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Title: General discussion on the Interim Budget (General) for 2014-15; Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2014-15 and Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2013-14.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up General Discussion on Interim Budget (General) for 2014-15, discussion and voting on Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2014-15, and Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2013-14.

Hon. Members present in the House, whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget (General) for the year ...

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: When shall I take up discussion on Interim Budget?

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have spoken.

... (*Interruptions*)

13.01½ hrs

At this stage, Shri P.L. Punia, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra Kumar, Shri Adhi Sankar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing? What do you want?

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: I want to know what you want.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

13.02 hurs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Fourteen of the Clock

(Madam Speaker in the Chair)

...(व्यवधान)

श्री मुलायम सिंह यादव (मैनपुरी): अध्यक्ष महोदया, हमने सवाल उठाया है। ...
(व्यवधान) हम बोलना चाहते हैं।...(व्यवधान)

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14.01 hrs.

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*At this stage, S/Shri Shailendra Kumar, Arjun Roy, Shrimati Paramjeet
Kaur Gulshan and some other hon. Members came and stood
on the floor near the Table.*

... (Interruptions)

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MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 24 to Item No. 26 shall be taken up together.

Hon. Minister of Finance, Shri P. Chidambaram.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam Speaker,
with your permission, I beg to lay on the Table of the House certain very few

minor corrections in the list of General Budget documents presented on 17th February, 2014 in the Receipts Budget 2014-15. ... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, under the prevailing circumstances, it is not possible to have a constructive discussion on items relating to the Interim General Budget.

Therefore, in order to ensure timely completion of the financial business, I am treating all the Cut Motions which have been circulated as moved. After disposal of cut motions, I shall straight away put the Demands for Grants on Account and the Supplementary Demands for Grants to the vote of the House.

... (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदया : आप सभी लोग वापस चले जाइए।

...(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदया : बजट पास हो रहा है।

...(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदया : बजट के बाद हम सभी विषय ले लेंगे।

...(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदया : आप अपने-अपने सभी विषय बजट के बाद उठाइएगा।

...(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदया : जो भी करना है, वह बजट के बाद कर लेंगे।

...(व्यवधान)

MADAM SPEAKER: All those Members who want to give their written speeches, can please lay them on the Table of the House.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Motions moved:

“That the respective 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, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 2015, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 34, 36, 37, 39 to 64, 66 to 73, 75 to 77, 79, 80 and 82 to 108.”

“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, 2014, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 5, 9 to 12, 14, 17, 19 to 27, 30 to 34, 40 to 43, 46 to 48, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56, 58 to 62, 64, 66, 68, 69, 73 to 76, 79, 82, 83, 86 to 91, 95 to 97, 100 to 102, 105 and 106.”

CUT MOTIONS

*DR. TARUN MANDAL (JAYNAGAR): This Interim Budget promulgated by the Finance Minister of UPA II Government is deplorable and made to woo the voters in favour of the Congress (I) Party in the forthcoming General Elections 2014 for 16th Lok Sabha. I oppose both the budgetary allocations as well as the way it is being passed by brute majority, violating all democratic norms. It is pity that the main Opposition BJP and its allies including the pseudo-Left parties are not pressing the chair for proper discussion of the Budget and simply creating some fiasco of verbal opposition.

The balloon of prosperity, economic growth, development, employment and progress of the country, painted by the UPA-II Government has been punctured. Economic growth is gradually coming down in the range of 4.5%, Inflation is alarming; price line of essential commodities are skyrocketing. What kind of dreams, the Congress (I) run Government desires to show to the people of our nation?

Manufacturers have been given some encouragement by reducing some duties and taxes only to sell out their products, not to give relief to the common people. Social security sectors like food, fuel, fertilizers, health, education, drinking water still are lacking attention and have not seen sizable portion of budget to meet the needs of the common people. No steps delineated to open closed industries, to create jobs, to increase employment and thereby to boost market with more earning of the deprived people.

For huge cost of electricity, fertilizer, seeds, pesticides, common farmers are perishing. They are being pushed to commit suicides, for not getting remunerative price of their produces. No relief rendered when their products are destroyed by drought and flood.

* Speech was laid on the Table

Privatization, commercialization of education, health, drinking water, electricity are leading to increase in costs and will further deprive our people from getting health, education and others facilities of civilized citizens. Disinvestment of State owned industries, PSUs etc to raise revenue, and to boost income with selling 'Spectrums' are not supportable and will further impoverish people and help gather huge profit for the industrialists, big businessmen of the country.

Creating Telangana in line to Chattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand will not help out people of Andhra Pradesh to come out from poverty under-development, backwardness, unemployment and hunger. Rather it will boost disintegration, separatism, parochialism chauvinism, regionalism etc. It is also done by dividing same linguistic people of same nationality and ethnicity of a State to weaken the unity of exploited people. I also oppose this heinous attempt of the UPA -II Government.

This Budget is a vote catching Budget without giving any attention to the pain and penury of common people of India.

* SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (TIRUNELVELI): I am very happy to convey my hearty thanks for the opportunity to participate in the discussion in Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2013-14.

Our Finance Minister announced various concession and steps to bring the Indian economy in an consolidated way.

The Service Tax on rice is burden to the people. It is appreciated by all the people that the Finance Minister announced to roll back the service tax on rice.

The minimum pension for beedi workers and workers in various fields are very important demand of the people of working community. Now, I hope that the fund is allocated in this Supplementary Budget for the above sake. It must be implemented as early as possible.

Due to various drastic steps of the UPA Government, the growth rate of our economy is slowly galloping from the slowdown. Now, we are going to maintain 5% growth rate in our Indian economy.

The bank should take important steps to protect the small scale

industries. Due to economic slowdown, the small scale industries are suffering. The export of small scale industries are suffering due to various bottle-necks. Now, due to global economic slowdown, the Small Scale Industries are suffering. It is very difficult for them to repay the loan. In order to protect the Small Scale Industries, the bank should be advised to take lenient action against those industries which are below 1 crores of rupees investment.

The NPA account more than 1000 crores should be taken over and immediate action to recover the loan.

* Speech was laid on the Table

In order to improve the savings and investment, more rural banks should be established. The agriculture sector must be protected. The agriculture people purchased tractors by getting the loan. But due to various problems, it is very difficult for them to repay the loan. Kindly give the concession to the farmers. It will be helpful for the farmers if the total loan is write off.

The interest concession for the Education loan is a welcome decision.

*SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN (FARIDKOT) : I would like to express my views on the Budget (Finance) on behalf of my party Shiromani Akali Dal.

Farmers are the providers of food-grains. They are the backbone of our country. They feed the teeming millions.

Unfortunately, the farmers find themselves in a miserable condition nowadays. Agriculture is no longer a remunerative profession.

The farmers of Punjab make a seminal contribution of 60% food grains in the central pool. However, they continue to be discriminated against. The vagaries of nature often wreak havoc on their standing crops. However, timely and total compensation often eludes them.

The need of the hour is to present a separate Budget for agriculture. Until and unless it is done, the farmers will continue to suffer.

The farmers of Punjab have recently suffered as their standing crops have been damaged due to incessant rain and hailstorms. So, Punjab must be provided a special financial package so that the affected farmers are adequately compensated.

The daily wages being provided to labourers under MGNERGA scheme should be further increased.

The education policy needs to be over-hauled. The government schools are facing an acute shortage of teachers. Other facilities in these schools are

also now-existent. An earnest effort should be made to improve the state of affairs in the educational sector.

All facilities should be extended to the SC / ST communities. They must get their due in a definite time-frame.

* English translation of the Speech originally laid on the Table in Punjabi.

The health-sector is also in shambles. There is an urgent need to improve things in this sector so that health-care can reach the poor people.

Soft loans should be provided to the needy farmers and students. This is the need of the hour.

* DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (ANANTNAG): The interim Budget 2014-15 presented by the Minister of Finance on 17th February, 2014 is a job well done. If we look at ten years of UPA-1 and UPA-2, first 8 years of the rule recorded positive economic growth, it is only 2011-2012 and 2013 that mainly because of global recession, instability in oil producing countries, did affect our economic growth. Yes, because of un-accommodative ruling allies (some of them) Governance was affected. Huge corruption scam after scam was a big factor in governance and it became an obstacle in our march in taking forward our development story.

So far as my State of Jammu & Kashmir is concerned, Government of India failed to implement even recommendations of working groups nominated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. One of the Working Group headed by Retired Justice Sagheer recommended restoration of Political autonomy to the State, which would bring around political stability essential for economic progress. Another group recommended handing over of Power Projects from NHPC to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It remains un-fulfilled.

* Speech was laid on the Table

*श्री रवीन्द्र कुमार पाण्डेय (गिरिडीह)- माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस सरकार का अंतिम अंतरिम बजट 2014 पेश किया है। परन्तु यह आम बजट पूर्णतः राजनीति से प्रेरित है। इसमें सभी वस्तुओं के दाम घटाने जैसी बातें कही गई हैं, किंतु वास्तव में इसमें कुछ नया नहीं है। सरकार ने केवल अपनी उपलब्धियों को गिनाया है। तीन माह बाद जब वर्तमान सरकार रहेगी ही नहीं तो फिर बजट में किए गए वायदों से क्या लेना देना और यदि सरकार आ जाती है तो दी गई छूटों को पुनः धीरे-धीरे वापस ले लेगी। दूसरी ओर सरकारी कर्मचारी किसी भी देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी होती है जो प्रशासन चलाने में आवश्यक होती है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को राहत देने हेतु आम बजट में आयकर दरों में कोई छूट नहीं दी गई, जबकि छूट देना अति आवश्यक था। टैक्स स्लैब में बढ़ोतरी करना था जो सरकार ने नहीं किया।

एक्साइज ड्यूटी 12 फीसदी से 10 फीसदी कर दी गई है तथा दोपहिया वाहनों पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी 12 फीसदी से 8 फीसदी कर दी, जिससे मोबाइल, टी.वी. फ्रिज, बाइक तथा कार सस्ते हो सकते हैं, लेकिन इन चीजों के सस्ता होने से दैनिक जरूरत की चीजें जिन की तस रहेंगी और आम आदमी पर रोजमर्रा की जरूरतों की चीजें महंगी ही खरीदनी पड़ेंगी। इस आम बजट में धनाढ्य वर्ग को कारों का तोहफा दिया गया, जबकि दूसरी ओर गरीबों को साबुन पकड़ा दिया गया। देश का एक बड़ा हिस्सा जो देहातों में बसता है, उनके लिए सरकार ने किसी योजना की घोषणा नहीं की और न ही किसी पैकेज की घोषणा की। माननीय वित्त मंत्री द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार व महंगाई रोकने हेतु किसी कारगर कदम का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया। महिलाओं की सुरक्षा हेतु किसी नीति का जिक्र नहीं है। शहर व ग्रामीणों का भारी तबका इस बजट से अत्यधिक निराश है।

*श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल (बीकानेर): अंतरिम सामान्य बजट में कृषि विकास पर जोर देने की आवश्यकता है। बीज विकास से लेकर फूड प्रोसेसिंग एवं स्टोरेज की एक चेन खड़ी करनी होगी। कृषि के साथ औद्योगिक विकास तथा सर्विस सेक्टर में बढ़ोतरी एवं सुदृढ़ता लानी होगी। जिन योजनाओं में प्रगति ठीक नहीं है उनको बन्द कर के नदी जोड़ो अभियान में पैसा उपलब्ध कराएं जिससे देश में सूखा एवं आकाल से मुक्ति मिल सके। देश की विकास दर 10 प्रतिशत से आगे बढ़ सके।

*** SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (DHARAMPURI):** The Interim Budget for 2014-15 presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister has some welcome features such as reduction of interest rate on education loans. Creation of 10 lakh jobs and lower tax on mobile phones, etc. It is also a welcome step that the government has scrapped tax on rice which was also a demand of our DMK Party.

I am happy that an issue which has been close to my heart has been taken care of by the Hon'ble Finance Minister regarding educational loan. The decision taken by the government to bear the burden of interest on education loan by the government itself will help many thousands of students. However, I would like to bring to the attention of the hon'ble Finance Minister that many banks, including State Bank of India do not follow the guidelines prescribed by the Government, thereby blocking the government's intention. Though the government of India reimburses interest on education loan by way of interest subsidy, yet the State Bank of India indulges in illegal deduction of major portion of the loan amount immediately after disbursement of loan amount toward interest. We have seen such practices only with the local money lenders. Thousands of poor students are affected because of this indifferent attitude. Because of this, the students are forced to approach private money lenders for their educational needs. This defeats the very object and purpose of the education loan scheme itself and this should be viewed seriously.

That apart, some banks are shaming the student by displacing the educational loan defaults in public. While the banks are afraid of taking action against the huge defaulters of thousands crores, they indulge in shaming the poor students by displaying them through flex boards in public places. I am of the view that many of NPAs in educational field are due to wrong classification and clarification and due to improper following of guidelines. Therefore, I request the Government to take serious note of it and take suitable action against the erring banks and ask them not to violate the RBI/IBA/Government guidelines while lending the educational loans.

As per the guidelines, the educational loans have to be sanctioned or rejected within 15-30 days of submission of loan application, which is not happening now. The banks are taking their own time to dispose off the educational loan application and keep them pending for more than one year or more and also the banks insist NOC from other banks for sanctioning the educational loans which conditions do not find place in educational loan conditions.

The condition of submitting margin money @ 24% of the sought loan amount should be abolished. I heard that the Indian Bank is the only bank which insists the students to pay the said margin money. The government may take suitable action to put an end to hurdles created by the banks in implementing the educational loans scheme to students.

