

वर्ष 2022 में, 1 अप्रैल से आने वाले साल के लिए 9 परसेंट हमारी प्रोजेक्टेड ग्रोथ है। वर्ष 2023, अगले साल के लिए 7.1 परसेंट है। ... (व्यवधान) हम ग्लोबली फास्टेस्ट ग्रोइंग इकोनॉमी हैं, इस साल भी, आने वाले साल भी और उसके अगले वाले साल में भी ग्लोबली फास्टेस्ट ग्रोइंग इकोनॉमी का डेटा यूएस – युनाइटेड स्टेट्स ऑफ अमेरिका से कम्पेयर करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) – 3.4 जब हम – 7.3 थे, मतलब वे कम हिट हुए, उनके ऊपर ज्यादा हिट नहीं हुआ। वर्ष 2021 में जहां हम 9 परसेंट पर हैं, वे 5.6 परसेंट में हैं। उनकी रिकवरी भी धीमी चल रही है, हमारी रिकवरी अच्छी चल रही है। ... (व्यवधान) आने वाले साल में, वर्ष 2022 में जहां हम 9 परसेंट हैं, वे 4 परसेंट हैं। ... (व्यवधान) कम्पेयर करने के लिए क्षमता रखनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) जब डेटा, उनके मन में जो विचार है, उसके अनुसार नहीं है, तो मेरी आवाज को चिल्ला-चिल्लाकर दबाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

सुनने की क्षमता से मैचुरिटी दिखती है। अगर सुनने की क्षमता नहीं है ... (व्यवधान) You know what I want to say. यूएस में ग्रोथ जब – 3.4 हुई, हमारी – 7.3 रही। हम 97.1 में ग्रोथ कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) We will correct it. Do not worry, we will do that. (व्यवधान) अधीर जी, वे आपके नेबर्स हैं, हम क्यों भूलेंगे? मैंने युनाइटेड स्टेट्स ऑफ अमेरिका पर बोलना शुरू किया था, जब उनकी गिरावट – 3.4 थी, इस साल 5.6, आने वाले साल 4, उसके अगले साल 2.6, उनकी रिकवरी का पेस देख लीजिए। हमसे तुलना के बाद आपको समझ में आएगा। ... (व्यवधान) पूरे यूरो एरिया का – 6.4, इस साल 5.2, 3.9 आने वाले साल और 2.5 साल उसके अगले साल।

मैं यह कम्पेरिजन क्यों दिखा रही हूं? डेवलप्ड कंट्री हो, इमर्जिंग इकोनॉमी हो, हमारे जैसी

साइज़ की छोटी इकोनॉमी नहीं, बड़ी इकोनॉमी हो, इन सबकी ग्रोथ और इन सबकी पैनडेमिक के समय गिरावट, इन सबको कम्पेयर करते हुए हमारे यहां बहुत ज्यादा गिरावट हुई, मगर रिकवरी में भी हम उतनी ही पेस के साथ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इस साल, आने वाले साल और उससे अगले साल भी। ... (व्यवधान) बाकी सबकी रिकवरी इतने पेस पर नहीं है, चाहे वे डेवलप्ड हों, चाहे वे इमर्जिंग हो या छोटे इकोनॉमी हो, कम्पेयर करते हुए सबसे फास्टेस्ट रिकवरी, सस्टेन्ड रिकवरी हमारी हो रही है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं सिर्फ इसको हाईलाइट करना चाहती हूं। ... (व्यवधान)

(1905/KMR/IND)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** यदि देश प्रगति कर रहा है, तो आप विरोध क्यों कर रहे हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

**श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण :** अध्यक्ष जी, पिछले साल और इस साल भी पेनडेमिक से इतने इफेक्ट होने के बावजूद इकोनॉमी कैसे रिकवर होगी, how do we restore the economy? इसके ऊपर हमने बहुत सोच-विचार किया। I am basing this on an RBI estimate. The Reserve Bank of India estimate stated what would be the multiplier effect of money spent by the Government. यदि आप एक रुपया स्पेंड करते हैं, तो उससे आपको कितना फायदा मिलेगा और जितना फायदा मिलेगा, उसके अनुसार आप पैसा खर्च करने में सक्षम होंगे। If you spend one rupee on revenue expenditure without creating assets, यदि आप खर्च करने के लिए पैसा देंगे, यदि एक रुपया एक्सपेंडिचर में रेवेन्यु खर्च करेंगे, उसका मल्टीप्लायर 45 पैसे होगा। इसका मतलब यह है कि एक रुपये का एक रुपया रिटर्न नहीं मिलेगा, आधा भी नहीं मिलेगा, बल्कि आधे से कम 45 पैसे तक ही मल्टीप्लायर मिलेगा। इस साल रेवेन्यु में खर्च करने में 45 पैसे मिलेंगे और आने वाले साल में और 10 पैसे मिल सकते हैं। In that sense, if you spend one rupee, immediately this year the return, or the multiplier effect will be worth 45 paise, and the next year you may get an additional 10 paise. It is not going to be one rupee for every rupee; it will not even be 50 paise this year. So, there is no point in spending that money on revenue expenditure because the multiplier is limited, it is less than one.

