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Agrahayana 19, 1936 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session

(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. VI contains Nos.11 to 22)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 10, 2014/Agrahayana 19, 1936 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[**HON. SPEAKER** *in the Chair*]

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

Human Rights Day

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, today is the Human Rights Day. It was on this day, in 1948 that the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, recognizing human rights as inalienable rights of all men and women.

Let us, on this occasion, reaffirm our faith in human rights and resolve to promote social progress and better standard of life for all and also facilitate spread of awareness among people about basic human rights.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Not now, we will take up this matter in the Zero Hour.

... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (MUMBAI NORTH EAST): Madam, I have given a notice of privilege against Shri Kalyan Banerjee. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Your notice is under my consideration. Yes, you have given the notice.

... (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Hon. Prime Minister was insulted inside the House and outside the House. He should apologise and should be reprimanded, and strictest action should be taken against him.

HON. SPEAKER: I have your notice with me, I will speak to the Hon. Member, then I will inform you. It is under my consideration.

... (*Interruptions*)

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HON. SPEAKER: No, no notice has been given. There is no Adjournment Motion.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: There is no notice of Adjournment Motion please.

11.02 hrs***ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Q. No.241, Shri Nagendra Kumar Pradhan.**(Q.241)**

SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN: Hon. Madam Speaker, today is Human Rights Day, and today the question is a relevant one. The first question that I want to put, through you, is this. There are two types of persons, who are migrating from rural areas to urban areas, one is shelterless and another is homeless. ... (*Interruptions*) So, permanently some people are staying in urban areas having no shelter. The second category is that of people who are coming from rural areas to urban areas to seek some jobs. ... (*Interruptions*) So, I want to know specifically from the Minister, through you, Madam, exactly what steps the Government has taken till today after the direction of the Supreme Court. Second, when has the Supreme Court directed the Government? Please mention the date. ... (*Interruptions*)

Commented [1]: Fd. By b1

[Translation]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please, Dharam Vira Ji, you sit down. Let the Question Hour run. You can request the Hon. Speaker later. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: This will be discussed later.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: It doesn't happen like that.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Jai Prakash Ji, name and action should match. You should sit down. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: The matter on which the adjournment is being asked, that is not there in the notice.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: He wants to raise the issue about women. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Member want to speak about women. I am

ready to hold discussion, but give the notice properly. There will not be adjournment like this.

. . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Our endeavour should be that the Question Hour runs. After that the issue will be raised, we will discuss that. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: The matter is related to rape crimes against women. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: I will give you the opportunity. You will raise your matter, but I will not allow it right now.and the students.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Jay Prakash Ji, please sit down. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Please see the incidents that are happening with the Muslims. ... (*Interruptions*) Hon. Prime Minister is sitting here. ... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Madam Speaker, the hon. Supreme Court has directed the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to call the Chief Secretaries and Administrators of all the

States and Union Territories to find out necessary steps to undertake the implementation of the Scheme of Shelters for the Urban Homeless. In compliance with the Supreme Court direction, the Urban Development Ministry has called a meeting last month on the 21st November of all the State Governments with regard to the present situation prevailing in the respective States. I held the meeting keeping in view the spirit of the Supreme Court's direction to take care of the people, who are shelterless in urban areas, on priority.

Madam, you are also aware that providing shelter or construction of houses is an activity of the State Government. The Centre supplements the State Government efforts. As far as the night shelters are concerned, we support the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) to have urban shelters.

The hon. Member has rightly said that there are some people, who come to urban areas for livelihood and need some accommodation there. That is a different case. But, there are some people, who are helpless and do not have their houses to live in. They sleep on pavements and get affected healthwise in winter.

Keeping this in mind the Supreme Court has given the direction. After the direction of the Supreme Court, we held a review meeting. In the review meeting, it was found that a lot of efforts have been

made to create night shelters for the people, who are shelterless, in all the areas including Delhi, which is the National Capital. This is an ongoing and continuing programme. More and more efforts are being made in this regard. Then, the Centre is also funding the scheme through the NULM. Wherever the land is not available, we have requested the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to provide land, particularly in Delhi. The DDA has come forward to provide 15 plots. Out of them, 12 have already been given. Some Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) like Ramakrishna Mission Ashram and others have come forward in this regard. We are also taking their support.

Recently, we have taken another initiative that we will not ask for any money. We will give the land on lease on a nominal amount of just one rupee and the ownership still remains with the Government. That is why there is no problem as far as the land allocation is concerned. As of now, I have written to the Chief Ministers of the respective States bringing to their notice the directive given by the hon. Supreme Court and to see that steps are taken to provide shelter particularly in the cities and urban areas of their respective States.

SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN: Hon. Madam Speaker, when disease is there, doctor is there to give treatment. But, if

treatment goes on without knowing the cause of the disease, again the disease will come up. So, my point is, why these people of rural areas are migrating to urban areas. This has happened especially after the free economy in 1991.

The hon. Prime Minister is present here. I have also written a letter in this regard. If the spinners, weavers and other local artisans of different villages are absorbed, if we start from that point, I think the problem of migration of people from rural areas to urban areas will be addressed.

The hon. Minister has written that temporary shelters are being held in different schools. There are some people who seek shelters for night. They are taking shelter at night in schools where small children are also there. So, the Government should take care of the situation in the schools so that infections, etc. do not occur. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Hon. Madam Speaker, Hon. Member has raised an important question. More than a question, it is a suggestion as to why people are moving from rural areas to urban areas? People are mainly coming from villages to urban areas for education, employment, entertainment and economic living. This

situation is increasing day by day. People have left their villages and started coming to urban areas, this is the trend world-wise, the same trend is there in our country as well. The Government is working on both sides. The Government is doing the work of providing training and doing skill upgradation for the people who are coming to the city. Our Government has launched a new scheme for skill upgradation in urban areas named Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana. This is a scheme of the Government for rural areas. The Government is working in the direction of providing assistance to those people by doing skill upgradation and help them get jobs. As Hon. Prime Minister said that taking inspiration from skill, scale and speed, the Government has implemented the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana and this skill upgradation programme is being done on a large scale under the Urban Livelihood Mission across all the States. Along with this, the Hon. Prime Minister has also formed a new Ministry. For skill training, a new Ministry has been formed under the leadership of Shri Rudy Ji. We are pushing in that direction. It will have presence in the village as well as in the city.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Give priority to villages in this.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I will definitely do that. You are from a village and I also hail from a village. But I came from the Ministry of Rural Development to the Ministry of Urban Development. What to do, this is the situation.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: But both are residing in the city.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I still live in the village.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: This is a very serious matter. [English] The migration from rural areas to urban areas is taking place in a large scale since the last so many years. The main reason for it is that agriculture has become unremunerative. Secondly, the facilities for education, health and employment are not that much available. The Government is aware of the situation. Hence, taking inspiration from our former President Dr. Abdul Kalam. [Translation] A new scheme is introduced, efforts are also being made to create a facility in rural areas. We are also working towards providing skill training under the Kaushal Vikas Programme to individuals migrating to urban areas, so as to equip them for gainful employment. [English] It requires a multi-dimensional focus and attention by the Government, and the Government is trying to address this problem. But this problem cannot be solved in a year or two. It is an ongoing

programme, and we have to focus more and more on skill upgradation and employment generation. This is the effort, which the Government of India is doing now.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Prem Das Rai -- not present.

[Translation]

DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR: Hon. Madam Speaker, Hon. Shri Narendra Modi Ji has expressed his concern for the homeless people of the country and the Government is serious about providing houses for such people by the year 2022. Even after about 67 years of the country's independence, there are still about three crore people who do not have their own houses. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, through you, whether the Government will take initiative to provide housing to the people engaged in real estate sector by reserving ten per cent of the land from their residential projects and building multi-storey houses on it to provide housing to such homeless people?

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Hon. Madam Speaker, it is true that about three crore people in the country do not have a house to reside. This is a serious challenge for the country. Keeping this in mind, the Hon. Prime Minister has said and it was highlighted in the

President's address as well as in the context of the Budget the Government has communicated its decision. For this, the Government has set a target by 2022. By the year 2022, every family gets a house, we are trying to move in that direction.

Commented [2]: Cd by D1

In this country, the Government is going to introduce a new scheme to provide interest subvention for construction of houses with greater emphasis on Integrated Housing for Urban Poor People, particularly for Economically Weaker Sections and Lower Income Groups. At the same time, by encouraging the private sector, by talking to the State Governments, by giving some relaxation in FSI and FAR by the State Governments as well as the Minister of Finance has given some exemption in income tax for the housing sector. I am confident that due to this, there will be a rapid increase in the housing sector. As I said at the outset, this is a very important challenge. To face this challenge, the people of the government, the private sector and the public sector should also start the work of constructing houses for their employees. We are talking to them about it. I have held a meeting with the bank officials across the country and also held talks with the State Governments, and after that we have prepared a new housing scheme. It is yet to go before the Cabinet for approval, after getting the approval from the Cabinet, I will share the details of the

schemes with the House. The last point that the Hon. Member asked is that there should be some amount of land or houses reserved for the people working in the real estate sector. Hon. Member has put the figure at ten per cent, some people say that it should be 20 per cent which should be reserved for economically weaker sections and lower income group sections. This is a very good suggestion, I will take it into account and when this scheme is finalised, I will try to include it as well.

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: The hon. Minister has done something when he was in the Rural Development Ministry. It is he who started the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees as a check and balance mechanism and to evaluate the Centrally-sponsored programmes under the Chairmanship of a Member of Parliament from Lok Sabha.

More than 10 per cent of the total population in urban areas is living in slums and they are without any shelter. A programme is required as developmental activities in these slums are not being handled properly. Pollution, unhygienic conditions are some of the problem areas. Further, there is migration from districts and *tehsils* because there are no proper facilities like drinking water, houses, etc. People are leaving their agricultural occupation to come and work as

labourers in the cities because they are not getting proper Minimum Support Price. They are not getting remunerative prices for whatever they produce.

The hon. Prime Minister is also here. May I know from the hon. Minister what the Ministry is doing to address the problems being faced by the people who are coming from rural areas, including those who are in the agricultural occupation.

[Translation]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Madam Speaker, as I said in the beginning, this is not a small matter. This is a serious matter. A long-term plan is needed for this. Our Government has formulated a long-term plan. Under this, the Ministry of Rural Development is paying attention to the basic facilities in rural areas like electricity, roads, water, irrigation system and construction of houses and is also spending a lot of money. Also, those who are coming to the urban areas, the main topic in the question that you have asked is - about the slums. The slums exist because these people do not have money to buy house. That is why they come to the city and live on government land in slums. That is a problem, so our Government's priority is - Slum Rehabilitation and Redevelopment Plan. There is a

Gujarat model about that problem and there is a model of Maharashtra as well. A lot of work has been done in Mumbai.

[English]

Madam, I would like to share with the entire House that the Tamil Nadu Government, the present and the previous Governments, have gone for a unique model of slum redevelopment. I do not want to do politics out of it. However, Tamil Nadu has shown the way. If people of India go to Chennai, they will see vertical buildings in most of the slums, and the houses are given to the poor people living in the slums. Mumbai has done it; now, Gujarat is doing wonders in that way. Recently, I have studied the Maharashtra model and the Tamil Nadu model. I have called the Secretary of Housing from Gujarat, who made a presentation before me, which was very good.

Commented [3]: Cd by e1

We discussed among ourselves and we are coming with the slum redevelopment model. In this programme of housing for all, slum redevelopment is one of the important focus and in that slum redevelopment, we are also trying to involve private sector also. The Private Sector can come and develop the slums and then construct houses and give houses free of cost to the people who are living there in those slums. That is the programme and we are working and final

details are being worked out. Once the Cabinet approves, I would share with the House.

DR. RATNA DE (NAG): As per census 2011, we have nearly 18 lakh homeless people at the all India level. We have more homeless people in urban areas than in rural areas. The number is actually much more. It is a huge task which the Government would find it difficult to fulfill.

Madam, would the Minister state as to how much funds have been allocated during the last six months for providing shelter to the homeless and how much of the same has been spent and unspent during the same period?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Madam, this is a specific question. I will collect the details and pass it on to the hon. Member at the earliest.

SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN: The homeless India has been a problem for a long time. There is a national report on homelessness which says that at least two million people are homeless in India despite our growth in global economic context. But the centre has done scant/little to provide shelter to them.

First, I want to thank the hon. Minister for prasing the Tamil nadu model. It is our honest and humble thanks for that.

It seems that the Centre had failed in formulating a policy to provide shelter for the homeless in the country. Will the hon. Minister formulate a new policy and shelter for homeless so that the homeless do not suffer for want of basic amenities and takes care of sufficient space for women where hygiene and sanitation are given important place?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Madam, I have already stated that I have studied various examples and also understood the experience of different states and the new policy 'Housing for all' is on the anvil. In that women friendly, children friendly aspects are taken care. Recently, there was a seminar – International Seminar about the children friendly towns and cities also. There is another thing for disabled friendly. There are new ideas and new experiences across the globe. We are taking care of all these things in the new scheme.

(Q.242)

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SIMHA: Our beloved Prime Minister wants to give housing for all families by 2022. So, I would like to ask the hon. Urban Development Minister one important question.

According to media reports, D.D.A owns land worth more than one lakh crore. But D.D.A is infamous for poor quality, inordinate delays and corruption. Why can the Government not come out with a proper plan to use this land to provide housing and other facilities to the public?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Madam, there are problems. But I do not agree with the Hon. Member as it is not fair to condemn D.D.A. with such sweeping remarks. D.D.A has been doing good work also. There are certain lacunas. There are some criticisms also. They are being taken into consideration from time to time and then being addressed to. I had a recent review of the D.D.A and its functioning in Delhi. It is a major organization. I agree that there were some problems.

Secondly, with regard to the land availability, I do not know the exact quantum and the value of the land. That varies from time to

time. But the D.D.A provides the land for all public purposes like the parks. Both the D.D.A and the Land Development organization within our ministry are giving land to the respective States for their respective guest houses and also for other public activities like hospitals, educational institutions, cultural centres.

In addition to this, D.D.A also goes for housing in a big way and constructs houses and offer houses to the people and recently, they have gone for a major activity. That being the case, housing also is an important component of the DDA activity. They are doing it effectively.

Commented [4]: Minister continued

HON. SPEAKER: Second supplementary.

SHRI PRATAP SIMHA: No.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMDEV NARAYAN YADAV: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that the land is given by the Government for hospital, college and other works in Delhi. On that land, people or organisations who set up hospitals, colleges and deemed universities, they run it on their own will, charge fees arbitrarily, do not give admission to poor children, do not teach them properly. The Government should put such a condition before

giving land to such institutions that the children of poor, underprivileged, backward and downtrodden sections of society should get the seat. When they avail government facilities, the way enrolment and control is done in government schools, likewise fees and enrolment should be controlled here as well. Will the Government seriously consider this?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Madam Speaker, land is given to private institutions only under auction. Other institutions are given land at a pre-determined rate and the Government fixes a rate. [English] Even for giving to State Government Bhavans, a particular rate is charged from those State Governments also. That being the case, there is no question of giving anything free to anybody. In addition to this, when we give to private sector people for dispensaries or hospitals or anything, there is a stipulation that a certain amount of beds are to be reserved for free provision of services in the hospitals. Whenever anybody complains that a particular institution or a particular organization is not following the guidelines, an inquiry is conducted and action is taken against such organizations. But *prima facie* land is given either on pre-determined rates or to private sector by auction. These are the two methods.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Madam, Delhi is our capital. A very large number of journalists are coming from all parts of the country. One major problem – they have also represented to you – is that they do not have a proper residence to stay. Many of them who have been allotted houses temporarily, have been asked to vacate. I would request the hon. Minister whether he would have a special consideration for the large number of journalists who are in Delhi to get them houses in a special manner. I would like to know whether they will be allowed to continue to stay for some more time, wherever they are occupying it.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Madam, this is a suggestion for action. I shall keep this suggestion. It is a popular question and also a suggestion. But I have to find out as to what are the ways and means. Journalists are a part of our democratic system. The Government of India also has sympathy towards them. They are also doing their job. We should take care of their needs also. I shall keep this in mind and try to see what can be done in this regard.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that the Government provides land to hospitals and schools. But students from all over the country come to

Delhi to study. Does the Government also have any plan to provide land and build free hostels for the poor and middle class meritorious students that they are not exploited by the private sector. Do you have any such scheme?

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Madam, education is a subject to be dealt with by the State Governments and particularly in municipal areas, education is taken care of by the Municipal Councils also. Wherever there is a request from a particular Municipal Corporation or the Council, the land is made available to them. And also there are various language groups which have come and settled in Delhi. If they want to run a school for their children, for example, Tamil Society or Malayalam Society or Telugu Society or Bengali Society, they are also being given land at concessional rates, when they come forward. But at the same time, the Union Government will not be able to take this responsibility for all the children by constructing schools and running those schools free. But this is taken care of by the local administration and also by the State Government. We are in a difficult situation in Delhi where you have a Municipal Corporation, you have an NDMC, you have a State Government, and then you have a Union Government. So, this is a complex situation.

Commented [5]: cd. by g1

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I understand the spirit of what the hon. Member has said that the poor need to be taken care of. My Government is committed for the welfare of the poor people.

(Q.243)

[English]

SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Hon. Speaker, before I ask my supplementary question, first of all I pray to my God, dynamic leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma.

Madam, I hope everybody in this august House will agree with me that research fellowship in India is in a sorry state. It seems from the Minister's reply that pathetically meager fellowships of Indian research scholars are issued from various funding agencies in India. This forces the brilliant minds to leave our country and carry out their doctoral research in foreign lands. I welcome the decision taken by the Government to enhance the fellowship amount for research scholars. I also urge upon the Government that it may be reviewed periodically.

Madam Speaker, I want to know from the Minister through you as to how many research scholars have completed their research studies and submitted reports, if there is any study conducted on the way the research studies are innovating in the research field, and the number of patent rights registered by such research scholars for the use of future generations.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Madam Speaker, first of all at the cost of repetition I would say that the hon. Member has himself agreed that our Government had a different approach. When we came to power a lot of students were agitating, and under the able leadership of our Prime Minister who himself was holding the charge of this Ministry we ensured that the emoluments for the research fellows as well as the research associates for the first time were increased ranging from 52 per cent to almost 67 per cent. This increase has already benefited something like 52,000 research associates and research fellows. So, our commitment for strengthening and encouraging the research scholars in this country is very well known and very well established within the first few months.

As far as the specific question which has been asked by the Member, I can say that most of the research scholars and research associates in our country in our various labs and various scientific institutions complete their research thoroughly. There are many schemes in the Government. If you want I can name all those schemes and under those we continuously encourage such research scholars. There are even schemes to ensure that those who have left the country are brought back to the country with necessary encouragement in

terms of ensuring fixed emoluments for the next couple of years. So, there is no significant truth in what the Member alleges.

It is the endeavour of our Government to improve this situation further. And we will ensure that in the years to come all our CSIR labs and other places are given further facilities to improve the quality of research for these research scholars.

SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Hon. Madam Speaker, the Government should understand that the research projects attract talent. There is a need of bringing genuine research projects in the system, and this cannot be achieved by Government alone. A well-planned public-private partnership spread over almost all the sectors is the need of the hour for our country's research and development sector. This bottom-to-top approach should be looked upon for generating genuine research projects.

Does the Government have any plan to check brain-drain of research scholars pursuing jobs in foreign lands and give them job confirmation at the time of joining the fellowship programme in our country? It is something which may increase the research morality and sincerity toward Government.

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DR. HARSH VARDHAN: As far as encouraging the private sector is concerned, there are within the Ministry of Science and Technology as well as Department of Biotechnology and our CSIR many schemes in which we fund the industry for ensuring better research mechanisms there also. As far as the second part of the question is concerned regarding reversing the trend of brain-drain, there are many schemes. There are awards like Ramanujan Fellowship, Ramalingaswami Fellowship and various other schemes to ensure that all the scientists are encouraged to come back home and they are given adequate facilities within our research labs.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Hon. Madam Speaker, we know that recently young and enterprising youth is involved in different kinds of research. So far as the fellowship is concerned, it is not at all sufficient considering the hike in the price especially in the research in scientific and medicinal region. So I want to ask whether the hon. Minister is seriously thinking of involving private enterprises, agencies or business concerns to nurse different fellows who seriously want to do scientific research.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: This is already happening. It is not only the Government sector, but in fact with private sector also we have so many collaborations where the research fellowships are supported

by them and research activities and joint projects are also there. The Government itself is funding the private sector to establish research projects within their own industry. As far as the first part of the question is concerned, as I said earlier, we have already increased the emoluments for these research fellows ranging from almost 52 per cent to 67 per cent. All the students who started agitating in July, are thoroughly satisfied with the conduct of this Government.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Madam, this is a very important question. Thank you Hon. Minister for increasing the scholarship. The way scholarships are given to the scientists abroad, will you also consider giving scholarships of that level in India on a similar basis?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Madam, we acknowledge that the number of scholarships that are given abroad, we are not be able to give that many scholarships in India. But despite all this, as much as the Government of India can do to give all kinds of encouragement to these research scholars, we are already doing that. The Research Associates, Research Scholars and Research Fellows in our labs are working with a lot of commitment, great dedication and great sincerity. They are creating a lot of new technologies within different fields. We transfer these technologies to industries and on the basis

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of that India is progressing in various fields. In the coming time, we are going to ensure that in line with the 'Make in India' programme of the Hon. Prime Minister, new technologies are found through research in our labs keeping in mind the existing issues in the country. It should be transferred to the industry and the people of India should be able to solve the problems of the country by being self-dependent.

(Q.244)

[Translation]

SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Madam Speaker, it has been more than 65 years, since the country has become independent. The WLL scheme under which the poor should get connections, the Government has planned in such a way. Even after planning, in modern India they took 65 years for battery charging, but till now the battery charging of their connection has not been done. That facility has been made available for the villages where telephone lines are not laid. That connection has not yet started in the whole country. The customers who have paid the money, their connections have not started, but they have deposited the money. I want to ask the Hon. Minister, by when will this work be done?

And I have another question as well.

HON. SPEAKER: Let one question be answered first. You will get an opportunity to ask the second question.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Madam, it is necessary to first understand what WLL is. For any telephone, we have to add a link to the subscriber from the telephone exchange. Traditionally, we do it using a cable. The cable used to cost more, so we introduced wireless

and these local loops, which can be used as wireless without requiring a cable. Hon. Member very rightly said that there are about 79 lakh such phones in the country, most of them are in rural areas. Its system is such, it is necessary for the House to know that there is a fixed telephone, which has a wireless in it and you can move within a twenty kilometres area or go in the radius of five kilometres, it depends whether the set is big or small. For this, it is necessary to have a battery which charges it. Hon. Member very rightly said that many villages have difficulty in charging batteries due to lack of electricity. That is one thing.

Secondly, since the mobile phone is used everywhere, earlier mobiles used to be costly, WLL was cheaper, due to which people used to prefer it. Now, the mobiles also have the same tariff. WLL does not offer data service, it does not have SMS, which is available in mobiles. These are the difficulties, yet I will tell you one thing. As far as our report is concerned, it is used a lot, because rural people use it, you said it right. It needs further improvement. I have instructed the department to look into it. But as far as the availability of electricity is concerned, the battery could be charged, for that I would ask the Hon. Member that electricity should reach their area, both them and their State Government should think about it as well.

SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Madam, there is no electricity for charging the battery. I want to know from the Minister whether they will operate it in solar system.

Secondly, one important issue is that those who have deposited the money and their connection is not operational, will their money be refunded with interest?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Madam, if Hon. Member let me know about a particular complaint, then I assure him that I will take action myself. If the line has not been installed even after receiving the money, then why it has not been installed and if they do not want the line, then they should get the money back. I want to inform you that I will take action in this matter.

[English]

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Hon'ble Speaker, thank you very much.

Madam, inter-State border areas often become a no-man's land, when it comes to telephone connectivity or WLL connectivity. The recent conflicts between the neighbouring villages on the Assam-Nagaland border, especially in the disputed areas highlighted this very same problem. The villagers were crying for help and the border protection force, which is SSB, at that point of time, could not hear

their calls because of the poor telephone connectivity, mobile connectivity and WLL connectivity. So, especially in the inter-State border areas, specifically on the Assam-Nagaland disputed border areas, [Translation] where it is not clear whether they are under the administration of Assam or Nagaland. Will the Union Government give any special package for mobile connectivity, telephone connectivity, WLL connectivity so that going forward, if there is an accident, if someone is in pain, then the border security force there may reach there on time, without any delay. I would like to know this from the Hon. Minister?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Madam, the question that the Hon. Member has asked, I need to first give a policy related answer that [English] technology does not recognise boundaries. [Translation] If there is a mobile phone, then whether it is a no man's land or pro man's land, it does not cause any problem. As far as effectiveness is concerned, you have pointed out the right thing and our Government, under the leadership of Hon. Prime Minister, has taken special care that there is a need to increase the connectivity in the North-East region. Our Cabinet has sanctioned a scheme of about five thousand crore rupees, in which we will increase the connectivity of the entire North-East. We want to tell you this. Along with this, I

would like to tell the Hon. Member that in the areas affected by Left Wing Extremism, we have approved a scheme of about 3500 crore rupees from the point of view of security and for the convenience of the public. This will increase number of towers, increase connectivity and the concern you have expressed will be resolved.

Commented [8]: fd. By k1

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Madam, the Hon. Minister has given all the statistics about WLL connections as to how many connections have been given in the State. He has cited electricity as one reason that due to lack of electricity, the WLL connection is not successful, because the battery does not work. You have given 22691 connections in Bengal. I want to tell you that there has been an improvement in electricity in Bengal, there is no load-shedding. Didi's Government has achieved it in three and a half years. I want to know about the demand for WLL in Bengal and the statistics of 69 lakhs that you have given in the whole country, what is the demand in the whole country? Do you have any estimate that this demand is of the country and that demand is of Bengal? ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Madam Speaker, I would like to very humbly tell the Hon. Member Sultan Ahmed Ji that the status of electricity in Bengal will be discussed later. If it is good then they have our good wishes. I just told that the WLL runs on battery and it

is necessary to have electricity to charge the battery. Just like you can travel anywhere with the charger of a mobile phone, and even go out, but the WLL battery stays at home and you walk around with your mobile outside, but roam within a defined area.

As I pointed out in reply to the initial question that penetration of mobile has spread very widely, and I believe that if it has spread in your State as well, then the rates of mobiles have also come down. Since the mobile rates have come down, the incentive of getting WLL has come down. I found out that the demand for WLL is now declining, it is static now, because mobiles are spreading everywhere.

Secondly, I told that SMS service is not available on it. There is no data on it, the internet does not work on it. Initially, this technology was fine, now the technology has upgraded. But you have asked the specific question that how much its demand has gone up in Bengal, then I will inform you after knowing this fact.

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Hon. Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to ask questions. Hon. Minister has pointed this out and in his reply it is said that due to the low domestic power supply in some sectors, sometimes the inbuilt battery of the consumer's WLL terminal is not being fully charged.

I want to know from the Hon. Minister, through you, that regarding all the WLL connections have been given, there is no shortage of solar energy in our country. In such connections, can the Government order all the consumers to install and run the batteries using the solar system?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Madam Speaker, the suggestion of the Hon. Member is very good. I would like to inform the House about one thing is that when we install the solar system, then it should be in every house, then the battery will be charged. But if the solar system is present in some defined places then it will be difficult to charge the battery, because the system is not present in every house. Still, I want to assure the Hon. Member that I will direct the Department to take action on what else can be done to make the solar system a success.

(Q.245)

[Translation]

SHRIMATTI POONAM MAHAJAN: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to thank the Hon. Minister that this question has been answered very elaborately.

Madam, the People's Linguistics Research Survey of India, a research agency based in Baroda, which has documented 780 languages, has also said that 220 languages have been destroyed and vanished in the last fifty years and 150 languages will disappear in the next fifty years. It includes Siddi of Gujarat, four people in Sikkim are speaking Majhi, in Maharashtra it is Dimsa or Mehali. When we launched the National Knowledge Mission in 2008 and started working on the National Translation Mission, we worked on the linguistic translation of the 22 scheduled languages and English. But there are many non-scheduled languages which are spoken and such languages which are spoken by less than 10 thousand people. What has the Government thought about such languages that they do not go extinct, have you considered how those languages could remain in practice and how should the National Translation Mission work towards it?

DR. RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA: Madam Speaker, our Ministry is seriously considering the question that the Hon. Member has asked. Under the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, a scheme named the National Translation Mission (NTM) has been launched through the medium of translation. This mission aims to address and reduce the difficulties involved in translation across the various languages of the country. In the future, there is a need to formulate more such schemes. As pointed out by the Hon. Member, it is important to focus on backward regions and make the local dialects of these areas easier to translate and mutually understandable. With this goal in mind, several translation-related programmes have been undertaken, which include the publication of numerous books and the preparation of dictionaries.

SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Madam Speaker, I would like to take up one more topic in this regard. The rich heritage of our country is derived from the literature of different languages. Be it Marathi literature, Bengali literature or literature of any other language. Rabindra Nath Tagore Ji got the Nobel Prize, who was a litterateur from Bengal. His literature was translated across the country. Last year, we have celebrated his hundredth anniversary.

I want to ask the Hon. Minister, through you, whether we have considered high quality translation. Be it Punjabi, Gujarati, Marathi or any other language literature, there are many literatures which can have high quality translation. Such works can be promoted in South Asia and the whole world, because after a hundred years we have never seen a litterateur on that stage. For eg. Shri S. L. Bhyrappa Ji, many of his books are translated and readily available in the country and across the world. We have many young litterateurs. To take such litterateurs forward from South Asia to across the world, what steps would the Government consider so that the rich legacy of our literature should go forward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Hon. Speaker, through you, I would like to inform the Hon. Member that out of the extinct languages, 520 such languages have been identified, out of which 70 languages are currently functioning in a very progressive manner. As far as literature is concerned, under this mission and the Centre of Languages, a national database of translators has been created. Alongside this, efforts are being made to preserve endangered languages and to make important literary works available in various languages. At the international level, Bhyrappa

Ji has been mentioned with great regard. It is my privilege that we have proposed to appoint Bhyrappa Ji as a National Professor.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM: Madam, first of all, I would like to thank Questioner, Poonam Mahajan Ji for asking a very good question in the House.

Madam, after globalisation, UNICEF report all over the world stated that languages which are spoken by very few people, such languages are becoming extinct from the world one after the other. Similarly, there are many languages, sub-languages in our country and they are vulnerable to influential languages.

I want to ask the Hon. Minister as to what is being done for the translation of many stories, tales and oral traditions which are in different dialects? The Broadcasting Ministry has done a good work, but it is also necessary to record them and conserve this heritage of thousands of years. There are millions of people speaking Surjapuri language in Bihar and North Bengal, but it has no script. Whether the Government has any plan to protect and enrich such oral traditions?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to apprise the House that we are working on National e-library under the MHRD. In which, we are working on

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languages on the verge of extinction and especially our old manuscripts or books, particularly rare books. We are working towards digitising them and dedicating it to the nation. As far as the ratio of language, proficiency and population is concerned, we are paying special attention as to how many languages are spoken by how any people and which scripts are becoming extinct.