I would also like to appreciate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for declaring one rank and one pension for defence personnel. This historic step will benefit more than 24 lakh retired armed forces personnel. This has been a long

pending of the defence personnel and with this announcement the government has redressed their major grievance.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister also deserves appreciation for taking a step to boost the research and development work in the country which is the need of the hour to pace with the development taking place all over the world. This will definitely give a new direction to R&D activities in the country.

Another thing which I noted in the budget the Government's intention is to further modernize our central armed forces. I am confident that this will boost the morale of our central armed forces.

*SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (VIZIANAGARAM): I would like to express my views on Interim Budget 2014 today. At the very outset, I extend my support to this year's Budget.

This Budget is primarily presented for the fiscal year 2014-15 to cover expenditure until the new Government takes over in June beginning.

For some it may be a non-event budget but if you go by the subsidy in food, fertilizer and fuel for 2014-15, it is seen at Rs. 2.46 lakh crore. Fuel subsidy is at Rs. 65,000 crore and the food subsidy is at Rs. 1.15 lakh crore. The Finance Minister has cut excise duty on small cars and two wheelers from 12 to 8 percent. This would benefit middle income class people. He also cut duty on consumer durables from 12 to 10 percent.

I welcome the announcement made by Shri Chidambaram –subsidy scheme on education loans. This would help 9 lakh students. It is a feat that the UPA II Government has managed to contain both the fiscal deficit and the current account deficit and has kept them below target.

Going by the achievements and figures stated by our Finance Minister, it can be seen that there was never a policy paralysis in the Government and the Finance Minister himself rejected this argument.

During the UPA II tenure, agriculture credit is expected to cross \$ 45 billion and the agriculture output growth seen at 4.6%.

The Government has also transferred a sum of Rs. 500 crore in defence pension account for current financial year. This would help the pensioners in defence department.

Considering the volatility around our country, defence expenditure has gone up by 10% and it is now at Rs. 2.24 lakh crore.

This Government has introduced Aadhaar project, which is a way of empowerment. And the Finance Minister has made it clear that it would be providing Rs. 1,200 crore to North-East States.

In the past 10 years, the UPA Government has changed the overall situation in the country by way of implementing many schemes. This United

Progressive Alliance Government II is about to complete 10 years under the able leadership of both Dr. Manmohan Singh and Smt. Sonia Gandhi. We are hopeful of forming the UPA III Government too after the General Elections by merely highlighting as to what we did for the people of this country in different fronts.

No one can deny the fact that the United Progressive alliance Government II has surpassed the performance of UPA I Government by implementing various schemes and programmes aimed at the poor and needy.

Another redeeming feature of this year's Budget is agreeing to implementing for ex-servicemen one rank one pension. This has been due for long but it is only the UPA Government which could ultimately implement it.

Now, I would like to highlight a few of the good announcements made by the Hon. Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram. There are several reasons for somewhat slow economic growth. One of the reasons, according to me, bad weather is a spoiler. Opposition and media too started speculating on the eve of presentation of Budget and afterwards that General Elections are looming on the Indian horizon.

Under the present scenario, steering the Indian economy is a Herculean task, which I think our Finance minister has done justice in a given situation. I can say without any hesitation that this year's Budget is a balanced budget, and made efforts to reboot the economy growth. One feature which is hailed is the cost of cars, television computers, have become cheaper.

Nirbhaya Fund has been allocated with additional Rs. 1,000 crore. I welcome it.

I would also appreciate the efforts of the Government to increase Home Ministry's budget. I welcome it considering the growing unrest inside the country and volatility in our borders. Rural Ministry would get Rs. 82,202 crore, This would go a long way in improving the lives of rural populace.

Finance Minister has painted a glorious picture of our economy, which is not the whole truth.

About my state, Andhra Pradesh, I have a lot apprehension about creating of Telangana. Not just me, there are scores of people of Andhra Pradesh who have certain misgivings. There is no doubt, implications of bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh into Telangana and Seemandhra feel cheated, to say the least. I am merely ventilating the sentiments of the people of Seemandhra.

Major issues would be of sharing of water and power. As is well known importance of water is huge for the fertile Krishna delta; and Andhra Pradesh is considered to be India's rice granary.

The State is in need of 227 tmcft by Krishna Water disputes Tribunal, out of which 77tmcft has been allocated to Telangana and the rest to Seemandhra region, that is, Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema.

There is no formula as to how to share surplus water between Seemandhra and

Telangana, which Andhra Pradesh is divided.

Likewise, on the power front too we would face problem. Problem would linger on.

I would strongly urge to have a Separate Division of Waltair in Andhra Pradesh and with a division at Vizianagaram. This would address the long pending desire and demand of the people of my parliamentary constituency. I would strongly urge the Government to look into this aspect and make suitable announcement at any early date.

This is also an issue concerning the capital of Seemandhra. Options are Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Kurnool, Ongole, Tirupati and Rajahmundry. But huge cost is involved and it would take at least 10 years to come up with a capital. Till then, Seemandhra people would be considered as second class citizen in Hyderabad. A via media solution should be found out with the consensus arriving at between Telangana and Seemandhra Governments and leaders without any further loss of time. We anticipate huge issues concerning capital. This issue should be priority by the Central Government and resolve amicably within the shortest possible time.

***SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL (DHUBRI):** The Government's effort on fiscal deficit for 2013-14 contained at 4.6%, introduction of OROP- One Rank One Pension, infrastructure development, Credit to Minority Communities, rationalization of Railway fares, initiatives to issue new bank licenses, education, social sector development is appreciable.

Before saying something or commenting on the Interim General Budget 2014-15, I want to thank Hon'ble Finance Minister for the initiative he has taken by passing the long standing demand of New Pension System on statutory basis.

You are aware that our Party AIUDF supports UPA Government on the understanding that this will help in solving some of the critical issues of Assam like flood and erosion, early completion of ongoing time and cost over-run national projects, minority development schemes etc. Here I am highlighting some of the major issues of Assam and requesting of inclusion of some Assam specific development programs.

There are specific layout schemes for the installation of various factories and industrial expansion as in the field of textile, transport, IT sector, Hydro-electricity, thermal power plants, tea gardens etc.

As North East is a good possessor of bamboo and wood, new small scale industries should be launched for manufacturing may tempting and eye-catching items which add a inevitable beauty both in home and in export to other states as well.

Hon'ble Minister had declared 100cr last year for AMU. We hoped that we would get our long pending demand fulfilled by opening an AMU campus in Assam but this year also the Government disappointed us.

Last year Hon'ble Minister allocated Rs. 41,561 cr for SC and Rs. 24,589 cr for ST which was good. This year Hon'ble Minister proposed special package

of Rs. 48,638 cr for SC and Rs. 30,726 for tribals which is appreciable. But it is matter of great disappointment that increase in fund for minority has been very low. Last year Hon'ble Minister allocated Rs. 3, 511 cr for minority while this year Hon'ble Minister has proposed Rs. 3,711 cr which is insufficient amount.

Moreover, I also feel pained to see that the government has been failed to utilize that very insufficient amount that announced for the welfare of minorities. To highlight this very serious matter, I would like to give the details of the Budget Estimate, Budget Revised and Expenditure since inception of Ministry of Minority Affairs in 2007 to till this year.

| Financial Year | Allocation | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Budget Estimate | Budget Revised | Expenditure |
| Year 2007-08 | 500 | 350 | 196.65 |
| Year 2008-09 | 1000 | 650 | 619.09 |
| Year 2009-10 | 1740 | 1740 | 1709.42 |
| Year 2010-11 | 2600 | 2500 | 2080.86 |
| Year 2011-12 | 2800 | 2750 | 2292.27 |
| Year 2012-13 | 3154.70 | 2218 | 2200.00 |
| Year 2013-14 | 3511 | 3130.84 | 2492.01 |
| Year 2014-15 | 3711 | | |

1. Required detail study for the expansion in the tourism sector which will pave out the way for various sites and views which are still to be nurtured in many North Eastern States.

My state has witnessed flowing Specific instances of Deprivation and Discrimination:

- A sum of only Rs, 1200 cr has been assigned to 9 States including 7 North Eastern States which is not at all sufficient.
- Non-declaration of Flood and Erosion as National Calamity despite all party demands of several years.
- No specific mention of the completion of three time and cost over-run national projects of Assam viz east west corridor and Silchar-Lumding broad gauge conversion.
- No relief to the jute farmers and small tea growers of Dhubri and Darrang districts of Assam who are in distress.
- Total deprivation of Minority Communities. The only mention of Minorities in entire budget is the increment of volume of lending amount. This is nothing but a joke story to Minority people.

My continuous demands are as follows :

- Declaration of flood and erosion as a National Problem, new projects or special grant for setting up a dedicated fund to take up studies on the issues relating to flood protection and riverbank erosion management (sand formation increases the water level of Brahmaputra every year).
- Rehabilitation of the erosion victims.
- Construction of Dhubri-Fulbari river over bridge Brahmaputra
- Establishment of Medical College, Engineering College, Agricultural College and Fishery College in the Muslim majority Districts of Assam like Dhubri, Barpeta, Goalpara and Karimganj.
- Establishment of the special Campus of Aligarh Muslim University in Dhubri
- Re-opening of Rupshi Airport
- Re-opening of International River Port of Dhubri
- Establishment of “The Grameen Bank Project” in all Char and Muslim majority Panchayat of Assam.
- Reservation of Muslims in all Govt., Semi-Govt. Private Sector appointments and admission of Muslim Students in the IITs, Medical Collages, Engineering Colleges, Agriculture Colleges, Polytechnics, ITIs of Assam as per population pattern.
- Provide Patta for Char land.
- Review and re-consideration of MSDP scheme sanctioned for Assam.
- Establishment of KVK centre and medical college in Dhubri
- After a brief analysis I can only come to the conclusion that today’s interim budget as an “election oriented budget” and delivery of pre-poll sweeteners. This is a clever strategy considering that targets are announced with no clear roadmaps for responsibility. However there will be noticeable growth and achievement if 25% of the future vision which the Hon’ble Minister showed us would have been fulfilled.

*श्री वीरेन्द्र कश्यप (शिमला)- भारत के वित्त मंत्री द्वारा 2014-15 के लिए जो अंतरिम बजट पेश किया गया है, वह आगामी लोक सभा के चुनावों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए बनाया गया है। गत दस वर्षों में जिस तरह से यूपीए की

सरकार न दश का आर्थिक स्थिति का दशा व दशा का बगड़ा ह, वह कसा से छिपा नहीं है। मुद्रास्फीति का बढ़ना, बजट में घाटा बढ़ना, महगाई को कंट्रोल न करना, बेरोजगारों को रोजगार उपलब्ध करवा पाने में विफल रहना आदि कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जिसमें यह सरकार कुछ करके दिखाने में विफल रही है।

2014-15 के अंतरिम बजट में कहा गया है कि पूर्व सैनिकों के लिए दृढ़ दृढ़ दृढ़ दृढ़ दृढ़ दृढ़ दृढ़ की मांग पूरी करने की बात कही गई है, जो कि उनके बेहत लम्बे समय से चली आ रही है, परन्तु यह खेद का विषय है कि यह सरकार इस मांग को अंतरिम बजट में यानि जब यह सरकार जानती है कि आने वाले चुनावों में इनका क्या ह्श्र होने वाला है, तब इस वर्ग को लभाने के लिए यह निर्णय किया गया है। क्या यह आज से चार वर्ष पहले या 2004 में नहीं लिया जा सकता था। कांग्रेस यह भी जानती है कि आज पूर्व सैनिक पूरी तरह से भाजपा के साथ हैं, नरेन्द्र मोदी के साथ हैं। इस डर से यह निर्णय आज कांग्रेस ले रही है और यह भी सभी को मालूम है कि इस निर्णय को आने वाली सरकार ही लागू करेगी।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के नौजवान, जिनका योगदान सेना में भर्ती का अधिक होता था तथा जिन्होंने लगातार सभी लड़ाइयों में भी भारी योगदान किया है। उनको सेना में भर्ती का अनुपात घटाकर कम किया गया है और प्रदेश की मांग पर कोई विचार इस बजट में नहीं किया गया है।

इस बजट में आयकर में कर्मचारी वर्ग व अन्य लोगों को कोई भी राहत नहीं दी गई है, जिसकी उन्हें उम्मीद थी।

हिमाचल प्रदेश व उत्तराखंड को आज पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के साथ जोड़ा गया है और उन्हें 1200 करोड़ रुपये की राशि अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है, वह भी इन पहाड़ी राज्यों के साथ अन्याय है। पहाड़ी राज्यों को एक दृष्टि से देखना होगा। उनके त्वरित विकास हेतु ठोस कार्य योजना तैयार करनी होगी तथा बेहतर होगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश व उत्तराखंड में भी पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों की तरह विकास परिषद का गठन होना चाहिए ताकि सभी के सभी पहाड़ी राज्य, जिनकी भौगोलिक स्थिति एक जैसी है, उन्हें अलग-अलग ढंग से नहीं देखना चाहिए। " राष्ट्रीय हिमालयन बोर्ड " गठित करने पर केन्द्र को सोचना चाहिए। आज हिमाचल प्रदेश व उत्तराखंड के पहाड़ी राज्यों के साथ बहुत-सी केन्द्रीय योजनाओं में एक जैसा व्यवहार नहीं हो रहा। इस अंतर को समाप्त कर सभी पहाड़ी राज्यों को एक समान केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान करना चाहिए।

SCSP व TSP में भी जो बढ़ोत्तरी दिखाई गई है, वह इस वर्ग को संतुष्ट नहीं कर सकती, क्योंकि महगाई बढ़ने के उपरांत इस बढ़ोत्तरी को संतुष्टि भरा नहीं कहा जा सकता और जो इस वर्ग की मांग है आबादी के आधार पर इस वर्ग को बजट में प्रावधान हो, वह कहीं भी ठीक नहीं देखा जा सकता। अभी भी अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति को बजट में वह प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है और जो धनराशि रखी गई है, वह भी इस वर्ग पर पूरी खर्च नहीं होती, जिसके कारण उन्हें उसका पूरा लाभ नहीं मिलता।

यह कहा जाये कि यह बजट लोगों, खासकर गरीब हितैषी न होकर अमीरों को लाभ देने वाला है तथा महगाई जैसे मुद्दे को छुआ तक नहीं, जिसके कारण आज सारी जनता त्रस्त है। इसे केवल मात्र आगामी आम चुनाव की दृष्टि से ही पेश किया गया है। अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। यदि यह कहा जाये कि पी. चिदम्बरम साहब ने आने वाली सरकार को पशोपेश में जरूर डाल दिया है।

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (TIRUPPUR): In the Interim Budget for 2014-15, the Union Finance Minister has announced incentives only to the business giants. There are no pro-poor announcements in the Interim Budget aimed at the welfare of poor and downtrodden people. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchiththalaivi Amma has placed several demands pertaining to the welfare of the State of Tamil Nadu before the Union government. But all those demands were not accepted. I wish to say that during the forthcoming Lok Sabha Elections in 2014, AIADMK will emerge victorious and Dr. Puratchiththalaivi Amma will become the Hon'ble Prime Minister to lead the country.