The RBI's estimate again says that if you spend one rupee on capital expenditure creating assets, the return or the multiplier effect will be Rs.2.45 in the first year, and additionally in the next year and the year after another Rs.3.14 will get added to it. So, for all the taxpayers' money that we spend on capital expenditure building assets, building public infrastructure, this year itself you will have Rs.2.45 as multiplier and the next year you will get Rs.3.14. Therefore, since taxpayers' money spent in creating assets gets a better return, better multiplier effect, we chose to spend on infrastructure building. Okay, we are borrowing money to do public expenditure but we are also ensuring that revenue expenditure is rationalised.

Sir, I want to convey and put it on record of this august House that revenue deficit as a percentage of GDP has shown visible decline because it does not give you the multiplier that you want. I want to highlight and show that in 2020-21 it is 7.3, which is actual, whereas the BE for 2021-22 is 5.1. In 2021-22, RE is only 4.7 and in 2022-23 BE we have put 3.8 only.

Normally, anybody who is looking at budget preparations and budgets of the countries will understand that it is highly difficult, very difficult, to reduce revenue expenditure. But we have shown that without hurting much, revenue expenditure could be rationalised. I just want to put this one on record, Sir.

(1910/RCP/KDS)

Now, in a way, I will respond to Members of Parliament who have raised issues. On that, I would like to give clarification or respond to the questions that Members have raised. I will first start with several Members questioning the GDP growth projections. Members have said that the real GDP growth rate mentioned in the Budget Speech and the Economic Survey are different. There is a mismatch; many Members said that. But I just want to say that for 2022-23, the projected growth in the Economic Survey is 8 to 8.5 per cent. They have given a band. The Economic Survey gave a band of growth which is 8 to 8.5 per cent. The estimates of RBI are different. As they are doing their own projection, their estimates are slightly different. With this projected growth rate, to arrive at a nominal growth rate figure, you will have to top it up with the deflator. The GDP growth rate in the Budget projections 2022-23 was based on the advance estimates of the NSO, which is given by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. That is a different strand. So, their numbers will also be slightly different. But the trend and the number largely are in the same level, the same sort of quartile. So, the difference by itself does not account for too much except for the fact that the advance estimates based on which we have projected the figure of GDP growth in the Budget was prior to the Omicron. What we have done is that we have also taken the Omicron into consideration and used that figure. Therefore, the Budget projections 2022-23 are looking at a nominal GDP growth of 11.1 per cent. So, there is no difference. There is no much worry if the numbers are different. The Economic Survey takes it from one source; we take it from another. All of us use our deflators. Roughly, they are about similar ranges.

About WPI, there was a voice which was raised. Of course, that is in double digit, whereas CPI has been remaining in the range. Therefore, we expect to have a deflator of about 3-3.5 per cent. So, that clarity, I just wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. Members who spoke about mismatch in the two GDP growth figures.

I will come to this topic which most Members did raise as a concern: unemployment. Members quoted from the speeches and mentioned that only 60 lakh jobs have been talked about. That was only for one of the schemes for which we said that because of this scheme, there will be about 60 lakh jobs. That is the PLI Scheme. So, that does not mean, that is the only scheme in which we are looking at generating employment. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): But by that time, the 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha will be over. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, employment generation would be a natural outcome. I am just saying this, to start with. I know that Members are waiting to pounce on me because I have said this line. Let us understand the context. It is because just for PLI, when I said 60 lakh jobs, if I am not faulted at, it was presumed conveniently saying, that is all is the job you are creating. Not at all. In that Scheme, that is the number of jobs. In general, when we are talking of high growth, in general, we are spending on infrastructure and looking at railways, roadways, building of multimodal transport, logistic hub, inland waterways, power generation, and renewable energy. These are not going to happen without jobs.

