने नेता को कहिए कि थोड़ा पढ़ लें, यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स की क्या है, 2.1 परसेंट जीडीपी है । मैं आपके माध्यम से कह रहा हूं, मैं उनको तो ज्ञान दे नहीं सकता हूं, मैं आपको जानकारी दे सकता हूं, आप उप-नेता हैं । यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स की जीडीपी क्या है, 2.1 परसेंट है, यूनाइटेड किंगडम का 0.6 परसेंट है । रूस की 2.6 परसेंट जीडीपी है । आज पूरी दुनिया के लोग देख रहे हैं ? (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्य, आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए ।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल: माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं बड़ी चुनौती के साथ कह रहा हूं । आप संघीय ढांचे की बात करते हैं, मैं मोदी जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं । आप संघीय ढांचे की बात कर रहे हैं । इस सरकार का रेवेन्यू एक्सपेन्डिचर में विश्वास नहीं है, हम कैपिटल एक्सपेन्डिचर में विश्वास कर रहे हैं । हम कैपिटल एक्सपेन्डिचर में ज्यादा विश्वास करते हैं तो कैपिटल एक्सपेन्डिचर से एयरपोर्ट्स बनते हैं, हाईवेज बनते हैं, एक्सप्रेसवेज बनते हैं, मेडिकल कॉलेज बनते हैं,

एम्स बनते हैं, आईआईएम बनते हैं । आज सरकार कैपिटल क्रिएशन में विश्वास करती है । आज हम कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर कितना कर रहे हैं? पिछले साल की तुलना में 10.1 परसेंट सरकार ने बढ़ाने का काम किया है । मैं इसके लिए भी वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं । आप राज्यों की बात करते हैं, शशि थरूर जी ने कह दिया कि GST is a punishment. आप अच्छी अंग्रेजी बोलकर देश को क्यों गुमराह कर रहे हैं, GST is a punishment. इस वर्ष राज्यों को 12.5 परसेंट से अधिक पैसा राज्यों में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर क्रिएट के लिए दिया है, कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर के लिए 12.5 परसेंट दिया है । जिसमें 25 लाख करोड़ राज्य की सरकारों को केन्द्र सरकार ने दिया है कि आप अपने राज्य का इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर मजबूत कीजिए, हाईवे मजबूत कीजिए ।

पहली बार 1.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये का इंटरैस्ट फ्री लोन दिया गया है, इनको तारीफ करनी चाहिए । फाइनेंस बिल पूरे वर्ष का लेखाजोखा होता है, सही मायने में संघीय ढांचे को मजबूत किया है । फिस्कल डेफिसिट की बड़ी बात हुई, रेवेन्यू डेफिसिट की भी बात हुई, रेवेन्यू एक्सपेंडिचर की बात हुई, कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर की बात हुई, कैपेक्स की बात हुई । जिस समय पूरी दुनिया में कोविड आया, उस कोविड से भारत भी प्रभावित हुआ और पूरी दुनिया प्रभावित हुई । फिस्कल डेफिसिट और रेवेन्यू डेफिसिट पर भी चर्चा नहीं हुई, फिस्कल डेफिसिट पूरे साल का एक्सपेंडिचर होता है, प्राप्तियां होती हैं, प्राप्तियों से ज्यादा खर्च हो तो पूरे साल का एक कलकुलेशन होता है, फिस्कल डेफिसिट होता है, डे टू डे खर्च प्राप्तियों से ज्यादा हो तो रेवेन्यू डेफिसिट होता है । जहां कोविड के दौरान 2020-21 में 9.2 परसेंट इस देश का फिस्कल डेफिसिट हो गया था, प्राप्तियों से ज्यादा खर्चा हो गया था, आज 2024 में उस 9.2 परसेंट फिस्कल डेफिसिट को घटाकर हमारी सरकार ने 4.5 परसेंट किया है । मैं इसके लिए भी सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूं ।

महोदया, मैं रेवेन्यू डेफिसिट की बात कर रहा हूं । वर्ष 2014 तक कांग्रेस और यूपीए की सरकार थी । उस समय रेवेन्यू डेफिसिट 3.1 प्रतिशत था । वे कहते थे हमने इतना फाइनेंशियल कंट्रोल किया है, अनुशासित किया है । जब कांग्रेस और यूपीए की सरकार थी, तब रेवेन्यू डेफिसिट 3.1 प्रतिशत था, हमारी भाजपा और एनडीए की सरकार ने रेवेन्यू डेफिसिट को 3.1 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 1.5 प्रतिशत किया है । यह क्या है? Better quality of spending and improved tax buoyancy. हमने किस तरह से अपने खर्च का सदुपयोग करना शुरू किया है ।

मैं रेवेन्यू एक्सपेंडिचर की बात कर रहा हूं। रेवेन्यू तनख्वाहों में जाता है, एस्टैब्लिशमेंट में जाता है, जिसका कोई आउटपुट नहीं होता है। इन्होंने वर्ष 2013-14 में 13.9 लाख करोड़ रुपये किया था। आज हमने रोजगार दिया है, हमने पे स्केल बढ़ाया है। आज हमने उसको बढ़ाकर 39.71 लाख करोड़ रुपये किए हैं।? (व्यवधान) मुझे पांच मिनट और बोलने दीजिए।? (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आपको बोलते हुए 10 मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल: महोदया, इसी तरह से मैं कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर की बात करना चाहता हूं। वर्ष 2014 में कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर 1.9 लाख करोड़ रुपये था। मैं कोई पॉलिटिकल बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। मैं केवल सरकार के आंकड़े बता रहा हूं। इन्होंने कैपिटल, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और परिसंपत्तियों पर 1.9 लाख करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए हैं। आज बीजेपी और एनडीए की सरकार में 1.9 लाख करोड़ रुपये की तुलना में हम 11.11 लाख करोड़ रुपये हाइवेज़ पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। At present, our capital expenditure is zero per cent of GDP. इनके जमाने में 1.7 प्रतिशत था। आज भारत के इतिहास में वह सबसे ज्यादा है, यानी 3.4 प्रतिशत है।

महोदया, मैं केवल कुछ प्वाइंट्स के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। अगर आज प्रधानमंत्री जी महिला सशक्तिकरण की बात करते हैं, हम एससी की बात करते हैं, हम एसटी की बात करते हैं और हम नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की बात करते हैं। प्रधानमंत्री जी का सबसे ज्यादा फोकस एससी, एसटी, महिला और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की तरफ है।

मैं केवल एक मिनट में अपनी बात पूरी करना चाहता हूं। यह जो बजट है, यह विकास का बजट है। प्रधानमंत्री जी कहते हैं कि ?सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास?, यह बजट उसकी असली तस्वीर है। आप वूमेन वेलफेयर का डेटा देखिए। वर्ष 2024-25 में वूमेन वेलफेयर के लिए 3,76,529 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं। पिछले साल की तुलना में हमने महिलाओं के वेलफेयर के बजट को 3,76,529 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 4,49,000 करोड़ रुपये किया है। हमारी सरकार ने पिछले साल की तुलना में महिलाओं के वेलफेयर के लिए 19.3 प्रतिशत अधिक बजट का प्रावधान किया है। बच्चों के वेलफेयर के लिए 1,00,445 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था। आज उसको बढ़ाकर 1,16,133 करोड़ रुपये किया है। हमने बच्चों के वेलफेयर के बजट को 15.6 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया है।

पिछले साल शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिए 1,38,363 करोड़ रुपये के बजट का प्रावधान था। हमारी सरकार ने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिए 21 प्रतिशत बजट बढ़ाया है। मैं वित्त

मंत्री जी को बधाई दूंगा, क्योंकि 1,38,363 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 1,68,478 करोड़ रुपये किए हैं, यानी 21.8 प्रतिशत किया है। मैं शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के लिए बताना चाहता हूं। 1,07,874 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 1,29,250 करोड़ रुपये किए हैं, यानी 19.8 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया है। मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं। मुझे बात तो बहुत करनी थी।? (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SURESH DHANORKAR (CHANDRAPUR):

Hon. Chairperson, today I rise to speak on Finance Bill 2025-26 presented by our Finance Minister. Agriculture sector provides maximum number of jobs and employment. But the Union Government has not taken this agriculture sector seriously and that is why farmers in vidarbha region of Maharashtra are still committing suicides due to indebtedness. The schemes meant for farmers are not sufficient and the implementation part and budgeting have been declining year after year. Agro technology should be included in school curriculum. Farming complementary business should be started at tehsil levels. We must start agri-businesses and also provide irrigation facilities and drinking water throughout the year by interlinking of rivers. Farmers' children should get free education and farm labourers should also be encouraged for economic activities. Incentive allowance should be given to them. Seeds, fertilizers and other essential items should be made available at cheaper rates and in abundance.

I request you to fix MSP for agricultural produces. Procurement of cotton was stalled by CCI but it must be resumed and procurement centres should remain open till the completion of procurement process.

During poll campaign BJP had promised of loan waiver for farmers if it comes to power in Maharashtra. But, it is still unfulfilled even after 4 months in power. Many MPs, have praised Jal Jeevan Mission scheme here but you must share the reality. This scheme has disturbed the rural life as most of the roads have got damaged due to digging. This scheme is on papers only and no drinking water is made available

through taps. It is worst ever implemented scheme. Same in the case of crop insurance scheme too. Not a single rupee has been given to farmers as a compensation for crop damage.

Rural roads in the state of Maharashtra are in very bad shape. PWD roads are slightly better but, the gramvikas roads are worst. Local MLAs get sufficient funds and that is why MPs should also get a share from Gram Vikas Nidhi.

Water scarcity is the biggest issue in Maharashtra during summer. But, during monsoon, heavy raining cause adverse effects on farming as well as on villages due to floods. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee started river interlinking project and it must be expedited. Effective implementation of this project would definitely help to secure water availability throughout the year.

Maharashtra is known for coal deposits and my Constituency Chandrapur is also recognized for coal, mineral mining and for power generation. Many WCL mines are there and when the farmland gets acquired for mining activities, compensation is given for it. During Shri Prithviraj Chavan regime in Maharashtra, he started paying Rs. 7 lakh for infertile land Rs. 8 lakh for non-irrigated land and Rs.10 lakh for irrigated land and it still continues. But, it must be revised and the compensation should be doubled as per the market rates.

We have been witnessing many chit fund scams during last 10 years. Many labourers, daily wafers, poor families, retired persons had deposited their whole life income and savings in these chit fund companies. These families are facing financial problems due to these scams.

Government should look into it immediately and a relief and assistance should be provided to these distressed families. Thank you.

SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER (SANGRUR): I thank you, Hon. Madam Chairperson. All Members of treasury Benches who spoke on

the Finance Bill have proudly claimed that India is the fifth largest economy and will soon become the third largest economy. But, it is of no use to common man. If we look at the per capita income data, our country lags behind at 139th number. The common people are suffering. Only 1% people of the country have 40% money of the country. 99% people are in a bad condition.

Ma'am Chairperson, only 10% people are earning more than Rs. 25,000/- per month. Over 90% people are earning paltry sum of money or are unemployed. They are overburdened due to poverty.

66% revenue of the country comes from indirect taxes. Common people pay indirect taxes. On a Rs. 10/- biscuit packet, a person earning rupees 10 lakhs pays Rs. 2/- tax and a person earning rupees 5,000 also pays Rs. 2/- tax on it. The poor people are paying the maximum amount of tax.

Those who belong to the lower 50% financial group are suffering. Their contribution in indirect taxes is 64% but the higher income group's contribution to indirect taxes is only 3%.

The gulf between the rich and the poor is increasing rapidly. The need of the hour is to give exemption in indirect taxes and increase the direct taxes. Nowadays, inflation is increasing at the rate of 6.5%. Some relief ought to be given to the lower income group.

Healthcare is needed for the common people. National Healthcare Report had promised that by 2025, 2.5% of G.D.P. will be spent on healthcare. Unfortunately, the healthcare budget for common people is only 1.4% at present.

Madam Chairperson, Punjab has contributed a lot for this country in all fields. Whether it is sports or armed forces, Punjabis have been at the vanguard. But, unfortunately, Punjab was never given any special or industrial package.

The people of Punjab are brave and hard-working. The former Governor of Punjab Shri Surendra Nath has written in his book 'India's Internal Security' that during Punjab's dark days, the industries of Punjab did not collapse. The industries of Punjab collapsed when our neighbouring State Himachal Pradesh was given tax relief and made a tax haven in 2003. Till 2003, Punjab remained among the top contributors of G.D.P. in the country. But, between 2003 and 2025, Punjab's G.D.P. contribution has declined and now it is at 19th spot.

This decline is due to flight of our industries to Himachal Pradesh. So, I urge upon the Govt. to grant a special package to Punjab. Punjab is an agricultural State. The need of the hour is creation of a Special Economic Zone for agro-based industries. It will help improve the income of agro-based products.

Also, Ma'am, in Sangrur, agricultural implements are manufactured. In Handiaya, Dhuri, Sangrur etc. areas, this is done. These implements are sent to other parts of country and abroad. These implements are exported. So, I urge upon the Govt. to create a special zone cluster in this area for this purpose.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

***SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:** Just one last point, Ma'am. Our Malwa is to be connected to Chandigarh. Land acquisition from Rajpura to Chandigarh is to be done. But, Centre says it has no money. So, I urge upon the Govt. to expedite this process of land acquisition so that Malwa region is connected to Chandigarh. Thank you.