Madam Speaker, just like Hon. Member, I also want to congratulate Poonam Mahajan ji for asking a very pertinent question.

HON. SPEAKER: Today, Poonam Ji is getting congratulated by all the members. I hope that all the Members practice this and raise new questions in the House, then it will be better.

Commented [9]: fld

(Q.246)

[English]

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Madam, Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity to ask this supplementary. I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister for carving out a Ministry under the name Skill Development Ministry which is now headed by Shri RaJiv Pratap Rudy. I appreciate the fact that the Government has recognized the importance of skill development. The Centre has taken necessary steps required to increase the number of I by introducing PPP models which will help the country. The numbers, to achieve skilled personnel, has been targeted at 1.05 crore. By the month of September the Government has managed to impart skills to 25 lakh youths. The Government has still some grounds to cover to achieve the target. I would like ask the Minister whether he is engaging tie ups with corporate sector within the country and abroad to help the target so that the youth can get employed within the corporate sector and go abroad and make our country proud?

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Madam Speaker, regarding the question that the Hon. Member has raised, I would like to apprise the

House that this Ministry has been established about a month ago. When this policy was brought by the previous Government in the year 2009, back then a target was set to train about 50 crore people. In the first plan, it was decided that about 5 crore people will be trained by the year 2017 and 50 crore people will be trained from 2017 to 2022. This Ministry is divided into about 35 departments, so the Hon. Prime Minister decided that this Ministry should be brought under one umbrella. One of the difficulties is that the schemes under it are subject to different departments, such as the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Textiles, Tourism, Labour and Employment, etc. This way, there are about 35-36 departments, which look after the skill development. Hon. Prime Minister has understood this challenge. All of you are political persons, you have to go to your area and the biggest need in the society is to give training. I would like to inform the House that I have been trying for the last one month as to where does the target of training fifty crore people come from and what is the basis for this. I do not agree with it because the names that are registered in the Employment Exchange are around 45 million. The workforce that we have to train each year is around 10 million. Since it has a lot of departments, we are looking at this matter one by one. At present, 5

crore people have to be trained by the year 2017. In the year 2011-2012, only 46 lakh people, in the year 2012-2013 only 72 lakh people, in the year 2013-2014 73 lakh people and this year we have a target to train one crore people. At present, our target is to train five crore people and the entire target is 50 crore, that is, to train half of the country's population. Somewhere more efforts are needed in this. The work of this department started almost one month ago. Hon. Prime Minister separated this Ministry from the Sports Ministry and gave it the responsibility. I will discuss in detail by coordinating with other Ministers as to what should be the goal of this scheme and how many people can be trained for employment or how much improvement can be achieved with training. The ITIs which have so far been responsible for training, they are basically under the Labour Department. There is a need to make a big decision and as soon as the Hon. Prime Minister takes this decision, then definitely we will present our target in the House and discuss how to achieve the target of training.

[English]

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how will he undertake the policy of Skill India as he just mentioned that he has to work with 35 Ministries. All Members of

Parliaments want a young aspirant India and they want the youths of their respective constituencies to get jobs. Will all MPs be included in the Policy like we have in other programmes where MPs are involved? How will he coordinate with various Ministries and make sure that Skill India is helpful for us?

12.00 hrs.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Madam, Skill India Mission is certainly one Mission which has to be accomplished. It is a promise to the nation and to the youth of the nation. It is a promise to the country. The modalities are yet to be worked out and I can assure the House that in no time, we are going to roll out major activities which will involve each and every Member of Parliament in all the 542 parliamentary constituencies to achieve the target which has been set by the hon. Prime Minister.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Satya Pal Singh Ji, if you have a short question then please go ahead, because the Question Hour is about to conclude.

[English]

SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH: My supplementary is about my concern towards research and science and technology. I want to know the

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percentage of our research work which is being devoted to the study of indigenous colonial system.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Your name is there in the question about skill development.

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH: Madam, I had given a different question.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: No, no. Its okay. [Translation] You write about it and give it. We will discuss that.

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***WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

Starred Question Nos.247 to 260

Unstarred Question Nos.2761 to 2990

* For Questions, please visit <https://sansad.in/ls/questions/questions-and-answers>.

12.01 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): On behalf of Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Administrative Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Haj Committee of India for the year 2013-2014.
- (2) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Haj Committee for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1069/16/14]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) Review by the Government of the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014.
- (2) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1070/16/14]

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997:-

- (i) The Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable Services) Interconnection (Digital Addressable Cable Television Systems) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2014, published in Notification No. 6-33/2014-B&CS in Gazette of India dated 18th July, 2014.
- (ii) The Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable Services) Interconnection (Eighth Amendment) Regulations, 2014, published in Notification No. 6-32/2014-B&CS in Gazette of India dated 18th July, 2014.
- (iii) The Standards of Quality of Service for Wireless Data Services (Amendment) Regulations, 2014, published in Notification No. 305-3/2014-QoS in Gazette of India dated 24th July, 2014.

- (iv) The International Calling Card Services (Access Charges) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014, published in Notification No. 409-21/2013-QoS in Gazette of India dated 20th August, 2014.
- (v) The Standards of Quality of Service of Basic Telephone Service (wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2014, published in Notification No. 305-01/2014-QoS in Gazette of India dated 21st August, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1071/16/14]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Broadband Network Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Broadband Network Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited

Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1072/16/14]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1073/16/14]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited

Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1074/16/14]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See LT No.1075/16/14]

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI):** I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See LT No.1076/16/14]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajasthan Council of Elementary Education, Jaipur, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajasthan Council of Elementary Education, Jaipur, for the year 2012-2013.

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

[Placed in Library, See LT No.1077/16/14]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the State Education Mission Authority of Meghalaya (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Shillong, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the State Education Mission Authority of Meghalaya (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Shillong, for the year 2012-2013.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1078/16/14]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madhya Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Samiti, Bhopal, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Madhya Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Samiti, Bhopal, for the year 2012-2013.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1079/16/14]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bihar Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad (Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan), Patna, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bihar Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad (Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan), Patna, for the year 2012-2013.

- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1080/16/14]

- (10) A copy of the Council of Architecture (Amendment) Rules, 2014 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.

G.S.R.173 in weekly Gazette of India dated 16th August, 2014 under sub-section (3) of Section 45 of the Architect Act, 1972.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1081/16/14]

(11) A copy of the First Statutes of the Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O.2078(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th August, 2014 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 26 of the National Institute of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1082/16/14]

**THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND
MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):**

I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Brain Research Centre, Manesar, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the

National Brain Research Centre, Manesar, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1083/16/14]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Translational Health Science and Technology Institute, Gurgaon, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Translational Health Science and Technology Institute, Gurgaon, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1084/16/14]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Stem Cell and Regenerative Medicine, Bangalore, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the

Institute for Stem Cell and Regenerative Medicine,
Bangalore, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1085/16/14]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Consultancy Development Centre, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Consultancy Development Centre, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1086/16/14]

(5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2013-2014.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2013-2014 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1087/16/14]

- (b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the National Research Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See LT 1088/16/14]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials, Hyderabad, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials, Hyderabad, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1089/16/14]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1090/16/14]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1091/16/14]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1092/16/14]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute

of Geomagnetism, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1093/16/14]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1094/16/14]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1095/16/14]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during various sessions of Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Lok Sabhas:-

EIGHTH LOK SABHA

1. Statement No. 35 Ninth Session, 1987
 [Placed in Library, See No. LT 1096/16/14]
2. Statement No. 32 Twelfth Session, 1988
 [Placed in Library, See No.LT 1097/16/14]
3. Statement No. 40 Thirteenth Session, 1989
 [Placed in Library, See No.LT 1098/16/14]

TENTH LOK SABHA

4. Statement No. 47 Fourth Session, 1992
 [Placed in Library, See No.LT 1099/16/14]
5. Statement No. 42 Thirteenth Session, 1995
 [Placed in Library, See No.LT 1100/16/14]

ELEVENTH LOK SABHA

6. Statement No. 42 Fourth Session, 1997
 [Placed in Library, See No. LT 1101/16/14]

7. Statement No. 35 Fifth Session, 1997

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1102/16/14]

THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

8. Statement No. 46 Fourth Session, 2000

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1103/16/14]

9. Statement No. 33 Fifth Session, 2000

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1104/16/14]

10. Statement No. 33 Twelfth Session, 2003

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1105/16/14]

11. Statement No. 27 Thirteenth Session, 2003

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1106/16/14]

12. Statement No. 31 Fourteenth Session, 2003

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1107/16/14]

FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA

13. Statement No. 31 Fourth Session, 2005

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1108/16/14]

14. Statement No. 27 Fifth Session, 2005

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1109/16/14]

15. Statement No. 30 Sixth Session, 2005

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1110/16/14]

16. Statement No. 30 Seventh Session, 2006

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1111/16/14]

17. Statement No. 24 Eighth Session, 2006

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1112/16/14]

18. Statement No. 26 Ninth Session, 2006

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1113/16/14]

19. Statement No. 22 Eleventh Session, 2007

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1114/16/14]

20. Statement No. 23 Twelfth Session, 2007

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1115/16/14]

21. Statement No. 24 Thirteenth Session, 2008
[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1116/16/14]
22. Statement No. 21 Fourteenth Session, 2008
[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1117/16/14]
23. Statement No. 18 Fifteenth Session, 2009
[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1118/16/14]
- FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA**
24. Statement No. 20 Second Session, 2009
[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1119/16/14]
25. Statement No. 18 Third Session, 2009
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1120/16/14]
26. Statement No. 18 Fourth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1121/16/14]
27. Statement No. 15 Fifth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1122/16/14]

28. Statement No. 14 Sixth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1123/16/14]
29. Statement No. 12 Seventh Session, 2011
[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1124/16/14]
30. Statement No. 12 Eighth Session, 2011
[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1125/16/14]
31. Statement No. 11 Ninth Session, 2011
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1126/16/14]
32. Statement No. 10 Tenth Session, 2012
[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1127/16/14]
33. Statement No. 8 Eleventh Session, 2012
[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1128/16/14]
34. Statement No. 7 Twelfth Session, 2012
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1129/16/14]
35. Statement No. 6 Thirteenth Session, 2013

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1130/16/14]

36. Statement No. 4 Fourteenth Session, 2013

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1131/16/14]

37. Statement No. 2 Fifteenth Session, 2013-2014

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1132/16/14]

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

38. Statement No. 1 Second Session, 2014

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1133/16/14]

[Translation]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF
DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, THE
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTR'S OFFICE,
THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL,
PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, THE MINISTER
OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT**

OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1134/16/14]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

- (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R.719(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 2014.

- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2014, published in Notification No. G.S.R.720(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1135/16/14]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 61 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013:-

- (i) The Search Committee (Chairperson and Table of their Names for Appointment of Members of Lokpal, Terms and Conditions of Appointment of Members and Method of their Selection) Amendment Rules, 2014, published in Notification No. G.S.R.620(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th August, 2014.
- (ii) The Public Servants (Exemption of Assets in furnishing of Annual Returns of Information and Assets and Liabilities and furnishing of Returns) Amendment Rules, 2014, published in Notification No. G.S.R.638(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th September, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1136/16/14]

(4) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.2256(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 8th September, 2014, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.409(E) dated 15th February, 2014, under Section 62 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1137/16/14]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Space Applications Centre, Shillong, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Space Applications Centre, Shillong, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1138/16/14]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Atmospheric Research Laboratory, Gadanki, for the year 2013-2014, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Atmospheric Research Laboratory, Gadanki, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1139/16/14]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1140/16/14]

- (8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Article 309 of the Constitution of India:-

- (i) The Central Civil Services (Conduct) Second Amendment Rules, 2014, published in Notification No.822(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 2014.

- (ii) The Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R.769(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1141/16/14]

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 37 of the Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985 :-

- (i) The Central Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R.747(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 2014.
- (ii) The Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunals (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R.748(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 2014.
- (iii) The Karnataka Administrative Tribunals (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R.749(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 2014.

- (iv) The Maharashtra Administrative Tribunals (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2014, published in Notification No. G.S.R.750(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 2014,
- (v) The Odisha Administrative Tribunals (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2014, published in Notification No. G.S.R.751(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 2014.
- (vi) The West Bengal Administrative Tribunals (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R.752(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 2014.
- (vii) The Kerala Administrative Tribunals (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R.753(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1142/16/14]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): On behalf of Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation and the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the year 2014-2015.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1143/16/14]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA Rajya Mission Authority) Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA Rajya Mission Authority) Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, for the year 2012-2013.

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

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1144/16/14]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jharkhand Education Project Council, Ranchi, for the year 2012-2013, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jharkhand Education Project Council, Ranchi, for the year 2012-2013.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1145/16/14]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Lucknow, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Lucknow, for the year 2012-2013.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1146/16/14]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Panchkula, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Panchkula, for the year 2011-2012.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1147/16/14]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Panchkula, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Panchkula, for the year 2012-2013.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1148/16/14]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Kerala, Trivandrum, for the year 2013-2014, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Kerala, Trivandrum, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1149/16/14]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Mandi, Mandi, for the year 2013-2014, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1150/16/14]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1151/16/14]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Silchar, Silchar, for the year 2013-2014, along with Audited Accounts.

- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Silchar, Silchar, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1152/16/14]

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- (4) A copy of the Notification No. IG/Admin.(G)/ST06A/2013/3313 issued under sub-section (2) of Section 25 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985, published in weekly Gazette of India dated the 15th August, 2014, making certain amendments in clause (1) of Statute 6A (v) of the said Act related to the nomination to the Managing Board of the Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development and Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1153/16/14]

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN
DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY**

ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1154/16/14]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.2924(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 17th November, 2014 assigning additional charge of the post of Claims Commissioner to Shri Satish Chandra, General Manager (Legal), Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited with effect from the date of his taking over the additional charge of the post upto 30th June, 2015, for the purpose of adjudicating upon claims for compensation in respect of accidents involving the death of, or bodily injury to person, or damage to any property arising out of the working of the Delhi Metro issued under Section 48 of the Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1155/16/14]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 102 of the Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002:-

(i) The Chennai Metro Railway (Carriage and Ticket) Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 758(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th October, 2014.

(ii) The Chennai Metro Railway (Notices of Accidents and Inquiries thereto) Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 759(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th October, 2014.

(iii) The Chennai Metro Railway (Procedure of Claims) Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 760(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th October, 2014.

(iv) The Chennai Metro Railway (Procedure for Investigation of Misbehavior or Incapacity of the Claims Commissioner) Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 761(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th October, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1156/16/14]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014.

(ii) Annual Report of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1157/16/14]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2013-2014.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 1158/16/14]

12.02 hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have to report a message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th December, 2014 agreed without any amendment to the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th November, 2014.”

12.03 hrs

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS**

3rd Report

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (KARUR): I beg to to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.04 hrs

COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

Statements

[English]

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (GUWAHATI): I beg to lay on the Table the following Final Action Taken Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women:-

(1) Statement showing final Action Taken by the Government on First Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2009-2010) on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject 'Credit Facilities for Women by Public Sector Banks and NABARD'.

(2) Statement showing final Action Taken by the Government on Seventeenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2011-2012) on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject

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'Working of National Commission for Women and State Commissions for Women'.

(3) Statement showing final Action Taken by the Government on Twenty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2013-2014) on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject 'Victims of Sexual Abuse and Trafficking and their Rehabilitation'.

12.06 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

Statements

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (MUMBAI NORTH EAST): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Energy (2014-15):-

- (1) Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and V of the Thirty-eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Energy on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Functioning of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission" pertaining to the Ministry of Power.
- (2) Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the Thirty-ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Energy on Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on

"Demands for Grants (2013-14)" pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

- (3) Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the Fortieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Energy on Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Demands for Grants (2013-14)" pertaining to the Ministry of Power.
 - (4) Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the Forty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Energy on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Development of National Grid" pertaining to the Ministry of Power.
-

12.07 hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS**

1st and 2nd Reports

[English]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (AMRAVATI): I beg to present the following Reports (English and Hindi versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers:-

- (1) First Report on Demands for Grants 2014-15 of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.
 - (2) Second Report on Demands for Grants 2014-15 of the Department of Pharmaceuticals.
-

12.09 hrs

COAL MINES (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL, 2014*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Item No. 19.

Shri Piyush Goyal.

... (*Interruptions*)

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER,
MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND
MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND
RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):** I beg to
move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for allocation of coal
mines and vesting of the right, title and interest in and over the land
and mine infrastructure together with mining leases to successful
bidders and allottees with a view to ensure continuity in coal mining
operations and production of coal, and for promoting optimum
utilization of coal resources consistent with the requirement of the
country in national interest and for matters connected therewith or
incidental thereto. ... (*Interruptions*)

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 10.12.2014.

HON. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for allocation of coal mines and vesting of the right, title and interest in and over the land and mine infrastructure together with mining leases to successful bidders and allottees with a view to ensure continuity in coal mining operations and production of coal, and for promoting optimum utilization of coal resources consistent with the requirement of the country in national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. ”

... (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You have not given notice, they have given notice. It does not happen this way.

... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: No, I am sorry. It cannot happen like this.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Mohammad Salim, you have not given notice. Only Prof. Saugata Roy has given the notice.

... (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Notices of you all are time barred.

... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUMDUM): Madam, under Rule 72 (1) of the Rules of Procedure, I beg to move for opposing the introduction of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2014. I oppose its introduction on the ground that it opens the door for denationalisation of coal mines which were nationalized in 1973 and it seeks to nullify the Coal Mines Nationalisation Act, 1973. On that ground I am opposing the introduction of the Bill. It will hand over our energy sector to the private sector and thus will open the scope for total exploitation of coal miners and the people of this country.

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SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Madam Speaker, the hon. Supreme Court of India in the judgement which it gave on 24th of September, 2014 has held allocation of coal blocks made through the Government dispensation route and through the Screening Committee route, both as arbitrary and illegal. This was the landmark judgement which has reset the agenda of the allocation of natural resources in the country.

And has had certain consequences because of which there were 204 coal blocks whose allocations stood cancelled, out of that 42 coal blocks were producing or ready to produce, whose cancellation took effect from 31st of March, 2015 and the balance blocks, whose cancellation took effect from the date of the judgement itself. At that point of time, the entire country was seized of the problem, and there were fears that this will immediately lead to a crisis, both in the supply of coal, which is an essential fuel for the production and generation of electricity in the country, as well as fears that lakhs of employees of the mines which have started producing, which will start producing or where the work has already started, will suddenly become jobless. It also led to the fear that lakhs of crores of rupees which are invested by the people where banks have lent money, where stressed assets could become NPAs and could also lead to lakhs of people losing jobs because of the judgement of the Supreme Court.

At that point, it was necessary for the Government to take proactive measures to address the situation to come up with the redeeming solution to the jobs of the people. Therefore, the Ordinance was introduced, as it was necessitated on account of issues arising out of the Supreme Court verdict canceling irregular

allotment. At that point of time, the Government has come out with an Ordinance which does not seek to denationalize the coal mines at all, which is basically addressing the problems arising out of the Supreme Court judgement, which are of a grave nature. It has also provided for certain enabling provisions and certain amendments which will take care of the interests of small scale industry, medium industry, and the small consumers of coal in the country in the long run in a transparent and honest fashion.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for allocation of coal mines and vesting of the right, title and interest in and over the land and mine infrastructure together with mining leases to successful bidders and allottees with a view to ensure continuity in coal mining operations and production of coal, and for promoting optimum utilization of coal resources consistent with the requirement of the country in national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

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SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I introduce * the Bill.

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12.13 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE: COAL MINES (SPECIAL PROVISIONS)
ORDINANCE, 2014***

[English]

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by promulgation of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014 (No.5 of 2014).

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): I was just suggesting that other issues raised by the hon. Members can be discussed during the course of discussion on the Bill.

HON. SPEAKER: Yes.

* Laid on the Table.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (BANKA): Hon. Speaker Mada, Bihar's daughter has been brutally raped in Ludhiana, Chandigarh. After raping her, she has been burnt and the daughter has died yesterday due to burns. The daughter of Bihar has been burnt ruthlessly in the country and the entire states, she has been brutally murdered, she has been brutally raped. For last six months, incidents of attack on the dignity of the country's mothers and sisters and incidents of rape are increasing. The situation is very alarming. Where we are celebrating Human Rights Day today, our mothers and sisters are not safe. What can be more of a national shame than this? That is why on an occasion when we are talking about women empowerment, the entire intelligence system has failed, the police system has failed. ... (*Interruptions*) The daughter of Bihar has died. No lesson was learnt after the Nirbhaya incident. ... (*Interruptions*) What can be more of a national shame than this. The Police there is in collusion. The one who was raped, then burnt, was brutally murdered. We demand a half-an-hour discussion on this. ... (*Interruptions*) No crime is more heinous than this when perpetrated against mothers and sisters. Nobody's dignity is safe in the country. You say on one hand that everyone will develop, but here not only

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the women power is insulted but they are being raped day and night, they are being burnt. ... (*Interruptions*) We demand that there should be half-an-hour discussion about this and action should be taken on the police. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: You can all associate about this.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri P.Karunakaran, Shri P.K.Biju and Shri Sankar Prasad Datta are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav.

... (*Interruptions*)

12.16 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

**Re: Derogatory remarks made by a Member outside the
Parliament against the Prime Minister**

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (MUMBAI NORTH EAST): Former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri Ji's insult, both inside and outside the House, by Sri Kalyan Banerjee, warrants an apology from him. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: All of you associate on this subject.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. Ask for a discussion on this subject.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. If everyone speaks together, I won't understand anything.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (BADAUN): Thank you very much, Hon. Speaker, for giving me the opportunity to speak on an important issue of the country. In this very House in the year 2011, you are witness to that scene when almost all the political parties across the country together talked about the enumeration of OBCs in the census that was going on in the country at that time. ...
(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Let him complete his point.

. . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: The Government of that time had assured that the number of backward in the country will come before the country by conducting caste census very quickly because the policies of the country are made on the basis of caste and class, for following those policies. ... *(Interruptions)* I want to know, through you, from the Government when the report of the caste census, which includes counting of OBC people, will be released. ... *(Interruptions)* There is a calculation of animals, birds, trees, drains in the country, but the people belonging to the backward classes are not counted. ... *(Interruptions)* Shri Kalekar said this, the Mandal Commission said this, the Supreme Court also said in the Indira Sahni case. But the Indian Government continuous. ... *(Interruptions)* It has adopted a

wavering attitude in this subject and the report which should have been made public in 2011 itself, today even after three years, its not available. I appeal to the Union Government to make the caste census public by completing the work early in this matter. Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

. . . (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: You all sit down.

. . . (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Go to your seat first.

. . . (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: All of you please cooperate. He is saying something, listen to him. Shri Kalyan Banerjee, you speak.

... (*Interruptions*)

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SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Hon. Speaker, Jayaprakash Ji, you were given a chance, you spoke, Dhamendra Ji, you were given a chance, so you spoke, so let the rest also speak. Kharge Ji, the entire countrymen is watching who is doing what every day. Those whose name is taken by the President, it will be better if they speak, only then we will be able to move forward. ... (*Interruptions*)

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HON. SPEAKER: Requesting all of you to go to your place, Kalyan Banerjee you start.

. . . (*Interruptions*)

12.21 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS-Contd... .

**Re: Derogatory remarks made by a Member outside the
Parliament against the Prime Minister**

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (SREERAMPUR): Madam, yesterday, some Members raised the issue of a speech made by me in my constituency, outside Lok Sabha. I feel that the speech should not be a subject of discussion in this House. . . . (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Let him complete.

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: However, I state that it was not my intention to insult the hon. Prime Minister, nor was it my intention to disrespect our late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri *Ji*. I have great respect for both of them. And I mention that my political speech was

a reaction to the very recent speech made by BJP General Secretary who said, ...* thus insulting our leader.

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (MUMBAI NORTH EAST): Hon. speaker, I have examples of everyone from Kaul and Shakdar to Subhash Kashyap. If Kalyan Banerjee is showing a big heart, then we will welcome him, but he should say in clear words, what words he has used about Lal Bahadur Shastri's grandson, about the Hon. Prime Minister, using language like 'run away', in clear words, in one sentence he should apologise saying that "I regret this, I apologise to the House." We demand a clear apology. Apologies in one sentence.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Madam, I thought that the Hon. Members will stand up and return the objectionable speech, express remorse, end this subject here. But the unfortunate thing is that what he spoke outside after raising technical issues, it should not be a matter of discussion of the House, what to do, what not to do, this House decides, the Hon. Speaker decides. Secondly, it is not good to say something like this. My point is that the entire nation has seen it,

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

if you wish, you can check the records. What happened outside is one thing, but what happened inside, the kind of slogans raised about the Prime Minister, the kind of language used, refer to that, the slogans raised in the House, the way slogans were raised addressing the Prime Minister, dancing in the House, the whole nation has seen it. This is a very serious matter; it's not just a problem of one party or individual. It is a problem of dignity and dignity of the whole country and the House. Hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi Ji is not only a person, he is the leader of this country and a elected Prime Minister. This is a very serious matter. Rising from party politics, it is the only option to move forward by expressing views about the subject in a coordinated manner. Somebody outside said something, raised the issue about it here, we discussed, the Hon. Minister came and apologised himself, expressed regret, but you did not do that. You are wanting that by giving general speech, by accusing somebody, still you alleged, somebody did that so I did it. This will not be accepted. Get the records, not just printed records, but also check electronic media, Doordarshan, and Lok Sabha channel for what slogans have been raised about the Hon. Prime Minister. Take a look once. Decide after you see it. I have no objection. I said yesterday also that it is not about any person, any party, I am saying as Parliamentary Minister that

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what has happened is a serious matter. In this situation, all the Members are excited. Saugata Roy Ji is very senior. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Why are all people speaking?

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Pappu Ji, you sit down. Don't get into it. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: What is happening? Is this such a small thing? Does everyone need to talk?

. . . (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: If you have faith in me, just be silent.

. . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please sit and do not speak. ... (*Interruptions*) Sudeep Ji has also been a Minister, very experienced. Saugata Ji has been in politics for many years. In Bengal, people know him as a model legislator. He is a fighter, he has come from there. Currently, he is in the Opposition, that is a different thing but till yesterday he was in the ruling party. My suggestion again is that Members retract objectionable statements and express regret so that we can move forward from this issue. No, if he wants to contest, then I suggest that a full record should be ordered as to what happened in

the House. What did they say? What slogans were raised about the Hon. Prime Minister? What was said about Lal Bahadur Shastri Ji outside the house? The complete transcripts are available both inside and outside the Parliament.

[English]

Kharge Ji we are also agitated. We also have our own feelings....

(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: You can speak. Thereafter I will speak. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No, if you stand, I cannot speak. I have respect for you. That is my problem. ... *(Interruptions)* If you stand then I will sit down.... *(Interruptions)* [Translation] Not every topic is a laughing matter. They are seniors, what am I in front of them, what should I say? Last night, I kept reading Kaul and Shakti and Subhash Kashyap's book. I have all the details, what happened first, I have everything. After studying all this, I came to the decision not to take such a drastic decision, so it would be better to express regret in the House. I would like to request him and the entire House to withdraw their statement and express their remorse. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please do not speak while sitting down.

. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sultan Ahmed Ji, you stay calm.

HON. SPEAKER: No one should comment while sitting down. This is not a trivial issue.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: My friend Mohd. Salim wants to provoke me. I will definitely get provoked once if justice is not done. As a Parliamentary Affairs Minister, it is my first duty to get the justice done and get the issue resolved. At the same time I am also a citizen of this country. If somebody calls my Prime Minister by name in the House and gives slogans and then says something outside that
* .. we cannot accept this and even this country cannot accept this. ...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge Ji, please give suggestions to solve this. Otherwise, the matter will never end.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Hon. Speaker, you have solved this problem and it was over. But I don't know why this issue has been raised again by Venkaiah Naidu ji. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: He is asking me, please sit down.

. . . (*Interruptions*)

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: This is an objectionable sentence, it should be removed from the record. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down. What is this happening? Please sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: This sentence is objectionable. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: You understand his whole thing. I have allowed them.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: No one will speak.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I don't know why it was brought up. During elections, whenever anything is said outside or any Member speaks outside the Assembly, it is often not discussed in this House. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER (CHANDIGARH): Why did you say about him? ... (*Interruptions*)

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HON. SPEAKER: Please all sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Kharge Ji, you should complete your point soon.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: The things that happen outside the House are answered by every party people. Just as one Member has given, I do not support everything he has said, but you want to bring the things happening outside the House here to educate. ... (*Interruptions*) It is not according to the law. ... (*Interruptions*) If something is said in this House, then you can take action against it, it is your right. ... (*Interruptions*) But for outside the House, if you have set a precedence once, then many such examples will have to be brought in, in this House and if it is discussed in this House, it will be a bad precedence. ... (*Interruptions*) That is why you have a right. If

I engage in unparliamentary behavior, you can educate me. If Shri Kalyan has said something here that is unparliamentary, you can expel him, but it wouldn't be appropriate to discuss speeches or statements made outside here. ... (*Interruptions*) Therefore, please do not start such a practice. You have to solve this issue, so finish it. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Either everybody remain calm or all of you become experts.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I totally agree with Shri Kharge Ji. The subjects which arise outside are generally not discussed in the House. But you have started. ... (*Interruptions*) You people gave notice, created a ruckus, then discussed here, you closed it, you accepted it... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: She is a Minister. Do not compare that with this. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He is a Member of Parliament. A Member of Parliament is a Member of this House. Try to understand that. ... (*Interruptions*) The Minister was civilised enough to

understand her mistake and then she came and apologised without any condition. The Hon. Prime Minister gave a clarification. Here, the hon. Member is a Member of this House. That is the first point.

Madam, the second point is this. Please understand that the notice is not only about what has happened and what has been said outside the House but also about what has been said inside the House, what has been done inside the House. If the Congress Party leader wants to have some details about that and if he has not seen that day what has happened in the House, which also can be made available to the senior Leader of the Congress Party. I have no problem on that.