The latest Periodic Labour Force Survey, which Adhir *ji* also referred to during his speech, indicates that urban unemployment rate in January to March quarter of 2021-22 has declined to pre-pandemic level of 9 per cent after peaking to 20.8 per cent during the first wave, April-June quarter 2020-21.

(1915/RK/KN)

So, this is the unemployment data which has been given by the same periodic Labour Force Survey, which Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury *ji* has mentioned. I am giving you the figure of urban unemployment. I will repeat it here. Urban unemployment rate in January-March quarter of 2021-22 has declined to pre-pandemic level of 9 per cent after peaking at 20.8 per cent.

In November 2020-21, we saw an addition in the EPFO net subscription. The net subscription makes up for those who have gone away and those who have come in new. So, net addition to EPFO subscription saw a peak at 13.9 lakh new subscribers, an increase of 109.21 per cent over the previous year, and the highest in any given month since 2017.

So, that is about unemployment on which hon. Members, DR. M P Abdussamad Samadani (IUML), Shri Ariff (CPI(M)), Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav (JD(U)), Shri B. Mahtab (BJD), Dr. Shashi Tharoor, and Dr. Farooq Abdullah had spoken about.

With regard to reduction of allocation to MGNREGA, I would like to say that MGNREGA is a demand-driven programme. As and when there is a demand, we give the additional required amount through the Supplementary Demands for Grants. We have not reduced the amount and compared to BE the amount has remained same. It is this Government, which having given Rs.64,000 crore in the BE in 2020-21, raised it to Rs.1,11,000 crore for MGNREGA. So, when the demand comes, we give them money required for keeping the rural employment guarantee scheme effective.

I would like to quote; the BE 2021-22, Rs.73,000 crore; RE increased to Rs.98,000 crore. BE is Rs.73,000 crore. There is no reduction. This is a demand-driven programme. As and when the demand comes, we will be giving it. It has never been let down.

The issue of MGNREGA was raised by DR. M P Abdussamad Samadani, Shri N.K. Premachandran, Shri Kalyan Banerjee, Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, Shri B. Mahtab, Dr. Ranjith Reddy, Shri Muraleedharan, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Shri Kathir Anand, Shri M.K. Raghavan, Prof. Sougata Ray, and Dr. Shashi Tharoor.

The estimates which have been mentioned are always the best estimates, and they are also subject to changes as and when demand comes. I have already said it.

There was a concern about the social welfare schemes getting reduced allocations, which is not true. I will just give you an indication. I will read it in sequence; SC, BE 2021-22, RE 2021-22, BE 2022-23. SC, BE 2021-22, 1.26 lakh crore RE, 1.4 lakh crore (it was 1.2 lakh crore in the BE), BE 2022-23, 1.42 lakh crore, which is higher than the BE of last year, even higher than the RE of last year. This is about the Scheduled Caste welfare. BE-2021-22, 0.8 lakh crore, RE-2021-22, 0.87 lakh crore, BE-2022-23, 0.89 lakh crore, it has not reduced at all. On the contrary, it is increasing.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): Growth in relation to inflation... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I have explained the CPI inflation. I have explained the bridge beyond 6.9 per cent. The percentage of six was arrived only in one or two months, not before. I had said that earlier also.

(1920/PS/GG)

Even now, I am saying, compare the inflations where we were talking about the double digit. Actually, I should give you the figures to say that in spite of that, BE numbers were big, one character which all of us should understand of the UPA Government. I wish I had the numbers with me. I have it for a few criteria. I will show you. Every time, the BE will be a big number and the RE will be half of it. The next year BE will be based on the unachieved RE of the previous year. It was a continuous affair. I talked about it because this matter was raised.

Just look at what had been spent in 2013-14 for 'health' during the UPA Government. In 2013-14, it was Rs. 37,330 crore and what was actually spent was Rs. 28,662 crore. They put big numbers in BE but never utilised it. ... (*Interruptions*) Alright, but what about inflation? Alright, but what about actuals? Alright, but what about the RE? Keep shifting the milepost. But someone please answer from the UPA, why did you put big BEs and at the end of the day and at the actual stage, not even half was being spent. This was about 'health' in 2013-14.