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Thank you, Chairperson Madam, for allowing me to place one or two points in this discussion on the Finance Bill.

I think there are some hidden agendas inside this Finance Bill that I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. For example, in this

Finance Bill, there is a mention about powers and authority of the Central Government. There is clause 144(1): "Without prejudice to the provisions of the pension rules, the Central Government shall have the authority to establish distinction among pensioners as a general principle". Why is there this distinction among the pensioners? My simple question to the Finance Minister is this. Why is there a distinction among the pensioners? When we see these details, it is mentioned, "Notwithstanding anything contrary contained in any judgment, decree, or order of any court, tribunal, or authority, and notwithstanding anything contained in the pension rules. It is hereby clarified that the Central Government has the authority and shall always be deemed to have had the authority, with retrospective effect, to classify its pensioners and may create or maintain distinction among pensioners as deemed expedient for implementing the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission under this Act." We need a clarification from the Finance Minister. Why is this provision there? Why are you attacking these poor pensioners of this country? You are saying you are providing so much for the middle-class. Now, this is a direct attack against the pensioners. I think you have taken the powers of the Parliament regarding pension rules. In a way, you are trying to amend the pension rules through this Finance Bill. Basically, it is not a good move at all. I think you need to withdraw that clause in that provision.

Secondly, today morning there was a big issue regarding MGNREGS. You have to understand, Madam, that in our areas, poor workers are living only through this MGNREG scheme. Their basic living conditions are very bad, but every day they are going for labour jobs and receiving some sort of minimum wages. That is how they are living. However, for the last four months, they have not received a single salary. The rule is very clear, and the Act is very clear. If you are delaying salary for 15 days, there should be interest. They are not

receiving anything, not even pension, interest, or anything. This is affecting Kerala, Tamil Nadu, UP, and all of India, I am telling you this is the situation.

Thirdly, I would like to mention about the cuts. You are elaborating on the good things about the Budget. So far, how many schemes are you implementing? On the expenditure side, total expenditure has been cut by Rs. 1,04,025 crore, and capital expenditure has been cut by Rs. 92,682 crore. Of this cut, the sectors that have suffered the most are: health, Rs. 1,255 crore; education, Rs. 11,584 crore; social welfare, Rs. 10,019 crore; agriculture, Rs. 10,992 crore; rural development, Rs. 75,133 crore; urban development, Rs. 18,907 crore; and development of the North-Eastern region, Rs. 1,894 crore. These crucial cuts were in the allocation for SC, ST, OBC, and minorities. For example, in the PM Annsuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana, BE 2024-2025 was Rs. 2,140 crore and RE 2024-2025 was Rs. 800 crore. So, it was cut down from Rs. 2,140 crore to Rs. 800 crore.

13.50 hrs

(Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

As regards the PM Young Achievers Scholarship for OBC, EBC and DNTs, BE 2024-2025 was Rs. 1,836 crore and RE 2024-2025 was Rs. 1,381 crore. As regards the Post Matric Scholarship for SCs, BE 2024-2025 was Rs. 6,360 crore and RE 2024-2025 was Rs. 5,500 crore. In the Programme for Development of STs also it is the same condition. Therefore, this major cut in the Budget of this Department is affecting the SCs, STs, OBCs and minority people. Madam, how do you justify this? I would like to know this from you,

I do not want to take much of your time. Yesterday, Shri Nishikant Dubey raised so many issues against the previous Government. He was telling the entire story of the Union Government starting from 1947 onwards for justifying this Government's financial management. You

came into power and said that the entire UPA time was very bad. Their financial management was very good at that point of time, but when your term started, then that was very bad.

Now, we are coming with a new thinking of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas'. Actually, 'Sabka Saath, Sabka ...' is happening in this country. This is what is happening in this country. ? (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, यह शब्द सही नहीं है ।

? (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, I am telling my point. ? (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: संसद में बोलते समय आप आलोचना कर सकते हैं लेकिन आगे का शब्द ठीक नहीं है ।

? (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, last time also I requested you to at least feel for us. This House also belongs to us. ? (*Interruptions*) Whenever Shri Nishikant Dubey is raising it,*How can the Parliament run like this? ...* ? (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, मैं आपको बार-बार आग्रह करता रहता हूँ । आप वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं, कभी चेयर पर प्रश्न मत उठाया करें । यह मेरा आग्रह है । मैंने जो शब्द बोले और उसके बाद जो शब्द बोले, आपकी पार्टी के लिए नहीं हैं, अगर आप समझते हैं कि उचित है, तो ठीक है ।

? (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, I agree. This is not your fault. ? (*Interruptions*) I am talking about the Government's attitude. ? (*Interruptions*) The Government does not want us to put forth our views. ? (*Interruptions*)

The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is rising and every time he attacks us. ? (*Interruptions*) Yesterday, the Karnataka thing happened. What was the real issue? The reservation of OBC is there. The ambit of reservation for OBCs, STs and SCs has been increased. Nobody is mentioning it. ? (*Interruptions*) It is a misleading statement. Shri Suresh

Kumar clarified that he did not say anything like that. He has also already given a legal notice for it. You have brought up that issue and one whole day was completely washed out. ? (*Interruptions*) The ruling party wanted to adjourn the House. We are ready to cooperate with you. Today also, we are cooperating with you. ? (*Interruptions*) Whenever you asked us to cooperate, we are cooperating. But at least allow us also to mention about this Government's anti-people activities.

So, my request to the hon. Finance Minister is this. She is an experienced Finance Minister. Therefore, I am asking this from her. Why are the pensioners on your target list now? How is it so? Is the hon. Minister going to retain this portion in the Bill or are you going to withdraw that provision by thinking about the pain, hue and cry of the pensioners?

With these words, I am concluding my speech.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी दो बजे जवाब देंगी ।

? (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मैंने पहले भी कहा है और फिर कह रहा हूँ कि कभी-भी चेयर पर प्रश्न मत करें । इसका विशेष ध्यान रखें ।

? (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: सुश्री इकरा चौधरी ।

आप दो मिनट में अपनी बात कहें ।

? (व्यवधान)

सुश्री इकरा चौधरी (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष जी, आज मैं वर्ष 2025 के वित्त विधेयक पर अपने विचार रखने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ । सरकार इस बजट को जन-कल्याणकारी बता रही है, लेकिन क्या यह वास्तव में गरीबों, किसानों, श्रमिकों और मध्यम वर्ग के हितों की रक्षा करता है? क्या यह युवाओं को रोजगार देगा? क्या यह महंगाई से राहत देगा? हम लगातार पढ़ते आ रहे हैं कि भारत की जीडीपी पिछले 10 वर्षों में दोगुनी हो गई है और हम जापान व जर्मनी को पीछे छोड़ते हुए वर्ष 2027 तक दुनिया की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बनने की ओर अग्रसर हैं । लेकिन यह उपलब्धि तब फीकी पड़ जाती है,

जब हम प्रति व्यक्ति जीडीपी के आंकड़ों को देखते हैं, जिसमें भारत विश्व स्तर पर 100 से अधिक देशों से पीछे है ।

वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए स्थिर कीमतों पर प्रति व्यक्ति जीडीपी केवल 1,24,600 रुपये है । यह कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है कि सरकार इस डेटा पर बात करने से बचती है, क्योंकि वे यह नहीं समझा सकते कि पूरे देश के जीवन-स्तर में वृद्धि क्यों नहीं हो रही है? वे यह नहीं बता सकते कि देश में इतनी गहरी आय असमानता क्यों बनी हुई है और आम नागरिकों को आवश्यक सेवाओं तक पहुँचने में इतनी कठिनाइयाँ क्यों होती हैं?

सरकार दावे करती है कि भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था दुनिया में सबसे तेजी से बढ़ रही है, लेकिन इस विकास का लाभ केवल अमीरों को मिल रहा है । आज हमारे देश में शिक्षित युवा नौकरी की तलाश में दर-दर भटक रहे हैं । सरकारी नौकरियों में लाखों पद खाली पड़े हैं, लेकिन भर्ती नहीं हो रही है । निजी क्षेत्र में भी नौकरियों की संख्या घटती जा रही है ।

उधर देश के शीर्ष 1 परसेंट अमीरों के पास 40 परसेंट से अधिक संपत्ति है, जबकि करोड़ों लोग दो वक्त की रोटी के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं । यह आर्थिक असमानता लगातार बढ़ रही है, क्योंकि सरकार की नीतियाँ बड़े उद्योगपतियों को फायदा पहुँचाने के लिए बनाई जा रही हैं, जबकि गरीबों और मध्यम वर्ग को महंगाई और टैक्स के बोझ तले दबाया जा रहा है । जब यह सरकार सत्ता में आई थी, तब एक डॉलर लगभग 60 रुपये के बराबर था और आज 83 रुपये तक पहुँच चुका है । ? (व्यवधान) सर, दो मिनट का समय दे दीजिए ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए ।

सुश्री इकरा चौधरी : रुपये की इस गिरावट का सीधा असर आम जनता पर पड़ता है । इस सरकार की मौजूदा वित्तीय नीतियाँ पूरे तरीके से अमीरों के पक्ष में झुकी हुई हैं । भारत एक समाजवादी देश है, जहाँ सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, यातायात जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं का लाभ अपने नागरिकों को पहुँचाये और उन्हें समान अवसर एवं सुरक्षा दे । भारत के सरकारी स्कूलों और अस्पतालों की हालत लगातार बद से बदतर होती जा रही है ।

सर, मैं बस किसानों के बारे में अपनी बात रखना चाहती हूँ । हमारा देश तब तक सशक्त नहीं हो सकता, जब तक हमारे किसानों को उनका हक नहीं मिलता । वर्ष 2023-24 में भारत की 46 परसेंट श्रमिक आबादी कृषि क्षेत्र में कार्यरत थी, फिर भी

इस क्षेत्र को नजरअंदाज किया जा रहा है । सरकार किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने का वादा करती है, लेकिन असलियत यह है कि खेती की लागत बढ़ रही है, जबकि किसानों की आमदनी स्थिर बनी हुई है । ट्रैक्टर और हार्वेस्टिंग मशीनों पर 12 परसेंट जीएसटी से ? (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: एडवोकेट फ्रांसिस जॉर्ज जी ।

सुश्री इकरा चौधरी: सर, एक मिनट दे दीजिए । किसानों का मुद्दा है । बस एक मिनट दे दीजिए । ? (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप अपनी बात खत्म कर लीजिए ।

सुश्री इकरा चौधरी : सर, ट्रैक्टर और हार्वेस्टिंग मशीनों पर 12 परसेंट जीएसटी से किसानों की परेशानी और बढ़ रही है । यदि सरकार इस बोझ को कम कर दे, तो खेती में फायदा होगा । साथ ही साथ प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि के तहत जो मिलने वाली राशि है, उसे 6 हजार से बढ़ा कर 12 हजार कर दें तो किसानों की आय में फायदा होगा ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: एडवोकेट फ्रांसिस जॉर्ज जी, आपके पास दो मिनट का ही समय है ।

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE (KOTTAYAM): Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister regarding two anomalies in the GST Act. An Amendment was brought in by the introduction of Section 7(1)(aa) of the GST Act 2017 in the Finance Act 2021, giving it effect from 01.07.2021, inserting an explanation deeming a club or association and its members to be two separate persons. The scope was enlarged to include activities or transactions between a club or association and its members. It appears that the Amendment was made to overcome the judgment of the Supreme Court of India in the State of West Bengal versus Calcutta Club. This has caused a heavy and unforeseen burden on the co-operative societies, inasmuch as the co-operative society is to collect tax from its members.

I would request the hon. Finance Minister to urgently review this issue and help our co-operative societies to assist their members in not collecting tax from the co-operative society members.

14.00 hrs

Secondly, the traditional snack industries are forced to charge GST at the rate of 18 per cent. Varying rates for different products for MSME food business have been slapped. The advanced ruling system is the mechanism by which we can correct all this. But the advanced ruling system is totally dysfunctional in the State of Kerala. Sir, 18 per cent GST is levied on traditional snacks like Pazhampori, Vada, Ada, Kozhakatta, etc. These items are produced by micro-units and sold through bakeries. Their shelf life is less than 24 hours. The problem is that they do not get input tax claims also. They have no specific HSN codes and therefore a high tax rate is being levied on these items.

The Finance Minister has gone to consult with the officers, so she is not listening to it. I would like the Finance Minister to give particular attention to these two GST problems. Finally, I request that a jackfruit board may be established by the Government. Jackfruit is known as the doctor of all fruits, used in Yunani and Ayurveda systems of medicine. It is a super food. The Cleveland University in its comprehensive review, says that jackfruit is rich in proteins, vitamins and minerals. Plant-based chemicals are there. Potassium is there. Magnesium is there. Phosphorus is there. Sir, the Duke University says that jackfruit is nutritionally superior to apples and mangoes. So, I would request for establishment of a jackfruit board. This will do good for the country.

SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL (VADAKARA): Hon. Speaker Sir, we cannot see fiscal prudence in this Bill or in the Budget presented by the Government. But what we can see is daylight robbery. I have no time left to explain everything. But just take one example. We have heard so many Members from the ruling party mentioning Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Ji, Indira Gandhi Ji and Rajiv Gandhi Ji and Dr. Manmohan Singh on an enormous number of occasions. They keep on criticising them. Why can they not recall the then Gujarat Chief Minister's statement on massive hike in petrol prices? In 2012, on 23rd May, the then Gujarat Chief

Minister, now our Prime Minister, tweeted that a massive hike in petrol prices is a prime example of the failure of Congress-led UPA. If it was a failure then, what it is now, Sir? Under the UPA, from 2004 to 2014, the excise duty collection was Rs.5.6 lakh crore, an average of Rs.56,000 crore a year. But under this regime, from 2014 to 2024, Rs.23 lakh crore has been looted from the common man of this country. That is an average of 2.3 lakh crore a year. What is this, Sir? Is this not a failure? Is this not daylight robbery? What can we call this? This Government is heartless. I saw a news yesterday from Ambedkar Nagar in U.P. A seven-year-old small kid was running away with her books from a house that has been demolished by the bulldozer raj of the Yogi Adityanath Government. They claim it is a double-engine Government. But there is no engine, no brain and no heart left with the ruling party. I must say, it continues in Manipur also.

Our Prime Minister went on 38 trips abroad- A for Austria; B for Bhutan, Brazil and Brunei; D for Denmark; E for Egypt; F for France; G for Germany, Greece, Guyana; I for Indonesia, Italy; J for Japan; K for Kuwait; L for Laos; N for Nepal, Nigeria; P for Papua New Guinea, Poland; Q for Qatar; R for Russia; S for Singapore, South Africa; U for Ukraine, United Arab Emirates twice, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan and United States of America multiple times. He did not visit Manipur even for one moment. He did not find time to visit Manipur. `M? for Mauritius was there, but he could not visit Manipur. ? (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ।

? (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप वित्त विधेयक पर बोल रहे हैं? मैंने माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बोलने के लिए कह दिया है ।

? (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, वित्त मंत्री जी इजाज़त नहीं दे सकती हैं । यहां इजाज़त मैं ही दे सकता हूं ।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ? आप बोलिए ।

? (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, thank you for allowing me to respond to the discussions which have taken place on the Finance Bill.

In this Finance Bill, we have attempted to do several things as per the expectation and aspiration of the people of India and also the goal that the hon. Prime Minister has given us towards a Viksit Bharat by 2047, which is hardly 22 years from now. So, we have taken a lot of major steps through this Finance Bill. It is actually a Bill which aims to provide tax certainty. It rationalises a lot of provisions which are towards ease of doing business, and also provides unprecedented tax relief in honour of the taxpayers of this country. So, I will straight go to talking about the direct taxation in which the income tax is something which I will spend a minute on, and then talk about the other direct tax reforms that we have undertaken.

We have recognised the strength, spirit and the contribution of the Indian middle-class, and as a result, this Budget has, under the new tax regime, come with a proposal that there will be now zero income tax payable for income up to Rs. 12 lakh. So, that is an average of Rs. 1 lakh per month salary, which is going to be completely tax free. So, for the salaried taxpayers, this limit technically will be even higher at Rs. 12.75 lakh, which is inclusive of the Rs. 75,000 standard deduction, and the marginal relief, that is going to be applied for the taxpayers, reduces the tax burden on the marginal rise in the income beyond the limit. So, I will elaborate this point in response to some of the Members who have asked specific questions about what happens for those who are crossing Rs. 12 lakh per annum income.

I am also glad to say that through this Finance Bill, we have brought in the new Income Tax Bill, meaning, I have not presented it as part of

the Finance Bill. We introduced the new Finance Bill during the Budget Session this time, which, of course, has rightly gone into a Select Committee's review, post which we will take it up hopefully in the Monsoon Session.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): It is the new Income Tax Bill.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Yes, I said that. I said, it is not brought through the Finance Bill. It is a new Income Tax Bill. ? (*Interruptions*) So, it was brought during this Budget Session, but hopefully, we will have it taken up for discussion in this House during the Monsoon Session. So, during this Budget Session, not only the provisions and also certain reformatory steps taken through the Finance Bill, the rationalization of customs also is a major thing that I will come to talk about in a minute. So, the steps taken for the customs duty reduction are also post-elaborate discussion with the stakeholders. So, there has been an element of *jan bhagidari* both in the preparation of the new Income Tax Bill and in the larger Finance Bill itself.

The other direct tax reforms are worth mentioning. We have brought down certain TDS and TCS provisions. We have increased the thresholds so that the deduction of tax starts at a higher threshold rather than at a lower threshold. In respect of sale of goods, the requirement of TCS, particularly under Section 206C (1H) is proposed to be done away with. We are completely removing it. Further, considering the difficulties, which are faced by the taxpayers, we now propose to allow the benefit of two such self-occupied properties without any condition. That is a major step which will benefit the middle-class because in order to prove that the second house is also under their occupation, they do quite a few of paperworks, and diligence has to be kept up. We are now saying that you do not even need to do the paperwork. We take it as you state it. It is for the second such self-occupied property.

In order to streamline the process of transfer pricing, and to provide an alternative to yearly examination, we have proposed a scheme of determining arm's length price in international transaction for a block period of three years at a time. So, this will be in line with the global best practices. So, annually, people do not have to rush to prove what the transfer pricing commitments will be. Further, with a view to reducing the litigation and providing certainty in international taxation, the scope of safe harbour rules has been expanded. Instead of having it narrow and expecting people to continuously come and prove that it is required for their business, we have widened it. The safe harbour rules are therefore broader in favour of the assessee. Further, the presumptive taxation regime for non-residents is also now a lot more relaxed, particularly in the case of those businesses or resident companies which are operating in electronics manufacturing facilities. This is because electronics manufacturing demands supply of components in time. Those specific components will have to be brought in. If time lapses in their supply from the original equipment manufacturer, the production itself will suffer. So, we have given them this particular presumptive tax regime so that the non-residents who participate in these services, particularly given to a resident company, can benefit.

Also, for the start-ups again, which is primarily for the middle-class, the Government has proposed to extend the period of incorporation of start-ups by five years to allow the benefit available to the start-ups which are incorporated before 01.04.2030. So, that has been an extension given so that there is greater participation of the newer registering start-ups as well. Again, to promote the International Financial Services Centre (IFSC), the Government has proposed specific benefits to ship leasing units, to insurance offices, treasury centres of global companies which set up business in the IFSC. In order

that they can claim benefits, the cut-off date of commencement, for the commencement in IFSC has also been extended for five years, that is, up to 31.03.2030. So, these are in brief the steps through this Finance Bill taken up for direct taxation.

Now, if I were to briefly look at the indirect tax, as I said earlier, the customs rationalisation, tariff rationalisation was an exercise that we began two years ago. Every year some or the other rationalisation-related steps have been announced in the Budget. This Budget, this Finance Bill in 2025 relating to the customs aims to rationalise tariff structure and to address duty inversion.

These will also support manufacturing units, domestic value addition, promote exports, facilitate trade, and also provide relief to the common people. So, that has to be highlighted because it is not just the new Income Tax Bill, which is coming, but this Finance Bill itself is talking about rationalisation of customs, which is a very big step forward so that the importers can benefit from it, and the exporting industries, which import parts, can also become cost competitive. ? (*Interruptions*)

Sir, now I come to the Budget of 2025. We aim to boost domestic production and enhance export competitiveness by reducing duties on raw-materials and inputs, making domestic products more cost-effective, as I have said a minute ago.

Sir, taking forward the comprehensive review of customs about which I would like to elaborate the rate structure announced in the Budget of July, 2024. We are taking that forward. So, as I said, the exercise began two years ago. We made a major announcement in the Budget of July, 2024, and we are taking it further in this Budget also. So, this Finance Bill, actually, proposes to remove seven customs tariff rates for industrial goods. The two tranches of rationalisation of customs tariff carried out so far, have reduced the number of tariff rates from 21 to 8,

including the zero-rated goods. Many Indian exporters have become cost competitive.

One matter which will interest hon. Members is that when you are looking at cess and surcharge, we made sure that on no one item, on the customs duty where it is being imposed, both cess and surcharge would be imposed. We are looking at that, and, therefore, in this Budget, in the Finance Bill, we have proposed that only one can be applied and, therefore, only one cess or surcharge will be applied on any one item. So, for instance, the Social Welfare Surcharge will now be exempted from 82 tariff lines, which are subject to a cess. So, the double burden of both cess and surcharge on any particular item is being removed.

In addition, Sir, we also proposed to add 35 additional capital goods for EV battery manufacturing and 28 additional capital goods for mobile phone battery manufacturing to the list of exempted capital goods to boost domestic manufacturing. So, this will actually have a bearing. So, EV battery manufacturing will be a lot more cost competitive because 13 additional capital goods are being exempted. So, 28 additional capital goods for the mobile phone battery manufacturing are also being exempted.

Sir, we also propose in this Finance Bill to fully exempt the Basic Customs Duty on cobalt powder, waste, scrap of lithium-ion batteries, lead, zinc, and 12 more critical minerals. This is in addition to the 25 critical minerals, which we have fully exempted from the Basic Customs Duty in the Budget of July, 2024. So, we have not wasted time. After that, we have rapidly also got in more goods, particularly critical minerals into this exemption.

Sir, the Customs Act, 1962 does not provide, as it provides now, any time-limit to finalise provisional assessments leading to uncertainty and cost to trade. So, as a measure of promoting ease of doing business, in this Finance Bill, the Government has proposed to fix a

time-limit of two years, extendable by a year, for finalising the provisional assessment. That will itself bring in a lot of certainty for those importers and exporters.

Sir, we also proposed to extend the time limit for end use of imported inputs in the relevant rules from six months to one year. What does this actually mean? Some exporters, in order that they produce goods for exports, import some components. The customs duty is not paid because they are bringing it for the production of goods which have to be exported, because we do not export taxes. But for that use of that component, which is imported, we normally give six months, saying you brought it in June 2025, by December, 2025, you should have sent that product out, that product which you manufactured with this particular item imported.

Many exporters found it difficult; the six months period is not sufficient. So, for them, we have extended the time period to one year. So, this is more of an export friendly measure that we have taken. So, we have actually allowed the industry to better plan their imports and also, we are providing operational flexibility. So, these are about the Finance Bill, as it was presented to the House.

We are, of course, coming up with some Government amendments. Of the amendments, which are being brought, I would like to highlight four of them. One is the simplified safe harbour regime in Section 9A for investment funds managed by fund managers in India. Normally, these fund managers are expected to verify that no one exceeds five per cent limit in terms of direct investment or indirect investments. So, it is proposed to me made further simpler by removing this five per cent condition for monitoring indirect investment because it becomes too cumbersome for them to search for who the investor is indirectly and that itself hampers investments. So, we are removing that.

Clarificatory amendments in the provisions for IFSC provisions and presumptive taxation for service providers, for electronic manufacturing units are also being brought in as the Government amendments. The third one, for clarity and consistency, the Government amendment is coming in for small changes in the block assessment provisions. Then, six per cent equalisation levy was in effect for advertisement, and another thing is being proposed to remove it so that we can address the uncertainty in the international economic conditions.

So, largely, these are the major things.

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Madam, you did not speak about the amendment.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Yes, I will answer that. These are my opening statements. I will come to answering each one of the Members' point.

I will come to answer. So, these are the Finance Bill-related items.

Then, I now come to addressing the individual Members who have raised issues or sought clarification. So, I will go one by one on the issue. Two or three Members could have spoken on each of the issue. I will go by the issue. So, on the income tax, as I said, the Members have shown concern for incremental increase over Rs. 12 lakh. I think this was Member, Shri Neeraj Maurya who had raised this question about. If income is Rs. 12.10 lakh or Rs. 12.20 lakh, does tax have to be paid? So, please ensure taxes are graded from Rs. 12 lakh. This is what the suggestion came from Shri Neeraj Maurya.

Sir, I want to say that even while I read the Budget Speech, we made it very clear that marginal relief is being granted under the provision of Section 87A. It has been ensured that the tax payable by a person having income marginally above Rs. 12 lakh is required to pay only the marginal amount of tax equal to the amount of income above Rs. 12 lakh so that his carry home is also Rs. 12 lakh. So, he may earn incrementally more but he will still take back to his home Rs. 12 lakh

and on the incremental amount, the calculation is also very well explained. For instance, with an income of Rs. 12.10 lakh, Rs. 10,000 is what he earns over the Rs. 12 lakh that he already earns. So, for that Rs. 10,000, it will be paid as income tax only. Tax without marginal relief on that person earning Rs. 12.10 lakh would have been Rs. 61,500. So, we have given the marginal relief where he, for that Rs. 10,000, earns more than Rs. 12 lakh, Rs. 12 lakh is exempt from tax but Rs. 10,000 will have to be paid as tax. He would have ended up paying Rs. 61,500 whereas because of the marginal scheme that we have added into this scheme of income tax, he ends up paying only Rs.10,000.

When there is an income of Rs.12.20 lakh, only Rs.20,000 will be paid as tax, and he will still take Rs.12 lakh. Otherwise, if the marginal relief had not been given, he would have paid Rs.63,500. So, the marginal relief has been brought in for the incremental increase in pay.