[Translation]

My point is that the incidents that occurred inside the house, the behaviour that was displayed, the slogans that were raised, the objectionable remarks made about the Prime Minister, and what was said outside regarding former Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, all of this is objectionable. Therefore, this matter is serious; it's not just an internal or external issue. I have precedence, even discussions on external matters have been held here. We have just seen the latest precedence, so raising this issue is not relevant. I thought you are such a senior leader, you should at least condemn this statement, but you didn't. ... (*Interruptions*) I believe that your

Chairman, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, is not present in the house today, but he gave a statement, he refuted it, he did well, I congratulate him. But there is a discussion in the House and you are also the leader of the party, if you also distanced yourself from it and give me some advice later, I will definitely accept it. Therefore, my point is that if there is any doubt in your mind or anyone else's mind about what was done outside or inside, then you have a system to study it, to inquire about it. You know the rules, so proceed accordingly. Only then will there be justice; otherwise, this problem will not be resolved, it will become a tradition, and people will continue to behave in the same way, thinking that no one will take any action. Therefore, this message is not good for the country and also not good for Parliament. [English] We are all concerned about the dignity, decorum and standards of Parliament set by many people. I have quotations right from the former Presidents to the Presiding Officers. All quotations are there. I do not want to take the time of the House. Shri Kharge Ji has intervened now. Otherwise, I would not have even gone to that extent also. Keeping that in mind, Madam Speaker, you please allow Dr. Kirit Somaiya to complete his submission and then whatever appropriate action you think that is fit, you take and we will go by the Chair. Madam, if you want to refer it

to the Committee, let it be referred to the Committee. Let the House decide and then move forward. |

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[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav Ji, you want to say something.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (AZAMGARH): Hon. Speaker, we should not speak in such a manner, whether it's said outside or inside. I agree with this because we are role models. The whole country is listening. We should become a role model, I agree with it, but the way people from the ruling party come out and come here today. I too have been here for a long time, have won assembly elections 11 times, have been in the Assembly, have come before you for the sixth time, have seen this atmosphere of the ruling party for the first time, the opposition does this. ... (*Interruptions*) Hon. Speaker, you see, it is the ruling party. The whole country is listening to us. We say this, say that, whether outside the House or inside, so that we set an example, so that the future generations follow us. Such a language should be spoken, it should be said, I believe this, but I want to say that the anger of the ruling party is very harmful. No matter how angry we are, nothing spoils the ruling party, but if you are so angry, if you are aggressive, we will be in great harm. You are

in power, you have the strength, you have the power, you are ruling all over the country and you are powerful. That's why you shouldn't get so angry. ... (*Interruptions*) I agree with you, but the kind of role that the ruling party has played here should also be seen. I do not agree with the language being used here, but you should also try to convince them that we cannot agree with them. You also say that we should uphold such ideals, I agree with this. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: I would like to request all the Hon. Members. The first thing is that those who are MPs, inside the House and outside the House, I have stated earlier also, we have to control our language. Secondly, Hon. Kharge Ji, who was spoken about, is also a Member of the House. Many a time when a Member is insulted outside, some officer does this, then I am given a privilege notice by the Member and I am asked to protect him. It has come to the point that even if such an incident occurs outside the House, many times Members come to me and inform me that a Member has been insulted. We think outside the House as well. The Member of Parliament, who represents millions of people in democracy, should also be respected outside the House. Just as it is expected, in the same way that Member should also see that he does not use derogatory tone about any other Member outside the House, or inside the House. It's unnatural to expect this;

I don't believe in it. In the same vein, what I am saying is, I do not need to say this again and again, he was a former Prime Minister. Because of what someone's son does, it is not necessary that we speak something about his father or grandfather. We say such things many times in our House that it is not right. My only submission is, from the Hon. Member Shri Kalyan Banerjee also that the reality is that many a times many agitated announcements are given by us in the House also, which should not be given. Whether we like it or not, the person in front has won and come, we will have to respect him in democracy. Whether we like it or not, the person in front has been appointed by the public in any post, then we have to respect it. This is the people's decision, not a decision of ours alone. One Member should also speak outside about the other Member. You rightly said that the Minister should not speak, he apologised. He also spoke outside the House, even though he did not mention any person, he apologised because a Minister should also have his own language. You have accepted it, we have accepted it, and even the ruling party has accepted it. Because the Minister should have a decent language. You have acknowledged it, we have acknowledged it, and from this side as well, it has been acknowledged that a Minister should not use such language. Even generally, wrong language should not be used,

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so he apologised. A Member of the House has spoken about a Member of the House and this is also not appropriate for the former Prime Minister, even with the behaviour of his grandson. Such references have become commonplace for us today, but such remarks should not come, even though we may not speak in elections. If we lead people, we will expect decent language. I request Hon. Kalyan Banerjee that no one becomes small by apologising. Sometimes a lot of things come out of our mouth in anger, which should not come out. I believe that while making speeches, it happens that how long I should listen to the Opposition. It seems many times, be it an election meeting or any other meeting. I request that if we accidentally step on someone's foot, we should apologise. If any mistake is made unknowingly, we must say sorry. You have said that you did not have the intention, if your intention was not to hurt anyone's heart, then I request you to speak further and say that "I did not intend to hurt anyone's heart." I request you that if someone is hurt, then there should not be any objection in saying the two words for sorry. I cannot force it and as I said yesterday, repentance is not a thing that can be forced. We all should maintain our behaviour because millions of people are watching us, and millions of people from our constituency will learn from our behaviour.

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Madam, in the morning, you had called me in your Chamber. I must appreciate that in a very motherly attitude, you had told me everything. Thereafter, I consented before you as to what extent I can speak. What I had said to you there, I have spoken it here.

Madam, since you are the custodian of this House, since you are making the statement from this Chair, to respect your Chair, if I have hurt anybody's sentiments, I express my regret.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. Now delay zero hour for a while. Everybody relax, there is nothing so big to stress about.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (NAG) (HOOGHLY): Thank you, Madam Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to raise an urgent matter of public importance.

My Parliamentary Constituency, Hooghly has over 16 lakh people. It is spread over Chandannagar, Chunchura, Pandua,

Dhanekhali and Saptagram. But there is no Kendriya Vidyalaya in my Parliamentary Constituency. So, there is an urgent and a long pending demand from the people of my Parliamentary Constituency, which has stretches of most educationally, socially and economically forward areas in West Bengal. Hooghly is one of the improved towns where a large number of multi-language population is residing. Business trade centres, Union Government and State Government offices are located there. Hooghly is on the national highway having railway stations. Several Union Government, State Government and Semi-Government employees are residing there, and work in the Telephone Department, Post and Telegraph Department and Banks.

Madam, I should be obliged if the concerned hon. Minister could look into the matter and direct the concerned authorities to consider the request for sanction of two Kendriya Vidyalayas in my Parliamentary Constituency, which would go a long way in benefiting the people in the area and fulfill their long pending demand of such a standard educational institution called Kendriya Vidyalaya. Thank you.

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[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (SATNA): Hon. Madam Speaker, I am extremely grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to raise an

important issue. My issue is about the implementation of the new National Crop Insurance Scheme. Our country is an agricultural country and the basic foundation of our economy is agriculture. But even today, farming is based on nature. About 70 per cent of the population is dependent on this project. The farmers of the country fall prey to natural calamities, due to which they are getting buried under the burden of debt and for that reason they are being forced to commit suicide. However, the condition of farmers has worsened. Cultivable land is decreasing. There will come a time when the country will become dependent on foreign countries for every grain of food. The proportion in which irrigation and power is required in the country is not there. The cost of agricultural production is increasing continuously. It cannot be stopped. Several States, including Madhya Pradesh, have taken several effective measures to make farming a profit business with a loss-making business. But without the cooperation of the Union Government, farmers cannot be helped. Therefore, the Union and State Governments should together implement the new National Crop Insurance Scheme in which the farmer's field should be considered as a unit and 40 per cent in the amount of premium should be deposited by the Union Government, 40 per cent by the State Government and 20 per cent by the farmers

themselves. Based on this, a crop insurance scheme should be devised so that the country's farmers can thrive. Currently, the crop insurance scheme is not benefiting the farmers. The Union Government is preparing a draft on the new crop insurance scheme and I want that this provision should also be included in it.

HON. SPEAKER:: Shri P. P. Chaudhary, Dr.Kirit P Solanki, Shri Shivkumar Udasi, Shri DevJi M Patel, Dr.Satyapal Singh, Shri Om Prakash Yadav and Dr.Sanjay Jaiswal are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Ganesh Singh.

[English]

SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN (SAMBALPUR): Madam Speaker, Satakosia Tiger Reserve consists of two sanctuaries, namely Satakosia Gorge Sanctuary and Baisipalli Sanctuary which come under my constituency, that is, Sambalpur of Odisha. I want to draw your attention to this Tiger Reserve which is spread around 960 square kilometers in four districts, Cuttack, Angul, Boudh and Nayagarh, and more than 15,000 people of 107 villages are affected.

Even though the State Government has suggested that developmental work should not be stopped, still, since its declaration, no development work has been started. So, I would request the

Government of India, through you, Madam that the development work proposal, which has been sent from the Government of Odisha, should be implemented and the work should start immediately. Thank you.

[Translation]

DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR (TIKAMGARH): Hon. Speaker, I am grateful to you for allowing me to raise an extremely important public issue today regarding the pitiable condition of orphaned children in a materialistic and increasingly insensitive society.

Hon. Speaker, today there are about four lakh orphan children in the country who are lying in unclaimed condition at railway stations and bus stands. Most of these children run their families with garbage picking, dhabas or other small tasks. According to an educational organisation in Delhi, 51 thousand children live on the roads, out of which 20 per cent are girls. 70 per cent of them also have relatives here. But their relatives have thrown them out of the house. Only ten per cent of children have none of their own. 20 per cent of these children are engaged in waste picking. 15 per cent children work as beggars and 50 per cent children are victims of sexual exploitation. According to the National Human Rights Commission report, about 44 thousand children are missing every year, out of which only 11

thousand are found. According to the recent UN report, India has become a significant market for human trafficking. Between 2009 and 2011, 1 lakh 77 thousand 660 children went missing out of which only 1 lakh 22 thousand 190 children were found. More than 55 thousand children are still missing and out of these, 64 per cent i.e.35,615 are girls. About 4,000 rescue experiments were conducted in the country since 2011 by the Anti-Human Trafficking Units of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Only 13,742 of these victims have been rescued.

I request the Government, through you, that the Government should conduct a survey of such children, get them registered and a complete policy should be made regarding the orphaned children, in which the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, National Commission for Women and the National Human Rights Commission will coordinatedly try to work for their employment, their housing system and their living for the welfare of such orphaned children.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Kirit P Solanki is permitted to associate with the matter raised by Dr. Veerendra Kumar.

[English]

MOHAMMED FAIZAL (LAKSHADWEEP): Thank you, Madam Speaker, to give me an opportunity to speak in this House on an important issue of network coverage pertaining to my constituency, Lakshadweep.

Madam, Lakshadweep is scattered in the Arabian Sea off the coast of Kerala. As of now the network provider in Lakshadweep is BSNL. The network provided by BSNL is very feeble in the islands. There was a proposal from the Lakshadweep Administration to BSNL to augment the present infrastructure, which is in putting around Rs.41 crore to put new infrastructure in the present situation.

As is known, Lakshadweep is a very small populated area, the BSNL, which is a public sector company, fears about getting the money back. Lakshadweep administration may be suggested for giving a viability gap funding of Rs.31 crore to BSNL so that the existing system can be improved for providing good network.

At the same time, there was a proposal from the Government of India, which is known as National Knowledge Network. It is implemented all over India. But, a glimpse of that has not reached Lakshadweep.

The final thing that I would like to submit for the final settlement of this network issue is this. Lakshadweep is now being connected through satellite, which is very expensive. For any small calls, internal or outside, the network is through the satellite. Will Lakshadweep Administration consider submarine optical fibre connectivity under the Digital India Programme.

My request with the Government of India is to include it and expedite the submarine proposal as early as possible to improve the network connectivity in Lakshadweep. Thank you, Madam.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (DAMOH): Hon. Speaker, people from my area and distant States who come to AIIMS for kidney transplants, all of a sudden, people from five districts came to meet me. I got to know that only medicines are given to them so that they do not get infected and in this regard, doctors at AIIMS sign on the railway concession form so that they get facilities to go in AC class. I have also written a letter to the Health Minister in this regard. But the doctors have stopped signing the concession forms. For anyone undergoing kidney transplants, there is only one way: to ensure they don't get infected, and hence this facility has been provided.

I urge the Government and the Health Minister, through you, that those people are backward and poor. Recently, people from Satna, Katni, Damoh, and Chhatarpur together came to me. They came together so they can help each other, as they have been suffering for two to three years each. I request the Government to pay close attention to this.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Virendra Kumar is granted permission to associate with the matter raised by Shri Prahlad Singh Patel.

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (JALORE): Hon. Speaker, the Chit Fund scams are being exposed everywhere nowadays. My area in Rajasthan is agriculture based sector and farmers and labourers are in huge numbers there. There, people save a hundred, two hundred, or five hundred rupees and deposit them in credit societies because they get confused by seeing big hoardings. Every day, small shops are opened in the name of credit societies, with banners inside saying that they will triple your money in two and a half years, double it in five years, and those poor people go there and deposit their money. There is no restriction on this. In our Ranibara area, a farmer in the Sarvodaya Credit Society, named Danaram Pataram, started depositing five hundred rupees in the year 2013, when one lakh eighty thousand rupees were deposited, he went to ask for the money, then

it was found that the Credit Society man disappeared from there. When we interrogated him, he ran away with about Rs.18 crore.

Hon. Speaker, I would like to request you that while the Government somehow manages to take control of the big chit fund operators, they are unable to do anything about those who exploit small farmers by taking away their money. The reason for that is also that if those people go and get FIRs done, then they do not pay attention to their FIR, because if SEBI does FIR, then the Supreme Court will pay attention to it, but if poor farmers do it, no one will pay attention to it.

Therefore, I request the Union Government to take concrete action to curb such credit societies and whichever are the accused in the cases, they should be caught and the money of those farmers should be returned, That is my request.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Kirit Solanki is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Devji M. Patel.

SHRI CHINTAMAN NAVASHA WANGA (PALGHAR): Hon. Speaker, about 167 tribal fishermen have been arrested by Pakistan from Thane district of Maharashtra and from my constituency. Out of them, about 153 fishermen have been released but still 14 fishermen

are in Pakistan jails. They should be released immediately. Every fisherman arrested in Pakistan has been given financial assistance of Rs 3 lakh by the Indian Government for rehabilitation, but so far only 20 fishermen have been helped. I request the Government, through you, that 14 fishermen should be released from Pakistan immediately, for this the Government should try and give assistance to the fishermen who have been released.

SHRIMATI HEMAMALINI (MATHURA): Hon. Speaker, I thank you very much for giving me time to speak. Hon. Speaker, my topic is on waste management. First of all, I congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister, who has started the campaign for cleanliness. Cleanliness is a very serious issue all over India. Particularly in pilgrimage sites and in my Parliamentary Constituency Mathura, there is a very serious issue. Braj Bhoomi, which is a magical land where devotees still listen to the sweet melodies of Lord Shri Krishna's flute, has now become a pile of garbage. Despite knowing that there is so much filth here, devotees still arrive at the temple driven by that desire. Is this not our duty, the duty of our administration? Millions of people come from across the country and abroad in the Religious Tourism Destination. That place should be clean and pristine. This should be taken under consideration. I

recently sent waste management experts to Mathura. They said that [English] according to the 2011 Census Report, the population of Mathura is 4,41,894. The solid waste generated in Mathura-Vrindavan is around 300 tonnes per day. The waste management in Brijbhoomi is not handled in a professional manner. The waste is just dumped on open spaces and on the banks of the Yamuna too. There are no segregated bins for bio-medical, industrial and electronic waste, and all these are accumulated near major public places causing health hazards.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Don't read all that, just state that it is necessary to do this and that is your demand.

[English]

SHRIMATI HEMAMALINI: Yes, Madam. I mean that awareness should be brought, and a lot of work has to be done to clean up the entire place of Mathura-Vrindavan. This is my request.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS C TADAS (WARDHA): Madam, Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Railways to the Sevagram in my Parliamentary Constituency Wardha, which has been the workplace of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi and Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Mahatma Gandhi had sounded the battle cry for the country's independence from here. There are two medical colleges and the World Peace Stupa here. Lakhs of tourists from India and abroad come to Sevagram. Madam, I request the Government to change the name of Wardha Railway Station to Sevagram Railway Station and make efforts to grant it the status of number one railway station. This will benefit the visitors coming from far off places.

SHRIMATI RAKSHA VERMA (DHAURHARA): Hon. Speaker, our country is an agricultural country where the farmer wants to get electricity connection for irrigation of the field, but for that the money of wire, pole, insulators, transformers etc. is taken from the farmer, which should be given free of cost. In all of this, a farmer has to spend approximately fifty thousand to Rs. one lakh. Farmers face a lot of difficulties in accumulating this much money. As a result, they are unable to get a connection, and due to the lack of timely irrigation,

the crop yield decreases significantly, causing considerable damage to the Indian economy.

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13.00 hrs

[English]

SHRI P.K. BIJU (ALATHUR): Madam, I would like to raise a very important matter before the House.

The role of cooperative societies, both during post-Independence and pre-independence periods, received high appreciation from the people of our country. We have particularly increased our agricultural activities with the help of a number of cooperative units in our country. The societies registered in Maharashtra have immensely contributed in raising sugarcane production. Now, there are cooperative societies in many areas like in textiles, beedi, khadi and so on. Cooperative societies like Amul and Indian Coffee House have shown to the nation how to make the cooperative societies work in our country.

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However, today the cooperative societies are in a big crisis because of the notice given by the Income Tax authorities under Section 133 (6) of the Income Tax Act. The notice asks the cooperative societies and the cooperative banks to furnish details of

all the cash deposits in various savings bank accounts that aggregate to more than Rs. 5 lakh in each account and also the details of payment of interest to the depositors exceeding Rs. 10,000 per year, including interest on fixed deposits.

Madam, those who have Rs. 1,00,000 in their account can get an interest of Rs. 10,000 per year, but this is not applicable to the new generation banks and also the scheduled banks. This will affect the rural credit banks and hamper agricultural development in our country.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to withdraw such a move and allow the societies to work freely.

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Shri N.K. Premachandran, Shri Anto Antony, Shri Jose K. Mani, Shri P. Karunakaran, Dr. A. Sampath, Shri Sankar Prasad Datta, and Adv. Joice George are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI CHAMAKURA MALLA REDDY (MALKAJGIRI): Hon. Speaker, our new Telangana State has been created, in which Begumpet Airport in Secunderabad is there. It had been going on for

sixty years. It has been closed since the year 2008. It is built on 125 acres, five lakh square feet, there is very good infrastructure there. If an aeronautical university is established there, it could become a good modern world-class university. It is in the heart of the City. If this happens, our Telangana will also get a good university.

Through you, I request the Hon. Minister to build a university there.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri B. Vinod Kumar is allowed to associate himself with the issue raised by Shri Chamakura Malla Reddy Ji.

[English]

SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA (ARAKU): I am bringing to the notice of the House a very important issue connected to the functioning of the Integrated Tribal Development Agency, which was formed under the Registration of Societies Act, and are performing the role of an intermediary organization to facilitate the welfare schemes to the tribals. These ITDAs exist in an area where 50 per cent of the population is tribals.

Though the purpose of the ITDA is to facilitate the development of tribal areas, the ITDAs have become agencies of high corruption and misappropriation. I appreciate the initiative taken by the

Government to support the tribals. Thousands of crores of rupees are being funded through the ITDAs, but these ITDAs have been handling the administration in a single-window system and are not involving any of the public representatives. No proper statistics are maintained till date upon the expenditure that is incurred. For the past 30 years, almost every year they are incurring an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 crore. Till now, 50 per cent of the roads are not laid; electricity, 30 per cent is yet to be done; and even today the students in welfare schools are yet to be given good food and the schools have to be renewed. So many things are pending under this institution.

I would request the hon. Minister to conduct a review of its functioning and works undertaken by ITDA during the past 30 years and thereby render justice to the tribals.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (SASARAM): Hon. Speaker, there is a great need for expansion and beautification of Jai Prakash Inter-State Airport in Patna, the capital of Bihar. It should be known that in the State of Bihar, along with business, there are abundant tourist places in many districts like Rajgir, Nalanda, Gaya, Rohtas, Kaimur etc. | A

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large number of international and inter-state tourists come here. The number of travelers coming and going from the Patna Airport, both domestically and internationally, is increasing day by day. However, due to the small size of Patna's Jay Prakash Narayan Airport, tourists are facing considerable difficulty, and a major incident could occur there at any time. Therefore, I especially request the Government, through, the Hon. Speaker that if there is any difficulty in the expansion and beautification of Jayaprakash Narayan Airport, Patna, then it should be shifted to Bihta and it should be expanded soon. The Ministry of Civil Aviation may kindly be directed, through, the House.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey and Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Chhedi Paswan.

[English]

SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA (TRIPURA WEST): The Private airline carriers have suddenly hiked the prices of the Agartala-Kolkata route with a flying distance of 310 kilometres only. As against the average price of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per ticket on this

route, tickets are now reportedly being sold for Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 each which is astonishing and completely unacceptable.

Jet Airways at Agartala Airport has wound up its office at Agartala Airport and has withdrawn all its flights altogether on Agartala-Kolkata and other routes. Spice Jet has also withdrawn some flights as a result of which the employees of the organization are rendered jobless apart from causing serious inconvenience to the passengers traveling in this sector, particularly students studying outside the State and patients going to Kolkata for better treatment.

It may also be mentioned in this connection that there is an urgent necessity to introduce early morning and late evening flights on the Agartala – Kolkata – Agartala sector to handle the huge rush and also to provide connectivity to the people of Tripura with other parts of India particularly, Delhi, Chennai, Bengaluru etc.

I would also like to mention here that the State Government has handed over the land to the Airports Authority of India but the construction of a new terminal building at Agartala airport has not started. It is requested that the officials concerned may be directed to start the work at the earliest. It is my earnest request.

[Translation]

SHRI DADDAN MISRA (SRAVASTI): Hon. Speaker, I thank you for giving us an opportunity to speak in the House on an important issue like rural development.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the misuse and discrimination of all the schemes run by the Government of India in Uttar Pradesh. Shravasti and Balrampur districts of my Parliamentary Constituency are included in the backward region selected by the Government of India. Special funds are released by the Government of India for development works from the Backward Region Development Fund. The Ministry of Rural Development also provides funds for all-round development of Gram Panchayats under various heads. The heavy amount of funds issued by the Indian Government is being utilised only in selected few villages, which is resulting in nearly three-fourths of the villages not being able to undergo any development projects under central schemes. Earlier in the last five year plan also, the funds of various housing schemes of the Union Government were being utilised only in Ambedkar villages, due to which the remaining villages are lying incomplete without development. Due to such discrimination in development works under all the schemes including Indira Awas Yojana, Drinking Water Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Sadwa Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi

Electrification Scheme, Central Health Scheme, there is a huge resentment among the residents of all the villages untouched by the development. At present, work is being done only in Lohia Samagra villages under the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Hon. Speaker, it is unfair to keep three-fourths of the villages untouched by the funds of the Government of India for development works earlier only in Chand Ambedkar villages and presently in Chand Lohia villages. I am neither opposed to Lohia villages nor to Ambedkar villages. But we all should also worry about the development of the remaining villages, we demand this through the House.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Daddan Mishra.

[English]

SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI (TENKASI): I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to represent my constituency demands in this august House. In this connection, I am bound to convey my heartfelt gratitude to hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma-Makkal Mudalvar.

Madam, Rajapalayam is a big industrial city with a huge number of industries, schools, college etc. Chatrapati-Rajapalayam Railway level crossing is often gets congested due to heavy traffic. During the train passing times, the sufferings of the public are much more. Kindly allot funds to construct ROB at Rajapalayam-Chatrapati Railway Gate No. 449 KM 591/900-59200. The height of the Rajapalayam Railway platform is very low. Kindly take steps to increase the height of the platform by two feet.

Commented [21]: Vasanthi madam continued

Senkottai-Punalur broad gauge work is carried out at tortoise speed. Please take initiatives to complete the work expeditiously. There is only one train Pothigai Express in operation. ...
(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: It is all right. You have raised your point. Now Dr. Udit Raj.

DR. UDIT RAJ (NORTH WEST DELHI): Madam, through you, I want to draw the attention of the hon. External Affairs Minister to one issue that five to seven lakh Hindu migrants have come to Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. They are to be given facilities to visit the shrines. There are four shrines in Pakistan. They are Dhani Matang Dev, Lurang Dev, Matai Dev and Mamai Dev. They are given individual visa but not group visa, as is given to the Punjabis.

So, I would draw the attention of the hon. Foreign Minister that she should take up the matter with the Pakistan authorities.

The second issue is this. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: You have to raise only one issue.

DR. UDIT RAJ: Madam, it is related to this only. They have come here. They reside in Kutch in Gujrat and Maharashtra. But they are being given short-term visa. I would request that they should be given long-term visa so that they can be saved from unnecessary harassment. Related to this is, those who have already completed their permanent residence tenure, should be given the citizenship which is not being given. Apart from that, they should be given other facilities like ration card, education, employment and so on.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (MEERUT): Hon. Speaker, Emergency was declared by the then Prime Minister in the country on 25th June, 1975 and democracy was killed in the dark of night. Prominent leaders of the opposition, including Shri Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri LK Advani, Shri George Fernandes, were imprisoned. I do not understand the

need to discuss this stigma story of the great democracy of India, the whole country is aware of it.

Hon. Speaker, to end this dictatorship, millions of democracy fighters across the country struggled and made sacrifices. Thousands of agitators across the country were detained and tortured in the jails of a free country. In this war to protect democracy, I also got the privilege of being in jail for 21 months. We know that ultimately the Emergency was lifted and democracy prevailed.

Hon. Speaker, efforts are constantly made by the Congress to perpetually undermine the struggle waged by millions of people against the Emergency. In this sequence, I want to bring to the notice of this Hon. House a fact. The names of many soldiers of democracy are missing from the inscriptions of prisons. They have orders for detention by the then District Magistrates but the records are missing from the jail.

Shri Hriday Prakash Sharma, Virendra Kumar, Dr. Madanlal Bhateja of Meerut are prominent among them. In this temple of democracy, I request the Government, through you, to get a detailed inquiry into these inscriptions. Action should be taken against those who indulge in this act. Another alternative arrangement should be declared to identify the democracy fighters whose names are not in

jail records so that the country can pay its due respect to these democracy defenders and express its gratitude to them.

DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY (CHANDAULI): Hon. Speaker, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Rajendra Agrawal.

SADHVI SAVITRI BAI PHULE (BHARICH): Hon. Speaker, I express my gratitude to you for giving me the time to speak in Zero Hour.

Hon. Madam Speaker, I would like to draw your attention to the schemes implemented by the Government of India. The Government of India wants to develop and promote all the neglected society of the country by planning. But, most of the eligible persons are not getting the benefit of these schemes. The scheme starts from the Union Government and goes to the State Government. The State Government sends them to the district. The district sends it to the gram panchayat. As soon as the scheme reaches the Gram Panchayat, looting starts - whether it is the work of constructing toilets, or it is the work of MNREGA, or it is construction of houses, a total of 30% of eligible people in rural areas are getting the benefit of the scheme.

Hon. Speaker, the work that has been done by MGNREGA has been done only on paper. The said works cannot be found on the ground. The money is withdrawn from the nexus of the village head and panchayat officer. I want to draw your attention to my Parliamentary Constituency Bahraich.

HON. SPEAKER: Savitri Ji, there is no time to read it all. Okay, I understood. It should be followed.

[English]

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU (CHENNAI NORTH): Madam Speaker, this is regarding the plight of more than 1,500 Apprentices who had undergone training in Southern Railway and are waiting for appointments since 2008. However, it is not the case with other railway zones. It is not out of place to mention here that for selection as CCAAs candidates, they have to qualify in a proper written, physical and medical test besides interview. It is pertinent to note here that in Southern Railway there are more than 5,000 vacant posts in the safety category alone, which ultimately results in safety compromise and increasing number of accidents.

The situation is not so different in ICF, Chennai which is primarily focused on preference to Apprentices from Tamil Nadu and

Andhra Pradesh region. However, they are totally overlooked and importance is given only to applicants of other regions. The ICF's second manufacturing unit has started functioning and opportunities can be given to CCAAs. They are struggling for their livelihood, running from pillar to post for redressal of their genuine grievances.

As per the latest estimates, Railways has to spend Rs.55,000 approximately to recruit one person through open recruitment and thereafter a huge amount of money has to be spent for their training. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Railway Minister that before going in for open recruitment, kindly give a patient hearing to the genuine grievances of the in-house talents, that is CCAAs of Southern Railway and ICF, Chennai, and issue necessary direction to absorb them at the earliest.

KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV (SILCHAR): Madam, without going into any controversy I just want to point out that this Government has taken the action of banning Uber taxis but today's newspapers are saying that they are still continuing in Delhi. I request this Government, which promised zero tolerance attitude towards crime against women, that some action be taken against the Transport Department officers and the Police Commissioner who admittedly says a forged certificate has been given to a driver who has five

antecedents under Goonda Act and three rape cases. I urge this Government to ensure that liberty for women should not be in the Constitution alone but on the streets of the Capital. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

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

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, P.K. Biju, Dr. A. Sampath, Shri Sankar Prasad Datta, Adv. Joice George, Shri Md. Badaruddoza Khan are permitted to associate with this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH (LUDHIANA): Hon. Speaker, first of all, I am very grateful to you that this issue was first raised by the Hon. Member of Parliament of Bihar and you have given me an opportunity to speak on it again. Hon. Speaker, I would like to take a minute more of time on this because I would like to draw your attention to a very serious issue.

Hon. Speaker, a shocking incident has taken place in Ludhiana. The seventeen-year-old girl was picked up by three boys on 25th October on her way to school. Two days later, she was subjected to gang rape and on 27th October, she was thrown outside her house.

* Not recorded.

Madam, you can see how much of a law and order situation has failed there. On 31st October, her own relatives tied up the same girl to a pole in her house and forced her to withdraw the case. What is more serious is that after a few days, when they went to the police station, they continued to run from pillar to post in the three police stations. After a few days, when they didn't withdraw the police complaint, those same boys who had gone to jail, after a few days they came out, and when they came out, they went to that girl's house and on the 4th, they threw kerosene on her and set fire to her. The girl died yesterday in Chandigarh.

Hon. Speaker, if things remain this way, how will we have faith in the law and order, how will we have faith in constitution? Therefore, I urge you that in Punjab, where there is a BJP-Akali Dal Government, strict action should be taken by that Government so that law and order is restored there, otherwise the BJP should withdraw its support from that Government.

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SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (AURANGABAD): Hon. Speaker, in my Parliamentary Constituency, in my district, there are 70 thousand land line telephones in Sambhajinagar, Aurangabad. Out of these, I have about 38 thousand telephones in my city. Out of 70 thousand land line phones, 25-26 thousand telephones are not

functional. After customers complain, officials say, "Please deposit the fine." BSNL is in a loss of Rs. 14,979 crore today. If the sale promotion is not there, who will use it, everyone will give it back.