Now, what have we done? With regard to BE, earlier, it was Rs. 37,330 crore, now, in 2022-23, it is Rs. 89,215 crore. So, 'inflation', 'no inflation', what is the comparison, Madam? ... (*Interruptions*)

Now, I come to Education. I am sure quite a few of you are very keenly interested to know what were the Budget Estimates for 2013-14. It was a big number. It was Rs. 1,06,201 crore. What was RE? It was Rs. 71,322 crore. Will somebody ask them where did it go? Why did you have to put so much of amount in BE and could not even spend it in RE? I will go to the year in which the actuals are available for 2020-21. हम अपने बीई और एक्चुअल के साथ कम्पेयर करेंगे। हमारा बीई क्या था? 99,311 करोड़ रुपये था। What was the actual amount spent? I can hear the whispers. Come to the actuals. It was Rs. 84,219 crore. एक लाख रुपये लगा दिया और खर्च सिर्फ 71 हजार रुपये ही हुआ। हम लगा रहे हैं 99 हजार रुपये मगर 80 हजार रुपये अचीव किए। उनके एक्चुअल से ज्यादा हमारा खर्च हो रहा है। ... (*Interruptions*)

I will give you everything that you want. एकचुअल नंबर में कटौती है जी। ... (व्यवधान) Like that, I can go on giving numbers for every one of them. I have just mentioned about SC/ST. Now, I will come for that also. वर्ष 2013-14 में शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए 24,598 करोड़ रुपये बीई।

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): The Government is doing cherry-picking.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: No, it is not cherry-picking. ... (Interruptions) आप चेरी पिक करो जी। ... (व्यवधान) आपका रिकॉर्ड इतना खराब है कि आप जितना भी चेरी पिक करो, अच्छा नहीं मिलेगा। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय स्पीकर सर, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए 24,598 करोड़ रुपये बीई में और एकचुअल में 22,000 करोड़ रुपये ही उपयोग में आया। वर्ष 2013-14 में हमने 89,265 करोड़ रुपये बीई में दिए। 24 कहां है और 89 कहां है? सर, अब हम शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का बताएंगे। वर्ष 2013-14 में बीई 41,561 करोड़ रुपये था। हम अभी क्या कर रहे हैं? 1,42,342 करोड़ रुपये हमारा बीई है। सर, एस.सी. वेलफेयर हो, एस.टी. वेलफेयर हो, प्रश्न बार-बार पूछ सकते हैं कि what you have done for SCs. Sir, numbers do speak. चेरी-पिकिंग आप भी करो। आपकी बास्केट में एक भी चेरी नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) सब कोयला है। ... (Interruptions)

(1925/RV/SMN)

ऑनरेबल स्पीकर सर, माइनोंरिटी वेलफेयर के ऊपर प्रश्न पूछा गया। I would like to answer that and the Members who asked about this are Imtiyaz Jaleel Ji from AIMIM, Adv. A.M. Ariff Ji from CPI(M) and Dr. M P Abdussamad Samadani Ji from IUML.

Sir, the BE 2022-23 allocations for Minority Affairs, which is now on the Table of the Parliament is Rs. 5,021 crore and it is 16 per cent increase over the RE of 2021-22 which was Rs. 4,346 crore. उससे बढ़ कर बी.ई. में ही हमने 16 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी की है।

The outlay for education and empowerment of minority girls, इसके ऊपर भी बहुत प्रश्न आया। मैं इसका भी जवाब दे रही हूँ।

आर.ई. 2021-22, यह साल जो खत्म होने वाला है, उसमें RE 2021-22 was Rs. 1,215 crore whereas the BE is Rs. 1,382 crore. इसमें अमाउंट 1,200 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 1,300 करोड़ तक हो गया। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, यह बात बहुत इंटरेस्टिंग है, जो ये बोल रहे हैं कि यह सब बजट स्पीच में बोलना था। आप लम्बा-चौड़ा दो घंटे का भाषण दे रही हो, यह भी बोल दीजिए। अभी भी मैं बोल रही हूँ कि इस बार मेरी स्पीच डेढ़ घंटे हो सकती है, मगर पूरे बजट के डॉक्यूमेंट में यह सब है।

जो मेम्बर यह कह रहे हैं कि यह बजट स्पीच में बोलना था, उन्हें मैं रेस्पेक्टफुली कहना चाह रही हूँ कि आपके ई-मेल में पूरा बजट डॉक्यूमेंट पहुंचा हुआ है, आप डॉक्यूमेंट्स को देख लीजिए, उसका थोड़ा अध्ययन कीजिए और फिर आकर यह बात बोलिए। अगर बजट स्पीच में हर विषय बोल दिया तो क्या हो गया? क्या आपका अध्ययन करने का मन नहीं है? आप क्रिटिसाइज करने के लिए तो तैयार हैं, पर थोड़ा अध्ययन कीजिए... (व्यवधान)