Sir, personal income tax has been reduced by way of rebate. This can be altered in the coming years and maybe done away with in the future if income tax collection is lower. This was one of the questions asked by an hon. Member. I can only say that if you look at the track record, even during the COVID-19 period, we did not raise the tax. So, where we have come up with a rebate to benefit the middle-class, an element of suspicion is being brought in? (Interruptions)

THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN (CHENNAI CENTRAL): Did you not raise the cess on petroleum products during the COVID-19 period?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Regarding, cess on petroleum products, excuse me, Sir, I will answer what I have heard till now, but if the Members want to ask these questions, I will also point out to them. I have not raised any rates on any item, nor did I increase the income tax. But if fuel is being brought to discussion and that too by the hon. Member from Tamil Nadu, I will say that they have not fulfilled their

promise of their manifesto, and he is asking me a question. It is amazing!? (Interruptions)

Sir, Shri N.K. Premachandran has said that collections in personal income tax have shown considerable buoyancy in the last few years. His question was: how are you showing income tax collection growth while giving Rs.1 lakh crore revenue foregone? I want to let the hon. Member Shri N.K. Premachandran ji know that the calculations are not done without taking this Rs.1 lakh foregone, income tax reduction, etc. We have spent a lot of time, and in fact, I would want you to please look at the Budgets of the last five or six years.

I have been accused of underestimating, never overestimating, but I have replied each time saying that our calculations are realistic, and that is what I will use to explain in answering your question. Collections in personal income tax have shown considerable buoyancy in the last few years. They have been increasing by around 20 per cent year on year. For the year 2025-26, the personal income tax projection is Rs.13.6 lakh crore. I am talking of BE for 2025-26, which is Rs.13.6 lakh crore. The RE of the year that we are completing on 31st March now is Rs.12.2 lakh crore. So, Rs.12.2 lakh crore and BE of Rs.13.6 crore is done with a certain realistic calculation.

The projection of growth for 2025-26 is around 13.14 per cent. The effective dip of around seven per cent in personal income tax growth is on account of factoring in the revenue foregone, which is Rs.1 lakh crore. So, the dip is already shown for Rs.1 lakh crore, which is being foregone. So, the calculation is done after showing the dip. And that is why, it is a realistic number. The projected collections for income tax for 2025-26 are based on sound data. I think I have answered the growth rate question, which Shri N.K. Premachandran ji raised.

I will now move to the privacy issues, which the hon. Members have raised. The privacy issue is not so much a Finance Bill-related matter. It is a matter that is being taken up from the new Income-Tax Bill which is at present with the Select Committee.

I want to assure the hon. Member that a provision, particularly to look at the data, exists in the current environment. Particularly in certain cases of search and seizure authorized by the competent authority, where access code is not available and the person concerned is not cooperating with the proceedings, the authorized officer may gain access to such computer system exists even now.

It is now being specifically brought in and mentioned in the new Bill, because what is mentioned in the 1961 Income Tax Act is books of account, physically kept, and then the ledgers and every manual record which will show about your income, your expenditure, your monies and all that. It is specifically mentioned. Since the 1961 Act does not mention 'digital', most often it becomes contentious. People go to the court or question: 'All right, I have shown you my ledger, but why do you want my pass code? Will you see my digital thing?' That becomes an issue. So, what prevails now with a gap, that gap is getting filled up in the new Income-Tax Bill, which is before the Select Committee.

In this, I will take a minute to explain as to why that 'digital' thing will have to be brought in. Sir, encrypted messages and mobile phones, unaccounted money to the extent of Rs. 250 crore have been detected when the encryption has been decoded. That is one point.

Secondly, evidences which have been seized from WhatsApp messages, particularly crypto assets worth more than Rs. 90 crore, and the network of people involved in it have all come out of WhatsApp messages. Now, if the law does not give you the legal backing in spite of the fact and evidence being in your face, you will have to go stand in the court to say: 'Yes, the law does not provide, but the evidence is here.'

The money is being misused. It is unaccounted money.? It becomes tedious, and therefore, the digital element has to be brought in.

I will bring in another example, Sir. The WhatsApp communications and incriminating materials found from such conversations helped to unearth the syndicate and identify the end beneficiaries of bogus bills worth Rs. 200 crore. So, do I go to the court again saying, but the law does not allow me to look at WhatsApp messages? So, we need to bring it in.

There is another example. The capital gains of Rs. 150 crore on sale of land was reduced to Rs. 2 crore by creating false documents of cost of acquisition, and also using all payments in bank statements as claims of improved investment, and improved expenditure. Unfortunately, the WhatsApp group of key persons include many professionals also. We had to think about how to legally say that these are incriminating pieces of evidence. Therefore, it has been brought in.

I can also give one more example regarding evidences which have been found with the help of Google Maps history. In the case of Google Maps, history found on the phone was used to determine the frequented locations of individuals who enabled location history. This enabled detection of hideouts where cash and unaccounted transactions are kept, and that also helped. So, there is a need for us to change or add the digital elements into the Act itself.

Sir, there is one last example for that. In case of prohibition of benami properties, an Instagram account was used to establish the beneficial ownership of vehicles. These vehicles were expensive and lacked ownership details. The tracking process involved moving both backward and forward. We could break the case by using Instagram. We can take the benefit of technology for the sake of country?s exchequer.

Then questions were raised about pending appeal cases and that CBDT has poor dispute management and pursues all cases. In order to reduce the number of pending appeals, I would like to say that several measures have been taken by CBDT. One such thing is the enhancement of monetary limits for filing of appeals by the Department before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, the High Court or the Supreme Court. New posts of Joint Commissioners for appeals exclusively were created. We came up with the Vivad Se Vishwas Scheme in 2020 and also in 2024. We brought this scheme twice and this has helped in reducing the pending appeals.

And, the famous, or not so famous, repetitive appeal was brought in. A new Section 158 AB is inserted so as to provide that if a question of law in the case of an assessee is identical to a question of law pending in appeal before the jurisdictional High Court or the Supreme Court or in any case the filing of further appeal to the Appellate Tribunal or the jurisdictional High Court in the case of assessee shall be deferred till such a question of law is decided by that relevant court. So, that has been a major step in holding the Department back, the CBDT back, from going into a case when a similar such case is already in a court. We do not want to pursue it. We will wait for the final verdict to come from there.

Also, there was this question by Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer ji that dispute resolution mechanism of the Department is very poor. I want to inform the hon. Member that in respect of dispute resolution mechanism following are the measures that we have taken. We have brought in a provision of updated returns and that has been introduced for voluntary compliance. I am sure the hon. Members will be aware that we had already enabled updated returns so that assesseees can correct the income not declared when they want to modify their assessments. For within the first year, if you modify and come up, we only say you to

pay 25 per cent additionally, and if, the second year they come up, we say pay 50 per cent. These two first-year and second-year modified assessment provisions have actually been well received by the assesseees. So, we are encouraged to bring in the third year and the fourth year modified assessment provision for the benefit of the tax assesseees. When they came in in the first year, they paid only 25 per cent, in the second year they paid only 50 per cent, in the third year they will now be given the option to choose that they can just pay 60 per cent and close the whole business or in the fourth year if they want to modify, they can pay 70 per cent and that is where the story would end.

The Dispute Resolution Committee has also been constituted. A taxpayer having taxable income of up to Rs.50 lakh and disputed income of up to Rs.10 lakh shall be eligible to approach the Committee for relief and, therefore, that element of uncertainty is being removed.

E-verification system is also being brought in to increase voluntary tax compliance. E-verification system 2021 was notified in December 2021. I just wanted to highlight that.

We carried out a nudge campaign. I would like to inform the hon. Members about it. This is in relation to assets and monies kept abroad. I am sure that many of the hon. Members would recall that in 2018, my eminent predecessor, Shri Arun Jaitley, had made an announcement in the House that there is an agreement globally with regard to the sharing of information. India will be receiving a bulk of information of Indian accounts being held outside and every year we shall use that, and where cases will have to be filed in the court, because not everybody's name and account number which comes in, against people who are holding tax-evaded money. They can be genuine accounts also because the stock that they sent, the bulk, the data dump that they give us has everybody's account in it.

Using that, we have really been nudging taxpayers saying, 'We have got this information about your property abroad and your deposits abroad. Would you want to look at it and come back to us?? That has actually helped us, and I would like to highlight how. We nudge the taxpayers to voluntarily disclose their foreign income and assets. SMSs and emails were sent to around 19,501 select taxpayers, asking them to review their income tax returns filed for the year 2024-25 based on the information available on the income tax about their foreign deposits.

I am happy to share the result of that campaign with the hon. Members that out of 19,501 taxpayers, a total of 11,162 revised their returns and filled the scheduled foreign assets form, declaring total assets of Rs. 11,259.29 crore and also disclosing foreign income of Rs. 154.42 crore. The nudge campaign about properties abroad, which had never been disclosed, has been successful due to this campaign, allowing the tax assesseees to declare their assets and pay the due amounts with ease.

In addition to this, about 883 taxpayers reviewed their IT returns and corrected their status from resident to non-resident. This correction happened because we were able to provide them with the facts and ask them to either accept or give us a reply about it. In their revised return for the year 2024-25, they stated that they are not residents but should actually be treated as non-residents. Due to this outreach, there was a ripple effect. This resulted in an addition of 13,516 taxpayers declaring foreign assets worth Rs. 7,564 crore and foreign income of approximately Rs. 353 crore in their revised return for 2024-25. Cumulatively, this simple nudge has resulted in the declaration of foreign assets worth Rs. 29,208 crore and foreign income up to Rs. 1,089 crore in the schedule FA by 30,161 taxpayers. This attempt of taking a proactive nudge-based approach by the Government of India ensured

that people who have not declared their assets can now do so. I am very happy that this step is being well received by the assesseees as well.

I have probably said enough on the TDS, but I just want to add one line. The two pillars of TDS-related problems are non-filers and the search for valid PANs. In this Finance Bill, we have proposed to omit Section 206AB and Section 206CCA, under which higher rates of TDS and TCS were levied in cases where the deductee or collectee were non-filers. Most often, non-filers were the ones on whom action had to be taken because they collected the TDS but did not deposit it with the Government's account, or they did not show it because PAN and Aadhaar card linkages were not available with them. In order to reduce the compliance burden, particularly for very senior citizens and certain non-residents, we have clearly kept them out of this provision of PAN and Aadhaar. This provision has also been brought under the omission category.

There was this question by several Members, namely Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil, Dr. M. K. Vishnu Prasad and Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer as to why the two tax regimes should continue to run parallel. I just want to say that it is a stated policy of the Government to phase out exemptions, deductions and other incentives while at the same time gradually reduce the tax rates. We have provided an option, rather than a forceful decision to say that we are shutting down the old one. We are not. We are running both in parallel so that people who benefit from the old regime can please continue to do so. I am not drawing them to the new regime till such a time they either have exhausted all the exemptions or they choose to come here because of the rates. So, that is why both the regimes continue.

Shri N. K. Premachandran ji spoke about why did you have to reduce the corporate tax. It is only benefiting the large corporates. It is not true. It benefits many companies which are medium-sized and

middle as well. But has it benefited India? Yes, it has. According to the World Investment Report 2023, India was the third-largest recipient of Greenfield Investment Projects globally with about 1,008 Greenfield Projects announced. Additionally, the number of international project finance deals in India rose by 64 per cent, making India the second-largest recipient of such deals. So, investments come, they create more jobs, entrepreneurial opportunities are available for middle-class -- all this has been made available because of the corporate tax reduction.

On GST-related issues, several Members spoke about issues related to GST. I just want to highlight that the allegation that the GST is not progressive is absolutely unfounded. It is not true at all. I would like to highlight how. The wealthiest 20 per cent of Indians contribute 41.4 per cent of household GST and 14.2 per cent of the total GST while the bottom 50 per cent contribute just 28 per cent of household GST and 9.6 per cent of the total GST. So, this argument that it is not progressive is not at all right. The poorest 50 per cent face an average effective GST rate of 7.3 per cent only.

Under the pre-GST regime, the average indirect tax rate was around 15 per cent whereas, as of March 2023, after the GST has been introduced, the average GST rate is just 12.2 per cent. At the time of introduction, it was 15 per cent; in pre-GST, it was 15 per cent; and now it is only 12.2 per cent.

I have repeatedly said several times that the taxes on ordinary peoples' daily use products are far lower. They have been brought down. I am not going to take this august House's time by reading the list completely. I will probably put it on the Table for any Member to look at.

NIPFP is a big Research Centre, which shows that the most consumer items face low or no GST taxes at all. Less than three per cent of common consumption items attract the highest rate of 28 per

cent. So, 28 per cent tax is on only less than three per cent of common man's consumption items. Nearly, 60 per cent of consumption items face five per cent or lower GST. So, GST is exempted on several items, and I would like to broadly categorize them as unbranded food items, certain life-saving drugs, healthcare, education, public transport, sanitary napkins, hearing-aid parts, agricultural services, etc. that are completely exempt. Several Members seem to have said in this Parliament that there is no discussion on reducing GST and asked to reduce the number of slabs.

Sir, the GST Council is a constitutional body. That is where the discussion happens. The decision taken by a Group of Ministers, and in that Group of Ministers, Finance Ministers of Bihar, UP, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Karnataka and Kerala are all members of the Committee. They are deciding on how to reduce GST and also reduce the number of slabs. Post that, if there are any amendments to be made in the CGST, we will come here. So, the discussion on the reduction can be a part of the general discussion, but the actual discussion and the decision is taken at the GST Council.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): What about HSN code?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: HSN code is something which the Council will have to work on with the authorities which decide on the code.