* English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

*श्रीमती जयश्रीबेनु पटेल (महेसाणा)- मैं अंतरिम बजट पर अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहती हूँ।

यह बजट देश का अंतरिम बजट है, देश के अर्थतंत्र का दर्पण है, इसमें देश के अर्थतंत्र का चेहरा साफ दिखाई देता। इस अंतरिम बजट में सरकार की चुनावी राहत बढ़ी है तथा लोगों की चाहत घटी है। यह बजट, बजट नहीं, चुनावी घोषणा-पत्र है। महंगाई से जुझ रहे देश ने अभी महंगाई से छुटकारा नहीं पाया, उसको वर्ल्ड के फैमिना में डाल दिया है। इकमटैक्स में कोई राहत, कोई बदलाव नहीं किया गया। डीजल-पेट्रोल के दामों को बढ़ावा दिया, उसको डी-कंट्रोल कर दिया है।

इन्कम टैक्स स्लेब्स की मार निचले तबके के लोगों को झेलनी पड़ रही है। आयकर के अलावा और भी बहुत से टैक्स हैं, जो आम आदमी की जेब खाली करते हैं। बढ़ती महंगाई भी कर का ही एक रूप है। पिछले कुछ महीनों में आम उपयोग की वस्तु जितनी महंगी हुई है, उतनी पिछले 60 सालों में नहीं हुई थी। केन्द्र सरकार 13 तथा राज्य सरकारें 19 प्रकार के कर वसूलती हैं। इस टैक्स के चक्कर में आम आदमी टैक्सों की गिनती ही भूल गया है कि वह कितने प्रकार के टैक्स सरकार को देता है। इसके साथ ही 60 प्रतिशत ब्लैक मनी जिस पर कुछ नहीं किया गया, सिर्फ देश को बेवकूफ बनाया जा रहा है।

सरकार द्वारा उठाया गया दृढ़दृढ़ दृढ़दृढ़ दृढ़दृढ़दृढ़दृढ़ का कदम सराहनीय है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही महिलाओं के लिए भी सरकार को कुछ तो करना था, परन्तु सरकार ने महिलाओं की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए इस साल में 1 हजार करोड़ दिए जाने के वायदे हकीकत में सिर्फ दिखावा है, क्योंकि दिसंबर 2013 तक 1 रुपया भी खर्च नहीं हुआ, बजट वापस होता तो फजीयत होती। फजीयत से बचने के लिए इसे नॉन-रिफंडेबल बना दिया है।

लेखानुदान में सिर्फ लुभावने वायदे ही किए गए। 10 साल में 10 करोड़ लोगों को नौकरी दी है, लेकिन बेरोजगारी के आकड़ों के मुताबिक एनडीए सरकार ने 6 साल में 10 करोड़ लोगों को नौकरी दी है। देखा जाए तो यह लक्ष्य पाना संभव नहीं है। सरकार की तरफ से 296 परियोजनाएं मंजूर की गई हैं, लेकिन जमीनी हकीकत कुछ अलग ही है। 29 हजार मेगावाट बिजली उत्पादन की बात कही है, लेकिन 5-5 घंटों तक बिजली गुल रहती है, जिसके

कारण लोगों को परेशानी होती है। लोगों के काम ठप हो जाते हैं। गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश के सिवाय देश में 24 घंटे बिजली वाला कोई राज्य नहीं है।

283 मिलियन अनाज के उत्पादन की बात कही गई, लेकिन लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं। किसानों को ऋण और सब्सिडी की बात कही गई, लेकिन उनकी आत्महत्या में कमी नहीं आई। साथ ही शूगर कॉ-ओपरेटिव सोसाइटियों के मुनाफे पर इकमटैक्स डालकर किसानों की अनदेखी की गई है। सोने (Gold) पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी 8 से 10 करके बेरोजगारी बढ़ाई है, उस पर कालाबाजारी बढ़ रही है। एलपीजी घरेलू गैस के दाम में बढ़ोतरी और कमी लगातार बनी हुई है।

यूपीए को यह बजट का आखिरी मौका दिखाई दिया है तथा अर्थव्यवस्था के गड्डे भरने वाला बजट है, इससे महंगाई और भ्रष्टाचार पर काबू नहीं पाया गया। केन्द्र सरकार ने 1500-2000 बस्ती वाले गांवों में बैंक खोलने की बातें हवाई किले बनकर रह गईं। जीडीपी की 7 प्रतिशत की बात कही थी, उस पर कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया। विदेशी व्यापार 1.5 से आगे ही नहीं बढ़ पाया, यह दुनिया का 16 प्रतिशत ही है, जिसके कारण विदेशी मुद्रा में कमी आयी है।

ब्लैक मनी के केवल 17 केस ही दूढ़ सकी सरकार, इतने विचार दोहन के बाद भी जी.एस.टी. लागू नहीं हो सकी, उसका ठीकरा विपक्षों के सिर पर फोड़ा गया है। इस बात में केन्द्र सरकार कमजोर है क्योंकि काला धन लाकर रेगलर टैक्स देने वालों को परम्पार देने की बात नरेन्द्र मोदी ने कही थी

इससे बचने के लिए केंद्र सरकार कमजोर खुलासा कर रही है, क्योंकि 2-3 सालों में ऐसे मामलों में कोई ठोस कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है।

चुनाव जीतने की चाहत में सरकार ने कई घोषणाएं की हैं, लेकिन चुनाव की चिंता में सरकार ने आर्थिक सुधारों को एक तरह से भुला ही दिया है। यह वोट विद एकाउंट है। इसका मतलब 10 साल का एकाउंट लिया है और वोट वाला बजट लिया है।

एक्साइज ड्यूटी ऑटो में घटाई, जिससे तत्काल फायदा दिखाई देता है, लेकिन वास्तव में कंपनियों को ही इसका फायदा होने वाला है। महंगाई केवल आंकड़ों में ही घटी है। पिछले 9 सालों में लगातार इसमें बढ़ोतरी ही होती रही है। रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर भी महंगाई बढ़ने के संकेत दे चुके हैं।

एजुकेशन लोन की बातें केवल श्रेय लेने की कोशिश की गई है, क्योंकि यह पैसा सरकार इबा हुआ मान रही है। डेवलपमेंट स्कीम के लिए 1 हजार करोड़ देने का मतलब इन स्कीमों में जमीनी स्तर पर कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है। रोजगार के अवसर और कम हुए हैं। 2014 में बेरोजगारी दर 3.8 प्रतिशत हो गई। दिसंबर, 2013 के अंत तक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों में 25.70 लाख स्टूडेंट लोन के केस थे, और इसमें 57.7 हजार करोड़ रुपये बकाया है।

भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने के तहत सरकार गंभीर नहीं दिखाई देती है, क्योंकि लोकपाल का गठन होने के बावजूद लोकायुक्त नियुक्ति चयन प्रक्रिया में जमीनी कार्यवाही ही चल रही है। आधार के तहत गरीबों को अधिकार देने की बात में रसोई गैस की सब्सिडी सरकार ने आधार कार्ड से जोड़ी थी, लेकिन यह स्कीम वापस ले ली गई है, जिन्हें लाभ मिलना था, उन्हें नुकसान ही हुआ। राज्यों की ओर से वसूले गए करों को लौटाने का कोई फॉर्मला तय नहीं हो सका है और सरकार अब तक सिर्फ 57 करोड़ आधार ही जारी कर पाई है।

सरदार सरोवर जैसी देश की बड़ी परियोजनाओं के लिए 2006 से गेट की लगवाने की मंजूरी न देकर राष्ट्र हित की अवहेलना करके पार्टी हित की बातें बताकर केंद्र सरकार गुजरात के साथ अन्याय कर रही है। साथ ही हावर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी ने कोई हार्ड वर्क नहीं किया है। ले-देकर केंद्र सरकार ने बजट में केवल 10 साल की उपलब्धियां गिनायी हैं, कुछ नया नहीं किया है। मध्यम वर्ग के वोट बटोरने की कोशिश की गई है। चुनाव के तहत सिर्फ आसमानी दावे कर असलियत को छिपाया गया है, इसमें वायदे ही वायदे हैं, लेकिन इरादे नहीं हैं, क्योंकि एक सप्ताह में चुनाव प्रक्रिया शुरू हो जाएगी और आचार संहिता लगने से कोई भी योजना का प्रारंभ नहीं होने वाला है।

* SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): The interim Budget presented by the Finance Minister is high on intent and low on content. Ahead of the Lok Sabha election, this Budget is packed with statements promising what the UPA would do if it got the mandate to lead the country for a third consecutive term. The Minister has not liked to miss out an opportunity to highlight what his Government has achieved in the previous 10 years like Direct Benefit Transfer and Food Security Scheme. However, Plan expenditure on MGNREG Scheme has been cut in comparison to Budget estimate of 2013-14.

I am reminded of present Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh's interim Budget speech as Finance Minister in 1996-97 which was also filled with the Government's achievement in the past five years and how it bought reforms after 1990s that changed the face of the economy. He had given a broad idea of his economic vision for the next year, but the electorate rejected Congress

OF HIS ECONOMIC VISION FOR THE NEXT YEAR, BUT THE ELECTORATE REJECTED CONGRESS THEN. THERE IS EVERY INDICATION THAT PEOPLE WILL DO THE SAME NOW.

The Vote on Account for 2014-15 was on expected lines. The Finance Minister gave himself and UPA Government a big pat on the back by recounting the achievement of the last 10 years. He has lectured us on the 10 steps to be taken for good economic policy making in the future, and above all asserted that he has bought about a recovery in economic growth in the second half of this fiscal year. The assertion that economic growth is on the rebound and that we are in for a sharp recovery, is particularly galling as it is surely based on a wrong assessment of growth impulses in the economy. According to the CSO's latest estimates both private final consumption and gross fixed capital formation are stagnant. Indian investors are investing abroad and foreign investors have been scared away. It is patently optimistic and indeed wrong to assume that nominal GDP growth in 2014-15 will be 13.5 percent with CPI inflation at 6 per cent next year, it implies a

* Speech was laid on the Table

real GDP growth of higher than 7 per cent. Is this possible given the present slump in the investment cycle?

With Fiscal deficit for 2013-14 is 4.6 per cent and revenue deficit be 3.3 per cent, which is significantly above the (Fiscal Responsibility) and Budget Management Act) FRBM Norms is nothing but window dressing and pushing expenditure to the next fiscal year. By ferociously cutting Plan Expenditure by as much as Rs 79, 790 crore the Government has further weakened the prospects for an investment led recovery. An acceptance of the economic stress in the system would have brought greater compliments. The Finance Minister has missed that chance. The record of this Government has been quite inconsistent. The Finance Minister says the Government is committed to 'Aadhar' but only recently the direct benefit transfer linked to Aadhar was put on hold in case of cooking gas subsidy. What stopped this Government to decide on 'one rank one pension' two to three years ago.? This Government blames other political parties for the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and Direct Tax Code not being rolled out. But what had happened 10 years ago. VAT was stalled and it took statesmanship like decision to allay the fears of State Governments that they would not be affected. On GST, there has been no such statesmanship from Union Government and instead of negotiating with other political parties, you have left it to the Committee. Apart from policy issues which might require parliamentary approval, there are many executive decisions which send signals to the economy. But the signals this Government has been sending are inconsistent and hostile towards expediting investment.

However, I would say the initiative taken to give more financial power to States for implementing plan schemes is misleading. We are told that Government is increasing the Central assistance to State Plans three fold i.e. to Rs 3.38 lakh crore. This jump is essentially a result of restructuring 126 and odd centrally sponsored schemes to 66. Due to the restructuring a portion of the plan funds allocated to ministries will now move as additional central assistance to States.