Today private telephone operators are moving forward. The number of their employees and officers is also less and they are profitable. Even with all this available here, we still can't accomplish anything. 25 thousand telephones are not functional in my district, for that action should be taken against the concerned officials there, so that customers can get proper convenience.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (DOMARIYAGANJ): Hon. Speaker, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on an urgent question of utmost public importance. This is the first week of December. In eastern Uttar Pradesh and western Bihar, the situation has become foggy to the extent that all trains are running five to six hours late, and flights heading to Lucknow are being canceled. What is even more serious is that 9 deaths have occurred due to the cold. In Siddharth Nagar's Loharini village, at Shastri Chowk Basti, at Sant Kabir Nagar, in Maharajganj, Hon. MP is sitting, in his area, despite the deaths in Gorakhpur due to cold, the families have not yet received any compensation. Apart from the bonfires, if the cold and fog increase, the demand for wood also increases, but the situation is

such that there are no bonfires even in the capital Lucknow. In such a serious situation, I would like to draw attention to the fact that where there are deaths due to cold and fog, definitely the Government should take some steps in this direction. Thank you. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: This is a State matter.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Pankaj Chaudhary and Shri Daddan Mishra are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Jagdambika Pal.

DR. NAIPAL SINGH (RAMPUR): Hon. Speaker, There are about 40 thousand old people in my Parliamentary Constituency Rampur, Uttar Pradesh, who are unable to get even two meals a day. There are an equal number of women who are living a hellish life due to the untimely death of their husbands. More or less, this is the situation of about 15 thousand disabled people, who are struggling from door to door to earn their living. The pension provided by the State Government is akin to a drop in the ocean for them. To get it, they have to go through an ordeal. Due to the extreme backwardness of this district, the social balance here has deteriorated. Employment opportunities are very limited. Self-employment is just a dream for

them. I would request the Government to ask the State Government to provide information regarding the social security to the helpless people, families of all the above classes with the National Old Age Pension Scheme or any other Central scheme, so that appropriate steps can be taken in time.

DR. BHARTIBEN D. SHYAL (BHAVNAGAR): Hon. Speaker, there is a Kendriya Vidyalaya in my Parliamentary Constituency Bhavnagar. The building of this school is very old and it has deteriorated. There is a shortage of teachers and other staff in the school. The school is almost on the verge of shutting down. This school is built on the land of Western Railway, due to which the building construction work is not being done here by the Government. This is particularly affecting the education of the poor and middle class children. I request you to give a proper solution to this, by getting a new building constructed, the necessary teachers and other staff appointed, so that every family and every section of the society can benefit from the commendable steps that our Government has taken towards education. |

Commented [23]: Fld by f2

SHRI RAJAN VICHARE (THANE): Hon. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of this House to an important subject directly related to the life line of Mumbai, the local trains. 60 lakh passengers

travel daily through them. The local trains, known as the lifeline of Mumbai, are turning into death lines due to continuous accidents. The number of people killed and injured in accidents in the year 2014 is more than 3000. I come from the Thane Parliamentary Constituency of the Central Railway, and the Kurla railway station has witnessed the highest number of deaths in rail accidents. ... (*Interruptions*) At least 8 accidents take place at every station. I request the Hon. Railway Minister, through you, to pay attention to the passengers of Mumbai to ensure their safety while travelling.

[English]

DR. KULMANI SAMAL (JAGATSINGHPUR): I thank you very much for giving me time to raise an important issue in this august House. The Mahakalebar ceremony of Sree Jagannath is going to be held on the eve of car festival in 2015. To celebrate such an auspicious occasion, the conservation work of Jagannath Temple at Puri was undertaken with the help of Archeological Survey of India.

Keeping in view the importance of the occasion, around 50 lakh pilgrims will rush to the temple site. So, it is necessary to expedite

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the process to complete the conservation work of sensitive subsidiary shrines inside the temple complex as per the time period, that is before Nabakalebar Festival takes place. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): Madam, I just want to congratulate you that in your presence so many hon. Members get an opportunity to raise issues of national importance. ... (*Interruptions*)

***SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN (MAYILADUTHURAI):**

Hon'ble Madam Speaker "Everybody should get everything; poverty should be wiped out of this country". Under the able guidance of Hon'ble *Puratchithalaivi* Amma, 'Maasi Magam' – the Kumbh Mela of South is organized once in twelve years. This 'Maasi Magam' festival will be organized in February 2016. Several lakhs of pilgrims from all over the country will take part in this mega event. Tamil Nadu Government under the able guidance of Hon'ble Amma has been making all efforts to organize this event in a grand manner. Union Government through its Railway Ministry should work on providing adequate rail facilities for this event. All the three platforms at Kumbakonam Railway Station should be extended and upgraded so as to cater to arrival and departure of trains with at least 24 bogies. There is a foot over bridge to go to platform No 2 from platform No 1. I urge upon the Union Government that an additional foot over bridge should be constructed for reaching platform No 3. Thousands of commuters come to Kumbakonam everyday. There are no adequate retiring rooms for rail passengers at the Kumbakonam railway station. In view of Maasi Magam (Kumbh Mela of South) I urge upon the Railway Ministry that a multi-storey Rail Yatri Niwas

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

should be constructed. Thousands of pilgrims visit the temples in and around Kumbakonam on their religious pursuit. Therefore I request for up-gradation and extension of platforms at Papanasam and Aaduthurai. Moreover Computerized Reservation Centres should be opened in Papanasam and Aaduthurai Railway stations which can function throughout the day. All the trains in this route should also have stoppages at these two stations, Papanasam and Aaduthurai. Information Facilitation Centre for general public should also be opened at the Kumbakonam Model Railway Station. Thank you Madam Speaker.

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 p.m.

13.28 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.30 hrs

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty Minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

(Hon. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

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

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

**(i) Need to undertake immediate repair of service roads on
National Highway No. 4 in Hubballi, Karnataka**

[English]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (DHARWAD): Hubballi is a second largest city after Bengaluru in Karnataka. The condition of service roads on the National Highway No. 4 is turning into nightmares for the local residents who are living along this Highway especially in my Parliamentary Constituency, due to lack of maintenance work on the NH-4 and service roads. Although NH4 was upgraded to a four-lane road, service roads were not constructed at Hubballi, Dharwad, Varur, Bankapur and Shiggaon. In the absence of underpasses and junctions, the road had also become dangerous on these above said cities.

Hence, I would like to urge the concerned Hon'ble Minister to look into the matter at the earliest & direct the National Highways Authority of India officials to take up the repair work of service road on N.H.- 4.

**(ii) Need to run a train from Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh to
Delhi via Bhopal**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK (SIDHI): Singrauli is the only railway station in my Parliamentary Constituency of Sidhi. Singrauli is recognised in the country as the 'Energy Capital'. Here, along with the mini ratna company NCL, there are several other established industries such as NTPC, Reliance Power, Hindalco, Essar, DB Power, JP Power, Aryan Power, and many more. From the perspective of arrivals, there is no railway facility here for Delhi and Bhopal, which are respectively the capitals of the country and the State.

Therefore, I request the Government to operate regular evening trains from Singrauli to Bhopal and Delhi.

(iii) Need to start inland water way from Deoria in Uttar Pradesh to Haldia in West Bengal

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUSHWAHA (SALEMPUR): The trade used to take place through water transport from Barhaj Bazar in Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh to Haldia via river Ganga in Ballia district. Barhaj Bazar and the Siyar Market of my Parliamentary Constituency are the major commercial hubs located on the banks of Ghaghara river. This river merges with the Ganges River in Ballia.

Therefore, I request the Government to resume water transport from Barhaj Bazar to Haldia.

**(iv) Need to undertake conversion of Udaipur-Ahmedabad via
Dungarpur and Himmatnagar railway line into broadgauge**

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA (UDAIPUR): I would like to draw the attention of Government towards the railway line gauge conversion of my Lok Sabha constituency Udaipur in Rajasthan. The Udaipur City–Ahmedabad rail line via Dungarpur-Himmatnagar (Gujarat) was announced in the Railway Budget during the tenure of the UPA Government for conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge. However, even after more than ten years, no satisfactory progress has been made on this ambitious project.

Therefore, I urge the Government to prioritise the conversion of the Udaipur-Ahmedabad via Dungarpur-Himmatnagar rail line from metre gauge to broad gauge in the upcoming rail budget, by allocating sufficient funds for this project and initiating the conversion work at the earliest. This will enable industries, as well as cultural and religious tourists, to avail the benefits of railway facilities as soon as possible.

(v) Need to ensure payment of arrears of wages and other service benefits to employees of closed Sugar mill at Hardoi in Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

DR. ANSHUL VERMA (HARDOI): The Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Mill Unit in my Parliamentary Constituency Hardoi has been closed for a long time. After closure of the mill, employees were paid 40 per cent of their salaries. The remaining 60 per cent consisting provident fund, salary and other outstanding dues are yet to be paid. In letter No.51709, dated 16.07.2003 of the Regional Commissioner of Lucknow, admitted of having errors in the Annual Accounts Statement of the employees of the year 1991-92 and assured to make the payment expeditiously. The Employees Provident Fund and other payment amount is credited in this office through Form 3A and 6A.

Therefore, I request the Government that when the money is deposited, the remaining 60 per cent amount towards the provident fund, salary and arrears of the employees should be paid without any further delay.

(vi) Need to operate morning and evening flights between Surat and New Delhi

[English]

SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH (SURAT):

Currently Air India operates only a single flight just 3 times a week from Surat to New Delhi. The current timing of the flight is only in the morning.

I request the Government to reschedule the departure & arrival timings of both morning & evening flights as this will enable businessmen & corporate to finish a full day's work in New Delhi & return to Surat by night. Currently due to operation of flights only in the morning, the passengers have to spend a night in New Delhi, thereby wasting precious time.

I also request the Government to consider Surat for hopping flights between Mumbai & New Delhi. This will enable connectivity to Mumbai as well without having to include direct flights from Mumbai. It will also help Air India to operate multiple flights a day for morning & evening.

Surat is also home to one of the largest number of NRIs in India. They frequently travel home from their respective countries every

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year. Currently they land at Mumbai and Delhi Airport, which is already very congested. Most of the international flights land during night time. Thus there is no connectivity to Surat at desired hour in the morning from both Mumbai and Delhi.

Under these circumstances, I request the Minister concerned to take action for increasing the frequency of flights to both New Delhi & Mumbai as I am sure they will run with a 90-100% occupancy rate.

(vii) Need to construct a new over bridge on National Highway No. 8 at Ghodbunder in Palghar Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMAN NAVASHA WANGA (PALGHAR): National Highway No. 8 is six lane Highway and it is proposed to be upgraded into eight lane highway. This highway is very important in the country. The vehicles from Jammu & Kashmir to all states of South India are passing through this Highway. Ghodbunder Bridge in Palghar Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra is on this highway but it has been damaged recently even though the work of repairing was completed just few months back. But heavy vehicles of more than 15 tonnes weight are prohibited on the Bridge. Due to this ban, heavy vehicles are diverted through Manor Wada Bhiwandi or Chindholi-Bhiwandi Road. Both these roads are state highways and not suitable for heavy vehicles. Because of this a big traffic problem has arisen. I, therefore, urge the Government to construct a new over-bridge at Ghodbunder at the earliest.

**(viii) Need to establish a Sports Authority in Satna
Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (SATNA): In order to provide opportunities to the sportspersons of all consecutive sports in Satna district, games are continuously organised by various institutions and MP Trophy by me is organised but in Satna district there is lack of basic facilities for the sportspersons. Due to lack of a well-equipped stadium in the district centre, sports talents do not get proper arrangement here. In rural areas, youngsters face a lot of difficulties due to lack of infrastructure for sports. Today, there is a need for basic sports infrastructure in rural areas. To foster an interest in sports amongst youth, it is necessary to promote sports activities from childhood so that excellence in sports can be achieved progressively.

Therefore, I request the Government that stadium should be constructed in each of the eight development blocks in rural area and panchayat level. A state-of-the-art stadium should be constructed at the district centre and it should be equipped with all facilities of international level so that we can create a pool of medal winning players in the international sports events. Also, a Sports Authority

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should be established for the development of sports in my Parliamentary Constituency.

(ix) Need to permit clinical tests of cosmetics on animals in the country

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (WEST CHAMPARAN): The Government has imposed a ban on cosmetic testing on animals, while neighbouring country, China allows such testing. As a result, the entire cosmetics industry and research and development in the country will move to China. This decision of the Government will be against the Make in India policy.

Therefore, I request the Government to allow those tests which do not have an alternative system in the world to be conducted in the country so that the materials used in these industries can be manufactured in India.

(x) Need to float tenders for removal of boulders, mortars and sand deposited in rivers and drains originating from Nepal causing inundation and erosion of land along the river course in Shrawasti Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI DADDAN MISRA (SRAVASTHI): My Parliamentary Constituency is adjacent to the international border of India-Nepal. Large areas of the area are hilly and forested. Before the implementation of the Forest Security Act 1994, stones, sand, and gravel were extensively extracted through auctions from the mountainous regions of Nepal, which led to the deepening of streams and prevented any obstruction to the flow of water. Water through river drains was used for irrigation of fertile land etc. After the implementation of Forest Security Act 1994, the auction of stone, gravel, morang etc. has been stopped due to which a large amount of stone, gravel and morang has been filled in the drains, the flow of water from the drains is rampant and is causing huge damage to fertile soil harvest as well as forest wealth and many thousand of farmers and poor labourers of about 50 more villages are being affected by the severe floods in the rainy season, thousands of acres of cultivable land are also getting destroyed. Tharu tribe in Balrampur district has

a population of about 50 thousand to one lakh. These people and other sections of poor labourers used to earn their livelihood by collecting stones and other materials from rivers and streams. With the auctioning of stones halted, they are now facing a severe livelihood crisis.

Therefore, I request the Government to initiate the auctioning of accumulated stones, gravel, pebbles, and sand in mountain streams, so that the cleaning of blocked streams can be facilitated, and damage to public wealth from floods originating from Nepal can be prevented. The auctioning of stones, sand, and gravel accumulated in rivers and streams, will provide employment to millions of unemployed workers, and the Government will also generate revenue, which will be used for forest conservation.

(xi) Need to send a team of experts to Bihar to report on the causes and suggest remedial measures for tackling polluted underground drinking water causing cancer and goiter among the people of North Bihar

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN (SUPAUL): I would like to mention about the contaminated drinking water in rural and urban areas of about 9 districts of North Bihar. The source of drinking water in this area is the water extracted from underground through hand pumps and tube wells. The water contains such high levels of iron and arsenic that even after purification, it remains unfit for drinking. As a result, there is a constant risk of serious illnesses like cancer and jaundice among the general population of this area. So far, many people have been affected.

Therefore, I urge the Government to promptly establish a high-level expert committee to investigate the regions of North Bihar. This committee can suggest measures to address the levels of iron and arsenic in the water and recommend effective steps for the health benefit of the general public based on their findings.

**(xii) Need to convert National Highway Nos. 4 and 206 in
Karnataka into six lane and four lane respectively**

[English]

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA (TUMKUR): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways about the need to convert the particular stretch of National Highways Nos. 4 and No. 206 into six lane and four lane in Karnataka respectively.

The National Highway No.4 runs between Bangaluru and Pune and passes through Nelamangala and Tumkur in Karnataka. The traffic density between Nelamangala and Tumkur is unsustainable. It is eligible for eight lane but it is only four lane. Similarly, the National Highway No. 206 which runs between Tumkur and Honnavar through Gubbi and Tiptur is having only seven meter width. But the traffic density here also is more than 40,000 per car unit. Though this road is also eligible for four lane, presently it is having only seven meter width. The consequential effect is frequent accidents taking place. So, it is necessary to upgrade the National Highway No. 206 into four lane and to convert the stretch between Nelamangala and Tumkur of National Highway No.4 into six lane.

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I urge upon the Union Government to take up these works immediately to avoid fatal accidents on these roads.

**(xiii) Need to continue the National Agriculture Insurance
Scheme in the country**

[English]

DR. K. GOPAL (NAGAPATTINAM): India is having an Agriculture based economy. At the same time Indian Agriculture depends on unpredictable Monsoon. Considering this fact, Government of India during 1999 had announced NAIS (National Agriculture Insurance Scheme). Crop Insurance is the only weather-proofing mechanism available to millions of our farmers to mitigate the impact of adverse climatic conditions.

But it is unfortunate that Government of India suddenly withdrew the NAIS scheme during November 2013 and the same has been communicated to all state Governments and we came to know that certain states are strongly exposed to the withdrawal of the scheme.

The decision taken by the Government of India to withdraw the NAIS and replace it with the National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) from Rabi 2013 is a rude shock to the farmers.

The introduction of the NCIP increased the burden of premium on the farmers of Tamil Nadu manifold. The Chief Minister of Tamil

Nadu had requested the Government of India to permit implementation of NAIS instead of NCIP.

Under the new National Crop Insurance Programme, there is no remunerative Price for agriculture produces. Further, the input cost has increased enormously, there is lack of sufficient manpower for agricultural activities and required machineries are not available. The department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India in its website stated that a new Crop Insurance Programme based on crop yield and income would be rolled out shortly. It is requested that the Government of Tamil Nadu may be permitted to continue with implementation of NAIS during next year also on the existing pattern of sharing of premium subsidy and compensation, as the operational modalities of the proposed new Crop Insurance Programme yet are to be chalked out.

(xiv) Need to undertake construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in West Bengal as per programme guidelines and technical specifications

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (NAG) (HOOGHLY): Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) aims at providing good all weather road connectivity to the unconnected eligible habitations in rural areas. PMGSY is being implemented successfully in many states. But there is a need to monitor programme guidelines technical specifications and geometric design standards as prescribed by the Indian Roads Congress. I could find at many places in West Bengal that the utility services like drinking water electricity, school etc. are not being well taken care of with the result that roads constructed under the PMGSY are not utilized properly or to the fullest extent. I found a unique problem, for example, when the existing electricity posts were removed for the construction of roads under PMGSY, it is the bounden duty of the authorities and the contractors to ensure that electricity posts are located at appropriate places after construction of roads. But unfortunately this is not being done. Probably the reason for such callous attitude by authorities or contractors is that no funds are allocated under PMGSY for relocation of electricity posts once

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the roads are constructed. I, therefore, urge the Government to take remedial steps in this regard.

(xv) Need to make Supplementary Budgetary Provisions during 2014-2015 for establishment of premier educational institutions and creation of Knowledge hubs in Andhra Pradesh

[English]

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU (SRIKAKULAM):

Section 93 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act states that 11 premier educational institutions and 8 major infrastructure projects would be set up in the new state of Andhra Pradesh. However, none of these would compensate for the loss or excellent research and education network of the Hyderabad city. Nevertheless, considering it would take eight to ten years to create knowledge hubs, I request that necessary Supplementary Budgetary provision be made in the current financial year for initiating the process to establish these institutions and make them fully operational by the end of the current plan. For this purpose a provision of Rs 2000 crores may kindly be provided in the Union Budget during the current financial year for the preparation of DPR, infrastructure development and other activities. In this connection, Government of India should intervene and do justice to Andhra Pradesh State.

(xvi) Regarding making remittances by Non-Resident Indians to their relatives in India tax-free

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN (SANGRUR): Indians live in different countries all over the world. After working hard for 20-20 hours, they earn their living, and many have to send money to their families and relatives living in our country from their foreign earnings. When an NRI earns money abroad, he has to pay tax in that country as per the law of that country. They send some part of their blood and sweat to their families to India so that they too can live a happy life. But the Government has also imposed a tax rate of 12.5 per cent on sending their money. So, if a non-resident Indian sends 1 lakh rupees to his family from abroad, he will be taxed at 12.5 per cent, and instead of receiving 1 lakh rupees, his family will only get Rs. 87.50 thousand. This will force them to send money to India through black money and other illegal means so that this tax can be saved. A lot of money in Punjab comes from the earnings of relatives living abroad.

Therefore, I request the Government to remove the above tax so that Indians working abroad are not afraid of any tax while sending

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money to India to financially help their family and relatives living in India.

(xvii) Need to review the recommendations of Dr. Meena Kumari Committee constituted for comprehensive review of the deep sea fishing policy

[English]

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER (PONNANI): The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DAHD&F), Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India vide their Order No.21001/7/2009-FY(Ind) dated 01 August 2013 constituted an Expert Committee for Comprehensive Review of Deep Fishing.

Now the committee headed by Dr Meena Kumari has submitted its report. The report justifies the exploitation of our marine resources by foreign companies. It allows foreign fishing vessels and foreign crew in Indian waters. The report contradicts the recommendations of P. Murari Committee that opposed issue of licences to foreign fishing vessels. The Murari Committee has recommended that the existing licences of foreign fishing vessels should not be renewed. One of the major recommendations of the committee states that declaring 200-500 meters along the coast as a buffer zone would affect the fishing activities of traditional fishermen, leading to major crisis in traditional and small scale fishing sector.

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I, therefore, appeal to the Hon'ble Prime Minister that the recommendations of the Dr. Meena Kumari may not be considered in the interest of fishermen of various States including Kerala.

(xviii) Need to enhance the rate of honorarium of 'Preraks' engaged under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and also regularize their services

[Translation]

SHRI RAMA KISHORE SINGH (VAISHALI): Under the Literacy Mission, motivators have been providing their services for many years in the country, especially in Bihar, but they are facing a lot of difficulties in work. The said motivators have sought regularisation of their services before the Government, enhancement of honorarium, provision of amount of non-recurring expenditure to Panchayat Public Education Centre, early opening of Panchayat Public Education Centre or Joint Account Operations, linking Panchayat Public Education Centre with development works of Panchayat and inclusion of motivators under the Insurance Scheme, but appropriate steps have not been taken by the Government so far in this regard even though the appointment of Tola Sewak and Talimi Markaz appointed by the State Government has increased the honorarium of those people from Rs. 3 thousand to Rs. 7 thousand and the honorarium of motivators from the beginning till date has remained only Rs. 2 thousand.

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Therefore, I request the Government to consider the demands of the motivators sympathetically, eliminate their service discrepancies, and regularise their service by immediately increasing their honorarium.

14.31 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL),
2014-15**

[English]

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item No.22, that is Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 2014-15.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I am placing the Supplementary Demands for Grants for discussion of the House. Whatever discussion takes place, I will answer towards the end.

Sir, I beg to move:

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2015, in respect of the

heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 4, 7 to 9, 11 to 13, 15 to 17, 19, 20, 28, 29, 31 to 34, 46, 47, 49, 51, 54, 55, 58 to 60, 62, 66, 68 to 70, 73, 75 to 77, 83, 88 to 90, 92, 95, 98, 102 to 104 and 106 to 108."

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2015, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 4, 7 to 9, 11 to 13, 15 to 17, 19, 20, 28, 29, 31 to 34, 46, 47, 49, 51, 54, 55, 58 to 60, 62, 66, 68 to 70, 73, 75 to 77, 83, 88 to 90, 92, 95, 98, 102 to 104 and 106 to 108.”

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY (CHIKKABALLAPUR): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for this opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

Six months have elapsed after the present Government came and presented the Budget. Sometimes, it could be said that it is too early to make an assessment with regard to the governance and performance of this Ministry. We may have to raise many issues because a lot of expectations, aspirations have been raised not only during elections but also subsequent to election. At various platforms hopes have been raised. But when we look at the performance of the Government, we find that the performance of the Government, as promised by the Government, is nowhere even near the watermark. I would rather say that it is quite disappointing.

I will not take much time because I was told that the time allotted to our Party is only 45 minutes. I would like to give opportunity to our colleagues to speak. I must say that the general image of the performance of the Budget of this Government is rather pro-rich and anti-poor and it is patent with their first Budget as well as subsequent pronouncements and also the Supplementary Budget which has been presented.

The increase in budgetary allocation from UPA to NDA is about 93 per cent for urban development whereas for rural development the figure is only about 7 per cent. It is more urban-biased. The allocation of funds by the BJP in their Budget clearly shows their strong preference for sectors such as Defence, road infrastructure and urban development to the prejudice of the social sector. Ministries like the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Labour and Employment are given less than one per cent of the total budget allocation. I am just telling you that this approach really reflects the attitude towards the poor and also the attitude towards a number of flagship programmes which were implemented by the UPA Government. Even for the promises which are made, for example, Swachh Bharat, there is no allocation. I just wanted to see whether there is any increase for rural development. I did not find any entry with regard to this increase. No special provisions have been made even with regard to the Adarsh or modern village. Many of these projects which are supposed to be the favourite projects of the Prime Minister, there is no allocation.

Even the CAD gap has widened to 10.1 billion dollars on gold imports. In fact, this Current Account Deficit gap between the import

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payments and export receipts widened sharply to the extent of 21 per cent of the GDP. The economists are forecasting that the lower oil import might get partially offset by an increase in gold imports in the second quarter of this year. After your Government came, as much as gold worth Rs.2 lakh crore has been officially imported. It is a matter to be seen whether it is a conversion of black money into gold or maybe that there are so many items which are not officially shown but so much of more gold must have come to this country. That has totally upset the economy and it is very much manifest in the whole thing. The current account is -10.1 per cent; goods and services is -19.1 per cent; goods is -38.5 per cent; non-monetary bond is -7.6 per cent; and oil is -22.7 per cent. This is how your story with regard to financial management goes on.

When you go to the status of financial condition, as on October 2014, the total receipts are 38.5 per cent; non-plan expenditure - 57 per cent; plan expenditure - 46.4 per cent; fiscal deficit – 89.6 per cent; and revenue deficit – 98.5 per cent. The economy is in the woods. Even though it looks as if corporate sentiment is very high because of the mandate given, it has not been translated into any firm investment revival. It is totally disappointing. This cannot go on for ever. People are already disappointed. The front page news in all the

newspapers is in your favour but all the editorials, write ups and inside pages of important national papers or even the *New York Times* are against you. I do not know if you are happy by seeing the titles on the front page only. Even the front page publicity, ultimately, has not taken you anywhere.

In fact, the deficit touches 89.6 per cent. Where is the *achche din*, the good days? It has taken six months time. *Achche din* is not seen on the horizon. You may say that you are here to stay, consolidate and take off. You have taken six months time to take off. There is fall in the indirect tax collection to the tune of Rs. 90,000 crore in the current fiscal year. Government stands at Rs. 65,000 crore shortfall in indirect tax. Merchandise exports fell as trade deficit widened to 13.3 billion dollars in October. Trade deficit calls for smarter currency management in which the RBI or the Government, as the case may be, has totally failed. In fact, banks have been managed in such a way, I may be wrong in figures, that maybe, in 10 to 12 banks the posts of CMDs have not been filled. There is a lot of uncertainty. I do not want to get into details because it will take more time. But even though officially it is four per cent NPA, the stressed loan is to the extent of 28 per cent. Even in 2008-09, none of the banks had gone to bankrupt. Even at worst of the times in the economy,

during the economic depression in 2008-09, this had not come to this precipice. Now, it is the worst. We do not know as to where we are leading to ultimately. If the same thing continues for another one or two months, then I am afraid, some of the banks may be liquidated or may become bankrupt. This is the pity. Nothing is done to restructure the banks.

The Committee headed by the Governor, Reserve Bank of India selected six or seven CMDs of the banks after due diligence, and that was suddenly cancelled. Who cancelled it? It may not have conformed to your standards of selection. But I do not expect these things to happen under Shri Arun Jaitley. I can understand about others. We always considered you as a professional man in managing the administration, the Government and also finance.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Shri Moily is a very senior respected colleague. I fully trust his judgement. He made two comments. He may please verify it. If he wants to see the records I will show it to him. The UPA took over when the NPAs were two per cent and left behind NPAs at six per cent. So, it is currently at six per cent which you left behind and not four per cent that you mentioned. So much for the NPAs of the banks. Now, if you want to know why these appointments were cancelled, the manner in which the appointments

were made, the markings on basis of which candidates were rated and each candidate who in the normal performance rating of the last few years was not placed high, as a rule got 29 out of 30 marks in the interview. Therefore, after a CBI report, the matter was referred for reconsideration to the RBI Governor. Therefore, if you want to see those records, I will show you the records.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: It is not the question of seeing the records. RBI Governor was the Chairman of the Selection Committee and it was the same RBI Governor and the members of the Committee who cancelled the appointments. Either the RBI Governor should quit on moral grounds, if he feels so or the members should quit. I do not blame you for it. You must have found new factors. I am not disputing on that point. It is known to you.

I was saying that they may not conform with the standard that was set by you. You have explained some facets of those standards but at the same time, how can you rely upon the same Committee which recommends it? How do you rely upon that Committee's judgement in future? This is where I would like to say that things should be looked into.

So far as interest rates are concerned, now it has become mature to reduce the interest rates. You agree that you have given statements

in a number of places. Even the RBI Governor agrees that it deserves it. Japan has done it and has reduced the interest rate. China has reduced the interest rate. Everybody has done it. But you refused to do that. That means, it is not a sensitive Government. You are totally insensitive to the problems of the agriculturists, farmers, industries and manufacturing sector. That is why, it does not take off. Manufacturing and job creation have been reduced totally. That is why I said that in totality with regard to the financial position.

As regards social sector funds, I have already said that it has slashed. Arbitrary budget cuts, MNREGA is choked, high fiscal deficit, inflation woes limit, India chances of rating upgrade dwindled as reservation rating agency like Moody. NCAER lowers GDP growth outlook to five per cent on weak fundamentals. We have been telling that, due to world economic recession, due to many domestic and external factors in economy, perception has failed but fundamentals are very strong.

Now the stage has come when you have to admit and confess that the fundamentals have become weak day by day and every economist wants to say that this is what is happening to the country. If fundamentals are weak, I think, it will take many years to restore back the confidence. These are the wages of inefficiency. Fast growth

is not given and in fact, you have dealt with fiscal health of the country in a very crude way. It may be that you could not devote yourself totally to finance. It is just like a structural engineer doing the work of interior decoration also. You have to speak for the Government also. I do not think that a Finance Minister can be espoused to this kind of a post. Being an elder person than you, I think, I have a moral right to say that. The Finance Ministry requires total focus and total attention. It may be that sometimes, you should be really serious. ... (*Interruptions*) It is all right. He has given up Defence portfolio. But taking over I&B will dent your image as a Finance Minister. This is my advice. ... (*Interruptions*) It is a colorful job, no doubt. We want you to be colourful. But being a good and sound Finance Minister, you can really be colourful. This is one thing which I would like to say here.

Growing external gaps call for reforms. I do not find any reforms which are in the horizon.

I will come back to a few points now on the Planning Commission. In fact, the Prime Minister quotes the Report of the High Level Expert Committee on effective management of public expenditure. It is a Report presented under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan. He has presented a Report. The members of that

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Committee are quite eminent economist. The representatives from the RBI, the Planning Commission, Dr. Kausik, the economist, were there. I have got the Report. At no point of time he had recommended the winding up of the Planning Commission. In fact, the idea was to strengthen the Planning Commission and not to wind it up. This Institution has 64 years of time tested existence.

When I was speaking on the Budget, I said that if the institutions fail, the nation will fail and if the institutions are nurtured, the nation will develop. I had given the example of North Korea and South Korea. They have the same geography, the same kind of ethnicity, but still there is a difference.