Sir, five per cent GST is imposed on muscular atrophy drugs where the cost of the drug is Rs. 80 lakh for one vial. This was Shrimati Roy from AITC. I just want to highlight that the IGST on import of drugs for rare diseases including muscular dystrophy has been fully exempted when imported by the patients for personal use. So, there cannot be a GST on it. I just want the hon. Member to please hear this. Once again, I will repeat that the IGST on such imports for rare diseases including muscular dystrophy has been completely exempted for patients for their personal use. Second, they are also exempted for persons or institutions

which are recommended under the listed centres of excellence for their research or for any other testing. They are all exempt.

Sir, Hibi Eden ji raised a question as to how Lord Ayyappa's *prasadam* has been put under GST. He also talked about GST being imposed on rice dumplings. I just want to say, *prasadam* supplied by religious places like temples, mosques, churches, gurudwaras, and dargahs are completely exempt from GST. I want the hon. Member to kindly take note of this; they are completely exempt from GST. As regards reducing the rates on items on which the tax is being levied, as I said, there is a GoM which is looking into it; particularly, for the food sector related queries, the GoM will take a call.

Sir, 18 per cent GST on prosthetics is insensitive. Reduced GST on prosthetics and life-saving equipment was observed by one of the hon. Member. I just want to say, from 2017 to 2022, as it was before, the prosthetics attracted 12 per cent GST till 2022. Then in the 47th GST Council held in June, 2022, the GST rate was reduced to five per cent. Regarding life-saving medical equipment, most medical devices such as x-ray apparatus, alpha, beta, gamma radiations for medical surgery or veterinary purposes attract concessional GST rate of 12 per cent. Artificial parts of the body attract five per cent only as GST. So, I just want to be clear that GST is not levied on certain critical life-saving equipment.

Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Devesh Shakya, asked a question about micro-irrigation. The GST rate on drip irrigation systems including laterals, sprinklers and products has been reduced from 18 per cent to 12 per cent as per the decision taken by the 25th GST Council meeting on 18th January, 2018.

Shri Malaiyarasan Ji, a DMK Member, had asked this question on GST compensation. I think I have answered this question several times.

First of all, let me make it clear that there is no due whatsoever to States as far as GST compensation is concerned. When they have sent the auditor's certificate, everybody's money has been given. The law itself says that after June 30, 2022, there is no compensation Cess. So, we are not collecting that. What we are collecting now is actually being collected to repay the debt that was taken during the COVID-19 time when there was no income to share. We had to borrow to give the States and that is what is being collected now and that also should be ending by early 2026, which is another seven or eight months.

As for GST for insurance, again, the GOM is looking at it and they will come with a decision and that can be taken up by the GST Council. So, I am not elaborating much on it. Again, like the temples, there has been this question about why we are levying GST on education and healthcare related items. I want to explain that. The exemptions that are already provided to the education sector are: services provided by an educational institution to its students, faculty and staff are completely exempt; services by an educational institution by way of conduct of entrance examination is exempted; services related to admission to or conduct of examination by such institutions are exempt if provided to pre-school or up to higher secondary schools; any service such as transportation of students, transportation of faculty and staff, catering, including mid-day meal schemes sponsored by the Central Government or State Government or the Union Territory; security or cleaning or housekeeping services performed in such educational institutions are all exempt from GST; supply of online educational journals or periodicals are exempt and that is also provided for higher education institutions.

The 'Educational institution' has also been defined. It is defined as an institution providing services by way of pre-school education, education up to higher secondary school or equivalent, education as a part of curriculum for obtaining qualification recognized by any law for

the time being enforced and education as a part of an approved vocational education course. Similarly, when it comes to health, GST is fully exempt on healthcare services provided by a clinical establishment, an authorized medical practitioner or a paramedic, and healthcare services include diagnosis for illness, injury, etc. in any recognized system of medicine in India and that has been clearly stated in the Central Act as well.

There is this question about reduction of GST on agricultural inputs. I just again want to explain. Seeds attract zero GST; there is no GST on seeds; five per cent GST on fertilizers. Agricultural implements manually operated or animal driven and hand tools attract zero GST and then tractors attract 12 per cent GST, agricultural pumps attract 12 per cent GST. So, a proposal to reduce GST on farm inputs like tractors from 12 per cent to zero, farm inputs like drip irrigation system, other agricultural equipment, pesticides, fertilizers to zero was placed on the 45th GST Council meeting held on 17th September 2021 but the Council did not recommend it then in 2021.

15.00 hrs

Sir, I want to just put that on record, but of course, now the Group of Ministers is looking into it. So the items will be looked at by the GoM and they will take a call.

There were several other questions related to the Budget, not so much on the Finance Bill, so I am not taking those, except for the proposal. There is just one thing, although it does not relate to the Finance Bill, on which I will seek your indulgence. I would like to answer this. An issue was raised by Shri Neeraj Maurya about benefits to the vulnerable sections, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the Government initiatives. I will have to list them out. Please give me a few minutes.

Under the PM Kisan, around 76 per cent of the farmers are Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). I am not sure if Neeraj Maurya ji is here, but I can see his Party members being here. I hope you convey this to him. Under PM Awas (Urban), in the last decade, 1.18 crore houses have been built for the poor. Of that, 42 lakh have gone for Other Backward Classes and 23 lakh houses have gone for Scheduled Castes. Sir, 60 per cent of the houses under the PM Awas Yojana (Gramin) have been given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Sir, 33 per cent of the loans under PM Mudra Yojana have gone to SC, ST, OBC-led enterprises. Sir, 70 per cent of the beneficiaries under PM SVANidhi are SCs, STs, OBCs. Under Stand-up India schemes, which are helping the SC and ST entrepreneurs, Rs. 7000 crore have been disbursed as loans for SCs and STs. Sir, 65 per cent of the loans under PM formalisation of micro food processing enterprises has gone for SCs/STs.

In October 2024, hon. PM launched the Dharati Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan to address critical gaps in the social infrastructure, health, education and livelihood development in 63,800 tribal villages. In 2023, on the Janjatiya Gaurav Divas, which was announced, PM Modi launched PM JANMAN for targeted support to 75 particularly vulnerable tribal groups. They are residing in 18 States and one Union Territory. It is for safe housing, clean drinking water, education, health, road and telecom connectivity, electrification and sustainable livelihoods.

Sir, I seek your indulgence. I would not go further explaining more for those non-Budget-related questions which the hon. Members have raised. On the benefits of PLI scheme and so on, I am not elaborating more.

Shri K.C. Venugopal Ji asked about the Pay Commission. I take this opportunity to explain. Our Government has always been sympathetic towards the employees and pensioners' issues. For the first time, this Government has implemented the full parity between pensioners of pre and post 7th Central Pay Commission. Thus, all the pensioners of the Central Government, who had retired before 1.1.2016, are now drawing the same pension as employees who retired after 1.1.2016. That is the first one. Thus, the demand of pensioners regarding parity has been agreed to and implemented by our Government under the leadership of PM Modi.

Prime Minister Modi also approved the establishment of the 8th Central Pay Commission to revise the salaries and benefits for the Central Government employees in January, 2025.

Now, as regards the amendment, I would like to highlight, just give a brief background so that hon. Member Venugopal understands why this is summoned. The 6th Central Pay Commission was an expert body that had threadbare examined all the issues, disparities and even representations which were given by employees before making their recommendations. The 6th Pay Commission Report was submitted in 2006 which thereafter, after a careful consideration was accepted by the Government in March 2008. The manner of fixing pension, which was recommended by the 6th Central Pay Commission, was similar to the previous CPCs. So, it was accepted then by the Government in March, 2008. By this amendment that we are bringing in, the Government is actually restoring that which was accepted in March, 2008. The 6th Pay Commission recommendation therefore is being honoured, respecting it as an expert body. That is what is the objective and the aim of this amendment which is being introduced in this. So, in 2008, hon. Member

Venugopal will know, the Government accepted it. It is that which we are restoring today. ? (Interruptions)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: After 16 years.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Do not worry. I hear you; after 16 years. ? (Interruptions)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Why are you misleading? ? (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Hon. Member, please sit down. I will tell you. Why is it after 16 years? Several court cases were going on. We had to wait for the verdict to come. Then, we have gone back to saying, yes, now all the hearings are over; verdicts have been received; we are going back to honouring the decision which was taken in 2008. But in between there were litigations. How could I violate that? So, I am not misleading the House. Hon. Member Venugopal should please go back to analysing, if I have said anything wrong, and if this necessary amendment is reflective of a decision taken during their Government. Thank you. ? (Interruptions) You have done several wrongs. We talk about it. We do not shy away. ? (Interruptions) I do not need to hide. I am saying it. Openly I am saying it before you. If it was not in the court, I would have done it earlier. Thank you, Sir.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

"कि वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-2026 के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की वित्तीय प्रस्थापनाओं को प्रभावी करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

? (व्यवधान)

CLAUSE 2

Income Tax

माननीय अध्यक्ष: एडवोकेट डीन कुरियाकोस।

? (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई (जोरहाट) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमने जो क्लेरिफिकेशन्स मांगी हैं, उनका उत्तर नहीं मिल रहा है, इसलिए हम वॉक आउट करते हैं।? (व्यवधान)

15.08 hrs

At this stage Shri Gaurav Gogoi, Shri K. C. Venugopal, and some other hon. Members left the House.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री सौगत राय, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 65 से 72 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I am moving my amendment Nos. 65 to 72 to Clause 2. I beg to move:

?Page 4, *for* lines 7 to 12,-

substitute ?(i) having a total income exceeding fifty lakh rupees but not exceeding one crore rupees, at the rate of fifteen per cent of such income-tax;
(ii) having a total income exceeding one crore rupees, but not exceeding two crore rupees, at the rate of twenty per cent of such income-tax;?. (65)

Page 4, *for* lines 13 to 17,-

substitute ?(iii) having a total income exceeding two crore rupees, but not exceeding five crore rupees, at the rate of thirty per cent of such income-tax; and
(iv) having a total income exceeding five crore rupees, at the rate of forty per cent. of such income-tax;?. (66)

Page 4, *for* lines 30 to 32,-

substitute ?(ii) having a total income exceeding one crore rupees, but not exceeding two crore rupees, at the rate of twenty per cent of such income-tax;?. (67)

Page 5, *for* lines 17 to 21,-

substitute ?(i) at the rate of ten per cent of such income-tax, where the total income exceeds one crore rupees but does not exceed two crore rupees;?. (68)

Page 6, lines 1 to 3,-

substitute ?(i) at the rate of seven per cent of such income tax, where the total income exceeds one crore rupees but does not exceed five crore rupees;?. (69)

Page 12, line 7,-

for ?seven per cent.?
substitute ?two per cent.?. (70)

Page 12, line 11,-

for ?twelve per cent.?
substitute ?five per cent.?. (71)

Page 24, lines 2 and 3,-

for ?four per cent.?
substitute ?two per cent.?. (72)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय जी द्वारा खंड 2 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 65 से 72 सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

?कि खंड 2 विधेयक का अंग बने ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 2 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

CLAUSE 3

Amendment of Section 2

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, संशोधन संख्या 25 प्रस्तुत कीजिए ।

Amendment made:

Page 25, *for* lines 6 to 9, *substitute* -

?(i) *for* sub-clause (b), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:-

?(b) any securities held by??

(i) a Foreign Institutional Investor which has invested in such securities in accordance with the regulations made under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992; or

(ii) an investment fund specified in clause (a) of *Explanation* 1 to section 115UB which has invested such securities in accordance with the provisions of the regulations made under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 or under the International Financial Services Centres Authority Act, 2019;?? (25)

(Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

कि खंड 3, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 3, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

खंड 4 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

CLAUSE 5

Amendment of section 9A

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, संशोधन संख्या 26 और 27 प्रस्तुत कीजिए ।

Amendments made:

Page 26, after line 26, insert??

?(i) the words ?or indirectly? shall be omitted;?. (26)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

कि खंड 5, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 5, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 6

Amendment of section 10

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, संशोधन संख्या 28 से 33 प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Amendments made:

Page 27, for lines 10 and 11,
substitute?

?(a) in clause (4D), in the
Explanation,??

(i) in clause (aa), for the figures ?
2025?, the figures ?2030? shall be
substituted;

(ii) in clause (c),-

(A) in sub-clause (i), in item (I),
for sub-item (b), the following
sub-item shall be substituted,
namely:-

?(b) which has been granted a
certificate as a retail scheme or
an Exchange Traded Fund and
satisfies the conditions laid 50 of
down for such schemes or funds 2019.
under the International Financial
Services Centres Authority
(Fund Management)

Regulations, 2022, made under the International Financial Services Centres Authority Act, 2019.?

(B) in sub-clause (ii), in item (I), for the figures ?2025?, the figures ?2030? shall be substituted.?.

(28)

Page 27, *after* line 12, *insert*??

?(i) in sub-clause (ii), after the words ?offshore derivative instruments?, the words ?or over-the-counter derivatives? shall be inserted;?. (29)

Page 28, line15, *omit* ?intermediary?. (30)

Page 28, line19, *omit* ?intermediary?. (31)

Page 28, line 20, *for* ?(s)?, *substitute* ?(k)?. (32)

Page 29, *after* line 22, *insert*??