I would like to mention here that share of various States in the tax revenue is up 21.8 per cent from Rs 3.18 lakh crore RE to Rs 3.88 lakh crore

in 2014-15 compared to 19 per cent rise in the previous year. Therefore, the net resources transferred to States and Union Territories would be Rs 7.83 lakh crore in 2014-15 against Rs 5.28 lakh crore, which is a growth rate of 48.24 per cent against 10.92 per cent growth last year. But without adding much to the social sector, the government has announced it will give more to State Governments to roll out centrally sponsored social scheme. Allocation towards the ministry of Health and Family Welfare was cut to Rs 7726 crore from Rs 32,745 crore in Budget 2013-14. The overall Budget estimate for social services was brought down to Rs 75,109 crore from Rs 1,09,043 crore in Budget 2013-14. The Central outlay for rural development is reduced from Rs 56,438 crore in Budget 2013-14 to a mere Rs 2902 crore in interim Budget 2014-15. This interim Budget may be judged on three criteria. First, his attempt to advertise his Government priorities, commitments and achievements. Be it subsidies in diesel to liberalizing sugar industry, he has tried to do it very unsuccessfully. Second, his commitment. This is a lame-duck Government, yet has tried to announce initiatives before elections. I would humbly say that the goodness of decision has been diluted by shortages of legitimacy. This interim Budget trespasses into the next Government's policy space in many areas. While accepting the long standing demand of one

rank one pension for ex-servicemen is popular among the beneficiaries, it has long-term fiscal implications that are left to the next Government to contend with. Thirdly, what do the measures in this Vote on Account mean for economic growth? It is unclear. The Government hopes to achieve fiscal consolidation without reducing entitlements and expenditure even as GDP growth remains in the vicinity of 5 per cent. Subsidy estimates are higher. Than how does this government wishes to consolidate the fiscal position? I would draw the attention of this House towards another major issue. Finance Minister Budget estimate for 2014-15 show that his successor, post-election will have to allocate close to 80 per cent of the Union's next tax revenues to interest payment on this Government borrowing, subsidies and pensions of Government employees. In other words, the next Government will have barely 20 per cent tax revenues for spending on governance and development. As far as I understand, total borrowing requirement for 2014-15 is budgeted at Rs 5,96,083 crore or 4.6 of GDP.

The Finance Minister has addressed short-term credibility but he has presented a grim prognosis for the medium term and his legacy to the next Finance Minister will not be an easy one. Moody's Investor Service has said about the Interim Budget that the Government's large debt burden requires a significant portion of its limited revenues in channeled towards interest payments. It has also mentioned that fiscal deficits have macro-economic costs, as evident in India recurrent inflationary and balance of payments pressures.

Lastly I would say the Finance Minister deserves credit for drawing a line in sand to contain the fiscal and current account deficit. The last few years had been a period of scams, strong regulatory actions and judicial interventions resulting as paralysis of Government functioning. The country to some extent is paying a heavy price for the inaction of the Government in the past few years. Job creation in the economy has come down drastically, whereas the country needs to create at least 10 million jobs a year.

This interim Budget has not addressed substantial issues of rising food prices and falling incomes but has sought to reduce prices of SPVs and luxury cars. This reflects complete absence of empathy with the common man.

*श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार (टीकमगढ़): सामान्य बजट के संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बुन्देलखंड के टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर जिलों में केन-बेतवा नदियों को जोड़ने के लिए राशि आवंटित कर इस योजना को शीघ्र पूरा किया जाना चाहिए, जिससे इस क्षेत्र के किसान समृद्ध हो सकें, क्षेत्र का विकास हो सके। बुन्देलखंड में खनिज प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं। हीरा, लोहा, डोलोमाइट आदि यहाँ की भूमि में काफी हैं। अतः एक स्टील प्लांट यहाँ लगाया जाना चाहिए, इससे यहाँ रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि होगी तथा यहाँ के मजदूरों को रोजगार की तलाश में बाहर नहीं जाना पड़ेगा। यहाँ छतरपुर अथवा टीकमगढ़ में केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना केन्द्र द्वारा शीघ्र की जानी चाहिए ताकि कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र में शिक्षा के प्रसार के साथ कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी उन्नति हो सके। क्षेत्र में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने हेतु अधिक राशि दी जानी चाहिए।

* Speech was laid on the Table

*SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (KOLKATA UTTAR): Bengal has been deprived. No moratorium had been provided. We demand special economic package for Government of West Bengal.

West Bengal is the worst sufferer of regional imbalances and since after

Independence Eastern Zone as a whole were deprived and exploited economically.

Unemployment problem is at sky-rocketed height and price rise is beyond control. Government is callous, directionless and have no far-sightedness.

Vote on account is not a General Budget. But Finance Minister has presented it as a full Budget.

We totally oppose and urge to provide special economic package to Government of West Bengal.

* Speech was laid on the Table

*SHRI S. SEMMALAI (SALEM): The UPA Interim Budget is an exercise in futility and it is the last attempt to convince the people of its economic mismanagement.

Low growth is the characteristic of the UPA Government's 10 year role. Price rise and inflation are the achievements of the Government. The claim of fiscal deficit declining and current account deficit containing and inflation moderating is a cheaper attempt to deceive the people and betray the interest of Aam-Aadami.

The Interim Budget is eyeing on the middle class voters, who along with others, have been betrayed by the UPA Government for long. The upper class people in urban areas have been given relief by the reduction in respect of two wheelers, small cars as well as luxury cars.

But rural Aam-Aadmi have been left in the lurch with no relief to them. Mobile phones with a price tag up to Rs.2000/- at present is set for a rise. The next Government will have to face a big challenge with institutional and structural defects left by the UPA Government. Responding to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalalivi Amma's request the Service Tax on rice has been removed. It is a welcome move. Except the announcement regarding waiver of interest for educational loan, there is nothing cheer about the Interim Budget. No relief to salary class people by way of income tax relief. Besides the subsidy burden is too high and the next Government will have to face a big challenge.

The economy shows no signs of improvement despite rosy promises made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister.

* Speech was laid on the Table

The situation is grim calling for drastic steps which are completely absent. There is no relief to farm sector. The optimistic picture mapped out by the Hon'ble Finance Minister is only illusory. In total, the Budget is a big disappointment to all sections of people.

***PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM):** We reiterate our demand for a moratorium on interest payment by the Government of West Bengal.

- (i) This Budget is a history of failures of UPA II Government;
- (ii) Inflation is high
- (iii) Unemployment is high
- (iv) Plan funds are not spent
- (v) Non-plan expenditure has exceeded the budget; and
- (vi) Revenue targets have not been met

We are against liberalization, reduction in subsidies on diesel, railway fares

We demand positive steps to end unemployment. The Finance Minister has failed to pass GST, direct tax code, insurance bill etc.

We are against this anti-people Budget.

* Speech was laid on the Table

*DR. RATNA DE (HOOGHLY): I would like to express my views on the Interim Budget –2014 presented by our hon. Finance Minister.

The general impression about the Interim Budget is that Finance Minister fudged figures and the mover is a mere statistical illusion nothing spectacular about the economy after nine years of ruling by the UPA government. Moreover, it is an election eye budget to garner votes at the fag end of the tenure of this Government.

At the very outset, I would like to highlight a very important announcement made by the Finance Minister on the state of our economy. Mr. Finance Minister has agreed that Indian economy is growing at the slowest pace in a decade and industrial output has fallen 0.1 percent in the first 9 months of the current fiscal year. Government's borrowing stood at Rs. 6.30 lakh crore.

It is a welcome fact that the Finance Minister has fudged figures and painted a rosy picture. But the bitter fact is that the economy is in shambles.

Now, I come to West Bengal, my State, I have many issues, which have impacted the economy. There are few important issues, which have directly affected the farmers of the country.

Our constant cry about moratorium with the Central Government has fallen on deaf ears. There was no response from the UPA Government. For the information of the august House, I would like to state here that Trinamool Congress has been requesting the Centre for the last two and a half years since we came to power in West Bengal to grant loan moratorium. In spite of the efforts made by our leader and West Bengal Chief Minister, Kumari Mamta Banerjee directly with the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, nothing fruitful has come out of our genuine efforts. Repeatedly we have been

rebuffed.

There was a ray of hope when the Finance Minister made a statement in Rajya Sabha on March, 2012 recognizing West Bengal's huge debt burden, a legacy of Left Parties rule in West Bengal for 34 years, but that cheer was short-lived though it was accepted that special efforts and measures are needed

to assist West Bengal to come out of this debt burden. I am sorry to state here that nothing has come out of these premises.

I would briefly state that West Bengal owes a whopping Rs. 2 lakh crore to the Centre. This was the amount when we assumed power and when Left Front Government headed by CPIM demitted office. It would be shocking to know that we have to pay off Rs.22,000 crore on interest to the Centre where the total revenue of West Bengal is only Rs. 21,000 crore. We are not seeking any out of the way help. We just want a 3 year moratorium to come out of this ticklish situation. This amount has gone up considerably in the last one year or so. Who would come to the rescue of the State Government, other than the Central Government? But here the Central Government, it seems, washed off its hands and left the States at its own mercy. Is it how a Central Government run its state of affairs, particularly, when a State Government is reeling under debt and pleading for a 3-year moratorium?

This huge debt is the legacy of the Left Government which ruled West Bengal for 34 years, which had taken debt of over Rs. 2 lakh crore. When Trinamool Congress took over the reins of the State, it found empty coffers in the State treasury.

Is asking the Central Government a 3-year moratorium by the duly elected West Bengal Government unacceptable? But the sad part of this whole sordid episode between Centre and the State is Centre is not even understanding our financial plight in which we have been in the past 1 year.

It is not the responsibility of the West Bengal alone to work for the welfare and economy prosperity of West Bengal, it is also the responsibility of the Centre to extend an helping hand to West Bengal to tide over the financial crisis.

It is high time, Centre has to respond to our genuine demand of seeking 3-year loan moratorium. We are of the firm opinion that Centre would understand and extend 3-year moratorium to the West Bengal so that we could go ahead and serve the people by not only fulfilling our promises but also by implementing various welfare programme which would help the people to lead a decent and respectable life.

There are issues of prices of fertilizers and the MSP of raw jute needs revision or a bonus is to be announced on the existing MSP as the same has resulted in increase in the prevailing market price. This has undoubtedly added to the agonies of the farmers who are already aggrieved and distressed. This timely act of the Government would help farmers to get their much deserved dues.

I would like to highlight about the prices of fertilizers. Prices of fertilizer are going up unabatedly for the last many years. As the House is aware, the Government brought the manufacture, distribution and the sale of fertilizer under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 in order to ensure that supply of major fertilizers like nitrogenous fertilizers, potassic fertilizers, phosphatic fertilizers, could be done at controlled prices. Fertilizer Control Order promulgated in 1957 has undergone several modifications and amendments.

As of now, leaving 50% control on urea, fertilizer companies are allowed to freely sell their product anywhere at an indicative price and through their channels. Nevertheless, prices of urea are controlled by the Government of India. On 8th July, 2011 Government has allowed for a total decontrol in the prices of fertilizers other than Urea.

On January 6, 2012, the Chief minister of West Bengal, Kumari Mamta Banerjee met the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh wherein she had expressed her serious concern about the massive increase in the price of de-controlled, non-urea fertilizers.

He had stated in equivocal terms that increase of more than 100% in some cases, that too in less than 6 months period is unacceptable. She requested the Prime Minister to consider the above issues in entirety by initiating immediate steps in order to protect the interests of the poor farmer.

Our leader, Kumari Mamta Banerjee did not stop at that. She followed up with the Prime Minister vide her letter dated 8th February, 2012 seeking immediate resolution by taking urgent steps to ensure availability of decontrolled fertilizers to the small and marginal farmers with price support, which would result in encouraging balanced use of nutrients and waiver of debts for marginal farmers with a view to prevent further distress amongst the poorer sections of the farming community.

Coming to the issue of jute, I would like to state that our leader, and West Bengal Chief Minister, Kumari Mamta Banerjee has been writing to the Government and recommended a MSP of Rs 2,100 per quintal for raw jute to the CACP for the 2012 against which the Government's announcement was in the range of Rs. 1,630 per quintal to Rs. 1,738 per quintal depending on the grade of jute and location of production.

The announcement had severe consequences. For example, the MSP being below the cost of production, farmers of West Bengal faced great distress.

I would like to briefly highlight a few important and pertinent facts to the attention of the Government. The total quantum of raw jute being produced in

West Bengal in 150 lakh quintals. Major districts where jute is being produced in Coochbehar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, North and South Dinajpur, Malda, Mushirabad, Bankura, Birbhum, Nadia, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Midnapur (East and West) and 24 Parganas (South and North). This clearly shows that Jute production is the mainstay of West Bengal economy.

In her letter dated 23.08.2011, West Bengal Chief Minister has written to the Union Agriculture Minister regarding low MSP for raw jute with a request for a bonus of at least Rs. 400 per quintal. She has also taken up this issue with the Hon. Finance Minister of Government of India. The letter written by our leader, Mamta Banerjee detailed the plight of jute growers of West Bengal. With these genuine requests of the Government of West Bengal to safeguard the interests of West Bengal Jute growers was not heeded to, she then wrote to the Prime Minister. Her letter was dated 17.10.2011.

Earlier, she had requested the Hon. Prime Minister to hike the Minimum Support Price for Jute for 2011-2012 season as the prevailing price was below the cost of production.

Keeping in view the poor plight of the jute growers, our Chief Minister, Kumari Mamta Banerjee announced a Special bonus of Rs. 100 per quintal irrespective of the grade and location of production and this came into force on 21st October, 2011. This was meant for the Jute to be procured by the Jute Corporation of India.

Once again, She had highlighted the gravity of the situation and sincere efforts put in by our leader seeking urgent immediate intervention of the hon. Prime Minister in order to ensure that either the MSP of raw jute is revised or a bonus is announced on the existing MSP which would result in increase in the prevailing market price, thus, allowing the aggrieved and distressed farmers to get their much deserved dues without any further loss of time.

Under the circumstances, I would strongly urge, on behalf of my leader, Kumari Mamta Banerjee and our party, Trinamool Congress, the Government to come forward to protect the interests of Jute growers and farmers of West Bengal and also extend 3 year moratorium to West Bengal to tide over the acute financial situation.

*DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (KARUR): As the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Hon'ble Amma said, this Union Budget was very much disappointing to the people of India. It will not contribute to stability or growth of the economy, it is not going to take the country on the road to economic recovery. Moreover, there is nothing in the budget that is cheerful for the people of Tamil Nadu.

He presented the Budget with an eye on the General Elections. He extended sops to lure the unsuspecting common men of the country. However hard he may try, people of the country are aware of the corrupt practices indulged by the Congress and the DMK and so, they are not going to vote for the UPA Govt. again. The Congress and the DMK are going to face a repeat of the Delhi election results.

Coming to the Budget, the Finance Minister seeks the sanction of the House for 'Vote on Account' of a total of Rs. 20,30,334 crore, consisting of charged expense of Rs. 14,32,554 crore and the voted expense of Rs. 4,97,779 crore.

From the present Budget, the states are not going to get any benefit because there is no significant increase in the 'UN-TIED FUNDS', which could be shared with the states. On the other hand, the States were demanding that the Centre should transfer more resources to the States for 'tax devolution, and the resources that are transferred for States on account of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the Additional Central Assistance', etc. But the Centre did not bother to give States, their due share, whereas, it has taken upon itself all the powers to put taxes on almost everything. With this result,

the States are not able to impose any taxes, and at the same time, the States are also not getting sufficient funds from the Centre.

The States are made to come to the centre to beg for funding each and every small project or for extending any welfare measures. On the other hand, the Finance Minister says that the States should spend more on National Flagship Programmes. How can the States fund the Centre's National Flagship Programmes, when it is not getting any money? Especially the States that are not ruled by the UPA Allies are put to a lot of difficulties and hurdles.

The States are very closer to the people and they know the pulse of the people and they could take care of the need of the people better. But the Centre is not funding the States with enough resources to take care of the need of the people.

The State Government of Tamil Nadu is extending many schemes for the welfare of the people at large, like giving bicycle to school-going students, laptop to college students, gold for mangalsutra on the occasion of marriage, cost-less 20 kg. rice to all cardholders, etc. The Govt. is also taking care of the marriage expenses at the time of marriage of the girls. The Govt. is also giving grinders/mixies, etc.

The Government needs funds for these welfare schemes, which is welcomed by the people of Tamil Nadu. The Centre is not allowing States to impose taxes because all the taxes are being imposed and collected by the Centre, leaving virtually nothing for the States. The Centre is also not giving any Grants. The Centre should give more grants to the progressive States like Tamil Nadu, for extending welfare schemes. The State Govt. are closer to the people and they know the requirements of the people of the State.

The Finance Minister indulged in his old trick of promising allocations in the Budget, but they are cut in the Revised Estimates stage. If you see the previous year, in 2013-14, the Plan expenditure was cut by nearly 80,000 crore, which is reduction of nearly 15%.

The Finance Minister is known to make only hollow claims of fiscal stability and achieving fiscal targets. But in actual practice, he failed on all counts.

He claimed that the average growth rate during the UPA's Government was about 6.2%. He further claimed that during the five years of UPA-I they achieved 8.4% growth. It was basically because of the previous BJP Govt.'s achievement which was showing results in the next five years. In same breadth, if you see the performance of the UPA-II, during those five years, the growth came down to 5.9%.

If his claims were to be true, then during the five years of UPA-II, the growth should have been more than 8% or at least it should have been more than 6%. Why did it come down? So, if the UPA rules for another term, the country would totally collapse and we may see the country getting pledged to the world powers.

His claims of economic recovery and stability are a mockery of the system and

the statistics given are mere jugglery of figures.

During the UPA rule, growth rate has not increased, but levels of corruption has increased.

During the UPA regime, we had the mother of scandals – 2G Spectrum scam – and Aadhrsh Housing Society Scam, Scam in Defence procurements, CWG scam, and above all, the Coalgate scam, involving the Highest Office of this country. The latest report is that the Govt. itself is de-allocating many coal blocks. After this, the Court may also de-allocate or cancel the entire coal block—as it happened in the case of 2G spectrum allocation, where the Court has cancelled all the allocations made by the Govt.

Even in 2G spectrum's fresh allocations which are made very recently, the Govt. got a revenue of more than 62,000 crore. In the 3G spectrum allocation again, it got more than Rs. 67,000 crore.

So, these things show that the 'Theory of Zero Loss' is highly INCORRECT and the CAG's loss figure of more than Rs. 1.76 lakh crore is VERY APPROPRIATE.

Due to large scale corruption in the country, the people face high inflation and price rise, all round. The Govt. is not able to fund many schemes.

Even for police modernization which is the need of the hour, the Govt. is not able to find enough resources. For education, the Govt. is not able to allot

more resources. There are not enough Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country. A few days back, the Centre has initiated action to start more KVs in the country, but not even one is in our State of Tamil Nadu. My constituency does not have even a single Kendriya Vidyalaya. The Centre should allot more resources and find enough infrastructure and talent, so that every district in the country has at least one Kendriya Vidyalaya.

The Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme is also one of the election gimmicks. Due to this, the total amount is only Rs. 628 crore and the total number of transactions is only 54 lakhs. There was a report a few weeks back, which says that the Aadhar Card Scheme has become defunct and there is no further use of these Cards.

In the case of Nirbhaya Fund, the Govt. has allocated another Rs. 1000 crore this year. In the previous year, when it was started, the Govt. allocated Rs. 1000 crore, but there were only two proposals last year; the Finance Minister is silent on the expenditure made in the last year.

I am saying this to show that the Finance Minister has no vision – and he spends money where it is not needed and he is not spending where it is most needed, like education, police, etc.

The Finance Minister has announced excise duty cuts on items like automobiles (two wheelers and select four wheelers), on mobile phones, on air conditioners, fridges, etc. These are just sops, to lure the public, with an eye on the General Elections.

The Finance Minister spoke about giving concessions to students, who took educational loans. It is again to lure the students to vote for the Congress in the coming General Elections. If he is very particular about giving these concessions to the students and others, he had come before this House on many occasions, during the last five years, during Budget and Supplementary Demands for Grants. He had many opportunities to extend these concessions. But he did not extend them during all these 5-10 year. But at the fag end of this Lok Sabha, in the Interim Budget, he is extending them. The intention of the Finance Minister is different here. He is not sincere in helping the students, but he is doing this, keeping an eye on the elections.

Secondly, he extends this concessions only to those who have taken educational loan prior to March 2009. Many of them would have already repaid most of their loans. So, the real concession would be only very little. People will understand the intention of this Govt. and the Finance Minister and they would teach them lesson in the coming General Elections.

Last year, the Finance Minister imposed restrictions on purchase of gold. Primarily in India, people use gold on marriages and on all other occasions. He, from the State of Tamil Nadu, should have known this better. What was the result of gold restrictions? The country saw the highest levels of gold

smuggling during the last year. Now, he is thinking of relaxing the gold imports.

All these anti-people measures will be reversed by the next Govt. in June this year. All the damages caused by the 10 years of MISRULE of Congress and its allies will be reversed by the new Govt. that will take over the Centre in the next three months.

*श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल (मेरठ)- यह इस सरकार का विदाई बजट है। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को लगभग बर्बाद कर देने के बाद कोई वित्त मंत्री इस प्रकार की आत्मप्रशंसा भी कर सकता है। महंगाई आसमान छू रही है, विकास दर धराशायी है, परन्तु वित्त मंत्री अपनी पीठ ठोकने में लगे हैं। इतना अहंकारयुक्त वक्तव्य इससे पहले मेरे तो ध्यान में नहीं आया। पैरा-5 में वित्त मंत्री जी कहे रहे हैं- " वित्त मंत्रालय में अपनी वापसी के कुछेक दिनों में ही मैंने घोषणा की थी कि हमारा उद्देश्य राजकोषीय समकेन, मूल्य स्थिरता, खाद्यान्न में आत्मनिर्भरता, विकास चक्र की बहाली, निवेश वृद्धि, विनिर्माण बढ़ाना, निर्यात को प्रोत्साहित करना, परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन में तेजी लाना और पेट्रोलियम, विद्युत, कोयला, राजमार्ग और कपड़ा जैसे कतिपय तनावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के सम्यक और व्यवहारिक समाधान तलाशना है। " पुनः पैरा-15 में वित्त मंत्री जी कहे रहे हैं- " मैं विश्वास से कह सकता हूँ कि अर्थव्यवस्था आज पहले दो वर्षों से अधिक स्थिर है। राजकोषीय घाटा गिर रहा है। चालू घाटा नियंत्रित किया गया है, स्फीति में नरमी आयी है, तिमाही विकास दर बढ़ने की ओर अग्रसर है। मुद्रा दर स्थिर है। निर्यात बढ़ गये हैं और सैकड़ों परियोजनाओं को फिर से चालू कर दिया गया है। " उनके भाषण से ऐसा लगता है कि दो वर्ष पहले तक देश की आर्थिक स्थिति संभवतः " अयोग्य व्यक्ति " के कारण बहुत खराब हो गई थी, जिसे हावर्ड से शिक्षित हमारे अत्यन्त योग्य वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री जी ने आते ही सुधारना शुरू कर दिया था तथा उनके कठोर परिश्रम जिसे विशेषकर उन्होंने हावर्ड से सीखा था, के परिणामस्वरूप अब अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार आ गया है। इस अवसर पर मुझे इन्हीं वित्त मंत्री महोदय का अपने आदर्श अंग्रेजों

के सम्मुख दिया गया 'उस' भाषण का स्मरण आता है, जिसमें अपने शासनकाल में भारत पर अंग्रेजी शासकों द्वारा किए गए उपकारों का उन्होंने आभार व्यक्त किया था तथा अंग्रेजों को पुनः भारत में निवेश करके और अधिक मुनाफा कमाने के लिए आमंत्रित किया था। ऐसी बातें हावर्ड में शिक्षित हमारे वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री जी ही कर सकते हैं।

आँकड़ों में चतुराई करके अर्थव्यवस्था नहीं सुधरती, गरीब की रोटी का इन्तजाम नहीं होता, उल्टे उससे सरकार की साख पर बट्टा लगता है। जिस अर्थव्यवस्था को आज से दस वर्ष पूर्व अटल जी के नेतृत्व वाली एन.डी.ए. सरकार ने 8.4 प्रतिशत की बढ़ती हुई विकास दर पर छोड़ा था, आज यू.पी.ए. के 10 वर्ष के कुशासन व भ्रष्टाचार के कारण अर्थव्यवस्था 4.8 प्रतिशत की गिरती हुई विकास दर पर आ गई है तथा वित्त मंत्री जी औसत विकास दर का गणित बताकर यू.पी.ए. सरकार की वाह-वाही करते हैं, परन्तु दरअसल उन्हें पता है कि वह कुले मिलाकर गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं, तब झूठ को सच बताने के लिए वह वैश्विक मंदी का बहाना बनाने लगते हैं- विश्व आर्थिक दर तथा युरोजोन की आर्थिक दर से तुलना करते हैं। युरोजोन की अर्थव्यवस्थाएं विकसित तथा संतुलित अर्थव्यवस्थाएं हैं, जबकि भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था विकासशील तथा अतुलित अर्थव्यवस्था है। इनकी तुलना करना ऐसा ही है जैसे

व्यस्क हो गए पड़ोसी के बेटे की स्वाभाविक रूप से शारीरिक वृद्धि रूक जाने पर बीमारी के कारण अपने बेटे की रूकी वृद्धि को कोई सही ठहराने का प्रयास करे। यह तर्क ही दोषपूर्ण है तथा अपनी दिशाहीनता, नीतिगत-निष्क्रियता, अक्षमता आदि पर पर्दा डालने का प्रयास मात्र है।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी दरअसल आँकड़ों की जादूगरी करते हैं, वे अनुकूल आँकड़ों को जोर-शोर से प्रचारित करते हैं तथा प्रतिकूल आँकड़ों को चतुराई के साथ छिपा जाते हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी ने दावा किया है कि थोक मूल्य सूचकांक पर आधारित महंगाई की दर इस साल जनवरी के आखिर में 5 प्रतिशत रह गई है, परन्तु वित्त मंत्री जी यह छिपा गए की उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक पर आधारित महंगाई की दर 10 प्रतिशत के आस-पास बनी हुई है। वित्त मंत्री जी आँकड़ों से महंगाई को नियंत्रित बता रहे हैं, परन्तु असलियत में उपभोक्ता महंगाई से तबाह हो रहा है।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजटीय घाटे को सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के 4.6 प्रतिशत पर रोकने के लिए बड़ी मेहनत की है। योजनागत खर्च का लक्ष्य 5.55 लाख करोड़ रूपये था, लेकिन यह 4.75 लाख करोड़ रूपये रहा, अर्थात् लगभग 80 हजार करोड़ रूपये का योजनागत खर्च कम करके घाटे को रोका गया है। सब जानते हैं कि योजनागत खर्च में कमी करने से विकास दर और भी घट सकती है, जिसकी चिदम्बरम जी को चिन्ता नहीं है, उसकी चिन्ता आने वाली नरेन्द्र मोदी जी सरकार को ही करनी है।