The Prime Minister seems to be quoting the speech of Dr. Manmohan Singh to say that he himself was not willing to continue it, which is not correct. He has very clearly said it. I would like to read out the last paragraph of his speech. He said: "India's development story is a work in progress. The Planning Commission has played a historic role in this story so far. But there is a lot of distance that is still to be covered. The external world is changing rapidly. Structure of the economy and the role of the State in the economy are also changing. With an increasingly open and liberalised economy, with a greater reliance on market mechanism, we need to

reflect on what the role of Planning Commission needs to be in this new world. Are we still using tools and approaches which were designed for a different era? Have we added new functions and layers without any restructuring?” So, he has not recommended winding up of the Planning Commission. ... (*Interruptions*) I will just take another five minutes. So, he has very clearly said that the Planning Commission should be strengthened.

In mythology there is a story. There were two rakshasas, Vathapi and Ilavala. You must have heard the story. Ilavala would turn his brother into a goat. He would invite the *rishis* for a grand feast at his house. He would cut his brother, who was turned into a goat, into pieces and cook a delicacy with it. He would offer the *rishi* this special meat dish. After meal he would call his brother out, “Vathapi come out”. His brother would respond from the belly of the *rishi* and come out alive in one piece. In the process the *rishi* would be killed. Agasthya was an intelligent man like you. With him also the *rakshasas* repeated the game and Vathapi entered his stomach. Maybe in those days *rishis* were non-vegetarians. So, after he entered, Ilavala who is outside asks Vathapi to come out. But Agasthya said “*Vathapi Jeerno Bhava*”. He digested Vathapi inside.

I think this is what has happened. A Committee appointed by the Planning Commission, under Shri Ahluwalia, itself recommends winding up of the Planning Commission! This is like the story of Agasthya, Vathapi and Ilavala. ... (*Interruptions*) I will conclude in just one minute. This is what is happening and it is not correct.

There are number of other points which I want to raise, for example issues relating to the oil sector. I will raise this point and conclude. Now, the prices have come down to less than 70 dollars. It is fantastic in the short-term. You feel happy that the import cost has come down. But in the medium-term and in the long-term this is dangerous for the country. | You stopped all your exploration activities. There have been a lot of low yielding fruits, which you could have availed. In fact, it is not done. It is a fight between the OPEC countries and US, Iran and Canada. You are fixing gas price in a most unscientific way. The recommendations given by the expert bodies are overruled by the bureaucracy. I can understand that.

You can either adopt the Rangarajan's formula or Vijay Kelkar's formula; or if you have not agreed with any one of them, you should have constituted another committee; and that professional committee would have given a report. So, there is a lack of clarity in fixing gas prices; no investor will come. You are comparing yourself with

Russia. In Russia, it is only regulated price; you have taken that component. They flare more gas than India consumes. This is how many of these things have happened. These distortions will definitely distort the economy of the country.

What is Planning Commission replacement? You wanted to have a China model. China model is a government within a government – parallel government, no democracy. I have seen that report. Since we have no time, I don't want to deal with that. But that would definitely destroy the decentralisation process, and that is not a substitute at all.

India's economy has now lost momentum. In the first six months time, many of the decisions which people expected have not come. Credibility has not been built. It has been totally eroded. In fact, all investments have been held up. We need to adopt to the changing times. SAARC Summit was a subtle but clear jolt that India has its work cut out in South Asia. There is a real jolt. China always kept a low profile while growing their strength. But we always, in the beginning itself, kept a high profile. If you are adopting China's example, China's story is totally different. You adopted a high profile; that is how in the international field, PM has visited six or seven countries. I don't think any investment could come. Indian

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basket of crude oil has fallen by 45 per cent. In fact, there is an opportunity and that opportunity, I am afraid, you are not making use of, the kind of opportunity which is now given to this country.

You have increased excise duty on branded oil. What is the idea of branded oil? The idea is to maintain pollution free environment. Decisions are taken in an isolated way without taking any holistic view. These are the issues, and that is why the expectations from you particularly have been very high. I think that people are now disillusioned. Unless you wake up and focus on your job, things are going to be very bad. Performance, achievements and the governance in six months are dismal. This is what I am constrained to say. Thank you very much.

15.00 hrs.

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK (HARDWAR): Sir, I stand here to speak in support of the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2014–15, amounting to Rs.12,529.48 crore across 54 grants, which have been brought to the House by the Hon. Finance Minister for approval to authorise the overall additional expenditure in these 54 departments. |

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Sir, I understand that the manner in which this Government has taken a revolutionary step towards the economy in this six months, has not only boosted confidence amongst the people of this country, but it has left its mark in the whole world. The Government has acted swiftly and decisively in reflecting the will of the people of India through a clear mandate, and for this, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, I was listening to Hon. Moily Ji and I was amazed. If I may also say in a concised manner, the pace, path, rigour, and intensity with which the NDA Government has adopted a course in the past six months, there must have been fewer opportunities in independent India. In the last six months, I think the pace of growth has increased

and I would also like to tell Hon. Moily Ji that when you were in power, the growth rate in the quarterly review had gone down by more than four per cent. The point on which they left the pace of development during their Government, there has been consistent progress from there today. I want to congratulate our Government for this. In the previous NDA Government, the growth rate had gone up to eight per cent. But it has come down to four per cent in the Congress Government. I understand that the growth rate of 5.7 per cent is increasing and we are confident that the Government will definitely achieve the growth rate of eight per cent. I want to congratulate him for this.

15.02 hrs. (Prof. K.V. Thomas *in the Chair*)

Sir, if we evaluate the past two years of this Government's performance over the last six months, there seems to be a huge difference between promises and reality. If the fiscal deficit of the last five years is assessed from the present situation, then there is a huge difference. The speed that the Government has increased by taking certain steps has led to a decline in the inflation of food items, controls inflation. According to the International Monetary Fund, India's growth rate has shown a clear improvement. This is visible to

the world and in the next two years India's growth rate will be seven per cent. This Government will create a history in itself. For this also, I would like to congratulate and thank the Hon. Minister of Finance.

Hon. Chairperson, our successful Prime Minister, Hon. Shri Narendra Modi, has not only won the hearts of our nation but has also garnered admiration worldwide. This kind of leadership has been accepted. The significant work being done under his leadership, whether it's reducing corruption, successful administration, introducing new efficiency schemes, implementing minimum governance and maximum sub governance, implementing goods and service tax, strengthening tax administration, taking concrete steps towards strengthening governance and providing overall development to the economy, or bringing direct foreign investment into the country to eradicate unemployment and provide economic strength. The policies of the NDA Government have also selectively encouraged in these sectors as Foreign Direct Investment, be it in the field of insurance, for the development of smart cities, for Railways and Defence sector, for the farmers.

Prime Minister Agriculture Irrigation Scheme is there, I was just observing, when you said that there is nothing in it. There is for rural area, there is for the defence sector, for the sanitation, there is savings

tax scheme, provision to implement and strengthen Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana has been brought in this budget. I understand that the Hon. Prime Minister has emphasised on Swachhata Abhiyan and by the 150th birth centenary of Gandhiji, there is a mission to establish the whole of India as a sanitation to the world by the year 2019. I congratulate the Government for this. If we look at it today, where was the value of the rupee back then, and where is the value of the rupee today? If viewed at national and international level, a dollar stood at Rs. 68 in May, 2013 and today it has reached Rs. 62. This is a strong example of the seriousness of this Government and the trust among the people towards the Government. I was surprised when it was said about petrol and diesel ... (*Interruptions*) It was Rs.68. Now, it has come from Rs. 68 to 62. I want to say where it was then and where it is today. I amended my words. This is a proof of our Government's trust in six months. I am surprised that if there is less, then our friends are very sad in that too. If gas prices are going down, there is also a problem in that. Prices of petrol and diesel are also going down. This is perhaps the first time in the history of the country that diesel prices have fallen seven times in six months, it is history in itself and it says that earlier also it had

come down. What was less was not for the people, I understand that for the first time the consumer has benefited from it.

Sir, today we talk about inflation, but we talk about the common people in controlling inflation, will people forget that when the prices of potato and onion used to become eighty rupees, this is the first time when the prices of onion have not gone up above Rs. 20 or 25, this has given protection to the common poor. For the first time, inflation has been controlled and it is said that no one cares about the poor. I want to say that isn't the Jan Dhan Yojana meant for the poor? More than eight crore people have benefited from the Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana, and not just that, this Government has reached out to the common man. Those who could never stand in a bank or even have a bank account now have the convenience of accounts in banks. Not only this, in case of an accident, life insurance has been given up to one lakh rupees. From a health security perspective, a Rs. 30,000 insurance is provided, and not only that, if the account runs smoothly for six months, then after six months, a loan of Rs. 5,000 is provided without any collateral. I want to say that whether it is Jan Dhan Yojana or the scheme of subsidised gas cylinder, the plan to go directly to the account of the poor is very successful. This money will not go into the hands of brokers, rather this money will go directly

into the hands of the consumer. The campaign to provide housing to three crore people who live in slums, who have no shelter over their heads, will bring immense relief to the poor. Apart from this, both Make in India and Skill Development programmes are complementary to each other. These two will also change the destiny and picture of the country. To run this exercise smoothly, our Hon. Minister of Finance has made a provision of budget earlier also and, if there is a shortfall, she has tried to push it further in the supplementary budget.

Hon. Chairperson, today investment from foreign countries has increased in the country. Who does not know that the whole world has increased faith in India today. Whether it is in the field of defence, in the field of rail or in any other field, investors from outside are coming to us. I want to congratulate because there were issues in the defense sector previously, for many years we were unable to procure weapons, for the first time this Government took the courage to procure those weapons, and not only that, the weapons that were previously purchased from abroad, today we will produce them in our country, manufacture them here, this will provide employment to our people, money will not go abroad. Our hands will get work and this will also bring investment here.

Sir, I wanted to speak on so many points. But I would definitely say one thing that whether it is the issue of drinking water, whether it is the subject of Swachh Bharat, whether it has been about the amendment of environment, I have seen the supplementary budget, on every item, the Hon. Minister has made many conscious provisions. In this year, he has taken an idea to further accelerate the pace of development of this country by taking full schemes. I want to extend my sincere congratulations to them once again and express that this government will make history, and the common people of India, who have trusted this government, will have their trust strengthened and solidified. Thank you very much.

[English]

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN (CHENNAI SOUTH): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the Supplementary Demand for Grants warrants for additional net spending of Rs. 510 crore. The fiscal deficit set for 2014-2105 is 4.1 per cent of GDP. The country's macro economic indicators are showing positive signs and GDP rose at its fastest in 10 quarters to 5.7 per cent. Inflation slowed to near five year low at 3.7 per cent by August, 2014. There is 5.2 per cent change in Wholesale Price Index for food articles with the background of global oil prices melt down and the Government of India is going ahead with disinvestment of its PSU to meet its fiscal deficit.

I would like to start with this background. In the federal structure, more importance needs to be given to the States. The financial authority of the States should not be taken away by the Union Government. By all possible ways, the Union Government is earning revenue. The State Governments are dependent on the Union Government for its fund. The Government of India should not compromise and should provide hundred per cent uninterrupted assistance to certain sectors which are of utmost importance for the

development of the country. The sectors are namely agriculture, health and education.

With regard to education in Tamil Nadu, our hon. people's former Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma is implementing various welfare schemes in Tamil Nadu which is a role model to the entire country namely free books, bags, geometry box, uniform, bus passes, bicycle, laptops and scholarships. This is the visionary step taken by our leader hon. people's former Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. It reduces the financial burden on the part of the parents and would significantly reduce the dropout rates of school children. The Centre should make necessary provisions, and adequate fund should be allotted to every State for implementing this visionary project.

On the subject of education, I would like to highlight the memorandum submitted to hon. Prime Minister by our leader hon. people's former Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. Under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, the Government of India is requested to reimburse the total pending claims of Rs.599.62 crore for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12. Also under the Right to Education, compensation of Rs.25.13 crore needs to be reimbursed. Under the Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste students, Rs.1,104.20

crore, including 2013-14 arrears of Rs. 451.41 crore, is yet to be released by the Union Government.

With regard to health sector, the Government of India should take firm steps to ensure the price of pharmaceutical drugs is brought under control. Recently our hon. people's former Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had started Amma Marunthagam, which means, Amma Medical shops, which provides all medicines at a very low price. The Government of India should take necessary steps to implement these kinds of welfare schemes throughout India.

In the context of health I would like to highlight the memorandum submitted by our leader, hon. people's former Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma to hon. Prime Minister regarding expeditious setting up of AIIMS in Tamil Nadu, establishment of National Institute of Aging at Chennai at a cost of Rs.142.60 crore, setting up of Indian Institute of Advance Nursing at Chennai at a cost of Rs.200 crore and a proposal for JICA financial assistance for the National Urban Health Mission in Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs. 1051.15 crore which is pending with Government of India.

With regard to agriculture which is the backbone of our country, India has an edge over other countries as we have vast area of land cultivable and different climatic conditions for a variety of crops. But

the Government of India should take necessary steps to unleash its full potential in regard to agriculture. It should take necessary steps to ensure maximum utilization of cultivable land and increase productivity. The decision of the UPA Government to shift from naphtha based urea fertilizer plant to gas based fertilizer plant had led to shut down of the fertilizer plants in Tamil Nadu namely SPIC in Tuticorin, Madras Fertilizer Plant in Manali, Chennai.

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Our hon. People's Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had written many letters to the hon. Prime Minister in this regard and the Government of India should take necessary steps to continue the subsidy to these plants and revive them.

With regard to crop insurance which is the only weather proofing mechanism available to millions of our farmers to mitigate the impact of adverse climatic condition, the decision taken by the Government of India to withdraw NAIS (National Agriculture Insurance Scheme) and replace it with the National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) from Rabi season 2013 was a rude shock to farmers. Through the Memorandum submitted by our hon. People's former Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma to hon. Prime Minister, it was requested that the Government of Tamil Nadu may be permitted to continue with implementation of NAIS during next

year also on the existing pattern of sharing of premium subsidy and compensation, as the operational modalities of the proposed new Crop Insurance Programme is yet to be developed.

I would also like to highlight that in Tamil Nadu, 305 out of 385 blocks are non DPAP blocks (Drought Prone Area Programme) and the farmers in these blocks are receiving much lower subsidy. Hence, the Government of India is requested to restore the uniform pattern of 50 per cent subsidy to small and marginal farmers and 35 per cent to other farmers in all blocks. India, as regards to industrial growth, is on the much lower side. Industrial growth is a mere 0.5 per cent. It is necessary that industrial growth is revived to boost our economy. Our dynamic leader, hon. People's former Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has made Tamil Nadu into a favourable destination with conducive atmosphere for industrial investment. The Government of India should ease its norm so as to give a boost to its industrial investments. For example, the Government of India has proposed to create three new manufacturing zones at Vilathikulam in Tuticorin district, Katrambakkam in Vellore district and Hosur in Krishnagiri district having Hi Tech common infrastructure facilities. As per the existing norms for the National Investment Manufacturing Zone, a minimum area of 5,000 hectares is required for NIMZ. It is

very difficult to find such large stretches contiguously in States like Tamil Nadu. Hence, the Government of India may ensure that assistance, incentives and facilities on par with NIMZ are offered in these areas proposed by Tamil Nadu even if they are set up as industrial clusters, and the second point that I would like to highlight from the Memorandum is offering a special package similar to what is being offered for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand by the Government of India may be given to above districts which involves providing 100 per cent excise duty exemption for 10 years, 15 per cent subsidy for plant and machinery, 100 per cent income tax exemption to all new units for a initial period of five years.

Sir, I shall now come to distribution of power. Power plays a vital role in the development of our country. The Government of India should ensure its due share of power to the State from the Central grid. In this context, I would like to highlight in the Memorandum submitted by our leader to hon. Prime Minister. The Union Government has 15 per cent unallocated power share totalling 450 MW in Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant, Units I and II, Neyveli Lignite Corporation Thermal Station II expansion (2x250 MW), joint venture with the Neyveli Lignite Corporation at Tuticorin (2x500 MW) and joint venture with NTPC at Vallur (500 MW) project.

Considering that the host State has to tie up necessary infrastructure like land, water, coal for expeditious implementation of these projects, it has been requested that the Government of India to allocate this 15 per cent unallocated power to Tamil Nadu.

In regard to transmission and infrastructure improvement in power, our beloved leader, hon. People's former Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had requested the expeditious completion of 756 KV inter-regional transmission which will add necessary transmission capacity for transfer of surplus power to the southern region namely, Vemagiri to Angul, Narendra to Kothapur, Hyderabad to Wardha and the need to expedite the work on the High Voltage Direct Current line with 6,000 MW transmission capacity from Chhattisgarh to Pugalur in Tamil Nadu needs to be taken up by the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited.

In regard to incentive for solar park, the financial incentive available for development of ultra mega power plants should be extended to distribute small and medium solar park of 1 MW to 10 MW capacities as huge parcel of barren lands are not available in States like Tamil Nadu. The development of smaller solar parks has many advantages over ultra mega solar parks in terms of transmission capacity and effective absorption of generated power.

In Tamil Nadu, social security pensions are provided under eight schemes by our hon. People's former Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, while the Government of India support only three pension schemes. In May 2011, the Government of Tamil Nadu had raised the monthly pension from Rs.500 to Rs.1,000 per month and the Government of India support is only up to Rs.200 to Rs.500 per beneficiary per month. The total financial commitment to the State Government for a year is Rs.4,491 crore whereas the Government of India contributes only Rs.600 crore a year. |

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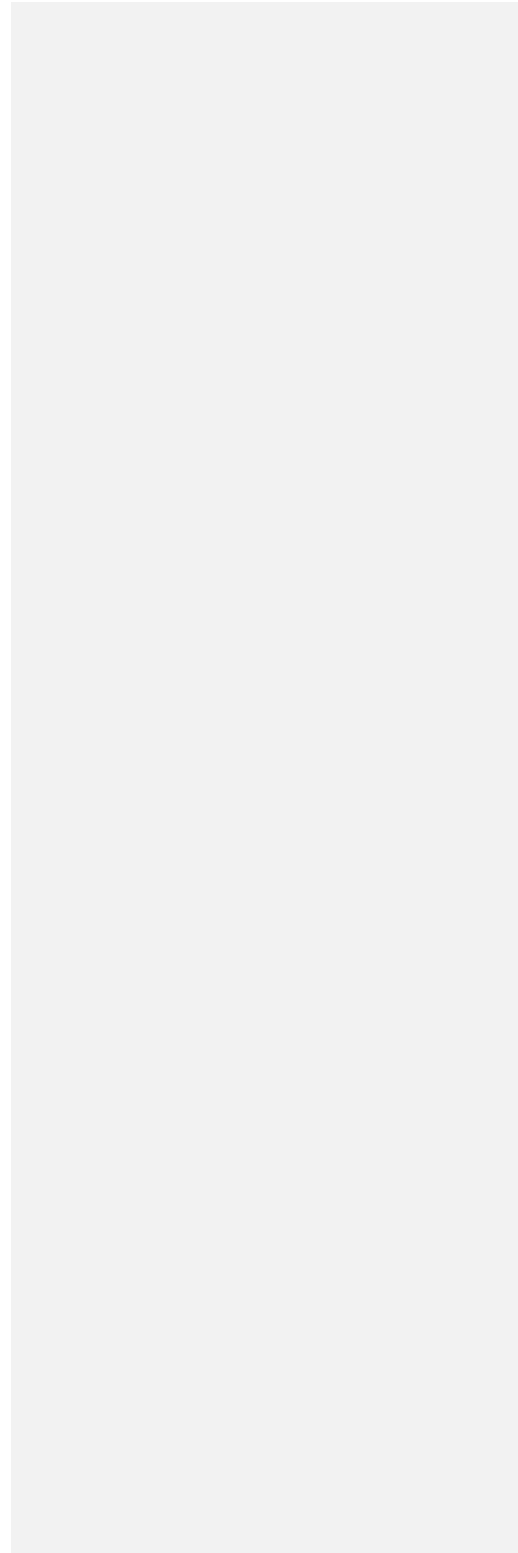
Our beloved leader, hon. People's former Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had requested the hon. Prime Minister to enhance the Union Government pension amount to Rs. 1,000 per month and to cover more categories of pensioners and remove ceiling of the number of beneficiaries under the Central Scheme.

With regard to the Central Sales Tax rates, which were reduced to two per cent with effect from 1st June, 2008, the Government of Tamil Nadu had been submitting its compensation claims regularly, but had not received the promised compensation in full. A sum of Rs 7098.88 crore has to be reimbursed from the Government of India for pending compensation for a period up to 31st March, 2012.

With these few words, I conclude. Thank you.

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[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Hon. Chairperson, I rise to speak on the Supplementary Grants presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

Now, this is a standard procedure of all the Finance Ministers, all through history. When the Government incurs extra expenditure as compared to Budget, it has to come to Parliament for appropriation of the extra expenditure. But the main effort is to make up this extra expenditure by either enforcing savings or increasing revenue collection. The Finance Minister has actually brought an extra Supplementary Demands of around Rs. 12,501 crore. But the extra outflow will be as little as Rs. 501 crore by savings and enforcing cuts in the expenditure.

Now, one has no quarrel with that. One has to notice carefully what are the heads from the main expenditure of this Rs. 12,501 crore. An amount of Rs. 3,000 crore is going in Defence canteen expenditure; Rs. 4,187 is going for International Monetary Fund subscription; Rs. 5,000 crore will be given for financing indigenous urea; Rs. 1,907 crore will go for the Swachh Bharat Mission, such a great favourite of the Prime Minister; and only Rs. 500 crore is going for the maintenance of the highways.

Now, if you really look at the way the Government is spending and going to spend, you will find that the Government is trying to find extra money on political ground -- for the Prime Minister's favourite programmes. What are they? They are the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, the Skill India Programme; and the Ganga Rejuvenation Programme. In turn, what is the Government doing? As per the newspapers report and partly, it is correct, the Government is slashing expenditure in the social sector. This, unfortunately, is what gives expression to the Government's economic philosophy.

What is the Government planning as far as the expenditure is concerned? While increasing money for the Swachh Bharat, Skill India, and Ganga Rejuvenation, the Government is planning to cut expenditure on education by Rs. 11,000 crore. Expenditure on Panchayat, Rural Development and Sanitation will be cut by 25 per cent. Expenditure on Health will be cut by Rs. 7,000 crore. This is the way, the Government is moving forward.

The Finance Minister can claim that there have been some discussions; and the detailed discussion will take place on the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. We have already complained in this House that plans are being made to limit the MGNREGA to 200 districts. Now the Finance Minister may say that Rs.34,000 crore has

been budgeted this year. This is slightly higher than Rs.33,000 crore which was budgeted last year. So, he will say, we have increased the price. But one has to remember that Rs.9,000 crore is pending as wages to States in the previous year. Only in case of West Bengal, Rs.1,000 crore is pending on the MGNREGA count. So, what is happening? In the Finance Minister's philosophy, while he is cutting on the social sector, in a debt stressed State like West Bengal, where we have repeatedly pleaded for a moratorium on interest payment for three years, instead of giving us more money, he is withholding money that is due to us. Our MPs will speak to you tomorrow that in every district job card holders are coming to the Panchayat and demanding money. The money cannot be given because the money has not come from the Centre. I think this is rather cruel that the poorest sections of the people are being deprived of their due wages. I do hope that with all his penchants for modern thinking, the Finance Minister will spare a little thought for the poorest of the poor in the country.

Now, let me put some other questions. Veerappa Moily Ji is a very respected Member and is the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance. We work under him. He has given an overview. The main question, which we discuss at the time of

discussing the Budget or Supplementary Budget, is this. What is the state of the economy? Are the green shoots showing in the economy? I will be happy for the country's sake if the economy was really taking an upward turn. It is not. There has been a slight increase in the GDP growth in the first quarter, that is, by 5.7 per cent. Growth in the September quarter is 5.3 per cent. But the National Council of Applied Economic Research is estimating the GDP growth for the whole fiscal as five per cent. Now this is not a new turn for the economy. This does not speak of green shoots showing in the economy whereas the Finance Minister has promised eight per cent growth in the short-term. We are only reaching five per cent growth in the first year of the new NDA Government. I would request the Minister to take note of the same.

I do not know if Mr. Jaitley must be a lucky Finance Minister. During his time, crude price, which has the maximum impact on our economy, has fallen by 40 per cent from June to now. But strangely enough, this falling crude price is not passed on to the consumer. From June 1, price of diesel has decreased only by 8.32 per cent and the price of petrol has decreased by 13.3 per cent for consumers whereas there has been 40 per cent fall in crude prices. Now, on the other hand, the Finance Minister changed the excise notification to

increase the excise duty on fuels. He is hoping to mop up Rs.15,000 crore of additional revenue on excise alone from petrol. He is saying, I am collecting this for meeting the Government's fiscal deficit and also to protect against a future rise in fuel prices. But the fact is, neither is the benefit being passed on to consumer nor is there any justification for such a large increase in the excise duties on fuel. May I again say that the fiscal deficit is very high! One of the indicators of how the economy is being managed is the fiscal deficit. It is already 89.6 per cent of the budgeted expenditure. Mr. Jaitley in his Budget Speech had said that he would keep fiscal deficit down to 4.1 per cent. This is 10th of December and it is already catching up. 89.6 per cent fiscal deficit is already reached.

Now, how does he hope to make that up? He has lined up a big disinvestment programme. I am basically against disinvestment. The public sector is built with the money of the country and the brawns of the workers. Disinvestment is not a good idea. You disinvest public sector. Why? To make up for your fiscal deficit instead of strengthening the public sector further! Next in line is Coal India Limited, our primary energy producer. They sold five per cent shares in Steel Authority of India to mop up Rs.1700 crore. So, Mr. Jaitley's

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formula for reducing fiscal deficit is (i) disinvestment of public sector; and (ii) mopping up excise revenue from the oil.

Mr. Moily has given a good overview of the economy. Let me add to that and wind up my speech slowly to say that the Reserve Bank is not listening to the Finance Minister. He has expressed publicly that interest rate should be cut so that there is a spurt in manufacturing activity. In spite of inflation easing to 2.82 per cent so far, interest rates have not been cut. There has been no spurt in manufacturing activity though in September inflation came down to as low as 2.38 per cent. There, I suppose, Mr. Jaitley is helpless in the face of an economist Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. He is a noted economist, no doubt.

The other important thing Mr. Moily has spoken at length is about the steps being taken by the Government on the winding up of the Planning Commission. It is strange that the Government comes in and declares that it will wind up the Planning Commission. But, six months have elapsed. They have not been able to finalise an alternative mechanism for devolving revenue to the States. Somebody is saying that henceforth the Finance Commission will devolve revenue to the States what used to be done by the Planning Commission earlier. This is not a healthy sign. The Planning

Commission should have been amended and not ended as the Finance Minister or the Prime Minister is planning. In this situation, I think that the promises that lay behind the spectacular victory of the NDA in the elections, which were no doubt fuelled by large scale expenditure on the election campaign, are not being fulfilled.

I will not call the record dismal, I will call the record disappointing. This was supposed to be a Government of hope. *Achche din aane wale hain* hopes are already dwindling. I tell you, Sir, from my experience, the more the situation goes difficult, in spite of Mr. Jaitley, the Finance Minister, the party will go for larger communal agenda – make the Gita the national book; convert Muslims to Hindus in Agra; break down churches in Delhi – so that the attention of the people is diverted from the basic point that the poor are being deprived. The approach of the Government is also borne out by the fact that they have put up Shri Nishank to speak for them. Mr. Nishank says that astrology is more powerful than nuclear bombs, and India exploded nuclear bomb by Kanad in the ancient ages. With people having such antediluvian idea, how can you develop the economy in a developed and fast developing world, which is a global village? So, this is what I have briefly spoken.

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Lastly, like yesterday, may I request Mr. Jaitley that while all our problems should be solved and we would not have to bother about all these fiscal deficits, etc. if only the black money can be brought from abroad. We shall get Rs. 15 lakh in our accounts, and the economy will flourish. I hope that the Finance Minister will enlighten us on this. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): I do not know whether I am fortunate or unfortunate always to speak after Prof. Saugata Roy, but that is how we are placed in this House. ...
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am glad that Professor's economics is as good as Mr. Nishank's science.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Yes. Historically, an all powerful Centre was designed by the architects of the Constitution to protect the country from secession and balkanization. When we are discussing about Budget in general, though it is a Supplementary Budget, we have to delve back a little bit as to how the distribution of finance was done by the makers of our Constitution.

After Independence, most political analysts felt that India would break into smaller parts as there was no binding force. So, it was decided to keep economic power with the Centre and allow the States to be recipients of funds from the Centre. It remained that way for the first 30 years with Congress as the key Party in power at the Centre and the States. In the 1970s, Centralisation of power became even

more acute as Union Government started dismissing elected Government, and by 1990, the Centralisation of power was complete.

Over the last 10-15 years, I would say that two changes have occurred. On the political front, regional Parties have emerged in the political spectrum fundamentally transforming electorate's mindset and turning their States into major power centres. On the economic front, incremental reforms require States to play a much bigger role. There is no doubt that States are now becoming the nerve centres of reform process. A few decisions taken by the present Government here, while still preliminary, I would say have the potential to kick-start the process of State-led growth. Scrapping of the Planning Commission, in principle, would allow the States to determine their own spending priorities and apply discretionary use of transfer from the Centre.

Another decision to reduce the number of Centrally-Sponsored Schemes also allows States some flexibility in their spending on other schemes. We have reached a point where we need to return economic power to the States to become truly federal in character. The expansion of middle-class can be viewed by the State as an incentive to attract more investment and promote growth. The Centre will prosper only if the States does and vice-versa. But enhanced fiscal

autonomy must be the first step in this direction. India can only take the reform process forward if States and Centre enjoy mutual trust. The Central leadership must recognise the farsightedness of ceding fiscal autonomy and the State leadership must seize the opportunity.

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Strengthened federalism requires sustained, committed efforts from all stakeholders. In a nation with mind-boggling levels of economic diversity, the relationship between the States and the Centre and an atmosphere of mutual trust and cooperation is of paramount importance in economic growth. That is why it was mentioned in the Ninth Five-Year Plan that we need to have cooperative federalism. That is the slogan and that is the motto which line was also mentioned in the hon. President's Address. While discussing the Budget last time, I had also mentioned that this should be the base or the foundation on which we should proceed further.

In a few short weeks, India's fiscal state has undergone a dramatic change. When the Government's first Budget was presented in July, there was great scepticism about its ability to meet the fiscal deficit target of 4.1 per cent of Gross Domestic Product. Now, there is virtual unanimity that it will be more than met. Global rating agencies have raised India's outlook from 'negative' to 'stable'. The primary reason is the drastic fall in global crude oil prices. The cost

of crude oil was somewhere around US \$ 108 a barrel. When the Budget was presented, the benchmark Brent Crude Oil has fallen to around US \$ 68 a barrel. This has effectively terminated the subsidy on diesel and has significantly reduced the subsidies on gas, kerosene and fertilisers. Assuming that it endures, the development will prove to be a huge windfall for public finances.