?(i) in clause (50), after the long line and before *Explanation* 1, the following proviso shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 2025, namely:-

?Provided that the provisions of this clause shall not apply to any income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year beginning on or after the 1st day of April, 2026.?.?. (33)

(Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

?कि खंड 6, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 6, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

खंड 7 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

CLAUSE 8 Amendment of section 13

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रो. सौगत राय जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 73 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I am moving Amendment No. 73.

Sir, I would like the hon. Finance Minister to clarify that the Americans are saying that the tariffs should be equalised. An American team has arrived in Delhi.

I beg to move:

?Page 30, *for* lines 4 to 8,-

substitute ? ?(b) any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds five lakh rupees, as the case may be;?;?.? (73)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय जी द्वारा खंड 8 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 73 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

?कि खंड 8 विधेयक का अंग बने ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 8 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

खंड 9 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

CLAUSE 10 Amendment of section 23

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रो. सौगत राय जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 74 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I am moving Amendment No. 74.

Sir, I beg to move:

?Page 30, lines 23 to 26,-

substitute ?(2) The annual value of the property consisting of a house or any part thereof shall be taken as nil, if the owner occupies it for his own residence, is liable to pay 10 per cent of the actual value of the said property.?.? (74)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय जी द्वारा खंड 10 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 74 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

?कि खंड 10 विधेयक का अंग बने ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 10 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

CLAUSE 11 Insertion of New section
44BBD

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, संशोधन संख्या 34 प्रस्तुत कीजिए ।

Amendment made:

Page 31, *after* line 23, *insert*?

?Provided that the provisions of section 44DA or section 115A shall not apply in respect of the amounts referred to in this sub-section.?.
(34)

(Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

?कि खंड 11, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 11, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

खंड 12 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

CLAUSE 13

Amendment of section 47

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, संशोधन संख्या 35 और 36 प्रस्तुत करिए ।

Amendments made:

Page 32, line 5, *after* ?Fund?, *insert* ?or a certificate as a retail scheme or as an Exchange Traded Fund?. (35)

Page 32, *omit* lines 13 to 17 (36)

(Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

?कि खंड 13, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 13, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

खंड 14 से 16 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए ।

CLAUSE 17

Amendment of section 80CCD

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रो. सौगत राय जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 75 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I am moving amendment No. 75.

I beg to move:

?Page 34, lines 23 and 24, -

for ?fifty thousand?

substitute ?one lakh?..? (75)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय जी द्वारा खंड 17 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 75 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

?कि खंड 17 विधेयक का अंग बने ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 17 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

खंड 18 और 19 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए ।

CLAUSE 20

Amendment of section 87A

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, संशोधन संख्या 37 प्रस्तुत करिए ।

Amendment made:

Page 35, line 11, *for* 'first', *substitute* 'the'. (37)

(Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रो. सौगत राय जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 76 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): I beg to move:

'Page 35, lines 14 and 15, -

for 'twelve hundred thousand rupees?

substitute 'twelve lakh rupees'.? (76)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय जी द्वारा खंड 20 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 76 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

'कि खंड 20, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 20, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

खंड 21 और 22 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए ।

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करिए ।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I beg to move:

'That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 38* to the

Finance Bill, 2025 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.?

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

कि यह सभा, लोक सभा के प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य संचालन नियमों के नियम 80 के खंड (i) को, जहां तक उसमें यह अपेक्षा की गयी है कि संशोधन विधेयक की व्याप्ति के भीतर होगा और जिस खंड से उसका संबंध हो, उसके विषय के सुसंगत होगा, वित्त विधेयक, 2025 की सरकारी संशोधन संख्या 38* को लागू करने के संबंध में, निलंबित करती है और यह कि इस संशोधन को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

New Clause 22A

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, संशोधन संख्या 38 प्रस्तुत करिए।

Amendment made:

Page 37, after line 42, insert ?

Amendment ?22A. In section 113 of the of Section Income-tax Act, after the word 113 ?total?, the word ? undisclosed? shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of September, 2024?.

(38)

(Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

कि नया खंड 22क विधेयक में जोड़ दिया जाए।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

नया खंड 22क विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 23 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 24

Amendment of section 115AD

माननीय अध्यक्ष: एडवोकेट डीन कुरियाकोस ? उपस्थित नहीं ।

श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 6 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): I beg to move:

?Page 38, for lines 14 to 28, -

Substitute

?TABLE

S. No.	Total income	Rate of tax
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Upto Rs. 12,00,000	Nil
2.	From Rs. 12,00,001 to 15,00,000	5 per cent.
3.	From Rs. 15,00,001 to 20,00,000	10 per cent.
4.	From Rs. 20,00,001 to 30,00,000	15 per cent.
5.	From Rs. 30,00,001 to 40,00,000	20 per cent.
6.	From Rs. 40,00,001 to Rs. 50,00,000	30 per cent.
7.	From Rs. 50,00,001 to Rs. 60,00,000	35 per cent.
8.	Above Rs. 60,00,000	40 per cent."?.

(6)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 24 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 6 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रो. सौगत राय जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 77 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): I beg to move:

?Page 38, lines 14 to 28,-

substitute

?TABLE

S. No.	Total income	Rate of tax
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Upto Rs. 8,00,000	Nil
2.	From Rs. 8,00,001 to Rs. 16,00,000	5 per cent.
3.	From Rs. 16,00,001 to Rs. 24,00,000	10 per cent.
4.	From Rs. 24,00,001 to Rs. 28,00,000	15 per cent.
5.	From Rs. 28,00,001 to Rs. 35,00,000	20 per cent.
6.	From Rs. 35,00,001 to Rs. 40,00,000	30 per cent.
7.	Above Rs. 40,00,001	40 per cent.??

(77)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय जी द्वारा खंड 24 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 77 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

?कि खंड 24 विधेयक का अंग बने ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।
खंड 24 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।
खंड 25 से 36 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए ।

CLAUSE 37

Amendment of section 115VZA

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, संशोधन संख्या 39 प्रस्तुत कीजिए ।

Amendment made:

Page 41, line 29, for 'clause (a)', substitute 'the opening portion'.

(39)

(Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

‘कि खंड 37, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने ।’

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 37, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

खंड 38 और 39 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए ।

CLAUSE 40

Amendment of section 139

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रो. सौगत राय जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 78 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 42, lines 19 to 25,-

substitute '(iii) sixty per cent of aggregate of tax and interest payable, as determined in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), as the case may be, if such return is furnished after the expiry of twelve months from the end of the relevant assessment year but before completion of the period of twenty-four months from the end of the relevant assessment year; or'. (78)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय जी द्वारा खंड 40 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 78 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

?कि खंड 40 विधेयक का अंग बने ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 40 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, कृपया प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत कीजिए ।

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I beg to move:

?That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 40* to the Finance Bill, 2025 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.?

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

?कि यह सभा लोक सभा के प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य-संचालन नियम के नियम 80 के खंड (i) को, जहां तक उसमें यह अपेक्षा की गई है कि संशोधन विधेयक की व्याप्ति के भीतर होगा और जिस खंड से उसका संबंध हो, उसके विषय से सुसंगत होगा, वित्त विधेयक, 2025 की सरकारी संशोधन संख्या 40* को लागू करने के संबंध में निलंबित करे और यह कि इस संशोधन को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

NEW CLAUSE 40A

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, संशोधन संख्या 40 प्रस्तुत करें ।

Amendment made:

Page 42, after line 31, insert??

Amendment ?40A. In section 143 of the of section Income-tax Act, in sub-section

143. (1), in clause (a), after sub-clause (ii), the following sub-clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 2025, namely:-

?(iia) any such inconsistency in the return, with respect to the information in the return of any preceding previous year, as may be prescribed;?.?.

(40)

(Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

कि नया खंड 40क विधेयक में जोड़ दिया जाए ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

नया खंड 40क विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

खंड 41 से 46 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए ।

CLAUSE 47 Amendment of section 155

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, संशोधन संख्या 41 प्रस्तुत कीजिए ।

Amendment made:

Page 44, for lines 18 to 27, substitute?

Amendment of section 158BA. ?47. In section 158BA of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of September, 2024,-

(a) in the marginal heading, for the words ?total income?, the words ?total undisclosed income? shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted;

(b) in sub-section (1), for the words "total income", the words "total undisclosed income" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted;

(c) in sub-section (4), for the word "pending", the words "required to be made" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted;

(d) in sub-section (5), for the words "the assessment or reassessment relating to any assessment year", the words "the assessment or reassessment or recomputation or reference or order relating to any assessment year" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted;

(e) in sub-section (7), for the words "total income", the words "total undisclosed income" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted.?

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

कि खंड 47, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 47, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 48 Amendment of section 158B

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, संशोधन संख्या 42 से 44 प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Amendments made:

Page 44, for lines 28 to 40, substitute-

Amendment **48.** In section 158BB of the of section Income-tax Act, with effect from the 158BB. 1st day of September, 2024,?

(A) in the marginal heading, for the words 'total income', the words 'total undisclosed income' shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted;

(B) for sub-section (1), the following sub-sections shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted, namely:?

(1) The total undisclosed income referred to in sub-section (1) of section 158BA of the block period shall be the aggregate of the following, namely:?

(a) undisclosed income declared in the return furnished under section 158BC;

(b) undisclosed income determined by the Assessing Officer under sub-section (2).

(1A) The following income shall not be included in the total undisclosed income of the block period, namely:??

(a) the total income determined under sub-section (1) of section 143 or assessed under section 143 or section 144 or section 147 or section 153A or section 153C or assessed earlier under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 158BC or sub-section (4) of section 245D, prior to the date of initiation of the search or the date of requisition, in respect of any of the previous year comprising the block period;

(b) the total income declared in the return of income filed under section 139 or in response to a notice under sub-section (1) of section 142, prior to the date of initiation of the search or the date of requisition, in respect of any of

the previous year comprising the block period, and not covered under clause (a);

(c) the income computed by the assessee, in respect of??

(i) a previous year, where such previous year has ended and the due date for furnishing the return for such year has not expired prior to the date of initiation of the search or the date of requisition, on the basis of entries relating to such income or transactions as recorded in the books of account and other documents maintained in the normal course before the date of initiation of search or the date of requisition;

(ii) the period commencing from the 1st day of April of the previous year in which the search is initiated or requisition is made and ending on the day immediately preceding the date of initiation of search or requisition, on the basis of entries relating to such income or transactions as recorded in

the books of account and other documents maintained in the normal course for such period on or before the day immediately preceding the date of initiation of search or the date of requisition;

(iii) the period commencing from the date of initiation of the search or the date of requisition and ending on the date of the execution of the last of the authorisations for search or requisition, on the basis of entries relating to such income or transactions as recorded in the books of account and other documents maintained in the normal course for such period on or before the date of the execution of the last of the authorisations:

Provided that where the Assessing Officer is of the opinion that any part of the income as computed by the assessee under this clause is undisclosed, he may recompute such income;

(d) the total income referred to in sub-section (5) of section 115A or section 115G or sub-section (1) of section 194P.?

(C) in sub-section (2), the words, brackets, figures and letters ? forming part of the total income referred to in sub-section (1) of section 158BA,? shall be omitted and shall be deemed to have been omitted;

(D) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted, namely:?

?(3) Where any income required to be determined as a result of search or requisition of books of account or other documents and any other material or information as are either available with the Assessing Officer or come to his notice during the course of proceedings under this Chapter, or determined on the basis of entries relating to such income or transactions as recorded in books of account and other documents maintained in the normal course on or before the date of the

execution of the last of the authorisations, relates to any international transaction or specified domestic transaction referred to in section 92CA, pertaining to the period beginning from the 1st day of April of the previous year in which last of the authorisations was executed and ending with the date on which last of the authorisations was executed, such income shall not be considered for the purposes of determining the total undisclosed income of the block period and such income shall be considered in the assessment made under the other provisions of this Act.?

(E) for sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted, namely:-

?(5) The tax referred to in sub-section (7) of section 158BA shall be charged on the total undisclosed income determined in the manner specified in sub-section (1).?;

(F) sub-section (6) shall be omitted and shall be deemed to

have been omitted.?

(42)

Page 45, *omit* lines 1 to 42. (43)

Page 46, *omit* lines 1 to 22. (44)

(Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

?कि खंड 48, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 48, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I beg to move:

?That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 45* to the Finance Bill, 2025 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.?

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

?कि यह सभा लोक सभा के प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य-संचालन नियम के नियम 80 के खंड (i) को, जहां तक उसमें यह अपेक्षा की गई है कि संशोधन विधेयक की व्याप्ति के भीतर होगा और जिस खंड से उसका संबंध हो, उसके विषय से सुसंगत होगा, वित्त विधेयक, 2025 की सरकारी संशोधन संख्या 45* को लागू करने के संबंध में निलंबित करे और यह कि इस संशोधन को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

NEW CLAUSES 48A AND 48B

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, संशोधन संख्या 45 प्रस्तुत करें ।

Amendment made:

Page 46, *after* line 22, *insert* ?

Amendment of section 158BC. ?48A. In section 158BC of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), with effect from the 1st day of September, 2024,?

(A) in clause (a),?

(i) the words ?total income, including the? shall be omitted and shall be deemed to have been omitted;

(ii) after the fourth proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted, namely:?