चालू खाता घाटे को गत वर्ष के 88 बिलियन डॉलर के मुकाबले 45 बिलियन डॉलर पर लाने का वित्त मंत्री जी ने बड़ा दावा किया, परन्तु यह कैसे हुआ? यह मुख्य रूप से सोने के आयात को हतोत्साहित करने के कारण हुआ। 2012-13 में कुल 45 बिलियन डॉलर के स्वर्ण आयात को घटाकर 21 बिलियन डॉलर कर लिया गया, परन्तु उससे सोने की तस्करी बढ़ी है। स्वयं वित्त मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया कि प्रतिमाह लगभग 300 मीट्रिक टन सोना तस्करी के जरिये भारत में आ रहा है। वहीं इससे जुड़े कारोबार पर भी इसका उल्टा असर हुआ है। काश हम निर्यात को बढ़ाकर इस घाटे को नियंत्रित कर पाते।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने विनिर्माण क्षेत्र को लेकर अपनी गहरी चिन्ता जाहिर की है। अब उन्होंने दावा किया है कि विनिर्माण क्षेत्र को जीडीपी के 25 फीसदी तक ले जाया जायेगा। इससे अगले दस सालों में 10 करोड़ रोजगार पैदा किए जाएंगे। लेकिन एनएसएसओ के ताजा आँकड़ों के मुताबिक, 2000 से 2012 के बीच देश में रोजगार वृद्धि की औसतन सालाना दर महज 2.2 फीसदी रही। इसी तरह मैनुफैक्चरिंग क्षेत्र में रोजगार वृद्धि की सालाना औसतन वृद्धि दर

4 फीसदी रहें। कांषे क्षेत्र में रोजगार वृद्धि को दर नगण्य रहो। ऐसे में न्युक्वैचरिंग जीडीपी में मौजूदा 16 फीसदी से 25 फीसदी तक पहुंचने का दावा भरोसा नहीं जगाता। जाहिर है, 10 करोड़ रोजगार पैदा होने में संदेह की पूरी गुंजाइश है। विनिर्माण क्षेत्र के साथ अवसरचना के क्षेत्र में भी भारी गिरावट है। आई.टी. में हार्डवेयर का उत्पादन लगभग शून्य है, जिसके कारण देश के सुरक्षा तंत्र को भारी संकट खड़ा हो सकता है। इस सरकार ने अपने विदाई के महीनों में 66 हजार करोड़ के 296 प्रोजेक्ट्स को तेजी से पूरा करने का निर्णय लिया, उससे अर्थव्यवस्था के धूमिल चहरे को चमकाने के लिए थोड़ा क्रीम पाउडर भले ही मिला गया हो, परंतु ये प्रोजेक्ट अन्य अनेक घोषणाओं के समान अभी हवा में ही है। बहु-प्रतीक्षित मेरठ-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस हाइवे इन प्रोजेक्ट्स में शामिल है, उसे 31 मार्च, 2014 तक पूरा हो जाना था, अभी तक यह प्रोजेक्ट केवल कागजों में है। मेरे क्षेत्र की मेरठ-दिल्ली रेपिड रेल जैसी अनेक योजनाएं भी अधर में हैं। मेरठ-हस्तिनापुर रेलवे लाइन जैसी योजनाओं के लिए सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है। पश्चिमी उ.प्र. में गन्ना किसान बद्रहाल है। चीनी मिलों पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। चीनी मिलें देर से चलती हैं। किसान को भुगतान समय पर नहीं मिलता, गन्ने का उठान न होने से खेत खाली नहीं हो पा रहे तथा इस कारण गेहूँ की बुवाई किसान नहीं कर पाये हैं। किसान दोहरी मार झेल रहा है। उसे सरकार से संरक्षण नहीं मिल रहा है।

कुल मिलाकर यह बजट निराशाजनक है, अपने दस साल की दिशाहीनता व नाकामियों पर पर्दा डालने की व्यर्थ कोशिश है। नौ सौ चूहे खाकर भी बिल्ली हज नहीं जाना चाहती, वह हज जाने का केवल नाटक कर रही है। इसी कारण वित्त मंत्री जी एक दृष्टा के समान विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलों को उपदेश दे रहे हैं, उनसे वचन ले रहे हैं तथा आगे की सरकार को दस सूत्र बता रहे हैं। यह एक भ्रष्ट सरकार के निराश मंत्री का विदाई भाषण है। यह सरकार देश पर बोझ बन गई है, इस सरकार को अब जाना चाहिए।

*श्री रामसिंह कस्वां (चुरू)- माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो अंतरिम बजट 2014-15 पेश किया है, यह चुनावी बजट है, सरकार की विदाई का बजट है, इसमें आम आदमी को कुछ भी नहीं दिया गया है। आर्थिक चुनौतियों पर लगाम लगाने, गरीबी और बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के उपायों पर भी बजट मौन है। हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था जिस रफ्तार से नीचे जा रही है, उसका आम लोगों पर काफी खराब प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। सरकार गरीबी रोकने में पूरी तरह से विफल रही है। वित्त मंत्री जी शान से घोषणा करते नजर आए कि भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था दुनिया के शीर्ष चार देशों में शामिल है। सवा अरब की आबादी के देश में प्रति व्यक्ति आय के हिसाब से यदि हम दुनिया के सौ मुल्कों की सूची में भी शामिल नहीं हैं, तब वित्त मंत्री जी के दावों की पोल खुल जाती है। देश में जिस रफ्तार से गरीबी बढ़ रही है, उसमें अमीरों से उसकी खाई चौड़ी होती जा रही है, क्या आंकड़ें खतरनाक भविष्य के ही सूचक नहीं हैं। बजट में पूर्व सैनिकों की लम्बे समय से चली आ रही मांग- " एक रैंक एक पेंशन " को मोन लिया गया है। हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए कुछ खास नहीं किया गया है। आंतरिक सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के लिए बजट में मात्र 10 से 15 फीसदी की बढ़ोतरी की गई है। अर्द्ध सैनिक बलों के सेवानिवृत्त जवानों को कोई राहत नहीं दी गई है, 2006 में सी.सी.पी. कैन्टीन की शुरुआत की गई, लेकिन इससे उक्त सेवानिवृत्त जवानों को कोई सुविधा नहीं मिल रही है, वर्ष 2007 में कल्याण एवं पुनर्वास बोर्ड बनाया गया था, इसके संबंध में भी किसी अधिकारी को कोई ज्ञान नहीं है, जवानों को वार्षिक कोई सहायता नहीं मिल रही है। जिला स्तर पर पुनर्वास एवं कल्याण बोर्ड की स्थापना की जाए। गृह मंत्रालय ने सितम्बर 2010 में उक्त जवानों के लिए सुविधाओं की घोषणा की थी, लेकिन उन घोषणाओं को आज तक लागू नहीं किया गया। सीमा सुरक्षा बल ने नियम 19 के तहत जवानों को पेंशन लाभ देते हुए 10 वर्ष सेवाकाल के बाद सेवानिवृत्त होने का विकल्प दिया था, इसके बाद में यह आदेश वापस लेने के कारण काफी जवान पुनः नौकरी में चले गए तथा 697 जवान वापस नौकरी पर भी नहीं जा सके, उन्हें पेंशन लाभ भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है, वे काफी दिनों से अपनी मांगों को लेकर मेरे ससदीय क्षेत्र चुरू में धरने/आमरण अनशन पर बैठे हैं, इनकी मांगों को भी पूरा किया जाए। देश में किसान की हालत अत्यंत ही दयनीय है। न खाद, न पानी फिर भी वित्त मंत्री जी खेती के जरिये चुनावी फसल काटने की जुगत में हैं। अच्छे मानसून के कारण किसानों की मेहनत से खाद्यान्न की रिकार्ड पैदावार पर सरकार ने अपनी पीठ थपथपाई है, लेकिन इसके लिए अच्छे मानसून व किसानों की मेहनत का शुक्रगुजार होना चाहिए। किसान को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए उर्वरक सब्सिडी में मात्र एक हजार करोड़ की वृद्धि की है, जो बहुत ही कम है। आने वाले दिनों में किसान को महंगा डीजल, महंगी खाद खरीदने के लिए तैयार रहना होगा। कृषि उपज के उचित मूल्य के लिए कोई प्रणाली विकसित नहीं की गई। जिस बाजारों में उतार-चढ़ाव से किसानों को भारी नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। किसान को अतिरिक्त बजट में कोई राहत प्रदान नहीं की गई है। फसल बीमा के नाम पर किसानों को लूटा जा रहा है। इस वर्ष प्रीमियम का अतिरिक्त भार किसान पर डाला गया है, फसल बीमा के लिए जो संयंत्र स्थापित किए गए उनके आंकड़ों को सार्वजनिक नहीं किया जा रहा है। कम्पनियों के नियम कानून कायदों से किसानों को कोई राहत नहीं मिल रही है। किसान को फसल बीमा का पूरा लाभ मिले, पहले के अनुसार ही प्रीमियम लिया जाये, उक्त स्कीम का फायदा किसानों को अधिक से अधिक मिले, इसकी पुख्ता व्यवस्था की जाए। सरकार शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में प्रतिभावान बालकों को उच्च शिक्षा के लिए ऋण देती है, वह व्यवहारिक रूप से पर्याप्त नहीं है। प्रतिभावान बालकों को शिक्षा ऋण प्राप्त करने में काफी दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, आधा-अधुरा ऋण दिया जा रहा है। जिसकी उपयोगिता नहीं

हता हा अतः ऋण वन का जालताजा का समाप्त कर ऋण रासा का बढ़ाया जाए, ताकि शैक्षिक प्रतिभाएं आगे बढ़ सकें। बजट में राजस्थान के लिए कुछ नहीं है। 1981 में पंजाब-हरियाणा-राजस्थान के मध्य पानी के बंटवारे को लेकर समझौता हुआ था, उक्त समझौते का आज तक पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है। राजस्थान के हिस्से का 0.60 एमएएफ पानी आज भी नहीं मिल रहा

है। अमर सिंह बैराज की सिधमुख नहर का पानी भी पूरा नहीं मिल रहा है। हमारे हिस्से का काफी पानी हरियाणा में चोरी किया जा रहा है। नाले व खालों का निर्माण नहीं किया जा रहा है।

*SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM (KRISHNAGRI): On behalf of my DMK Parliamentary Party, it gives me great pleasure to express my views on the Interim Budget for the year 2014-15 and I support the same.

The expansion of GDP Growth Rate and reduction in fiscal deficit is in right direction. Increase in agriculture exports signifies our growth of agriculture. Opening of large number of PSU banks and ATMs in various parts of the country will greatly help the people across all the segments. Reduction of duties on cars, automobiles, households items will improve this sector which was in bad shape condition in the past. The salary segment expects some relief from the Government by way of exemption in income tax limit. However, no relief is extended to the salaried class people. Waiver of interest on education loan and widening of education loan to aspiring students by the Government has greatly helped the poor students of our country. Implementation of one Rank, one Pension Scheme is widely welcomed.

*श्री महेन्द्रसिंह पी. चौहाण (साबरकांठा): सरकार द्वारा पेश किया गया यह एक लोक-लुभावन बजट है तथा इसे सन्निकट आम चुनाव को ध्यान में रखकर तैयार किया गया है। सरकार ने इस बजट में भाजपा की वर्षों पुरानी वन रैंक-वन पेंशन की मांग को जरूर पूरा किया है। वित्तमंत्री जी ने इस बजट में भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति को चमकदार दिखाने की कोशिश की है मगर वित्तमंत्री अंततः उधार की अर्थव्यवस्था की ही वकालत करते नजर आते हैं। इसका सबसे बड़ा प्रमाण यह है कि वित्तमंत्री जी ने भारत के गैर-योजनागत खर्च में रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर किसी प्रकार की कटौती करने की इच्छा नहीं जताई है। यहां यह विचारणीय है कि यदि कुल बजट में से केवल एक-तिहाई ही योजनागत खर्च हो और दो-तिहाई गैर-योजनागत मद में खर्च किया जाता हो तो किस प्रकार हम भारतवासी समावेशी विकास का सपना पाल सकते हैं? महोदय, ऐसी प्रगति का क्या मतलब हो सकता है जो समाज के संभ्रान्त वर्ग के लिए देश की गरीब व मेहनतकश जनता द्वारा कमाई गई धनराशि उनकी कारों को पेट्रोल से चलाने के लिए इसके आयात पर खर्च कर दे, यह फार्मुला समावेशी विकास का नहीं हो सकता। क्योंकि उच्च वर्ग की संपन्नता छनकर कभी भी समाज के निचले वर्ग तक नहीं आ सकती।

भा.ज.प. द्वारा देशव्यापी दम मतात्र का जताव चाद रदा था कि भाग्यीय

अर्थव्यवस्था चुनौतियों के चक्रव्यूह से निकल पाएगी या नहीं ? इसे माननीय वित्तमंत्री जी का कौशल कहें या उनकी मजबूरी कि उनकी ओर से पेश किया गया यह अंतरिम बजट इस सवाल का कोई सीधा जवाब देने में सक्षम नहीं है।

ग्रोथ दर असल बहुत सारी बातों पर निर्भर करती है। नीतियों का अपना महत्व होता है लेकिन सारा दारोमदार डिलेवरी सिस्टम पर टिक जाता है और यह डिलेवरी सिस्टम नौकरशाही के रूख पर निर्भर है। एक बड़ी समस्या यह भी है कि एक बड़ी संख्या में योजनाएं विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की मंजूरी के इंतजार में वर्षों तक लटकी रहती हैं।

आज देश के मेहनती किसानों पर भारत को गर्व होना चाहिए कि जब उत्पादन क्षेत्र की वृद्धि दर लगातार नीचे जा रही है तो कृषि की वृद्धि दर ऊपर जा रही है। आज अगर अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए किसी को श्रेय दिया जा सकता है तो वह कृषि क्षेत्र को दिया जाना चाहिए जिसने भारत की डगमग स्थिति को सुधारने की भरपूर कोशिश उत्पादन बढ़ाकर की है। देश के वर्तमान हालात में तमाम चुनौतियां ठोस आर्थिक कदमों की मांग कर रही थी लेकिन सरकार द्वारा ऐसे कदम न उठाए जाना निराशाजनक है। इस बजट का ज्यादा अर्थ नहीं है क्योंकि मई महीने में बनने वाली नई सरकार पुनः इसकी संपूर्ण समीक्षा करके अपनी नई नीतियां रखेगी तथा उसी से भारत की आगे की आर्थिक दशा तय होगी।

*SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (CHENNAI SOUTH): The speech of the Finance Minister was just a political statement, aimed at the forthcoming General Elections rather than overcoming the challenges that the economy faces.