The present Oil Minister has been lucky not only for the Government, but also for all of us. However, it is important that the Government should not allow complacency to lower its guard against fiscal stress. There were a number of potential threats looming over which could erode much of the benefits of reduced subsidy bills – namely, first is the recommendations of the Seventh Pay Commission which will be implemented in 2016; and second is the Report of the Fourteenth Finance Commission which will be submitted by January 2015. These recommendations will have to be immediately built into the Budget of 2015-16. And third, public sector banks are reeling under an unusual asset quality burden due subsequently to their large exposure to stalled or unviable infrastructure projects. There is a large need to address infrastructure problems here. But if banks have to keep lending to businesses and individuals, they will need regular infusion of capital which realistically only the Government can

provide. Fiscal consequences of the drop in oil prices are significant and positive, no doubt, but it would be unwise to give in to the temptation to see it as a justification to go slow on other fiscal initiatives because we all know the road to fiscal health is paved with complacency.

I will now deal with the third point. The problem is relating to jobless growth which has attracted a lot of attention, but no one talks about the problem of growth-less jobs, that is, creating jobs that do not sustain themselves or lead to growth. It is time we recognize the practical impossibility of having growth-less jobs on a sustained basis. Look at Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act providing 100 days of assured wage component in a financial year to a rural household to do unskilled manual work.

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The law stipulates a ratio of wage to material cost of no less than 60:40. With such a ratio, you cannot build a durable road or a concrete school building. It is a recipe for ensuring that the village roads and village *bundhs* built get washed away in the next moment which is a good example of promoting growthless jobs.

I would like to draw the attention of this House regarding Public Sector Enterprises especially speaking after Prof. Roy. In the 1950s, in the heydays of planning and setting up of Public Sector Enterprises,

scientist and statistician Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis believed by about 1970 with increasing surpluses of PSEs, no additional taxes be needed. That was his pronouncement. By 1970, even though severe protectionist policies with heavy import restrictions and strict limitations on private sector operation of over three decades, most PSEs have failed to display the dynamism for self-sustained growth. Take the 32 Central Public Sector Enterprises under the Department of Heavy Industries during March, 2012. The report is there. With a gross block of Rs. 16,639 crore employing 88,894 people, they generated a net profit of Rs. 5,611 crore. It is not bad at first sight. But on a closer look, the accumulated loss of 23 PSEs was to the tune of Rs. 23,976 crore. Only nine have accumulated profit. Seventeen out of thirty two PSEs have made negative growth. These seventeen PSEs are promoting growthless jobs. Therefore, of the many items on the reform agenda that need to be addressed for making the next decade vastly transformational, a good starting point is moving away from promoting growthless jobs. The larger lesson is that it is hard to move ahead even when you are pulled in different directions. One tries to do the right thing while the other is off. I guess nobody consciously wanted to square up the Indian economy. Perhaps they thought that high growth was now pre-ordained. Then, there was the

greed and the fondness of adding zeros of others to gain the public spotlight. Much work needs to be done. The foundation exists to build upon. For many years, slow growth has caused an accumulation of problems in profitability and balance sheets of companies and banks. The ground conditions of employment and opportunities are not positive. So, when this Government gears up to its first full-fledged budget, it is time to lay out a bolder narrative to a medium term. What will follow in the next few years will be predicted by how 2015-16 turns out? So, when it is stated that RBI is still convinced that the Government finances are strong enough for monetary easing despite a series of corrective fiscal measures, one should be convinced. The Reserve Bank of India is resisting pressure to cut rates. One should endorse this position and must commend the Governor for sticking to his stance. No doubt, inflation has eased but risks are still looming around. To build up great expectation, of course, is a good strategy in the run up to an election but you have to live up to that. So far, little has been done. Policy in power sector remains a mess. India needs to open up mines and greater stress be given for value addition. We need to replace this rickety indirect tax system with GST. It is hanging for the last ten years. Not much progress has been done in Direct Tax Code either. If is this harder, still hard is the task in monitoring funds.

This has come to the notice of the Government earlier that taxes are collected in advance and interest also is paid on the tax that is paid in advance. But that interest that is being paid to the income-tax payee, does not get appropriated or sanctioned by the Parliament. Repeatedly this money is being given from the State Exchequer. But it is not appropriated or sanctioned by the Parliament. Here there is a problem. This needs to be corrected. I think the Finance Minister will go into that.

Out of the total expenditure of some 14 per cent of GDP, two per cent of GDP goes on subsidies. Fertilizer and food subsidy eats up Rs.200,000 crore of the Centre. The challenge is to use money in storage of various kinds of rural and other commodities, freight and export infrastructure. As Africa and other parts of developing world are prospering, the demand for food would rise and Indian farmers must be empowered to take advantage of this opportunity.

I would also mention here issues relating to my State. There are three issues to which I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister. We have been moving away from CST for a period of four years with an annual reduction rate of one per cent for implementation of Goods and Service Tax. It was decided by the Union Government to compensate the State Governments towards CST loss till

implementation of GST. Accordingly, the CST was reduced from four per cent to three per cent from 1st April, 2007 and from three per cent to two per cent from 1st June, 2008. Due to uncertainty in implementation of GST during the previous regime, every year we are against the loss assessment of Rs.664.39 crore and the for implementation of Goods and Service Tax, compensation is not being paid. Now the annual loss is around Rs.1300 crore.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have to cut short now.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I will cut short, Sir. Our Chief Minister had met the Finance Minister and had also raised this issue. I think, the Government would look into this.

Another issue relates to opening of rural branch of banks in rural areas. Here, I would only focus on the Left Wing Extremist affected areas. There are around 4,597 gram panchayats in Odisha which do not have any brick and mortar branch. The Odisha Government has come out with a provision. We have panchayat Sabha Kendras where we will be providing the house to open branches free of cost without any charges. This is the decision that has been taken at the State Level Bankers' Committee meeting. The Odisha Government would be providing this and within five years, by 2019, our effort would be that all these panchayats should have at least one local branch.

Relating to Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, there are people who are, one can say in favour of it and one can say against. But our concern here is that those Left Wing Extremists areas have been left out of this PMJDY. I would request that attempts also should be made and banks should also be told that they should go into those areas. We cannot leave away those under-developed areas and those people who have been far far away from development. Jan Dhan Yojana will be a better source to reach every household, every people because a lot of development work is going on in Odisha.

I would conclude by saying that here is a time when the Government is now preparing for the next full-fledged Budget. We have to look at it in that perspective. Changes are taking place. But greater change can come when you take hard decisions for the country.

[Translation]

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR (MUMBAI NORTH WEST):

Hon. Chairperson, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for the year 2014-15. On behalf of my State, I want to put forward many demands before the Hon. Minister in a very short time, because these demands have been made by the Chief Minister for years. Earlier, there was a Congress Government in Maharashtra but now there is a BJP Government. These demands have also been raised by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Devendra Fadnavis. Hon. Minister of Finance is sitting in the House, so it is my responsibility to raise these demands here.

Hon. Chairperson, Mumbai has a population of 1.5 crore. Rs. 2684 crore was demanded from the Union Government for the improvement and modernisation of the hundred year old Parjanya Jal Vahini of Mumbai, but the necessary fund was not sanctioned. The Centre's Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission should make a provision to increase the State's funds by Rs. 1500 crore in the coming budget in view of the total miserable condition of Maharashtra in which drought, floods, damage caused by the cyclonic storm because that hasn't been done yet.

Every day a large number of tourists and businessmen come to Mumbai which has a status of financial capital. They spend most of their time on the seashore of Mumbai, but at present the sea edges could not be beautified due to lack of funds. The entire city of Mumbai is situated on the beach, so a fund of Rs. 200 crore should be made available by IIDC to modify the scheme for beautification of the beach.

The India Habitat Centre or Trade Fair should also start in Mumbai similar to that of Delhi. Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Rs. 500 crore fund should be given to this provision. There are a total of three centres of sperm cold storage of bulls in Maharashtra, for which the available fund of Rs 3.5 crore is very less. For this, a fund of Rs. 20 crore should be made available by the Union Government.

In view of the potential threat posed by terrorists and naxalites in important cities and rural parts of Maharashtra, funds of Rs. 71.80 crore available for modernisation of police contingent are very meagre. Increasing this, a fund of Rs. 300 crore should be given to the state for modernization of the state police team and Rs. 200 crore for construction of a new police station.

Under the Forest Act Regulation of 1988, each State must have a mandatory 33 per cent share for forest areas, but in Maharashtra, only 19 per cent of the area is forested. In the National Afforestation Scheme, as per the State Government, Rs.17.50 crore fund should be given to the State for the development of forest area. Separate fund should be provided in the budget for the development of industrialisation in the Mumbai department.

A fund of Rs. 2000 crore should be sanctioned for building an international-level monument of Chhatrapati Shiva Ji Maharaj in the Arabian Sea. The budget should include a minimum of Rs. 217.50 crore from the interest on the CAMPA fund for the resettlement of villages affected by the national park areas. In the Kisan Basic Price Scheme, it is very important to increase the loan limit of NAFED for cotton procurement to Maharashtra in the year 2014-15. Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, a total of 1 lakh, 21 thousand, 487 houses were constructed in Maharashtra by the Nagariya Basic Suvidha Yojana. Out of this, 62 thousand 524 houses have been constructed.

16.00 hrs

The work of 32054 houses is stalled due to lack of funds. The Centre has proposed to sanction a fund of Rs 2395 crore 18 lakh to the state for the above work. There are about 12650 major roads in the state of Maharashtra which are in bad condition and for renovation and improvement of these, budget should include modern funds, approved under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Include the required fund in the budget for the pending second phase of the Mahatma Gandhi Rozgar Yojana in Maharashtra. Rs. 10 crore is given every year from the Centre for protecting and increasing the number of botanical mangroves but Maharashtra has not received any kind of fund since last year. In view of the rapidly declining number of mangrove vegetation in Mumbai and Konkan areas, Maharashtra should be funded Rs. 10 crore for defence and promotion. Funds of Rs. 100 crore should be provided through ICT Scheme. A special scheme package should be approved in the budget for the farmers affected by natural disasters in Maharashtra. Maharashtra needs Rs. 550 crore for the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project, it should be included in the budget. Maharashtra received a National Disaster Response Fund of Rs. 921 crore 98 lakh from the Centre. According to the recommendation of the Centre's Inquiry Committee, the State

needs Rs. 1 thousand 443 crore 32 lakh. The Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan for sports and promotion should increase the funds accruing to the state for sports facilities and modernisation. For the year 2014-15, Maharashtra should get a fund of Rs. 500 crore in the budget through the centrally awarded scheme Askad. A special fund is needed to repair and modernise the highly dilapidated water stations on the seashore of Mumbai. The State of Maharashtra requires Rs. 8550 crore for the Funder Separation Scheme. The State Government had written about it before, and the current government has also written about it. I demand that provision should be made in the coming budget.

I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (KARIMNAGAR): The hon. Finance Minister in his introductory note has stated that the proposals in the Supplementary Demands for Grants will not result in any significant variation in total estimated expenditure, because the net cash outgo is only Rs 500.71 crore. This is the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2014-15 which includes 54 grants. As the net cash outgo is only minimal, I am not going into the details clause by clause. But at the outset, I would like to tell that neither me nor my party Telangana Rashtra Samiti and its leader, the hon. Chief Minister of Telangana State Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao would like to make any negative comment on the performance of this Government within a short period of six months.

16.03 hrs

(Shri Hukum Singh *in the Chair*)

Let us see by the next year after the 2015 batch and then the performance can be assessed. However, before this winter session commenced, there were a series of comments by a few economists and social scientists in the national media, particularly in the English newspapers. They have apprehended that to meet the fiscal deficit

target for this year, the Union Government is brutally slashing social sector allocations. But it is keeping expenditure cuts for the physical infrastructure sectors at a minimum. They also stated that the re-aligning of plan outlays across sectors by the Finance Ministry is in line with the Government's priorities. Shri Narendra Modi's Government views infrastructure spending as growth enhancing and as an essential element of its plans for reviving the economy.

Presently, the Finance Ministry, in the process of revising the Budget Estimates for 2014-15, across the Heads of Expenditures and Ministries, the expenditure on education is proposed to be cut by Rs.11,000 crore. The Departments of Panchayati Raj, Rural Development and Sanitation are facing average cuts of 25 per cent. The RE for the health sector expenditure is proposed to be Rs. 7,000 crore lower than what was originally envisaged in the Budget which we had already passed. The arbitrary cuts in the budget allocations amount to attack on democracy. Any budget cuts cannot be made without following any democratic process or without any discussion in this august House.

In the given circumstances, in the list of Supplementary Demands for Grants, we have the Ministries of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Defence, Heavy Industries, Industrial Policy and

Promotion, Power, etc. ... (*Interruptions*) As we are going to pass these Demands and Appropriation Bills, I would like to make a comment that the new State of Telangana has taken up 2-3 ambitious projects like water grids. We are going to connect all the 10,000 villages in the Telangana State and each household will get a drinking water pipeline. May I know whether this Appropriation Bill will increase allocation for the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation? I request the hon. Minister to allocate more funds to the State of Telangana.

With regard to the rural water tanks, I would say this. You are well aware; you are the Chairman of the Water Resources Committee, where I am also a member. We are going ahead with an ambitious programme of 'repair, restore and renovate water bodies in the rural areas'. My State of Telangana has already taken up this programme by repairing about 44,000 water bodies.

In the Revised Estimates also, we are allocating more funds; I also request the Finance Minister to be gracious enough to allocate some more funds. The ultimate issue on which we have to concentrate is health sector. Recently, I am very happy that the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers announced an ambitious programme of *Janoushadhi Pharmacies*. So, the Government should allocate some

funds for opening up of such pharmacies across the country so that the poor can purchase generic drugs in those pharmacies.

I would like to conclude by saying that the hon. Finance Minister should clarify the apprehensions of the social scientists and economists in this country with regard to slashing of funds for social sector. Thank you.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Before I call the next speaker, I would request all the participants to conclude their speeches within five minutes as there are a large number of speakers.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (KASARGOD): Sir, we have already been allotted ten minutes. How could you restrict the time for the Party Leader?

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There is no time fixed for any Party Leader. You should cooperate.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Sir, the Supplementary Demands for Grants placed before this House by our Finance Minister includes 54 Ministries and Departments and the gross additional expenditure comes to about Rs. 12.52,948.

Though it is early to judge the performance of the Government, as stated by my other colleagues, if we go to some parameters of the economic growth we can say that it is not inspiring or positive. The CS ratio indicates the negative trend. The gap between the export and import is 21 per cent. The production side, especially the energy and industry, has not shown any positive growth. Production is not good in the mining service sector and other sectors also. The indirect tax collection has gone down and the deficit comes to about 89.06 per cent.

In reply to the budget, given in the last Session, the Finance Minister said that he could keep the fiscal deficit as well as the revenue deficit on par with 4.3 and 3.2 respectively. I would like to know whether the Finance Minister has been able to keep his promise now.

It has been pointed out in the C&AG Report placed in this House that the growth rate has gone down. The prices are going up without any control, maybe it is due to the price of the petroleum products. There is a negative growth in the industrial sector also. This was said in an answer given by the Finance Minister in the House itself. In the prevailing situation how it is possible to control the fiscal deficit as also the revenue deficit, the Finance Minister has to explain.

I would like to say that the Government would like to touch the very basic structure of the economy. The Government has decided to dismantle the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has come into existence after an extensive and intensive discussion in this country. It was not discussed in this Parliament but it has come in a public speech by the Prime Minister that there is no need of the Planning Commission. What is the feed back of the Finance Ministry with regard to giving shapes to the projects and what steps is it going to take in this regard? Will it come under the purview of the Finance Ministry? The Planning Commission has a role with regard to resource mobilization and allocation to the weaker sections. All these things are done by the Planning Commission. The touchstone of the Planning Commission is the Five Year Plan and one year plan. It is said that there is no need of that. In that case when we speak about

the Budget, either the full Budget or the Supplementary Budget, the Government is really going to shake the structure. If the structure is shaken, there is no doubt that the building constructed on that would also be destabilized. It means that it is a red signal, a negative signal that we are going to face in this country.

Sir, the 14th Lok Sabha passed a significant Act as far as NREGA is concerned. The main aim of this Act was asset creation as well as employment creation. In this regard also, our Prime Minister had made an announcement in a public speech. Now there are only 2500 blocks which are confined to NREGA. Earlier it was giving employment to lakhs and lakhs of people. Not only that, the labour content has also been changed. Earlier it was 60:40 and now it is 51:49. It means that the opportunity for the workers is reduced. The material cost would also be met through this but that goes to the traders. It means that the essence of the Act, as stated by other respected Members, is ignored. I think around Rs.3500 crore are pending to be paid as wages. This Parliament had made such a significant Act. It is not a Scheme but it is an Act. The changes which have been done by the Government in this Act, have to be reviewed.

There are a number of centrally-sponsored schemes. I agree that it gives some assistance to States with regard to infrastructure

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development whether it is SSA or PMGSY or NRHM. But at the same time, you see that the share of the States and the Centre is also going to be minimised in favour of the Centre. It means that the State has to take more responsibility as far as assets are concerned.

Not only that, when these schemes are being implemented, the Government is taking uniform norms for all the States with regard to education, health and also other social sectors. As you know, in Kerala, we have cent per cent education. We have better planning, housing and health systems. But we are not getting funds as per the prescribed norms. Therefore, there should not be uniformity but flexibility should be there in this regard.

Sir, now-a-days, almost all the Governments are reducing the expenditure on the social sector. It is true in the case of western nations. When they were facing very serious financial crises, they cut short the expenditure on social sector. Today, the same situation is prevailing in our country. The proposal for the development of social sector in the year 2013-14 was 10.8 per cent but it is reduced to 4.42 per cent. The allocation for the women and child development is cut short to 9.8 per cent. The SSA fund for the disabled children is also reduced. It affects almost all the States. The fund allotted for the PMGSY is only Rs.1000 crore. It is meant for 600 districts which

means Rs.1.66 crore only per district. How is it possible to meet the demand? The Scheme of the Price Stabilisation Fund is to assist the farmers. But the allotted fund is only Rs.500 crore. This is not sufficient even for a single crop. The subsidy for the dairy development is also reduced.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: KarunakaranJi, please conclude now.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Sir, I would like to touch upon two more issues concerning my State. We are not joking. We are giving information, placing it before the Government.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: It applies to every Member. You have to cooperate with the Chair.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Sir, our Finance Minister is well aware of the fact that there is a very strong cooperative movement in the State of Kerala. The cooperative movement in Kerala is not merely for commercial or financial purpose. It undertakes a large number of social activities. But the Finance Bill which was passed in this House in 2005 had created a number of difficulties in their day-to-day functioning. We met the Finance Minister in this connection. I again request that there should be some changes made in that. The Income Tax Officers are rushing to the cooperative societies. The

nationalized banks can deposit Rs.10 lakh anywhere. They do not have any power of their inspection as also there is no inspection of private banks. But as far as cooperative banks are concerned, if they deposit even Rs.5 lakh, they have to give all the details. It means that they are in favour of the private banks. I would like to request the Government to change the rules in this regard.

There is no doubt about the fact that we can control the fiscal deficit and revenue deficit. There is no worry about it. But what about the black money that we have been talking about? At the time of the elections this Government had promised that within 100 days they will bring back black money. That has not been done. What about the corruption charges? In every Budget, in the Budget papers there is a column called 'tax foregone' and the amount in the 'tax foregone' column exceeds the total fiscal deficit. If the Government takes action in this matter, then we do not have to worry much about black money. There is no need for a magic stick in the hands of the hon. Finance Minister. If there is a will there is a way.

When this Government took over they said that FDI was waiting at the doors of our nation, but it is not coming because they are asking for more concessions. The Government is giving concessions. It has made amendments in the labour laws and you are also going to amend

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the Insurance Bill which is being opposed by crores of people in this country It is at the cost of these people, at the cost of the workers and employees that you are doing all these things, but you are not touching the cooperatives and focussing on other issues. Thank you.

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (MUMBAI NORTH EAST): Hon. Chairperson, looking at the Supplementary Demand after many years, it feels like congratulating the Hon. Minister of Finance. Because sometimes it seems that, such a big House but both of you have to sit for so many hours just for the supplementary demand of Rs. 500 crore. Is this mastery or has the Modi Government got hold of the entire administration in just six months? If you look at the supplementary demands of the States, it is generally worth five thousand crore rupees. Here, it is only for five hundred crores of rupees. 12 thousand crore rupees have been saved from somewhere and twelve and a half thousand crore rupees are going to be spent, in that also you will see that out of about ten thousand crore rupees, three thousand crore rupees are on defence, six thousand crore rupees are for INS. The Government is going ahead on the basis of the account that the Government had kept. What does this mean? I tried to see one thing after the other. Our friends are also saying that the petrol prices are going down in this way. Petrol has come down by about 9-10 per cent, diesel has come down by 12 per cent. I have noticed in recent months that TV channels invite us and our friends to TV talk shows. In all the talk shows I attended in the last three years, the topic

of every fourth talk show was – Oh! This inflation. Half a dozen TV channels used to show that today the price of petrol has increased, today the price of tomatoes has increased, today the prices of houses have increased and there used to be discussions on that. Our Hon. Minister of Finance has done wonders that in the last four months not a single ... (*Interruptions*). What can we do to that because of the decrease in inflation, your politics has become expensive? Now the situation is such that inflation has disappeared in the last four months; you can increase the prices of anything. [English] Everywhere, either there is stability or prices are coming down. The confidence level is going up. Corruption level is going down and confidence level is going up.

[Translations]

Hon. Chairperson, on the one hand the GDP is going up and on the other hand the GDP of our friends is going down and down. The country's GDP is going up, while our friends' GDP is going down. I don't know where Hon. Modi is going to take us. Good days have come, and about these good days, these people were saying until yesterday that they are only in Mumbai, only in Ahmedabad, but the day before yesterday, Hon. Modi went to Srinagar. Our Prime Minister, Narendra Modi Ji, has done the work of writing a new

history in the history of India. After 1983, for the first time, taking a public meeting in the cricket stadium of Srinagar and the atmosphere we had seen in Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Raipur, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Bangalore, the atmosphere we had seen in America, the atmosphere we had seen in the NRI meeting in Australia, that same atmosphere was evident in that meeting in Srinagar, appearing in the form of Modi-Modi. Are these not good days? ... (*Interruptions*)

I have already said that their GDP is going down. ... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You need not bother about their GDP. You bother only about your GDP.

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Hon. Chairperson, further, I would like to say that you see what is the situation. On the other hand, the fastest GDP growth of the last ten quarters occurred in the latest quarter. The prices of crude oil and everything else came down. The sales of two-wheelers to four-wheelers, all has increased. [English] Why I am talking about two wheelers and four wheelers is because it is a capital

investment. [Translations] How have their sales increased? You can see, one after the other, GDP growth has reached five per cent, six per cent, and I believe when our Minister of Finance presents the budget of 2015, we would have touched six per cent GDP growth, and when the budget of March 2016 comes, where Vajpayee Ji left eight per cent GDP growth and you brought it down to four per cent, in the budget of 2016, we would have marched towards eight per cent GDP.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to another point. [English] But I would like to make one request to the hon. Finance Minister. The prices of petroleum products are coming down. I would like to make a suggestion that we must create a Petrol Price Stabilisation Fund. [Translation] A similar initiative was undertaken in 2006-2007. You can utilise this stabilisation fund for yourselves, which you are planning to further develop with the Jan Dhan Yojana. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Finance and the House to how big a revolution is coming.

Sir, I am a student of Finance Economy Commerce. We were taught what a bank is and who the target group of banks is, which is referred to in the economy as 'Haves and have-nots.' 'Haves' meaning those who have, that is the target group of banks. Nowadays,

banks' work from their branches to mobilising savings and investing, is done by those who have more money.

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Now what the Narendra Modi Government is going to do, which are have not, more than 33 per cent of the people, who had never thought of a bank in life, are opening the accounts of those 33 per cent of the people in the banks. Those 33 per cent are being included in the Financial Inclusion Plan of India. But I would also like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Finance towards our banking infrastructure, whether it's physical infrastructure or IT infrastructure, which is limited only to the upper class due to their technology and mindset. Right now, we are 33 per cent of the people, who are poor, rural, farmers, labourers, we have to motivate the staff of banks to understand them. That money has to be distributed to them. For this, Jan Dhan Yojana is better. On the one hand the scheme to remove poverty which was operational since 1971, now the work of removing poverty of the poor is starting in 2014-15.

Hon. Chairperson, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Finance to one more thing that Reserve Bank Governor Raghuraman Ji has raised a point a few days back. He said in his speech that the NPA of the country which was in the last five years, the key speaker of our Hon. Congress said about

NPA, I say not to do politics on it, he said that who has gone to this NPA for the country. The Governor of the Reserve Bank says that it is necessary to pay attention to this subject. Several hundred, two hundred, or five hundred people take away our savings worth lakhs and crores by mobilising. Hon. Minister of Finance should pay more attention to this.

I would also like to draw attention to another issue that is our savings, which you can mobilise in the budget, are being diverted in these scams, in Ponzi schemes, and the money of NSEL has not yet reached small investors, attention should be paid to that.

Finally I will end by saying the same thing that on the one hand your fiscal deficit is decreasing, the flow of FDI is decreasing, the sensex has crossed 28000 from the investment of FII. At the end, I would only say that we have to bring up the policy formulated by the Modi Government. You focus on it. This is our prayer that we should reach the smallest person who has started the good days in the true sense as soon as possible. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (ROHTAK): Hon. Chairperson, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on Demand for Grants. Whenever there is a discussion on supplementary demands, the economic policies and performance of the Government in the House should be considered as a mid day review in a way. I understand that giving this certificate within six months either to declare the Government a failure or to say, as Kirit ji was saying, that a miracle has happened, both would be hasty judgements. Today we have not stood up to tell the Government where the Government failed and where it passed. It's too early to say that. But there is an opportunity to assess. There is an opportunity to look at the directions of economic policies as to what kind of seeds are being sown through economic policies? What kind of fruits are going to come from these seeds in the coming time? Kirit Ji has spoken about Economic Sinario. I think many of the things he has said based on facts are not correct. They said that the GDP is going up, just like their hand was going up. It felt as if today, perhaps for the first time, a Member of Parliament would touch the roof of the house. But the fact is that it which came in between July and September has reduced the GDP growth rate from 5.7 per cent to 5.3 per cent. It is

worth wondering why it has reduced? As soon as the government was formed, when the first quarter showed 5.7 per cent growth, the Government said, "Look, as soon as we came, it has increased." But why did it suddenly decrease in the next quarter after the increase? Even then we had said, don't hastily conclude that it has increased, because the first quarter included half days from the previous government. It is important to say this because GDP growth rate should be compared, as Kirit Somaiya Ji was saying today that GDP is going up. The average GDP growth rate in 10 years of the UPA Government has been 7.9 per cent. Now as soon as you have started, it has come down from 5.7 per cent to 5.3 per cent. It is important because every percentage of GDP growth signifies approximately seven to eight new jobs, new opportunities for employment. The reason you have come here is to create employment opportunities for the youth. If the same is stated in the mid-year review that if the economy continues at this pace, compared to the UPA, because our average was 7.9 per cent, this year, compared to the UPA, approximately nineteen lakhs fewer jobs will be available to the youth. You should answer this. You said that you will increase employment opportunities, why did they decrease? It is not only about GDP growth, the current account deficit has increased from

1.77 per cent to 2.7 per cent. The growth rate within agriculture, which was 5 percent last year, has come down to 3.2 per cent. I will come to that also. How is the farmer of this country looking at the future in the coming times?

Manufacturing has increased to 0.1 per cent. The rupee, which you were saying is depreciating against the dollar, is touching Chidambaram Ji's age, and in the future, it will also touch the age of the Prime Minister of that time, Manmohan Singh Ji, as you people were saying, your spokespersons were saying. We can also say, but we will not say, because today rupee has reached Rs. 62.2 per dollar. Today, the rupee has breached 62, which is the respected Minister of Finance's age. We can also say that today the rupee has reached his age, but we won't say that. We can also say that in the coming times, today, the rupee has touched their age, tomorrow it will reach Rajnath Singh Ji's age, and the day after tomorrow it will reach Modi Ji's age. But we don't believe in this kind of language. I won't say that. But that's the question. The question arises that rupee is being deprived, current account deficit is increasing. What is the government doing? In the expenditure, approximately 53.6 per cent, which was the budgeted expenditure, you have spent in these 6 months.

On the other hand, as far as revenue deficit is concerned, 98.5 per cent revenue deficit and about 90 per cent fiscal deficit were completed in these 6 months, even the point of fiscal deficit did not prove to be true. What was said that fiscal deficit is decreasing, fiscal deficit is not decreasing and that is the reason why repeated statements of the Minister of Finance come. Their statements come about reducing subsidies. Today, the Government has to give this detailed information. A statement of the Minister of Finance came that the subsidy of LPG will be further arranged. A statement has come that the subsidy on kerosene, which is given through PDS kerosene, amounting to Rs. 6 crore, which is given to the poorest of the poor, this Government is moving towards completely ending that subsidy. That thing will also have to be clarified. Hon. Minister of Finance, whose intelligence we all admire and I am fortunate that the Minister of Finance has reached the House at this time, they printed a report on subsidies in the India Economic Conclave, saying that subsidies will soon be further controlled. He gave details of his meetings with the Expenditure Management Commission and said that I assure the India Incorporated. Meaning, you are giving assurance to the corporate world that you will reduce subsidies. We will reduce the subsidies for the poor of the country, we will reduce

the subsidies for the farmers. Questions are being raised about the subsidies that are there for the farmer. Fertilizer Subsidy, which is our Fertilizer Subsidy Additional Out-lay of Rs. 5000 crores that you have asked for fertilizer subsidy. The decontrolled fertiliser subsidy which cost about Rs. 30 thousand crore last year, DAP, MOP, is going to come down to Rs. 24 thousand crore this year. The farmer will need DAP. The shortage of urea is going on all over the country. The fertilizer subsidy of urea, which was 6.7 per cent of the entire budget last year, has been reduced to only 6.1 per cent of the expansion in this year's budget. This is a dangerous sign for the farmers of the country. Today in Haryana, in Rajasthan, in Punjab, the police are doing the work of dividing urea. Farmers are going to take urea from the line. Haryana demanded two lakh extra tonnes of urea, but only one lakh tonnes arrived in Haryana. While Rajasthan demanded 2.85 lakh tonnes of additional urea, one lakh tonnes of urea was distributed in Rajasthan. I am compelled to speak for Rajasthan as well because none of our MPs are from Rajasthan; all the MPs are from the Bharatiya Janta Party. Their Minister of Finance said, 'Why don't farmers use organic fertilisers? Why don't they use cow dung like in the old days? What does a farmer need urea for?' Will we give this answer to the farmers?