?Provided also that the time allowed for furnishing a return under this clause may be extended by a further period of thirty days, where?

(i) in respect of a previous year immediately preceding the previous year in which the search is initiated or requisition is made, the due date for furnishing the return has not expired prior to the date of initiation of such search or requisition;

(ii) the assessee was liable for audit under section 44AB for such previous year;

(iii) the accounts (maintained in normal course) of such previous year have not been audited on the date of issuance of such notice; and

(iv) the assessee requests in writing for extension of time for furnishing such return to get such accounts audited;?

(B) in clause (b), for the words "total income including the undisclosed income", the words "total undisclosed income" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted;

(C) in clause (c),?

(i) for the words "total income", the words "total undisclosed income" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted;

(ii) second proviso shall be omitted and shall be deemed to have been omitted.

Substitution of new section for section 158BD.	48B. For section 158BD of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of September, 2024,?
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?158BD. Where the Assessing Officer is satisfied that any undisclosed income belongs to or pertains to or relates to

Undisclosed
income of any
other person.

any person (herein referred to as the ?
other person?), other than the person
(herein referred to as the ?specified
person? for the purposes of this section)
with respect to whom search was
initiated under section 132 or requisition
was made under section 132A, then any
money, bullion, jewellery, virtual digital
asset or other valuable article or thing or
any books of account or other
documents seized or requisitioned or
any other material or information
relating to the aforesaid undisclosed
income shall be handed over to the
Assessing Officer having jurisdiction
over such other person and that
Assessing Officer shall proceed under
section 158BC against such other
person and the provisions of this
Chapter shall apply accordingly:

Provided that,?

(a) where there is one specified
person relevant to such other person,
the block period for such other person
shall be the same as that for the
specified person; and

(b) where there is more than one
specified persons relevant to such
other person, the block period for such

other persons shall be the same as that for the specified person in whose case the block period ends on a later date:

Provided further that in case of such other person, for the purposes of abatement under sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 158BA, the reference to the date of initiation of the search under section 132 or making of requisition under section 132A shall be construed as reference to the date on which such money, bullion, jewellery, virtual digital asset or other valuable article or thing or any books of account or other documents seized or requisitioned or any other material or information relating to the aforesaid undisclosed income were received by the Assessing Officer having jurisdiction over such other person.?.?. (45)

(Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

?कि नये खंड 48क और 48 ख विधेयक के अंग बनें ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

नये खंड 48क और 48ख विधेयक में जोड़ दिये गये ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, संशोधन संख्या 46 प्रस्तुत करें ।

Amendment made:

Page 46, for lines 23 to 39, *substitute??*

Amendment ?49. In section 158BE of the of section Income-tax Act, with effect from the 158BE. 1st day of September, 2024??

(a) in sub-section (1),?

(i) for the word ?month?, the word ?quarter? shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted;

(ii) in the proviso, for the words ?total income?, the words ?total undisclosed income? shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted;

(iii) after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted, namely:?

?Provided further that in a case where in pursuance to fifth proviso to clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 158BC,

the time allowed under the said clause for furnishing return is extended by a further period of thirty days, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect, as if for the words ? twelve months?, the words ? thirteen months? had been substituted.?

(b) in sub-section (3),?

(i) for the word ?month?, the word ?quarter? shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted;

(ii) after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted, namely:?

?Provided further that in a case where in pursuance to fifth proviso to clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 158BC, the time allowed under the said clause for furnishing return is extended by a further period of thirty days, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect, as if for the words ?

twelve months?, the words ?
thirteen months? had been
substituted.?

(c) in sub-section (4), for clause
(i), the following clause shall be
substituted and shall be deemed
to have been substituted,
namely:?

?(i) the period commencing
on the date on which stay on
assessment proceedings was
granted by an order or
injunction of any court and
ending on the date on which
certified copy of the order
vacating the stay was received
by the jurisdictional Principal
Commissioner or
Commissioner; or??. (46)

(Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

कि खंड 49, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 49, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

CLAUSE 50 Amendment of section 158BB

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, संशोधन संख्या 47 और 48 प्रस्तुत करें ।

Amendments made:

Page 46, for lines 40 to 42, substitute-

Amendment of section 158BFA. **50.** In section 158BFA of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of September, 2024,?

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words "total income including undisclosed income", the words "undisclosed income" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted;

(b) in sub-section (4), for clause (ii), the following clause shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted, namely:-

“(ii) the period commencing on the date on which stay on the proceeding under sub-section (2) was granted by an order or injunction of any court and ending on the date on which certified copy of the order vacating the stay was received by the jurisdictional Principal Commissioner or Commissioner:?.?. (47)

Page 47, *omit* lines 1 to 6.

(48)

(Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

कि खंड 50, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 50, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I beg to move:

That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 49* to the Finance Bill, 2025 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.?

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

कि यह सभा लोक सभा के प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य-संचालन नियम के नियम 80 के खंड (i) को, जहां तक उसमें यह अपेक्षा की गई है कि संशोधन विधेयक की व्याप्ति के भीतर होगा और जिस खंड से उसका संबंध हो, उसके विषय से सुसंगत होगा, वित्त विधेयक, 2025 की सरकारी संशोधन संख्या 49* को लागू करने के संबंध में निलंबित करे और यह कि इस संशोधन को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

NEW CLAUSE 50A

Amendment made:

Page 47, after line 6, insert?

Omission of 50A. Section 158BI of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted and shall be deemed to have been omitted with effect from the

1st day of September, 2024.?

(49)

(Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

?कि नया खंड 50क विधेयक में जोड़ दिया जाए ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

नया खंड 50क विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

खंड 51 से 58 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए ।

CLAUSE 59 Amendment of section 194B

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रो. सौगत राय जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 79 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I beg to move:

?Page 48, line 28,-

for ?does not exceed fifty thousand rupees:?

substitute ?does not exceed one lakh twenty thousand rupees:?. (79)

***m50 माननीय अध्यक्ष:** अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय जी द्वारा खंड 59 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 79 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

?कि खंड 59 विधेयक का अंग बने ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 59 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

खंड 60 से 140 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए ।

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I beg to move:

?That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 50* to the Finance Bill, 2025 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.?

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

?कि यह सभा लोक सभा के प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य-संचालन नियम के नियम 80 के खंड (i) को, जहां तक उसमें यह अपेक्षा की गई है कि संशोधन विधेयक की व्याप्ति के भीतर होगा और जिस खंड से उसका संबंध हो, उसके विषय से सुसंगत होगा, वित्त विधेयक, 2025 की सरकारी संशोधन संख्या 50* को लागू करने के संबंध में निलंबित करे और यह कि इस संशोधन को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

NEW CLAUSES 141, 142, 143, 144 AND 145

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप संशोधन संख्या 50 प्रस्तुत कीजिए ।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 72, *after* line 26, *insert*??

New
Part III
and
Part IV.

?PART III

AMENDMENT TO THE
FINANCE ACT, 2016

Amendment 141. In the Finance Act,
of Act 28 of 2016, with effect from the 1st

2016.

day of April, 2025 ?

(a) in section 163, in sub-section (3), in clause (a), after the words "this Chapter", the words, figures and letters "but before the 1st day of April, 2025" shall be inserted;

(b) in section 165, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any consideration for any specified service received or receivable by a person on or after the 1st day of April, 2025.”

PART IV

VALIDATION OF THE CENTRAL CIVIL SERVICES (PENSION) RULES AND PRINCIPLES FOR EXPENDITURE ON PENSION LIABILITIES FROM THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

WHEREAS article 309 of the Constitution provides that, subject to the provisions of the Constitution, Acts of the appropriate Legislature may regulate the recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union;

AND WHEREAS the recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union are governed by rules made under the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution;

AND WHEREAS the pension of the Central Government employees was governed by the Central Civil Services

(Pension) Rules, 1972 which was subsequently replaced by the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 2021 and the Central Civil Services (Extraordinary Pension) Rules, 2023 (hereinafter in this Part referred to as the pension rules) and instructions issued from time to time for matters connected therewith; which allows the revision of pension by the Central Government in accordance with any general order issued for implementation of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission;

AND WHEREAS the Central Pay Commissions are expert bodies set up by the Central Government for periodic review and revision of the entire gamut of emoluments

structure including retirement benefits of the Central Government employees which recommend different pay scales and different allowances for different categories of the Government employees and in particular, pension claims and liabilities;

AND WHEREAS till the Third Central Pay Commission, it was a general view that past and future pensioners cannot be treated at par and the practice was that benefit of improvement in the pension would be available to newly retiring pensioners from a prospective date; and subsequently, the Fourth Central Pay Commission considered the suggestion of equalisation of pension with reference to that

admissible in the revised scales of pay and did not accept it, and in its report also referred to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of State Government Pensioners Association and others Vs. State of Andhra Pradesh [SLP (Civil) Nos. 14179-80, 1985] wherein the Supreme Court, *inter alia*, has observed as under:??

?Improvements in pay scales by the very nature of things can be made prospectively so as to apply to only those who are in the employment on the date of the upward revision. Those who were in employment say in 1950, 1960 or 1970, lived, spent and saved, on the basis of the then prevailing cost of living structure and pay-scale structure, cannot invoke

Article 14 in order to claim the higher pay scale brought into force say, in 1980. If upward pay revision cannot be made prospectively on account of Article 14, perhaps no such revision would ever be made.?.;

AND WHEREAS the Fifth and Sixth Central Pay Commission also maintained the distinction between pension payable to employees retired before and after the 1st January, 1996 and before and after the 1st January, 2006, respectively, consequently, as on 1st January, 2006, a distinction in pension existed between past employees who had retired before that date and employees retired after that date on the basis of the revision in

pay scales recommended by the Sixth Central Pay Commission, as accepted by the Central Government, implemented from the 1st January, 2006, a pension revision formula which did not amount to complete parity between pension of Government employees retired before or after the 1st January, 2006;

AND WHEREAS the treatment of existing and past pensioners was again considered by the Seventh Central Pay Commission and it was pointed out in its report that the issue of pension has been a matter of debate in a large number of cases before the Supreme Court of India and there have been differing views;

AND WHEREAS the pension payable to a Government employee can be said to be a deferred portion of the compensation for service rendered and usually, the compensation earned by an employee varies over the service period, as they are periodically revised on account of implementation of the Central Pay Commissions recommendations or otherwise and as such, pension as a derivative of compensation, may also vary;

AND WHEREAS the right to impose such distinctions rests with the Central Government and are an inevitable outcome of the implementation of the recommendations of a Central Pay Commission;

AND WHEREAS the judgment of the Supreme Court in SLP (Civil) No. 29124 of 2024 in the case of the Union of India and Ors. Vs All India S-30 Pensioners Association and Ors. has obliterated such distinction and proceeded on the premise that the Government lacks authority for providing for such distinction of the Central Government pensioners based on their date of retirement;

AND WHEREAS it has become necessary to deal with the interpretation of the Courts and to address the issue relating to pensioners of the Central Government, and expedient to retain the relevance of having such distinction by a validation legislation, dealing with

the pension rules and instructions issued from time to time in this regard.

Commencement of Part. 142. This Part shall come into force and shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of June, 1972.

Definitions. 143. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,?

(a) ?pensioner? means a retired Government servant under the pension rules; and

(b) ?pension rules? means the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 as it existed prior to its cesser of operation; or the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 2021 or the Central Civil Services (Extraordinary Pension) Rules, 2023 made under the proviso to article 309

of the Constitution and instructions issued thereunder.

Powers and authority of Central Government. 144. (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of the pension rules, the Central Government shall have the authority to establish distinctions among pensioners as a general principle.

(2) Having regard to the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission, and subject to such norms, principles and method as may be determined by the Central Government, a distinction may be made or maintained amongst the pensioners, which may emanate from the accepted recommendations of the Central Pay Commissions, and in particular a distinction

may be made on the basis of the date of retirement of a pensioner or the date of operationalisation of an accepted recommendation of a Central Pay commission.

(3) The Central Government may from time to time lay down such norms, principles and method in regard to acceptance of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commissions including, among other things, distinction among pensioners that may arise out of the acceptance of such recommendation and in particular pension claims and liabilities.

(4) The norms, principles and method of pension revision, as per accepted recommendations of a

particular Central Pay Commission, shall be effective from such date as may be determined by the Central Government and the benefit of such accepted recommendation shall not be given effect to from an earlier date.

Validation.

145. Notwithstanding anything contrary contained in any judgement, decree or order of any court, tribunal or authority and notwithstanding anything contained in the pension rules,?

(a) it is hereby clarified that the Central Government has the authority and shall always be deemed to have had the authority, to classify its pensioners, and may create or maintain distinction amongst pensioners as deemed

expedient for
implementing the
recommendations of the
Central Pay
Commissions under this
Part;

(b) it is also clarified
that the date of retirement
of pensioners shall be the
basis of distinctions and
for classification in regard
to pension
entitlement.?. (50)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 80 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Before moving the amendment, I would like to raise a very serious Point of Order.

Under Rule 219 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, and under Article 110 and 117 of the Constitution of India, the proposed amendment by the hon. Minister by virtue of Amendment No. 50 is an amendment to the Finance Bill and amendment to the validation of the Central Civil Services Pension Rules and Principles of Expenditure on Pension and Liabilities from the Consolidated Fund of India. That means, this is a matter relating to the pension rules. It has nothing to do with Article 110(1)(a) or (1)(a) to (g) and (f) of the Constitution of India.