At the outset, I would like to say that the Finance Minister extended a few sops, with a view to getting votes in the elections. For example, he has reduced excise duty on cars, two wheelers, air conditioners, fridges, etc. These are all populist measures only to bring back the deserted voters into the Congress-fold. He has also waived off the interests on educational loans taken prior to March 2009. It is a mere publicity measure; and there is no real intention to benefit the entire student community. Had that been so, he should have waived off the interests that are outstanding till today. People understand the real motive of the Govt. and they would teach them a lesson in the coming elections.

There is nothing in the Budget for the people to be happy about. He made jugglery of figures to show that everything is hanky dory, whereas the actual situation is far from good. For example, he claimed that he had arrested the fiscal deficit, which is at 4.6% of the GDP, whereas the actual deficit is 5.2%. He had rolled over more than Rs. 35,000 crore on account of oil subsidies to the next year, as also taken into account the fresh allocation of 2G spectrum and others. So, the actual deficit is much more than what he claims. This Budget is a failed attempt to cover up the UPA's failures and missed opportunities.

There is large scale corruption in the UPA regime, leading to sky-rocketing prices and unabated inflation. The Govt. is not bothered to control them.

Keeping an eye on the elections, again the Govt. has increased the subsidized LPG cylinders to 12. Though it is a welcome step, the Govt. has taken this decision and extended this, only at the fag end of its tenure.

Similarly, the demand of 'one rank one pension' by the retired defence personnel has been pending for more than a decade, but just before the General Elections, it has taken this decision.

The Govt. has not taken any steps to solve the problems of increasing unemployment and increasing job losses. The Finance Minister did not say a word about regulating the chit funds and Ponzi schemes which are cheating the public and depriving them of their hard-earned money.

Corruption is rampant in the UPA Govt. We had 2G spectrum scam, CWG scam, Coalgate scam, Aadarsh scam, and scam even in Defence Purchases. The Govt. is not bothered about the health of the people, education of the children, giving employment to the educated, controlling inflation and price rise, transparent administration, ensuring adequate and potable drinking water for all citizens, supplying electricity to all villages, removing poverty amongst the people, and others.

There is nothing in the Budget on all these things and I request the Govt. to take care of all these things.

* **SHRI P.C. CHACKO (THRISSUR)** : The Hon'ble Finance Minister on Monday the 17th of February 2014 presented an interim budget that delivers most of the promises made to the nation by the UPA government in its decade of governance. As the Hon'ble Minister rightly stated since September 2008, the state of the world economy has been the most decisive factor impacting the fortunes of every developing country. Even we as a nation are constantly affected by the highs and lows of the world economy.

Yet it is the faith reposed on us by the people that have prompted this government to take corrective measures from time to time to insulate the nation from these trend changing global situations.

The Hon'ble Minister had kept his focus concentrated on fiscal consolidation, price stability, self-sufficiency in food, reviving the growth cycle, enhancing investments, promoting manufacturing, encouraging exports, quickening the pace of implementation of projects, and finding practical solutions to certain stressed sectors such as petroleum, power, coal, highways and textiles.

To this end we therefore firmly believe that the Hon'ble Minister has not only safeguarded the nation from a downward slide but also delivered on the promises of the UPA to the people.

I shall now seek to enlighten this House on the following course corrective measures taken to bring relief to the common man :

- To contain fiscal deficit at 4.6 percent of GDP.
- To contain current account deficit at USD 45 Billion.
- To contain WPI inflation at 5.05 percent and core inflation 3.0

- To contain CPI inflation at 9.55 percent and core inflation 9.5 percent by the end of January 2014.
- Food inflation declined sharply from a high of 13.6 percent to 6.2 percent.
- Over a period of 33 years, the trend growth rate in India has been 6.2 percent.
- Average annual GDP growth during the period 1999-2004 was 5.9 percent, which is below the trend rate.
- In the next five year period 2004-2009, it was 8.4 percent and in the period 2009-2014, going by the Central Statistical Organisation's estimate, it will be 6.6 percent.
- UPA-1 and UPA-II have delivered above the trend growth rate.
- The UPA Government's record on growth is unparalleled.
- Ten years ago, we produced 213 million tones of food grains; today, we produce 263 million tones of foodgrains.
- Ten year ago, the installed power capacity was 112,700 MW; today, it is 234,600 MW.
- Ten years ago, coal production was 361 million tones per year; today, we produce 554 million tones per year.
- Ten years ago, there were 51,511 km of rural roads under PMGSY; today, we have 389,578 km.
- Ten years ago, the Central Government's expenditure on education was Rs.10,145 crore; this year, we allocated Rs.79,451 crore.
- Ten years ago, the Central Government spent Rs.7,248 crore on health; this year, it will spend Rs.36,322 crore.
- Government has accepted the principle of 'one rank one pension' for the defence forces.
- To ensure the dignity and safety of women, the Nirbhaya Fund was introduced and Rs.1000 crore allocated for the fund. This grant would be non-lapsable and an additional Rs.1000 crores sanctioned for the next year.
- In respect of education loans disbursed after 1,4,2009 under which Government took over the burden of interest for the duration of the period of study.
- The Government now proposes a moratorium period for all education loans taken up to 31.3.2009 and outstanding on 31.12.2013.

- Government will take over the liability for outstanding interest as on 31.12.2013, but the borrower would have to pay interest for the period after 1.1.2014.
- It is estimated that nearly 9 lakh student borrowers will benefit to the tune of approximately Rs.2,600 crore.

These are the major trend setting decisions taken by this decade old Government.

*SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (KASARGOD): I would like to express my views on Vote on Accounts placed before the House by Our Finance Minister Shri P. Chidabaram. Though the economic situation of our country is serious, the analysis of this Budget is not to tide over the situation but it is a political statement in view of the coming Lok Sabha election.

The Government has placed that the financial deficit is under control and it comes to about 4.6. When we go into the details of the budget the deficit has declined, thus reducing the public expenditure and also the expenditure of the social service sectors. The projected expenditure of the many Ministries in the last Budget are not spent and they have consciously reduced the expenditure in many sectors. The other measures are to sell out the shares of the public undertaking which would earn money for the Government. This is not an healthy practice for a better governance.

The suggestion of the one rank one pension, the reduction of excise duties in some items are welcome steps but the bad practice is also involved in this declaration. For the past many years from all walks of Parliament, this issue is being demanded. Parliament has also made a very strong criticism not to implementing this pension issue. But it is only with the request of Rahul Gandhi that this issue is included in the Budget. That is true in the case of LPG cylinders, when both sides of the House demanded for 12 cylinders of LPG but

the Govt. denied it. Here also, we see the bad practice that the consensus of the Parliament is not supreme but one Congress Leader gives direction and makes it public and then it is included in the Budget. Such practice will not promote healthy democratic set up in our country.

The reduction of excise duty merely on small cars, bicycles would not bear better results but how it affects the domestic market is the main question. That has to be assessed in future.

As far as Kerala is concerned, no demands are met and no important demands are included in the Budget. The long pending demands such as of IIT in Kerala is not included. The burning issues of the rubber farmers are not included. Nothing is said about the Pravasi people in this Budget. The traditional industries of the State in which lakhs of people are employed are fully neglected. No major public undertaking is set up in the State. Like Railway Budget, the General Budget has also fully neglected the State of Kerala. The burning issue of the country now a days is price rise. No steps have been taken to control the price rise. Govt. is not ready to make any change in the prices of the petroleum products which is main reason for the price rise. The 15th Lok Sabha has witnessed the large scale charges of corruption in which many of the Ministers and Leaders of the Govt. are involved. How is it possible for the Govt. who gives full protection for this corruption episode. The Govt. has completely failed to take action against black money. As a result of the policy of this UPA Govt., the system itself is deteriorating. The main reason for this is the implementation of the new liberal policy which aims at in flow of FDI and also to promote big business houses in the country.

Since this Vote on Account is not at all a convincing document to the Parliament as well as to the people, I strongly oppose it.

*श्रीमती के.सी. सिंह " बाबा " (नैनीताल-उधमसिंह नगर) - माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय जी के अथक प्रयासों से आज हमारा देश आर्थिक प्रगति पर अग्रसर है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने आर्थिक विकास की ऊँची वृद्धि दर तथा राजकोषीय सुदृढीकरण पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। साथ ही मुद्रास्फीति में नियंत्रित करने के लिए सख्त मौद्रिक नीति और प्रतिकूल विदेशी स्थितियों से निपटने के लिए समाधान हेतु सराहनीय प्रयास किए हैं। एक अच्छा और संतुलित अन्तरिम बजट पेश करने के लिए हमें वित्त मंत्री जी की सराहना करनी चाहिए जो कि समावेशी विकास को बढ़ावा देगा। अल्पसंख्यकों, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, महिला और बच्चों एवं रक्षा बलों को फायदा पहुंचाने वाले कार्यक्रमों के लिए पर्याप्त निधियां उपलब्ध करायी हैं। विद्यार्थियों के कर्ज माफ एवं पूर्वोत्तर राज्य, हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तराखण्ड को इस वर्ष की समाप्ति से पूर्व 1,200 करोड़ की अतिरिक्त केंद्रीय सहायता राशि जारी करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। रक्षा सेवाओं की लम्बे समय से की जा रही एक रैक-एक पेंशन की मांग के सिद्धांत को सरकार ने मान लिया है। मैं सरकार का आभार प्रकट करने के साथ धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

देश को निर्धारित समय-सीमा में विकसित देश की श्रेणी में पहुंचाने के लिए मानव विकास संसाधन की योजनाओं के लिए सामाजिक अवसंरचना (Social Infrastructure) B.O.E.ों बारे में गंभीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिए। अवसंरचना (Infrastructure) किसी देश के आर्थिक विकास की तन्त्रिणात् दोनी है। गट टम श्रमो श्रान्ति ज्ञानने हैं कि तन्त्रिणात् की मन्त्रनी एउ

ही उस पर बनी इमारत की मजबूती को आंक सकते हैं, चाहे वह बुनियाद किसी भी क्षेत्र में हो। मुख्यतः हम आर्थिक अवसंरचना (Economic Infrastructure) की सेवाओं में परिवहन, विद्युत, संचार, जलापूर्ति इत्यादि से जुड़ी सेवाएँ तथा सामाजिक अवसंरचना (Social Infrastructure) में शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य तथा अन्य मानव विकास संबंधी सेवाओं को रख सकते हैं। मानव विकास संबंधी सेवाओं को विश्वस्तरीय बनाने की ओर हमें और अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। विश्वस्तरीय सेवाओं के लिए हमें अवसंरचना (Infrastructure) के प्रावधान हेतु खास तौर पर बहुत लम्बी निर्माणवधि के साथ पर्याप्त पूंजी निवेश की जरूरत होती है। इस दिशा में एक ऐसा प्रेरक नीतिगत माहौल सृजित करने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए जाने की आवश्यकता है, जो घरेलू और विदेशी दोनों को बड़े पैमाने पर निवेश-प्रवाहों के लिए रास्ते खोले और उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी तथा सर्वोत्तम प्रबंधन व्यवहारों की उपलब्धता में सुधार कर निवेशों की कार्यक्षमता और प्रभावकारिता को बेहतर बनाए।

सरकारी तंत्र की दक्षता में सुधार लाने के लिए कारगर कदम उठाये जाने की ओर अधिक आवश्यकता है। विभिन्न अवसंरचना (Infrastructure) परियोजनाओं में विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश की अनुमति देने पर विचार, सड़क और पत्तन क्षेत्रों में सरकारी-निजी भागीदारी को बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ अन्य भौतिक आधारभूत परियोजनाओं पर भी ध्यान केन्द्रित किया जाना चाहिए। विशेष प्रयोजन साधन (एसपीवी) के द्वारा औद्योगिक संगठन सीधे ही पूंजी बाजार से निधि जुटाने के लिए पूंजी बाजार को और अधिक लचीला बनाने की आवश्यकता है। देश के सभी मंत्रालयों तथा सरकारी विभागों को सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि वर्ष भर में किये गये व्यय से देश के विकास के लिए हमारी भागीदारी क्या रही है यानि हमने क्या हासिल किया है? महोदय, ग्रामीण विकास, शहरी विकास, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य आदि योजनाओं को जिला स्तर, ब्लॉक स्तर और ग्रामीण स्तर पर बनाने की आवश्यकता है जिससे योजनाओं के सुचारू रूप से कार्य करने की जवाबदेही निर्धारित करने में कठिनाई न हो और इस तरह योजना की कार्य प्रणाली में पारदर्शित रहेगी। यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सकता है कि परिणामों को न केवल सृजित किया जा सकता है बल्कि वे वास्तव में हकदार लोगों तक पहुँच रहे हैं। इसे प्राप्त करने के लिए जरूरी प्रशासनिक प्रक्रियाओं को लाना होगा। हमारा लक्ष्य आज प्रशासनिक सुधार, भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त करना, उपलब्ध ससाधनों का प्रभावी उपयोग कैसे किया जाए और प्रशासन को और अधिक जवाबदेह बनाने के लिए हमें और अधिक गंभीरता से विचार करना होगा। जिससे गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, असमानता को समाप्त करना तथा लोगों के लिए अच्छे स्वास्थ्य और अच्छी शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त हो सके।