Sir, MSP has to be talked about. As far as MSP is concerned, the agricultural growth rate which has come down from five per cent to 3.2 per cent in this quarter, the biggest reason for this is not getting the price of farmer's crops in the whole country. I want to compare. When the NDA Government was in power, it was done to increase the price of paddy by Rs. 17 per annum from 1999 to 2005. That means, the MSP price of paddy increased five per cent per annum. When the UPA came to power, the work of increasing Rs. 85 per annum from 2004 to 2014, that is, 14 per cent. At the time of NDA, the price of paddy used to increase five percent every year. At the time of UPA, the average rate of 14 percent used to increase and this year it has increased three per cent again. I want to ask you whether 14 percent is ok or three percent is ok.

Same is the case with wheat. ... (*Interruptions*) Harsamirat Ji is sitting, he is also saying something. I believe that what Badal Ji has suggested on wheat that the MSP of wheat should be fixed at about 1800, we agree with his suggestion, you also agree with him. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now you conclude.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: I will move towards Conclusion soon. The annual MSP of wheat increased by 3.2 per cent

per year during the NDA era from 1999 to 2004, while during the UPA era, the average MSP of wheat increased by 12 percent every year. Now again you have worked to increase only 3 per cent, you have worked to increase Rs 50. I want to ask whether it is 14 per cent or 12 per cent OK or just 3 per cent OK? What will you give to the farmers of the country? You should also worry about this. Although there are many other topics, but you are saying for conclusion. I ultimately move towards conclusion without taking much time, driving the car.

It was about defence. The budgetary estates that were there through these supplementary demands for grants on pension in defence were for about Rs. 5000 crore of defence pensions in which Rs. 1000 crore was made for One Rank One Pension. I am aware that the Minister of Finance herself has been the Defence Minister. They themselves are very supportive of One Rank One Pension. They did not include any additional provisions in the meeting they had called.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Deependra Ji, now you conclude. It is enough.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: We expected that in these supplementary demands for grants, additional money will be sought

for one rank one pension, but did not come. So, does it mean that there will be no implementation of One Rank One Pension by March and April, the Hon. Minister should also give a detailed reply.

There is another topic. Presently, the report was published in 'The Hindu' on 27th November that preparations are being made in the budget to cut the social sector in a big way. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri N. Kristappa.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Sir, only two minutes, I am concluding. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude, time is up. Then no one else from your side will get a chance.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Sir, first of all let me check the mic, because nowadays the mic also stops.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Your mic is working very well.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: There is a talk regarding cut in the social sector that education is going to be cut by Rs. 11 thousand crore, health is going to be cut by Rs. 7000 crore. We want to give detailed information on this deduction as well. In the end, with many big slogans, what allocation is being made in those plans, we should also get detailed information about that. The Saansad Adarsh

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Gram Yojana is there, but there is currently no information available about how much allocation has been made in it. Swachh Bharat Yojana has been stopped. There is no information as to how much has been allocated under this scheme. This country does not run with big slogans and speeches. This country runs on the hard work of farmers and the rations of the poor.

[English]

***SHRI N. KRISTAPPA (HINDUPUR):** Chairman Sir, my special thanks to you for allowing me to speak on Supplementary Demands for Grants. Sir, NDA Government under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi has presented an impressive Budget. I hope that through Supplementary Demands this Government will protect people under distress. Sir, as we are aware that at the time of bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, there were some assurances made by the previous Government and then Prime Minister on the floor of the House. We did not forget those promises. I request the Government to look at those assurances made by the previous Government.

Sir, at the time of bifurcation, we faced lots of difficulties and we expressed our problems and concerns. At that time, then Prime Minister assured in the Parliament that to address the concerns and problems of Andhra Pradesh after bifurcation and to protect the interests of it's people, State of Andhra Pradesh will be conferred with special status. People of Andhra Pradesh are waiting till date for the fulfillment of that promise. They are hopeful that Andhra Pradesh will be conferred with special status and their dreams will come true.

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Telugu

Sir, on one hand Telangana was provided with capital city and assets. On the other hand residuary Andhra Pradesh got its share of loans and liabilities. I request the Government to provide solution to our problems and consider conferring special status to our state.

The Government is ignoring the assurances made by then Prime Minister on the floor of the House by quoting NDC rules for not conferring special status to our state. The people of Andhra Pradesh are under severe distress. They are wondering why the assurance made by then Prime Minister cannot be fulfilled? The people of Andhra Pradesh wish that the rules of NDC may be amended to confer special status to Andhra Pradesh. I request the Government to change the rules of NDC to confer special status, and protect the interests of the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Narendra Modi's budget is quite impressive sir. In Andhra Pradesh, there are some districts which are affected by floods. Recent Hudhud cyclone caused a loss to the tune of thousands of crores. On the other hand, Rayalaseema districts like Anantpur and Chittoor are facing severe drought. There is no water for drinking or irrigation. There is no cattle feed. Lives of common people are disturbed and they are clueless on how to sustain life. On one hand we are facing floods and on the other hand we are facing drought. In such a scenario

I request the Government to help our state by granting special aids. I request the Government to save our state from these crises. If required a central team may be sent to our state to assess the loss caused by floods and drought and then the team can suggest ways to help our state tackle these situations.

Similarly, there are backward areas in my state, where drought was declared in 13 out of 15 years. I request the Government to protect those districts. Sir, if we look at artisans in our state like potters, black smiths, carpenters and weavers. They are on roads in search of livelihood. They don't have work to do and there are no schemes to support them. Already, our state is reeling under financial crisis due to bifurcation. In such a scenario, I request the Government to support artisans in our state to bail them out of this crisis.

There are no crops. There are no irrigation facilities. In such a situation, Government should think of ways to provide livelihood to the people of Andhra Pradesh people in these districts find it difficult to live as there are no means of livelihood. This may result in migration to other states. Hence, I request the Government to send a special team to assess the situations prevailing in Andhra Pradesh. Special grants may be provided to support our state in these

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supplementary demands for grants. With this request to support our state I conclude my speech. Thank you.

16.48 hrs (Hon. Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

[Translation]

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA (FIROZPUR): Deputy Speaker
Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank Hon. Finance Minister that he has allocated all the funds for the progress of the country and for the progress, I think he is making progress in the country under Modi Ji's Government. You know that the highest reserved category in the country is V, SC. The population is in Punjab. Those who are poor families of SC category, or those belonging to general category, do not have houses to live today. Their income is low. I request Hon. FM Saheb that arrangements should be made to build houses for the poor. We do the same thing all over the country. Like our Government has said that the poor will get housing, they will get food, so I understand that this will make the poor happy and they will get a place to live.

Deputy Speaker Sir, in my Parliamentary Constituency, Firozpur, the population in the Scheduled Caste category is the second highest in India. The people live along the border area and they have no means of income either. I request that the Government

should build houses for the poor who do not have houses so that they can live their lives there.

Moreover, it has come before the House that there is no drinking water. Whether Punjab is a land of five rivers, but today it has reached to the point that the drinking water inside the earth has become poisonous. For that also, complete arrangements should be made in it so that clean drinking water can be given to the poor.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, out of the 1465 villages in Firozpur Halqe, 100% people from more than 600 villages belong to SC category. My request is that villages like these should be included in this plan in such a way that their businesses, food and drink, roads, and development work are prioritized, so that they can benefit from it.

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This problem will not only be in Punjab but in the entire country. During the first Vajpayee Government of the NDA, at that time, three thousand rupees per acre were given for fencing to the people living on the border. After the Congress Government came to power, it faced neglect for ten years, not receiving a single penny. Since last year, the Punjab Government has started giving three thousand rupees, but the full amount of three thousand rupees is not being provided. Ten years ago, they were receiving three thousand rupees, and if they still receive three thousand rupees today, it is a

mockery of their situation. I appeal to the Union Government to provide at least ten thousand rupees per acre as compensation every year to those who fence and cultivate the land.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, for our farmer brothers who are landowners, water from the canal is very important. The canal system of our Punjab was built fifty years ago from today. At that time, the land suitable for farming was scarce. Now more than 90 per cent of the land is being cultivated. Today again by upgrading it, the farmers should be benefited and the Canal system should be corrected.

In the constituency of Ferozpur, the previous Government committed a lot of injustice. Farmers from all over Punjab have been protesting. The Eastern Canal that passes through our three districts - Ferozpur, Muktsar, and Fazilka - all of their canals are unlined. They have certified that all canals in Punjab have been lined, but not a single canal of the Eastern Canal has been lined. My demand is that since the Minister of Finance is present there where the canals are, special attention should be given to lining the canals of those farmers just like the canals of other farmers in Punjab have been lined.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, I would like to say about health. Cancer disease is on the rise in Punjab. I have said it before as well, that the disease of cancer has significantly increased in Punjab, and kidney

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disease has also risen. To address this, an institute should be established and Punjab should be provided with a package to facilitate the healthcare of those people, so that treatment for the poor is made free from both the Centre and the State. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (BANKA): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I rise to speak on the Financial Bill for the year 2014-15. The House will definitely ask for an account of 6 months, the country will ask for and today I have stood up to speak on this. There is one thing called desire, our desire is to make a better India. The second is determination, we have taken the determination to make a better India, it is our desire, and we will achieve it. And the third is the dream. Now it has to be seen whether the wish we have expressed is correct or not.

Hon. Jaitley Ji is also a scholar, he is also the Minister of Finance, people have expectations from him. But the desire, the determination, the dream, for 6 months the dream was nurtured, shown, but the workforce was not increased, and the opportunities for employment were not increased. Today 6 months have passed. We would definitely like to tell the Minister of Finance and the Government of Bihar that there should be coordination between the states and the Centre. The states should get rights. There should be no discrimination against the states, rather the state which is backward should be given even more chance. Like Bihar, North-East or there

are some other states, they should be given special facilities and opportunities.

Many dreams were shown, discussions about black money took place, and there was talk everywhere that now the country will change. Every house and every family thought why was this not happening? Black money will come from Swiss Bank, Rs. 15-15 lakh will go to every household. From morning till evening, a child from the family has been standing outside the bank for 6 months. In the process, his foot got injured, but for the past 6 months, he comes in the evening and says, "Uncle, today black money won't come." Hundred days have passed, 125 days have passed, 180 days have passed, but black money is not coming. We are passing the budget. |

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17.00 hrs

Today we will provide jobs to the unemployed. Today, the Hon. Minister of Finance would like to know about the unemployed youth of the country who were shown dreams, for whom commitments were made to provide employment to 5 crore youth. You didn't give them jobs and shut down employment in the country for a year. The youth here are feeling cheated. He was shown the beautiful dreams of Mungeri Lal and was shown the verdant gardens. You have talked about giving jobs to 5 crore people. Does 5 crore mean 1 crore each

year, 7 lakh each month? Do you have a concrete plan to provide them employment? If you have a clubbed scheme, you tell how many unemployed people were given jobs in 6 months?

You have said that pucca houses will be built for everyone, but pucca houses were not built for them. Now it is being said that take loan from the bank and build pucca houses. Such instances have been shown. This is a dream government. You have said that you have reduced inflation. It is being said that inflation has come down, diesel price has come down. You did not reduce the prices of diesel and petrol, the world knows that they balance the price of the world market. If the price of diesel has come down, why not the prices of potato, onion, mustard oil, pulses and rice? Why the value of the things that we need every day has not decreased.

You talk about Swadeshi. But FDI is coming in the country. India is being made a market. Today there is talk of building a smart city. ... (*Interruptions*) Make a smart city. Create a smart village. If India has to improve further, then take the financial management down. Not a smart city, you build a smart village. We will move forward together, but how will you move forward with them until the development of the poor happens? We will clear everyone's debt. Is India destroyed while chanting 'Roti, Kapda, Aur

Makaan' slogan? The village has to be developed, only then every hand will get work. It's alright that they're giving brooms in hand, but we need to clean the garbage in our minds to decide what kind of India we want to build. Today, whether it's agriculture, irrigation, or electricity, education, and not just that, along with them, the discrimination being done with Bihar, schemes like MNREGA, DRGF, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, PMGSY, thousands of crores of rupees have been cut in Bihar. How will India be formed, how will Bihar be formed, how will the state be formed? Hon. Minister of Finance is a scholar, we will ask him that the funds of the states should not be deducted, the rights of the states should not be deducted and Bihar should not be discriminated neither in the power sector nor in MNREGA. MNREGA is an ambitious scheme. ... (*Interruptions*)
The matter of abolishing MGNREGA. ... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will be discussing MGNREGA tomorrow. So, about MGNREGA, you may speak tomorrow. Now, please conclude.

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[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: You eliminate the disease, not the patient. ... (*Interruptions*) I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak on this important subject.

[English]

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (JHALAWAR-BARAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

I would also like to thank the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for giving me this opportunity to speak today.

I must give, at the outset, the picture of India when hon. Modi Saheb's Government came in. At that time, India's economy which we inherited, was a sinking ship. There was confidence crisis; and the GDP was below five per cent over the last two years. The prices were spiraling and the CPI inflation was around eight to 10 per cent, the highest in the country with similar economies. Our currency was weak and volatile, and the petrol prices were also very high.

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In the last six months, under the hon. Finance Minister and under the able leadership of our Prime Minister, we have been able to revive the economy. The international groups like the Citigroup have projected the GDP growth in our country at 5.6 per cent for the current fiscal year. It is expected to grow to 6.5 per cent in the next

year and then henceforth to seven per cent. Our CPI inflation is low at 5.52 per cent and it is coming down further. The crisis of confidence is over and the country is on a forward march. Within 45 days of our coming to power, the Union Budget was presented and there was a fiscal consolidation. Thanks to the sound economic management and fiscal prudence, the country was able to come back. It is because of good policies of the hon. Finance Minister, the ratings of our country have turned bullish and India is marching ahead.

I must talk about our Prime Minister. He has visited abroad and within the completion of his trip to the foreign countries, India's FDI investment has gone beyond 40 billion dollars, which was not there in the last 14 years prior to that. I must say that the Moody's Credit Rating Agency has also given a good response to our country, and thanks to that, we have moved ahead.

In the last 100 days, since the Government came to power, a plethora of schemes were initiated, basically, to control inflation, to de-list fruits and vegetables from the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees and to safeguard the Indian commodities getting spotted and getting re-imported to our country like onions. We have worked towards the supply-side rather than looking at the interest rates.

The hon. Prime Minister announced the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana. On the very day, more than a crore people opened bank accounts. Now, it crossed its target of opening 7.5 crore bank accounts, and as of 1st December, 8.37 crore people have opened bank accounts, which was not there before. This flagship programme will bring into its ambit people who never had bank accounts and into the mainstream of financial inclusion which will help us giving benefits and which will reduce leakages, which was not there before.

We have also taken up the concept of Smart Cities. We are improving the secondary cities and making them into Smart Cities. About Rs.7,000 crore was allotted in the Budget as was noted by my previous speakers, and industry leaders within the country and abroad are ready to invest in these smart cities to make this scheme go forward. As there is an old saying, 'Rome was not built in a day', we need the able guidance of all the Members out here to make our country a formidable place for the future and with the able leadership of our Finance Minister and our Prime Minister, we are heading towards it.

In the Swachh Bharat Scheme, the previous speaker from the Congress Party asked about the money that was allocated. Sir, Rs.2,200 crore was given to the Swachh Bharat Scheme. Under this,

we establish and we are making sure that toilets are made. Under this scheme, about 3,17,854 toilets were made and we are moving towards that. Now, I talk about agriculture. In agriculture, we have the Minimum Support Price for *Kharif* crops increased by 3.8 per cent and on rabi crops it has gone up by 3.6 per cent. The National Livestock Mission has been launched by our Prime Minister. Keeping in view the success of Amul in Gujarat, we want the Amul story to go to all parts of India.

The hon. Member from Congress mentioned about *Jaivik Kheti*. *Jaivik Kheti* is important. It is important in today's life. At the present moment, DAP and urea are being sent from ports to various States. The hon. Prime Minister is looking into it. You cannot quote the things when Members are talking on different topics. Mr. Prabhunath Saini was actually holding a meeting. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: No. You cannot say it... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Please sit down, Mr. Hooda. I am not saying that. ... (*Interruptions*) I am not relenting.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: He has taken my name, Sir.
... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up your speech, Dushyant Ji.

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: I am concluding. Please give me only two minutes. ... (*Interruptions*) He is misleading the House. ... (*Interruptions*) He is diverting the attention. ... (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

Our Power Minister had decided that in present India, through Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Scheme in which approximately [English] 600 million people who do not have power will be given power. On this, they asked for Rs.398 crore. They also asked for the renewable energy. The previous Government had planned for 20,000 megawatts. But, the present Government is moving ahead towards 100,000 megawatts.

We are also talking about Digital India Project and Make-in-India Project. We are also talking about construction of roads. The pace of construction of roads would increase from 3 kilometres a day

to 30 kilometres a day. We are talking about helping Indian culture to flourish through museums and tourism, which will also provide better opportunities of employment.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: I would end by saying that we have schemes like *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*. Why are you not saying anything about what the Gahlot Government did during 2008-2013? There is no mention about that.

I must say that the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister are very capable. We sent the Mangalyaan to the orbit of Mars. We have a very good Minister for Human Resource Development, who has been working on promotion of apprenticeship and skill development programmes.

At the end, I must say that the Government has deregulated diesel, enabled direct transfer of subsidies, given FDI to defence, removed bottlenecks which were there on coal, given environment clearances, moved and progressed on GST, revived manufacturing sector and is also looking at foreign investors coming into our country. So, we thank our hon. Finance Minister and hon. Prime Minister for all this. Thank you, Sir.

[English]

***SHRI G. HARI (ARAKKONAM):** Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir. I bow before Hon'ble People's Chief Minister Puratchithalaivi Amma for allowing me to take part in this discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2014-15 brought by the Ministry of Finance.

The total demand pertaining to 54 supplementary demands of various ministries stands at Rs.12,549/- Crore. I wish to mention that as per the demands, an additional amount of Rs. 110 Crore is needed for providing drinking water through solar powered double pumps in 82 districts and in 10000 villages of the country where we have shortage of drinking water. Not only in drought affected districts but also in many areas and remote villages there is scarcity of drinking water resources. So this scheme should be implemented in all the affected villages of the country.

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir. I am surprised to know that only Rs. 110 Crore has been demanded from the Finance Ministry for drinking water and sanitation in this supplementary demands. Sanitation includes providing latrine facilities. At present there is an

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

increased awareness about the need for construction of latrines. In Tamil Nadu, Puratchithalaivi Amma is working hard to attain a stage where there is no house in the state which do not have latrine facility. In order to help the State governments in their sanitation work, Union government should allocate adequate funds. Latrines should be constructed mandatorily at each and every house. For adoption of a village by a member of Parliament under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, Union Government should not only make announcements but also release adequate funds under that scheme.

The National Ganga Basin Authority functions under National River Protection Scheme. For implementation of various projects by this Authority an additional amount of Rs.380 Crore is demanded through these supplementary demands. Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir. While giving importance to river Ganga, if not all the rivers, ancient and holy rivers like Cauvery should be covered under the scheme. From their origin till the end point where these rivers merge with sea, necessary measures should be taken for uninterrupted flow of water in these rivers. If need be all the rivers should be nationalised and this scheme should then be upgraded and implemented. We should strengthen our agrarian economy by allocating additional funds. An amount of Rs.15 Crore has been demanded for protection of seashore

in Chennai Port Trust. This work should also include extension of the new port for goods, up to an area till Ennore. Union Government should allocate adequate funds for this project.

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir. An amount of Rs 1 Crore is only demanded for industrial skill development. I wish to mention that this demand is so meagre for a country like ours where we have abundant human resources and large number of labour force. Additional funds are to be allocated for this industrial skill development programme and the number of such programmes should be increased as they lead to industrial production. Union government should release its share money for the various welfare schemes implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu in time without any delay. To cite an example, under Goods and Services tax scheme, Union government has to pay an amount of Rs.10000/- Crore to Tamil Nadu which is still pending. All the pending payments to all the States including Tamil Nadu should be made by the Union government by adding those in these supplementary demands.

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir. Union government has drastically reduced the monthly allocation of kerosene to Tamil Nadu which is distributed to benefit the poor people through ration shops under Public Distribution System. In 2010 the monthly allocation from the

Union was 59780 kilolitres and after frequent reductions, at present, it has come down to 45 per cent of the actual demand of the State. As Tamil Nadu government is in need of 65140 kilolitres of kerosene to meet the demand, I urge upon the Union government to make requisite and full monthly allocation of kerosene to Tamil Nadu. In this regard People's Chief Minister Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma has demanded in person during her meeting with Hon'ble Prime Minister. Moreover as the matter regarding cooking gas, its subsidy and oil marketing companies which manage the supply, is under the consideration of Finance Ministry, I wish to urge upon this issue.

In order to make Tamil Nadu a role model for other States, under the able rule of People's Chief Minister Puratchithalaivi Amma, so many welfare schemes benefitting directly the people are being implemented. Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir. In Tamil Nadu, Midday meal scheme, Old age pension scheme, Public Distribution Scheme benefitting all sections of people, Amma Unavagam-Amma Canteen for providing food at affordable cost, Amma medical shops aimed at providing quality medicines at nominal price, Girl child protection scheme, Marriage fund assistance scheme, free laptops for school and college students, free bicycles and text books for all school students, free fans, mixies, grinders for women, milching cows and

goats free of cost for women and poor families, mini bus facilities to urban areas and remote villages for better road connectivity, Amma mineral water and several other welfare schemes are implemented under the able guidance of Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma.

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir. I wish to urge upon the Union government to allocate adequate funds to Tamil Nadu where several welfare schemes are successfully implemented. At the time of submission of supplementary demands Union government should take into consideration the needs of the State governments, Union government's share and pending amount as against payments to State governments. Union government should allocate adequate funds to service oriented Puratchithalaivi Amma's Tamil Nadu government in the present budget and also in future. I thank Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma for this opportunity. Thank you.

[Translation]

DR. ARUN KUMAR (JEHANABAD): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I rise to speak in favour of the Government with regard to the Supplementary Demands for Budget. When Hon. Moily Ji was initiating, he had said that the Government is pro-rich, not pro-poor. In the last six months, the Government has taken progressive steps. After Independence, a large population, which did not understand about this country, which had no affinity with this country, a large part which was facing the brunt of neglect, has been supremely addressed by this Government. Despite this, if our fellow citizens do not feel that this government is not pro-poor, then we understand that this is a perspective flaw and it should be changed.

This Government has made every effort to bring the chaotic financial situation out of chaos in a short period of time. This Government has worked tirelessly to bring back the credibility of the government of this country which had fallen in the world. As a result, GDP is growing. We will achieve our goal, we are moving forward on this basis. The financial deficit is the result of the anarchic condition of the previous government. The talk about petrol and diesel is ongoing, in the international market, the UPA Government has also reduced several times and by giving a financial deficit of one

lakh crore, burdening and for political reasons, has misled the people of the country into confusion. Today, on the one hand, the prices of petrol and diesel have also come down and we are trying to meet the fiscal deficit also. So this is a small demand of five hundred crore rupees.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, hon. Minister wants to reply. So, please try to be brief.

DR. ARUN KUMAR: Give me a chance to speak after two-three days or after two-four opportunities, but let me say something.

Sir, I would like to draw attention to just one or two questions. MGNREGA is being discussed a lot. I am not saying it should end or continue. Hon. Jai Prakash Ji is currently running the government in Bihar, he is also aware. I had just gone to Kamur, and I would like to tell the Hon. Minister of Finance that in the MNREGA, 80 percent of the farmers and laborers there said that Ramapur, Bhagwanpur, and other mountainous areas are being planted under MNREGA, 90 per cent of which is experiencing corruption. Farmers and labourers said that there was a dense forest in this area and if it is protected for just ten years, so many seeds are in this forest, so dense forest will stand that there will be no need to plant a plant. The Government must

definitely consider the issue of papering over the plundering of taxes from the poor. We have not seen loot like MNREGA.

Sir, in this House, there is equal discussion on the situation of farmers. There is talk of subsidy. Before me, an hon. member was discussing the cancer in Punjab. Today, at the level pesticides and fertilizers are being used, Shri Deepender Hooda Sahab was mocking organic systems. I would like to say that organic systems definitely need to be strengthened and the looting of farmers' subsidies must be stopped.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Tomorrow, there is a discussion on MGNREGA. You can speak tomorrow on this issue.

[Translation]

DR. ARUN KUMAR: Hon. Deputy Speaker, I am saying that farmers are being discussed now. In Bihar, paddy is being purchased at Rs. 11thousand per quintal. While a bonus of Rs. 1660 is being given, it is being looted. Hence, there should be a subsidy management system that directly reaches the farmers.

[Translation]

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL (DHUBRI): Hon. Deputy Speaker
Sir, I rise to speak in support of Supplementary Demands for Grants. Our Hon. Finance Minister is very capable and has a great deal of experience in running the country and has significant expertise in finance.

Sir, during the election Hon. Prime Minister Ji said, 'We hope that they also want to do it, this is a government for the poor and is for the poor.' They want to bring a system within the country that fosters the progress of the nation. We sincerely hope, they will work in this direction and people will also support it. I belong to the North-East. In the past week, I specifically want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister, sir. We have a large number of people working here in Tea Gardens. You know that about 70-80 lakh people work in it. In it, the subsidy given to more than 19 lakh people on food grains has been announced to be stopped immediately. There is a sense of panic among the people about what will happen. Under the industrial policy, the Hon. Prime Minister said that we will make the North-East an industrial zone, but just three-four days ago on the 4th it was announced from Delhi that we will close the industry policy for the North-East. Similarly, just now the issue of kerosene for the North-

East came in the newspaper that the subsidy on it will be stopped. Sir, you march ahead, you have the full support from the entire House. Let's extend a helping hand to the poor wholeheartedly, but let's not abolish subsidies. Along with this, I would like to emphasise the industrial policy for the poor in the Northeast. Floods and erosion are the biggest problems in Assam. You are currently preparing the budget, and your budget is coming in March. Please pay attention to this issue. You will take note that there is no road connectivity from Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and other states. When you make a new budget, you will pay special attention to education, because poor people live in the North-East and the system of education in backward places is very poor. You will also pay attention to its infrastructure. In my area, work is underway for a very large bridge over the Brahmaputra River, which has been approved by the Ministry. Its name is the Dhubri-Fulbari Bridge. I would like to say that you include this in the budget and allocate some funds in the upcoming budget to initiate this work. In the same way, we had a demand for Aligarh Muslim University, it is a big step in the direction of education, I would like to keep some part for it. I have a request for a medical school, I will make arrangements for it. ...

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(Interruptions) At the same time, I would like to say that they will definitely do it and they will do very well.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN (SANGRUR): Sir, these days Punjab is badly stuck in the quagmire of debt; Punjab owes over one and a quarter lakh crore rupee in debt. When we go to Punjab, the first demand from the poor and Dalit people there is that they were made to work, but they haven't received the funds from MNREGA. They have been waiting for the money for two years now. Those people have worked; some have worked for two months, 90 days, or 100 days. I would like to say to the Hon. Minister of Finance, through you, that those who are farmers, Dalits, and poor labourers are not in a position to take loans. Those who earn daily, sustain their livelihood with that same income every evening. The pending dues of MNREGA should be released immediately. Our farmers are also committing suicide due to debt. Just now, the paddy crop has been purchased from the farmers, but the money for the paddy crop from the Centre has also not been released yet. Our traders are sitting on strike. We have a major industry in Mandi Govindgarh, and they are on strike. They also need financial aid, so please make provisions for them as well. Being a Punjabi myself, Punjab is in a situation to revive the prosperous Punjab once again. During the elections, our Chief Minister had said that if the NDA Government is formed, we will

bring truckloads of notes. If not trucks, at least fill up small vehicles, so Punjab could be in a better position. The condition of roads is also poor, and toll taxes are being imposed. ... (*Interruptions*) More than 40 lakh boys and girls are unemployed, due to which they are forced to take drugs and go to foreign countries. Therefore, Punjab needs to be revived once again. There is no need to make California, Paris or London, you should help the Centre with an open heart to make Punjab again because Punjab has made more than 90 per cent sacrifices for the independence of the country.

[English]

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER (PONNANI): Sir, while discussing this Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), we have to verify what exactly is the position of the financial sector and how is the administrative performance in our country.

It is true that this Government is getting publicity within India and abroad. Big business houses are really praising this Government as a new *Avatar*. The corporate support is with this Government and their thundering voices are supporting this Government by all means. This Government is really lucky enough to have a favourable position of the global price commodities including crude oil price in the international market.

The present capital market boom or recovery in the economy is not due to the financial management of the Government. It is luck plus exaggeration and colourful ballooning of the whole situation.

Coming to the economy side, I have with me today's *The Economic Times*. Its front page banner heading is like this: After Euphoria India starts worrying about Modi Sarkar.

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"Six months after Modi Sarkar assumed power amidst great expectations, many industrialists are concerned about what

they see as a lack of boldness in reforms and an absence of radical ideas. As a result, they are largely unwilling to commit fresh investments in the country at a time the infrastructure sector is in a virtual logjam because of high debt."

Sir, this is the position. I hope that the hon. Minister can foresee this kind of warnings.

There is no criteria of evaluating and effective financial management. How many industries have come forward to sign MoUs with this Government? How much capacity of Indian industries has been built and how far it has been progressed? That is another matter. Are Indian industries, trade and commerce capable of meeting the challenges of the new world order? All these will have to be taken into consideration.

The country had some dreams when this Government came to power. People were saying that the success story of Gujarat will be repeated at the national level. But what has happened in Gujarat? I do not want to say much about it because of the time constraint. That is an exaggerated story. It was a myth. Even before BJP came to power in Gujarat, there was a favourable situation in Gujarat. Gujarat's GDP was a little bit higher than that of other Indian States. They had natural

resources and things like that. What exactly is happening in India? It is a zoom edition of that kind of activities in Gujarat.

Public sector industries are facing crisis and a life and death situation. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's policies are being undermined. It is because of the strong foundation Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru built in this country through his mixed economy policy that the country has made tremendous progress. Unfortunately, you are spoiling the public sector industries. You are going around the world saying that there is good climate for investment in India. At the same time you are opening up economy for FDI and sectors. Similarly, multinational companies are now coming into India to invest in all the sectors including Defence and Railways. All public sector institutions are now coming under their control. It is a very bad thing. The Government should desist from that.

Instead of making this kind of slogans, let the Government come to recognize the ground reality, let the Government understand the things at least at this stage, let the wisdom prevail on the Government, and let the Government do justice to the people.

Thank you.

[English]

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this NDA Government has come to power, assumed office and completed six months in office. That means the honeymoon period is over. Now it is the right time to evaluate the performance of this Government over the last six and a half months.