Sir, what is Article 110 (1)(a)? Many times this House has debated on this issue, that is, what Money Bill is. Under Article 110(1)(a), it is

very specific and clear that a Money Bill can be introduced only in the House of the People. I would like to quote the definition of Money Bill under Article 110(1)(a). It says: "For the purpose of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters:— (a) imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax; (b) borrowing of money, the custody of the Consolidated Fund or Contingency Fund, the appropriation of money under the Consolidated Fund of India, declaring any expenditure to be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, and the receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of India; (c) any matter incidental to or any of the matters specified in sub-clause (a) to (f). This is the provision which is invoked by the hon. Minister so as to put this amendment."

What are the matters? The matters are imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax, the regulation of the borrowing of money, the custody of the Consolidated Fund or Contingency Fund, the appropriation of money under the Consolidated Fund of India, declaring any expenditure to be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, and the receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of India. The last portion, that is (g), any matter incidental to or any of the matters specified in sub-clause (a) to (f). This is the provision which is invoked by the hon. Minister so as to put this amendment.

There, I would like to refer to Kaul and Shakdhar. It is very specifically mentioned there.*(Interruptions)* I have its updated version with me. A Money Bill and a Financial Bill are well distinguished in it. I will quote page No.792 of Kaul and Shakdher. However, in terms of a Financial Bill, it does not contain any provision intended to make permanent changes in the existing laws, unless they are consequential upon or incidental to the taxation proposals. I would like to underline "unless these are consequential upon or incidental to the taxation proposals".*(Interruptions)*

Sir, what is the amendment? The hon. Minister has already replied in the House.*(Interruptions)* I would like to highlight the matter that thousands and lakhs of pensioners in the country are entitled to get the pensionary benefits in the revised Central Pay Commission. Suppose, after 2026, in the last Pay Commission, it is not being applicable.

(Interruptions) This is my point. Suppose if you are allowing this amendment to be incorporated in the Finance Bill, 2025, the character of the Money Bill will be changing, which is not applicable. There is a Supreme Court judgment of 2019, which is very specific about it. So, the Point of Order may be clarified, and it may not be allowed. That is my Point of Order and, subsequently, I will move my amendment No.80.

(Interruptions)

I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Smt.

Nirmala Sitharaman, printed as Sl. No.

50 in List No. 3 of amendments, –

omit Part IV. (80)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी ने जो विषय उठाया है, उसके लिए मैं रूल-219 की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। रूल-219 गैर-कर प्रस्तावों को शामिल करने की संभावना को नकारता नहीं है, इसलिए एक वित्त विधेयक में गैर-वित्त प्रस्तावों को भी शामिल किया जा सकता है। अतीत में कई बार ऐसे हो चुका है और यह परम्परा भी रही है, इसलिए माननीय प्रेमचन्द्रन जी ने जो व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया है, मैं उसे निरस्त करता हूँ।

मैं अब नए खंड 141, 142, 143, 144 और 145 में सरकारी संशोधन संख्या 50 में श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए संशोधन संख्या 80 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मैं नए खंड 141, 142, 143, 144 और 145 में श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए संशोधन संख्या 50 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

प्रश्न यह है:

Page 72, *after* line 26, *insert*??

New

Part III

PART III

AMENDMENT TO THE FINANCE ACT, 2016

Amendment 141. In the Finance Act,
of Act 28 of 2016, with effect from the 1st
2016. day of April, 2025 ??

(a) in section 163, in sub-
section (3), in clause (a), after
the words "this Chapter", the
words, figures and letters "but
before the 1st day of April,
2025" shall be inserted;

(b) in section 165, after
sub-section (2), the following
sub-section shall be inserted,
namely:?

“(3) The provisions of this
section shall not apply to any
consideration for any specified
service received or receivable
by a person on or after the 1st
day of April, 2025.”

PART IV

VALIDATION OF THE CENTRAL CIVIL

SERVICES (PENSION)
RULES AND PRINCIPLES
FOR EXPENDITURE ON
PENSION LIABILITIES
FROM THE
CONSOLIDATED FUND
OF INDIA

WHEREAS article 309 of the Constitution provides that, subject to the provisions of the Constitution, Acts of the appropriate Legislature may regulate the recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union;

AND WHEREAS the recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union are governed by rules made

under the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution;

AND WHEREAS the pension of the Central Government employees was governed by the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 which was subsequently replaced by the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 2021 and the Central Civil Services (Extraordinary Pension) Rules, 2023 (hereinafter in this Part referred to as the pension rules) and instructions issued from time to time for matters connected therewith; which allows the revision of pension by the Central Government in accordance with any general order issued for implementation of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission;

AND WHEREAS the Central Pay Commissions are expert bodies set up by the Central Government for periodic review and revision of the entire gamut of emoluments structure including retirement benefits of the Central Government employees which recommend different pay scales and different allowances for different categories of the Government employees and in particular, pension claims and liabilities;

AND WHEREAS till the Third Central Pay Commission, it was a general view that past and future pensioners cannot be treated at par and the practice was that benefit of improvement in the pension would be available to newly retiring pensioners from a

prospective date; and subsequently, the Fourth Central Pay Commission considered the suggestion of equalisation of pension with reference to that admissible in the revised scales of pay and did not accept it, and in its report also referred to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of State Government Pensioners Association and others Vs. State of Andhra Pradesh [SLP (Civil) Nos. 14179-80, 1985] wherein the Supreme Court, *inter alia*, has observed as under:?

?Improvements in pay scales by the very nature of things can be made prospectively so as to apply to only those who are in the employment on the date of the upward revision. Those who were in employment say in 1950, 1960 or 1970, lived, spent and saved,

on the basis of the then prevailing cost of living structure and pay-scale structure, cannot invoke Article 14 in order to claim the higher pay scale brought into force say, in 1980. If upward pay revision cannot be made prospectively on account of Article 14, perhaps no such revision would ever be made.?

AND WHEREAS the Fifth and Sixth Central Pay Commission also maintained the distinction between pension payable to employees retired before and after the 1st January, 1996 and before and after the 1st January, 2006, respectively, consequently, as on 1st January, 2006, a distinction in pension existed between past employees who had retired before that date and

employees retired after that date on the basis of the revision in pay scales recommended by the Sixth Central Pay Commission, as accepted by the Central Government, implemented from the 1st January, 2006, a pension revision formula which did not amount to complete parity between pension of Government employees retired before or after the 1st January, 2006;

AND WHEREAS the treatment of existing and past pensioners was again considered by the Seventh Central Pay Commission and it was pointed out in its report that the issue of pension has been a matter of debate in a large number of cases before the Supreme Court of India and there have been differing views;

AND WHEREAS the pension payable to a Government employee can be said to be a deferred portion of the compensation for service rendered and usually, the compensation earned by an employee varies over the service period, as they are periodically revised on account of implementation of the Central Pay Commissions recommendations or otherwise and as such, pension as a derivative of compensation, may also vary;

AND WHEREAS the right to impose such distinctions rests with the Central Government and are an inevitable outcome of the implementation of the recommendations of a Central Pay Commission;

AND WHEREAS the judgment of the Supreme

Court in SLP (Civil) No. 29124 of 2024 in the case of the Union of India and Ors. Vs All India S-30 Pensioners Association and Ors. has obliterated such distinction and proceeded on the premise that the Government lacks authority for providing for such distinction of the Central Government pensioners based on their date of retirement;

AND WHEREAS it has become necessary to deal with the interpretation of the Courts and to address the issue relating to pensioners of the Central Government, and expedient to retain the relevance of having such distinction by a validation legislation, dealing with the pension rules and instructions issued from time to time in this regard.

Commencement of Part. 142. This Part shall come into force and shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of June, 1972.

Definitions. 143. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,?

(a) ?pensioner? means a retired Government servant under the pension rules; and

(b) ?pension rules? means the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 as it existed prior to its cesser of operation; or the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 2021 or the Central Civil Services (Extraordinary Pension) Rules, 2023 made under the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution and instructions issued thereunder.

Powers and authority of 144. (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of the pension rules, the

Central
Government.

Central Government shall have the authority to establish distinctions among pensioners as a general principle.

(2) Having regard to the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission, and subject to such norms, principles and method as may be determined by the Central Government, a distinction may be made or maintained amongst the pensioners, which may emanate from the accepted recommendations of the Central Pay Commissions, and in particular a distinction may be made on the basis of the date of retirement of a pensioner or the date of operationalisation of an accepted recommendation of a Central Pay commission.

(3) The Central Government may from time to time lay down such norms, principles and method in regard to acceptance of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commissions including, among other things, distinction among pensioners that may arise out of the acceptance of such recommendation and in particular pension claims and liabilities.

(4) The norms, principles and method of pension revision, as per accepted recommendations of a particular Central Pay Commission, shall be effective from such date as may be determined by the Central Government and the benefit of such accepted recommendation shall not be given effect to from an earlier date.

Validation.

145. Notwithstanding anything contrary contained in any judgement, decree or order of any court, tribunal or authority and notwithstanding anything contained in the pension rules,?

(a) it is hereby clarified that the Central Government has the authority and shall always deemed to have had the authority, to classify its pensioners, and may create or maintain distinction amongst pensioners as deemed expedient for implementing the recommendations of the Central Pay Commissions under this Part;

(b) it is also clarified that the date of retirement of pensioners shall be the basis of distinctions and for classification in regard

to pension
entitlement.?. (50)

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

कि नए खंड 141, 142, 143, 144 और 145 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए जाएं ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

नए खंड 141, 142, 143, 144 और 145 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए ।

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 7 से 22 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, there are 16 proposed amendments to the First Schedule. I would like to make one point. There is 10 per cent Tax Deducted at Source. Let it be three per cent.

I beg to move:

Page 80, line 31,-

for 10 per cent.?

substitute 7 per cent.?. (7)

Page 80, *after* line 32,-

insert (ia) on income by way of interest 3 per cent.;? other
than ?Interest on securities? in case of senior citizen
(8)

Page 81, *omit* lines 1 and 2. (9)

Page 81, line 3,-

for ?10 per cent.?

substitute ?7 per cent.?. (10)

Page 81, line 21,-

for ?10 per cent.?

substitute ?7 per cent.?. (11)

Page 81, for line 26,-

substitute ?(A) on any investment income including capital gains
from 15 per cent.;? property sold after holding it more than two
years with indexation?. (12)

Page 81, line 27,-

for ?12.5 per cent.?

substitute ?10 per cent.?. (13)

Page 81, line 32,-

for ?12.5 per cent.?

substitute ?10 per cent.?. (14)

Page 81, line 36,-

for ?12.5 per cent.?

substitute ?10 per cent.?. (15)

Page 82, line 3,-

for ?20 per cent.?

substitute ?15 per cent.?. (16)

Page 82, line 6,-

for ?20 per cent.?

substitute ?15 per cent.?. (17)

Page 82, line 14,-

for ?20 per cent.?

substitute ?15 per cent.?. (18)

Page 82, line 32,-

for ?20 per cent.?

substitute ?15 per cent.?. (19)

Page 83, line 3,-

for ?20 per cent.?

substitute ?15 per cent.?. (20)

Page 83, line 26,-

for ?10 per cent.?

substitute ?7 per cent.?. (21)

Page 83, line 30,-

for ?20 per cent.?

substitute ?15 per cent.?. (22)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा पहली अनुसूची में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 7 से 22 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप संशोधन संख्या 51 से 59 प्रस्तुत करें ।

Amendments made:

Page 109, line 17, *for* ?sulfosulfuron, teflubenzuron, triafamone, triasulfuron?, *substitute* ?teflubenzuron?. (51)

Page 110, line 7, *omit* ?and its metabolite?. (52)

Page 110, line 16, *omit* ?(FI), TIM?. (53)

Page 116, line 8, *for* ?trifloxystrobin?, *substitute* ?trifloxistrobin?. (54)

Page 119, line 10, *for* ?Mepiquat chloride?, *substitute* ?Mepiquate chloride?. (55)

Page 121, line 39, *omit* ?(FI), TIM?. (56)

Page 123, lines 16 and 17, *omit* ?and its metabolite?. (57)

Page 123, line 21, *for* ?Trifloxystrobin?, *substitute* ?Trifloxistrobin?. (58)

Page 123, line 26, *for* ?Mepiquat Chloride?, *substitute* ?Mepiquate Chloride?. (59)

(Shrimati Nirmala

Sitharaman)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

‘कि तीसरी अनुसूची, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने ।?’

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

तीसरी अनुसूची, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दी गई ।

खंड 1, अधिनियमन सूत्र और विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप प्रस्ताव करें कि विधेयक को यथा संशोधित पारित किया जाए ।

***m60 SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Sir, I rise to move:
?That the Bill, as amended, be passed.?

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:
?कि विधेयक, यथा संशोधित, पारित किया जाए ।?

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, जैसा कि आपको विदित है कि इस विधेयक में कई नए खंड जोड़े गए हैं । इसलिए, मैं निर्देश देता हूं कि परवर्ती खंडों तथा उप खंडों का तदनुसार पुनः क्रमांकन कर लिया जाए और जहां-जहां अपेक्षित हो, विधेयक में परिणामी परिवर्तन कर लिए जाएं ।

15.39 hrs