उत्तराखण्ड की आवश्यकताओं के निमित्त मानव विकास सुविधाओं की वृद्धि एवं प्रदेश के चहमुखी विकास के लिए प्रदेश में मूलभूत सुविधाओं एवं अवस्थापनाओं को सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता है। आप उत्तराखण्ड के भौगोलिक स्थिति से अवगत होंगे, उत्तराखण्ड प्रदेश 65 प्रतिशत पहाड़ों से घिरा वनाच्छादित क्षेत्र तथा 35 प्रतिशत भू-भाग है।

उत्तराखण्ड एक पर्यटक, वनाच्छादित एवं आयुर्वेदिक औषधि बहुलता वाला प्रदेश है, लेकिन प्रदेश आर्थिक अवसंरचना (Economic Infrastructure) के अभाव में इन क्षेत्रों के सम्पूर्ण विकास में प्रगति नहीं हो पायी है। प्रदेश में विकास दर को तीव्र करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कारगर कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

उत्तराखण्ड की सीमा चीन और नेपाल देश के साथ लगती है एवं यह राज्य पर्वतीय होने की वजह से उत्तराखण्ड को भी सर्व शिक्षा योजना तथा अन्य केंद्रीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उत्तर-पूर्व राज्यों की तर्ज पर 90 : 10 के अनुपात की छूट देने की आवश्यकता है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि उत्तराखण्ड कुमाऊँ मण्डल में केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की आवश्यकता है।

उत्तराखण्ड में पर्यटक एवं आयुवादेक आषाध क क्षत्र म रोजगार का अपार संभावनाएं हैं, लेकिन आर्थिक अवसरचना के अभाव में इसमें तीव्र प्रगति नहीं हो पायी है। उत्तराखण्ड में महात्मा गांधी नरगा के तहत सरकार द्वारा भुगतान की जा रही दर को और अधिक बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। उत्तराखण्ड की गढ़वाली एवं कुमाऊनी भाषाओं को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित करने की आवश्यकता है। राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को प्राथमिकता देते हुए देश में बाईर रोडस का निर्माण शीघ्र करवाने की आवश्यकता है। उत्तराखण्ड प्रदेश के लिए बजट सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी में विशेष छूट तथा प्रदेश में नये उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए उत्तराखण्ड में स्थापित होने वाले उद्योगों को वर्ष 2020 तक करों में छूट दी जाये। वर्तमान में प्रस्तावित एक लाख अस्सी हजार रूपये तक कर में छूट को तीन लाख रूपये तक कर छूट की सीमा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

उत्तराखण्ड में औद्योगिक विकास के लिए आवश्यक है कि प्रदेश में स्थापित लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योगों को विशेष प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए। इससे न केवल राज्य का औद्योगिक विकास रफ्तार पकड़ेगा, बल्कि राज्य की बेरोजगारी की समस्या से निपटने में कारगर होगा। प्रदेश के ग्रामीण नवयुवकों को स्व-रोजगार योजना के अंतर्गत ब्याजमुक्त ऋण सुविधा देकर स्थानीय उद्यम को बढ़ावा दिया जाये।

उत्तराखण्ड में अपार जल संपदा का भण्डार है, इस जल संपदा का उपयोग सिंचाई, पेय या बिजली उत्पादन के लिए किया जाये तो जल परियोजनाओं से प्रदेश के विकास होने के साथ देश के विकास में अपना योगदान दे सकता है। यदि जल का सही उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है तो वही जल मानसून में बाढ़ के रूप में अपना कहर बरपाता है, जिससे जान-माल का अत्यधिक नुकसान होता है और विकास की गति उत्पन्न करता है।

उत्तराखण्ड पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में वर्षा काल में भूस्खलन होता रहता है तथा मैदानी क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ का प्रकोप देखने में आता है। भूस्खलन एवं बाढ़ के प्रकोप से बचने के लिए छोटे-छोटे बांधों की अति आवश्यकता है, जिससे प्रदेश को लाभ के साथ-साथ जान-माल की हानि से बचाया जा सकता है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि उत्तराखण्ड के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में पेयजल एवं सिंचाई के लिए छोटे-छोटे चैक डैम बनाने पर सरकार विचार करे।

उत्तराखण्ड राज्य में ऊर्जा संकट को देखते हुए, इसी राज्य के काशीपुर क्षेत्र में तीन गैस प्लान्टों का निर्माण किया गया, जिसमें काफी निधि का व्यय हो चुका है, लेकिन अभी तक केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा गैस जारी नहीं की गयी है। मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इन गैस प्लान्टों को चालू करने के लिए समुचित गैस जारी की जाये।

उत्तराखण्ड में पर्यावरण, वनों की सुरक्षा एवं संवर्धन के लिए बाझ, बुरांस, अखरोट आदि चौड़ी पत्ती वाले पेड़ लगाने तथा पानी के नाले, धारे आदि प्राकृतिक जल स्रोतों को बचाने के लिए नयी योजना बनाने की आवश्यकता है। प्रदेश को बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए नदियों का ड्रेजिंग (Dredging) और डिसिल्टिंग (Desilting) कर भूमि के कटाव को रोकने के लिए बजट में निधि आवंटित की जाये। ड्रेजिंग और डिसिल्टिंग द्वारा भविष्य में भूमि की तथा पर्यावरण की रक्षा के साथ जान-माल की रक्षा भी सुनिश्चित हो सकेगी।

वर्तमान में उत्तराखण्ड की अर्थव्यवस्था पर्यटन पर निर्भर है। राज्य के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए ग्रामीण अवसरचना (Infrastructure) की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है, जैसे ग्रामीण बाजार, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी, सड़क एवं रेल यातायात, पानी, विद्युत, उद्योग, संचार, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि मेगा पार्क का निर्माण आदि इसके अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण नवयुवकों को स्व-रोजगार योजना के अंतर्गत ब्याजमुक्त ऋण सुविधा दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है। पर्यटक स्थलों तथा धार्मिक स्थलों के सौन्दर्यकरण एवं विश्वस्तरीय बनाने के लिए बजट में निधि का प्रावधान किया जाये। रूग्ण चीनी मिला तथा गन्ना किसानों की

बकाया दय राश का शाघातशाघ भुगतान करन का आवश्यकता ह। एचएमटी घडी कारखाने की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए विशेष आर्थिक पैकेज दिया जाए या कारखाने में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को अन्य उद्योगों में समायोजित किया जाए।

मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे सुझावों एवं प्रस्तावों को वर्ष 2014-15 के अन्तरिम बजट में समाहित किया जाये। वर्ष 2014-15 के लोकोन्मुख अन्तरिम बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

* **DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (BHUBANESWAR)** : Presently the state of world economy has been the decisive factor affecting the fortune of every developing country. The world economy has been witnessing the trend in growth. The economic situation of major trading partners of India who are also a major source of foreign capital involves continue to be under stress. The economy challenges are common to all emerging economies. Despite these challenges, we have successfully motivated through the period of crisis. But in the general budget whatever the Hon'ble Finance Minister laid down in the august floor for passing it happen every year the flow

of the economical conditions creating hazards and bankruptcy ever created because of the bad money drives out good money from the market. The flow of black money is never checked. The rich people are richer everyday and the poor people are poorer. It so happens in the agricultural sector as poor farmers are not aware of loan facility and the loanee are suiciding. Therefore, every time economical disaster is happening in the country and day by day the country is ignoring the farmers and they are selling their lands to the builders. The huge building is being constructed on paddy lands. Then a day may come where there would be scarcity of agricultural lands where the poor farmers will be deprived of paddy cultivation. This type of economic hazards happening to the country. For the first time our state government Odisha and our supreme leader Hon'ble Naveen Patnaik the leader of not only party, the leader of entire country the epoch making venture of creation of his own and proved as the No.1 Chief Minister of the country who is boldly announcing the package to promote agriculture of Odisha. In this budget there is no proper

allocation of grants to my state by the centre. Next pertaining to the health sector whatever the money is allotted in this interim Budget is not progressive. In health sectors Odisha is highly neglected. We need more allocation to set up modern hospitals in every corner of the state be it rural to urban one. Our Hon'ble Chief Minister is providing money out of state exchequer to purchase ambulances to give a better service to the poor villagers. There should be more hospitals, more medical college and universities needed to protect the health of poor people those are living in the rural areas to forest areas. In educational field also whatever the money allotted by the centre is also not sufficient. Not only enough for food but fertilizers and fuel as well. The expenditure of subsidy for food fertilizers and fuel is not sufficient sustenance of poor man. We have been demanding to complete Khurda Bolangir, the only railway link between West and east Odisha which will improve the economical condition of state and the country as a whole. I have been requesting to the Hon'ble Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik to provide money from the state exchequer to complete this project. I am grateful to him that he has sanctioned 50% of money to complete the work of Khurda Bolangir and also he has given free land to the railways to complete the Khurda Bolangir line on war footing. But no funds are sanctioned to mitigate this important project of railways. In tourism sector Odisha is highly neglected. If some good amount or grant would have been sanctioned in the general budget to promote the tourism, then the great Chilka lake would have been developed and the foreign visitors would have been visiting the country, the foreign money would have come to the country to strengthen the economic condition of state. In our state there is ample scope to promote tourism. In this regard, I have been appealing for light and sound programme, at the historical Barunei Hills, the ex-historical capital of Khurda. Why the government is not recognizing the paiko rebels of the state, it happened in the year 1817. The origin is Banpur and Khurda. This is the first Indian Independence war of the country. Your Sepahi Vidroh happened in the year 1857. Much earlier to it the Paiko Vidroh happened in this country, the other demand of mine was about setting up the light and sound system at Khandgiri and Udaygiri. It never materilised. No budgetary sanction was made. I have requested the government to promote Bhushandpur and Sundarapur on the

coastal belt of Chilka lake. The demand of Monglajudi Project for promote tourism, is grossly neglected. I urge upon the government to sanction sufficient amount for this project so that the visitors may visit Chilka lake. It may attract international tourists also. The rare dolphins are available only in Chilka lake. The government should pay proper attention to protect their lives. What happened to the metro? Why this project is too delayed. I have been raising this demand to avoid the traffic congestion and to promote tourism and the connectivity should have been made from Bhubaneswar, Khurda, Jatni and Puri-Konark. The survey work should have been started immediately. I urge upon the to government for immediate allocation on priority basis. Hon'ble Minister what about the Koldingo Regiment. Once upon

a time the heroic deeds of our Paiko, and our freedom fighter, martyrs were well known. Now their kith and kin are interested to join the military and they are demanding for the formation of Koldingo Regiment. No money is sanctioned in this regard in the current budget. I condemn this rich man's budget to promote the rich people to exploit the poor voters.

*श्रीमती दर्शना जरदोश (सुरत) - यू.पी.ए. सरकार में जिस तरह यू.पी.ए. -1 और 2 में अब तक भारत की जनता की आखों पर पट्टी बांधने की कोशिश की है। यू.पी.ए.-2 का अंतिम साल भी जुड़ गया है। वर्तमान सरकार 10 सालों में देश की जनता को महंगाई से निजात दिलाने में निष्फल रही है। वैसे ही अन्य महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में भी निष्फल रही है। कांग्रेस सरकार के प्रतिनिधि लोगों के बीच यू.पी.ए. सरकार की उपलब्धियों की चर्चा करने की बजाए अन्य विषयों को उछालने की कोशिश लगातार करते हैं, उसमें 2014-15 का बजट भी जुड़ गया है। बजट से लोगों, उद्योगपतियों एवं व्यापारियों को कुछ मिलने की अपेक्षा निराशा ही मिली है। गरीबी तथा महंगाई के नित विषयों को उछालने की कोशिश लगातार करते रहे हैं। पेट्रोल-डीजल के दामों को लोगों की जेब के हिसाब से नियंत्रित करने की कोई विशेष कोशिश नहीं दिख रही है। सुरत जैसे औद्योगिक दृष्टि से प्रगतिशील लोगों को बजट से घोर निराशा हुई है। केन्द्र सरकार देश की प्रगति में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देने वाले शहर को कुछ नहीं दे पायी है। जो नीति एवं योजनाएँ पिछले साल या पिछले 10 सालों में लागू हुयी थी, उनकी उपलब्धिया क्या है? आगे का मार्ग कैसा है? आगे चलकर उसमें क्या प्रावधान जोड़े जायेंगे? इन सब मुद्दों को दर-किनार किया गया है। नई योजनाओं का भार आने वाली सरकार पर पड़ेगा, ऐसी स्थिति में चुनाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए लोगों को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की गई है। मेरा स्पष्ट रूप से मानना है कि आम बजट यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने लोगों के दिमाग में अपनी छवि सुधारने हेतु दिया गया है। इस बजट से आम आदमी को ही नहीं बल्कि देश को भी कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है। यह बजट देश की प्रगति को रोकने वाला एवं कुठित करने वाला है। मैं इस बजट का विरोध करती हूँ।

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I shall now put all the cut motions, which have been treated as moved, together to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: We are passing the Budget.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: We are passing the Budget.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2014-2015 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective 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, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 2015, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 34, 36, 37, 39 to 64, 66 to 73, 75 to 77, 79, 80 and 82 to 108.”

The motion was adopted.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: The Demands for Grants on Account (General) for the year 2014-2015 are passed.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2013-2014 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, 2014, in respect of the heads of Demands

entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 5, 9 to 12, 14, 17, 19 to 27, 30 to 34, 40 to 43, 46 to 48, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56, 58 to 62, 64, 66, 68, 69, 73 to 76, 79, 82, 83, 86 to 91, 95 to 97, 100 to 102, 105 and 106.”

The motion was adopted.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: The Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the year 2013-2014 are passed.

... (*Interruptions*)