Coming to the fiscal performance of the Government during the last six and a half months, when we look into the actual figures, the hon. Finance Minister is making his earnest efforts to contain the fiscal deficit to 4.1 per cent of the total GDP. I do appreciate that. But the only dispute which I would like to raise is how is he going to achieve containment of the fiscal deficit to 4.1 per cent of the total GDP? Is it by way of cutting the social funding? Is social infrastructure funding going to be cut?

Newspaper reports and the Revised Estimate plan go to show that social infrastructure is being cut in a drastic way. Definitely that would be affecting the poor and the common man in the country. Is it *sabka saath, sabka vikas*? Is it the inclusive growth which is pronounced in your manifesto as well as in the policy frame of the NDA? That is the question which I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister as well as the Government. || Sir, I would like to say that the Finance Minister is the luckiest Minister because in the international

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market, crude oil price has come down upto 70 US dollars from 140 US dollars per barrel after 20 years. There is a positive financial climate prevailing in the international arena as well internally, because the subsidy burden in respect of oil subsidy is reduced. Even in such a situation, no relief is being given to public at large.

I would like to raise another point in respect of excise duty. We know that when the deregulation of petrol and diesel was there, it was a committed fact on part of the Government that whenever price increases, the consumer has to pay more and whenever it decreases, consumer has to pay less. Had the excise duty not been increased, definitely the benefit would have gone to the consumers. There also the Government is not giving benefit to the poor. So, social infrastructure fund cut is there and the benefit which is available due to decline in international price of oil is not being given to the poor people.

What is *Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas* and good governance? The fiscal prudence, fiscal discipline and the fiscal performance of the Government have to be seen in respect of resource mobilisation. In respect of direct taxes as well as indirect taxes, a decline of Rs 65,000 crore in tax mobilisation is being expected in this financial year itself. In other sectors also, there is a decline except in case of service tax.

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So is it good governance? Considering all these facts, definitely I would like to say that Minimum Government, Maximum Governance, Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Achhe Din Aayenge –all these slogans have proved to be false. They are beautiful slogans to pronounce but there is no action on the part of the Government. Without action, the Government cannot go further.

[Translation]

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (HISAR): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

A supplementary amount of Rs. 1259.5 lakh crore has been sought. If we talk about the country, most of the population resides in villages today and is associated with the agricultural sector. If we talk about Supplementary Demands for Grants, only two crore rupees have been allocated for the agriculture sector. Rs. 43 crore have been allocated for office expenses in the agriculture sector. Today, in most parts of the country, if anyone is most affected by either floods, cyclones, or droughts, it is the farmers. I would appeal to the Hon. Minister of Finance to consider the well being of farmers and increase provisions for the agricultural sector in supplementary grants.

Today, if we talk about urea, then there is a shortage of urea, due to which the farmers are upset. There is shortage of electricity, the farmers are also worried. Today, our farmers are being hit hard. My request to the Government is that if we talk about inclusive development, farmers should also be prioritised in it. As far as drinking water is concerned, Rs.110.65 lakh has been earmarked for solar pump. However, the maximum area is mountainous, where

during winter days, due to fog, solar energy does not reach. There, the Government has not made provisions for any project for drinking water. The Government has also done the work of limiting this Rs.110 crore to only 82 districts. I would appeal to the Hon. Minister of Finance to work towards increasing this across the entire country, so that every poor person can have access to drinking water.

As far as renewable energy is concerned, the Government has earmarked Rs.299 crore for wind power. The work of selecting three States first was done for solar power. I would appeal to the Hon. Minister of Finance to consider seriously including Haryana in this initiative and to enhance solar energy there as well.

Finally, as a youth, when it comes to discussing the youth, we have ensured provisions for establishing primary schools and recruiting teachers. However, not even a rupee has been allocated for the education of farmers.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am just about to finish. Please give me a chance to speak.

When it comes to farmers, I would like to say that today there is a severe shortage of urea and that scarcity is there because we utilise urea only to the extent of 30 to 40, 45 per cent, the rest goes to

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waste. If we can provide education to farmers about farming, then undoubtedly our farmers will not suffer from the shortage of urea. With these words, I conclude my statement.

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (NALANDA): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The Hon. Minister of Finance is sitting here and I think he is a very capable and well-educated person. I understand that the Hon. Minister will surely explain in his response what planning will be made after the conclusion of the Planning Commission. With the conclusion of the Planning Commission, I understand that the criteria that were being used for backward states, where there were small communities and poor people, will certainly be affected in some way.

Sir, since I come from Bihar, regarding the issue of granting special State status to Bihar, during elections, Hon. Prime Minister had promised to grant special state status or a special package, and I will make a special statement here. I would like to say to the Hon. Minister of Finance that you must definitely consider Bihar's concerns.

Bihar is an economically disadvantaged State, and you must consider this in line with other backward states. I would like to say one more thing to the Hon. Minister that right now the work of Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana is interrupted in our country, we will

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request the Hon. Minister of Finance to definitely give money to the Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana, so that roads can be built in Bihar.

Sir, there has been a detailed discussion here regarding the Jan Dhan Yojana. In the Jan Dhan Yojana, approximately eight crore accounts have been opened across the country. However, people are also asking whether money will be deposited into the accounts of the poor after the Jan Dhan Yojana is opened. With this, I conclude my remarks.

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SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (MADHEPURA): Sir, I also want to speak for two minutes. ... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. You can speak tomorrow on MGNREGA discussion. We will allow. Hon. Minister has to reply to the points of all the hon. Members. Please take your seat.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to Shri Veerappa Moily and 21 other hon. Members – 22 in all – who have spoken on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2014-15.

Several very important questions have been raised and many of them are matters of great concern to each one of us, from the point of view of the common man and the national economy.

There are also some erroneous impressions which some of us have. When this Government took over on 26th May 2014, virtually two months of the financial year were over. We presented our Budget on the 10th July, and thereafter, various programmes and schemes have been sanctioned.

In this Supplementary Demands for Grants, we have asked for an appropriation of Rs.12,529.48 crore – that is, money provided in the Budget, but not being spent under a particular Head, but is being appropriated to some other Head. As far as additional cash infusion

is concerned, we have only provided for Rs.500.71 crore. Now, if I compare it with the last 3-4 years, the amount was much higher.

The cash outgo which is Rs.500 crore this year, was Rs.1,43,000 crore in 2010-11; in 2011-12, it was Rs.1,08,470 crore; in 2012-13, it was Rs.71,000 and odd; and in the last year, it was Rs.38,000 and odd. This actually means that what was provided in the budgets was compressed and, therefore, you had to make it up by subsequently coming out with the full disclosure. How is the fiscal deficit to be maintained? Sir, 4.1 per cent was indicated by me in the final Budget but in the Interim Budget this was the figure which the UPA had declared. Fiscal deficit had reached abnormally high figure which was unmanageable. If your fiscal deficit reaches unmanageable figures, what is the consequence and what in simple language is the meaning of that? In simple language the meaning is that we cannot provide for or we cannot earn enough for our current expenditure and, therefore, to meet the expenditure today we are borrowing. So, the Government is being run on borrowed money. These borrowings carry a cost. These borrowings have to be returned. Who will return these borrowings? Therefore, the entire planning of keeping fiscal deficit abnormally high was, 'my successors will take care of it'. So, I spend more today than what I earn. I put the country in debt with

the hope that somebody of next generation will make up and pay for that debt. So, they will be taxed more. That is the planning which we do not accept.

There are only two ways of containing the fiscal deficit; either your economic activity expands, revenues and the earnings of the Government go up or you spend within your means. The last two years, for an economy like India, were extremely challenging. We had two years of 4.5 and 4.7 per cent growth rate, sub-five per cent growth rate for two consecutive years. If your growth rate is lower, your revenue collection is lower. In the last two years manufacturing was either flat or negative. So, if your manufacturing is lower, which actually means that raw material and capital goods are not coming into the country, your customs duty will come down. Your excise collections will come down. Therefore, on 26th of May this year that was the economy which we inherited.

In the last two years, you can actually say that, I stood by the red lines which I had drawn in the Budget. But, how did my predecessors meet that red line of fiscal deficit? In each of the two years they cut down expenditure by approximately Rupee one lakh crore each. Therefore, if you cut down expenditure by Rupee one lakh crore each, what does it mean? Revenue expenditure cannot be curtailed. People

will have to be given their salaries. Government establishments have to run. So, what you cut down on is actually the planned expenditure which is also the developmental expenditure. When you put the economy in a contracting mood, cut down expenditure of the Government, obviously it will have an impact on growth rates and an adverse impact on growth rates will have a further adverse impact on revenues. This is exactly what has happened. So, we inherited an economic situation of a negative sentiment. It is a negative sentiment where people are not willing to look at Indian economy to invest. In fact, there was a reverse flight of investment taking place to outside India. The world was not coming in and if there is no investment, there is no economic activity. It reduced the economic activity. Your growth itself will come down. The job creation would not be there. The revenue generation will be low. Your manufacturing sector is low and added to it, the negative sentiment was further accelerated by an ultra-aggressive tax policy. It sounds very attractive in a political debate to say, let us impose taxes and because you are not ultra-aggressive on taxes, you are pro-corporates. If it is said on an emotional pitch, it sounds very attractive. But effectively today, let us remember that the investor is also the chooser.

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Today, there are fragile economies in the world. Even one of the fastest growing economies of China, we have noticed in the last few weeks that it has slowed down. The Chinese markets in the last few hours have started tumbling. Brazil and South Africa are facing a challenge. European recovery is uncertain. Japan is facing a challenge. The United States of America seems to have been doing reasonably well.

Therefore, there is a flurry of activity and people are looking at India that is India going to be a part of the fragile five at the moment or is India going to break away and then going to enter into a high growth rate? Therefore, we have to move into that mould. Under an ultra-aggressive tax policy you can levy taxes which you will never be able to collect. We have a rule of law in the society. Some court will strike it down. This is happening. So those ultra-aggressive policies never have got me any tax. The retrospective legislation has not brought tax to me. Some other similar situations have not brought taxes to me. Courts after courts are striking it down. It has only brought a bad name to the Indian economy. Therefore, the investor says that unless there is a certainty of how much you will tax me, I will look for an investment destination elsewhere. So, we have to decide that where several fragile economies are facing a challenge,

how do you make both domestic and international investors look at us? Therefore, in the process we can help the Indian economy to grow.

There are definitely some positive signs. The positive signs are that inflation has moderated. The international prices of fuel have contributed to it. Domestic food prices, particularly, during the two seasons which used to soar extremely high have by and large moderated. The Consumer Price Index and the Wholesale Price Index have been coming down... (*Interruptions*) [Translation] Yadav Ji, now those who are not willing to understand, then maybe I cannot explain them. I consider it my fault, not yours.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him complete.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Now in such a situation, what is it that we are looking for? Sir, I will meet each of the arguments that have been suggested. In the last six months, we have opened up investment. Our policy is and this country's policy has been that we look at Foreign Direct Investment only in the sectors which suit us. We decided to move up in defence so that indigenous production can start. In the last 4-5 months, there is a flurry of activities as far as joint ventures are

concerned. The best defence manufacturing companies are now coming to India and looking at Indian partners for domestic manufacturing. We are looking at hikes in insurance.

A very large investment in this investment-starved sector of insurance is waiting to come in.

18.00 hrs

We have to open the doors and I am grateful to some of my friends in the Opposition because it was essentially their legislation.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, it is six o'clock. If the House agrees then we may extend the time of the House till the reply of the hon. Minister and the passing of the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time of the House is extended till the reply of the hon. Minister and passing of the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The Select Committee has given a recommendation. Therefore, it is investment which is waiting to flow in into this investment starved sector. Those who want to oppose it have the freedom to oppose, but then please realise how long we are

going to remain a country which does not have adequate health insurances. Forget other forms of insurances. LIC can take care of our life insurances. But you need to expand these sectors. Let any one of us go and get treated in a private hospital. World over it is supported by insurances. Since we have adopted a conservative attitude, the sector has not grown and so people sell properties, land and borrow money to get treated. The public health system is not adequate. We can say that I have done a positioning exercise, therefore the patients can suffer but my positioning and ideological dogma will remain. We cannot indefinitely allow that to happen.

Most people in this country do not have *Pucca* regular houses. Urban India could only be about 35 per cent. Urbanisation is a hard process; sub-urbanization is a reality. So, must not investment flow in this sector, both domestic and international? Prof. Saugata Roy was right when he said, I am grateful that he agreed with me, that now time has come with moderate inflation to bring down the rates. If you bring down the rates, people will start borrowing from banks to pay for their flats and houses. The EMIs will go down. We are waiting to take the situation to that and I am sure that the authorities who are competent to deal with it are fully seized of this view notwithstanding

the balancing exercise between inflation management and growth which they have to do.

We have eased the process of clearances. You cannot allow in a country, this is a problem common to both States and Centre, that you have an issue that a project of a State, somebody in the Centre stops it. Let my friends from the Biju Janata Dal honestly introspect and say that how much of their investments in the States have literally been prevented by Centre at some stage stepping in and putting the blocks there? When you stop investment, you are preventing employment creation. You are ensuring that revenues do not go to the States. Therefore, in all these areas we are now trying to make sure that easy clearance is given as far as the Union Government is concerned and eventually in the State Governments also it will take place because I do believe that no State Government is interested that projects in their States should be held up indefinitely.

With regard to our approach to tax problem I would submit that we had to moderate the fears of retrospective taxation. India has a civilized tax policy. We do not levy taxes from back date. I have always believed that it was a defining moment against India as far as the global investor is concerned. We have set in place advanced ruling authorities not merely for international investors, but also for

domestic investors. Before you put your first rupee or your first dollar, the authority will tell you how much tax you have to pay so that there no uncertainty.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Do you think it was alright for Vodafone to buy an Indian company abroad in Mauritius?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am not getting into the merits of individual cases. This is not the forum to discuss it. There is a litigation still pending and let those litigations decide. Therefore, I have allowed, even in my Budget, that dispute to be resolved by a quasi judicial forum where it is pending and I do not think as part of my discipline I should comment on it. It is pending before a Tribunal. Let it be pending. I am only on the investment consequences of such disputes. |

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The Prime Minister of India writes to a Prime Minister of a foreign country that we have a society governed by rule of law and courts will be respected. When courts decide, we retrospectively nullify that decision. Which investor is going to trust our investment environment then? That is the political question which we have to address. The courts will decide the merits of that case.

Therefore, we want to give India the taxes which are payable. We will go to any extent to charge them. But as regards taxes which are not payable, we just flex our muscles, get the investment environment in India a bad name and eventually do not recover those taxes. ... (*Interruptions*) That is not the approach that we are going to follow.

Taxes is not the only mess, Mr. Deepender, that you left behind. What did you do to the coal sector? [Translation] Dushyant Ji was just saying, and he was absolutely right, that people need electricity. I tell you what you did with coal? You paralysed the coal sector from 2007 to 2014. Paralysis was done because the policy on how to distribute coal was not clear. There was a committee; it used to go. Many supporters of your party also received a lot of help from it. The Supreme Court had to ask to quash it. We resolved the coal mess by bringing an ordinance in just one day. [English] And what have we said? The PSU units, both at the Centre and the States, will get it as a right. I mean those who need coal for power. That will be the first allotment. All actual users of whichever sector including power will have to bid for it; there will be an auction. Who will get the profit of that auction? It is not the Union Government which will get it. Partly,

it will go to the consumer and substantially, it will go to the State Governments.

Our friends from Odisha say that they have mines and that West Bengal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh will benefit. All the States that are to the eastern part of India and which have traditionally been considered more challenging States will be getting the benefits of this revenue.

So, we say that we will auction it and the profits will go to either the consumer or to the States and the allotment will take place. That law will come up for ratification now.

I was really surprised when Shri Moily said that our gas pricing is not realistic. Do you want us to increase the gas prices? When you say that we are not realistic, please remember that your Government fixed up a price of 8.4 dollars. The Election Commission and the Supreme Court prevented you from implementing that price. That price had factored in countries. You mentioned that Russia has a controlled economy and so, why we have taken Russian price. You factored in the Japanese price where there is no gas production. So, the weighted average went up because of that consideration.

The Secretaries Committee, which the Cabinet has accepted, took four of the largest gas producing countries in the world and averaged the price. It came to 5.61 with some weightage being subtracted or added as far as the gas pricing in India would be considered. It is a system which has worked.

So, you can create a problem in terms of taxation and you can create a problem in terms of coal, gas pricing and you have a debate going on indefinitely as to what do we do about diesel. We will link it to the market.

Now you raised a question of 40 per cent. Let us be very clear that the oil companies used to subsidise what the Government of India used to subsidise as far as oil and diesel are concerned. You had linked the petrol prices to the market.

As regards diesel, Shri Moily took a very wise decision. Let me agree with him when he said, as the Petroleum Minister, that a gradual increase will eventually be linked to the market.

Now, what has happened? Shri Moily, you know it better than me because you had been in that Ministry that the under-recoveries are all in the debit balance of the oil companies and the Government of India. So, if the price was 115 dollars, the consumers were not

being charged at the rate of 115 dollars. That is why the subsidies were being given. So, gradually you first took off the subsidy burden as far as these two sectors are concerned. You brought it down. What has the Government done? We have reduced the prices seven times. Hopefully, if the trend continues it may be reduced further also. Thereafter, because of these revenue constraints, you have taken a very small part of it to the State exchequer. What do we do with the State exchequer? You use it to supplement your welfare schemes. You mentioned an imaginary argument that the allocation for MNREGA has been cut.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: It is proposed to be cut.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am glad, from a real politician you have turned into an astrologer.

Now, let us be clear. The first myth is that the medicine prices have been increased. I have personally sat with the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers and came to know that nothing of that sort is happening. The second myth is that the Government is going to amend the Patents Act. No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government. There was a note circulated by the PMO during the previous Prime Minister's regime, but we are not agreeing to that. The third myth is that the allocation for MNREGA has been cut, that

the allocation for social sector expenditure has been cut. For MNREGA we have provided Rs.34,000 crore this year as against the allocation of Rs. 33,000 last year. ... (*Interruptions*) What has already been released, out of Rs. 34,000 crore, is Rs.25,856 crore. The unspent balance with the States is Rs.3,943 crore. So, if in your State somebody says, "I have not been paid", then please ask your State Government because there are unspent balances with them. Now, we have four months left wherein the balance amount is also going to be paid to them. But a myth has been spread that the allocation for MNREGA has been cut.

I am not going into the larger ideological argument which Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab has raised. There is a question on subsidies. Let me clarify that this is not a policy of rationalization of merely the NDA Government. What was the UPA's policy in this regard? The basis of Aadhar was that ultimately the leakages must be plugged. Subsidies in this country for the poor people who need them will always be there. Our Government will not cut anything as far as the poor people of this country are concerned. ... (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me.

As far as the poor in this country are concerned, it will not be cut. The leakages will be stopped. But LPG subsidy, about which Shri

Deepender Hooda raised a point, I would like to say that at some stage – not at this stage, first let the leakages be stopped – you will have to ask yourself a question, which last time I had asked Shri Kharge, whether Shri Deepender Hooda and Arun Jaitley are entitled to that subsidy. Or is the poor person entitled to it? If you are going to say that the rich are also entitled to subsidy, then please sit with me and tell me how a Budget statement can be prepared if the rich are to be subsidized. The rich people are not subsidized anywhere in the world. Our tragedy is that the real politics overtakes what should be a shared vision between us. The shared vision between us should be the poor people who are entitled to subsidy should get the subsidy. And the shared vision is, the poor people who are entitled to subsidy should get the subsidy; those who are not entitled to subsidy should not get it. The rich should not get it. Wherever it is being misused, we must plug the leakage. The basis of UPA's policy on Aadhaar was also that. We had some reservations about Aadhaar being made applicable to non-citizens. Despite that, we are willing to take ideas from anywhere in the world, including from the UPA. But your stand should depend on where you sit. If you sit on this side, you have one stand; if you sit on the other side, you have another stand. I think, that applies equally to some of us that on a shared national vision, our

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stand should be consistent irrespective of the seats that we have in this House.

There are several others. Let me tell you that despite these challenges times to come up from five per cent growth, I do expect this year that we will touch – I had said in the Budget, 5 to 5.9 per cent, that is the range. I think, we are going to be comfortable within that range. Next year, hopefully it will cross the six per cent. Some people are predicting 6.5 per cent. Therefore, while we are still at this 5 to 5.9 per cent range, don't underestimate the challenges which I have. I accepted the 4.1 per cent fiscal deficit figure from your interim Budget. I am determined to maintain that because if we don't maintain that figure, the world and the global investors would look at us. Our rating is dependant on that. A lot depends on how the world views you.

Tax refunds not paid last year, I have had to pay this year. The fourth quarter subsidy is not paid last year, I have had to pay this year. The question which the AIADMK friends and Biju Janata Dal friends raised is a very legitimate argument. You want the GST to come; and in 2009 the Union Government – here, I am not saying your Government, our Government – promises the CST compensation. We are in December, 2014. Every Chief Minister is coming to me to ask

why they should trust the Centre. [Translation] In the year 2009, UPA Government promised to give C.S.T. compensation. [English] Until 2014, you have not given it. Tomorrow, I have called all the Finance Ministers of the States and GST is an issue on which broadly most parties have agreed.

Let me Sir, with your permission, make the following statement so that it is quoted correctly: A major impediment in the implementation of the GST has been the trust deficit between the States and the Centre. One of the major reasons for this trust deficit is non-payment of the CST compensation to the States from 2010 onwards. In my meeting with the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers on 3rd July, 2014, I had committed that partial payment of the outstanding CST compensation will be released this year. I stand by this commitment given by me. Despite difficult and challenging situation, I proposed to release about Rs.11,000 crore which is one-third this year as part payment of CST compensation to the States. This will take care of the amount from 2010-11 onwards; the balance amount I will start paying from the next financial year onwards when hopefully the situation would be better. ...
(Interruptions)

I am making this commitment today to this House. If necessary, the financial year is up to 31st of March, I hope my revenue position is in a position to afford this kind of an expenditure. GST is not an issue on which we are divided on partisan lines. Most State Governments are going to benefit; the revenues are going to improve as far as the Centre is concerned and States are concerned. I wish to just assure this House with this commitment. |

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As far as the current account deficit is concerned, the oil price will bring it down. Moily Ji said gold is being imported into this country and it is tedious. Till two weeks ago, what was the policy that we were following? Earlier some notified agencies could bring it. After the election results were declared on the 16th of May, before the present Government took over on 26th of May, on 21st of May the UPA changed the policy and that new policy was that you put some star trading houses also and authorised them to bring in gold. Since the foreign exchange position was comfortable and the current account deficit position was comfortable, they thought that they could change the policy. There is one more reason which could have persuaded them to change it. I am not on the timing. I am, in my own mind, trying to rationalise. When you officially stop gold being imported, the unofficial channels open up. So, may be the Minister at

that time thought on those lines. Therefore, larger amounts have come in.

But our foreign exchange position is very comfortable. Despite this, our reserves are increasing and once our reserves are increasing, there is no reason that we should at all panic on account of any of these factors. Recently figures have come out that even for November that in the core sector there is an improvement. Today I read that automobile sector sales have finally started going up. We are certainly improving. But then there are patchy indications at times and this is a situations which we have to continuously keep tackling. With our foreign exchange position and inflation position under control, a series of changes and reforms are needed. Insurance reform and coal sector reform are required. In the first six months, the current account deficit is 1.9 per cent which is within an acceptable limit.

Now, a question was raised with regard to disinvestment. It is very easy to oppose the whole idea. But at some stage we will have to consider it. I will be enlightened if Saugata Roy Ji, on some occasion, tell me as to what we do about those units which are perpetually loss making.

Secondly, with regard to some of the larger ones, the policy has been very clear. So far, we are keeping the 51 per cent red line intact.

If there is a change, we will certainly inform you. There are sectors where the Government participation may be required and there are sectors where the Government participation may not be required.

He mentioned about the Planning Commission. I am not merely repeating what Dr. Manmohan Singh Ji had said and Moily Ji referred today. But when we discuss the two alternative models, Chief Minister after Chief Minister asks me, 'should you still have a control and command structure in Delhi?' On 130 schemes of the Union Government, after moneys have been given to the States, the Centre will decide as to how a scheme is to be implemented. The Centre will now say, 'one size fits all'. So, there will be one scheme for the whole country. Karnataka may need another scheme; Telangana may need another scheme; Punjab may need a third scheme. So, instead of allowing the States to decide, the Centre will decide, the Centre will monitor. Or, do you only pay lip sympathy to cooperative federalism that you have a Central structure of the Union Government by an executive order, or you have a structure where Centre, State experts are all represented and they decide and you minimise the number of Central schemes and give larger autonomy to the States? ...
(Interruptions)

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SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: So far it has not been discussed in this House. ... (*Interruptions*) Discussions are going outside.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This House will also certainly discuss it. You have raised it, so we are discussing it. The only difference most Chief Ministers had, the only point of contention was, should the new body be statutory or should it be replaced in a similar manner as the Planning Commission was created by a Cabinet resolution. In fact, Bengal's stand is precisely that. Replace it but the alternate structure should be statutory or may be Constitutional. Some Chief Ministers said, [Translation] not tomorrow, end it today itself. We come, we ask for money, we say we know how to run our States. They say no, we will tell you how to run it. [English] Even the Congress Chief Ministers that I heard, the subject of their speeches was the same: decentralise, cooperative federalism; one size cannot fit all. Let the States decide; give more powers to the States. But because you had probably told them this is our baby, so the first sentence used to be, [Translation] the Planning Commission has done a very good job, so this should also not be changed. [English] And the rest of the speech – any of the regional parties –irrespective of the party, was broadly the same. Therefore, our Government stands by the principle of cooperative federalism. We stand by the principle of empowering the

States. We stand by the principle of least number of Central schemes, more State schemes, and then allow the States the authority to allow their growth. After all, they have as much a mandate to rule their States as much as we have a mandate to rule Delhi. Therefore, we will maintain the spirit of this cooperative federalism and go ahead with this basis.

Sir, there are many other questions which have been raised but I have referred to most of the important points which have been raised. I would therefore commend to you, and through you to the hon. House, that the Appropriation Bills and the Grants which I have placed before the House today may be adopted by this House. We will certainly get in the course of this Session, because some other Bills are also coming, an opportunity to deal with some questions which will then arise in the course of the debate. I am grateful to you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (MADHEPURA): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a clarification. ... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants – First Batch (General) for 2014-2015 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

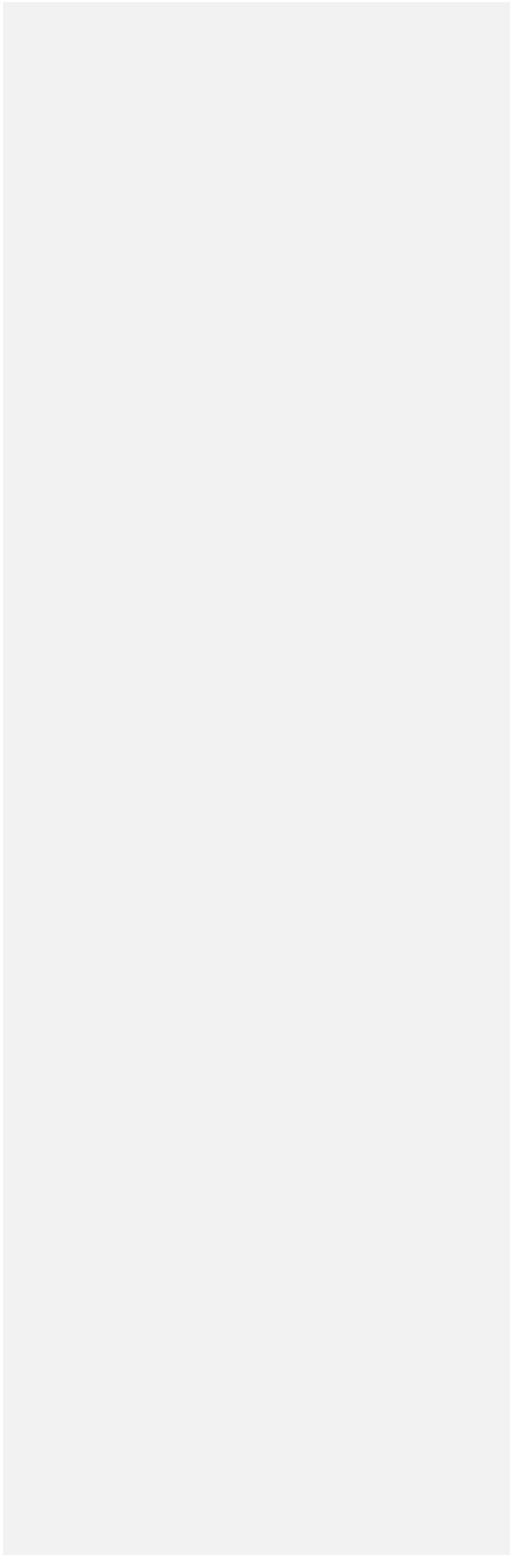
“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2015, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 4, 7 to 9, 11 to 13, 15 to 17, 19, 20, 28, 29, 31 to 34, 46, 47, 49, 51, 54, 55, 58 to 60, 62, 66, 68 to 70, 73, 75 to 77, 83, 88 to 90, 92, 95, 98, 102 to 104 and 106 to 108.”

The motion was adopted.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2014-2015 are passed.

10.12.2014

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18.30 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO.4) BILL, 2014*

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up Item Nos. 22A and 22B together – Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 2014-15.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 2014-15.”

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 10.12.2014.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I introduce** the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I beg to move:

“That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2014-15, be taken into consideration.”

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2014-15, be taken into consideration. ”

The motion was adopted.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

“That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.”

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill be passed.”

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (MADHEPURA): Hon. Deputy Speaker, the Hon. Minister said about the State. ... (*Interruptions*) I have two clarifications. ... (*Interruptions*) I want to know that whatever pension is given, whether it is old age pension or widow pension, ... (*Interruptions*) to increase that pension, they talked about the poor, are you going to increase the amount in all kinds of

pensions. Second. ... (*Interruptions*) I am saying the same thing whether the amount which is not going to NH in Bihar, i.e. Indira Awas and Mahatma Gandhi Setu bridge, Rajendra bridge is ruined, is it getting exhausted, will you give any amount for those bridges? Do you have any plans to donate funds for Kosi Bridge, Digha Ghat and Munger Bridge? ... (*Interruptions*) This is my clarification from you.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Hon. Deputy Speaker, as far as pension is concerned, I do not know where this topic came from. This is determined by the Pay Commission, and the Government implements it. The Seventh Pay Commission is sitting and it will definitely increase something.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

10.12.2014

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HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 11th December, 2014 at 11 a.m.

18.33 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 11, 2014/Agrahayana 20, 1936 (Saka).

Commented [56]: Friday, March 10, 2000/Phalguna 20, 1921 (Saka).

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10.12.2014

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