सर, हेल्थ के ऊपर मैं एक और मिनट में अपनी बात रखना चाह रही हूँ। हेल्थ का बजट कम हो गया है, ऐसा बोलने वालों के लिए जवाब है। वर्ष 2019-20 में 64,000 करोड़ रुपये था, वर्ष 2020-2021 में 80,000 करोड़ रुपये था। फिर आर.ई. 2021-22 में 85,915 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ कर हो गया। वर्ष 2022-23 का बजट, जो अभी पार्लियामेंट के सामने है, उसमें 86,606 करोड़ रुपये हेल्थ सेक्टर के लिए है... (व्यवधान)

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी (बहरामपुर):** आप यह बताइए कि पेट्रोल और डीजल के सेस और सरचार्ज से कितने पैसे आए हैं?... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** एक मिनट, जरा रामदास अठावले जी की बात सुन लीजिए।

रामदास जी, आप क्या बोल रहे थे?

... (व्यवधान)

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):** स्पीकर सर, मैं बोल रहा था कि

जिन्होंने देश के विकास के लिए बहुत सारा दे दिया है धन,  
उनका नाम है निर्मला सीतारमणा।

देश के सभी लोगों को मजबूत करनी है नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की जान,  
दे दो नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की तरफ दिल से ध्यान।

2024 में नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का आएगा तूफान,

और काँग्रेस वाला कट जाएगा, टी.एम.सी. वाला हट जाएगा और बाकी का भटक जाएगा।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** अगर आप लोग डिस्टर्बेंस करेंगे तो रामदास अठावले जी जवाब देंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

(1930/SNB/MY)

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Hon. Speaker, Sir, I now come to COVID related health preparedness package. Several hon. Members raised questions about why we did it that year and why we are not doing it this year. So, in relation to expenditure on COVID related health preparedness package, I would like to submit that in 2020-21, the year in which the COVID crisis was severe, a sum of Rs. 12, 117 crore was spent on it.

This amount was spent on preparedness. In 2021-22, its allocation had gone up and now it is Rs. 15,731 crore and that is purely for preparedness wherever it is required. The allocation for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare which was Rs. 64,000 crore, which I mentioned, has been increased to Rs. 86,000 crore in the BE of 2022-23 which is a 35 per cent increase. Many hon. Members normally ask as to what is the percentage of increase. It is a 35 per cent increase. The allocations in the years 2020-21 and 2021-2022 also include COVID-19 related emergency health preparedness packages.

Sir, I would like to give one other additional information on the health sector. In BE of 2022-23, a sum of Rs. 5,846 crore has been allocated under PM Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (ABHIM). It is a scheme to develop capacities in the health systems and institutions in responding effectively to the current and any, God forbid, future pandemic or disaster. So, that is about health.

Sir, before I come to the education sector there were questions about ... (*Interruptions*) child labour. ... (*Interruptions*) There were questions whether the Government has reduced allocation on child labour. I want to submit here that the allocation to the National Child Labour Project in the Ministry of Labour and Employment is for committed liabilities of schools run by the Ministry till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023. Now, this programme is also being subsumed under *Samagra Siksha Abhiyan* from 2022-23. So, it is not getting closed. It is getting subsumed into the *Samagra Siksha Abhiyan* under the Department of School Education. The *Samagra Siksha Abhiyan* has an outlay of Rs. 37,383 crore for this year for which the Budget has been presented. So, through this shift we think that the focus on integrated child labour management and also mainstreaming children coming out of child labour will be far more focussed though the Education Department. That is why, this has been done and you are already aware that for bridging the gap of education lost we have brought in 200 television channels through E-Vidya and we expect to have that for fulfilling the needs of children in poorer Government schools from poor families who cannot afford to buy a cell phone.

Sir, very quickly I will talk about education. That is also something on which many hon. Members wondered if I have reduced the allocation. I have not reduced the allocation. In 2020-21 it was Rs. 84, 219 crore; in the RE of 2021-22, it went up to Rs. 88,000 crore and this year, for the first time, it is over 18 per cent increase, rising to Rs. 1,04,000 crore for education.

(1935/RU/CP)

ADV. A.M. ARIFF (ALAPPUZHA): Is it that 14 project sector Kendriya Vidyalayas are going to be converted into civil sector KVs? ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Adv Ariff, I think I have answered quite a few of your questions. I am coming to others. More of your questions are being answered. There will be quite a lot of Members who will ask as to why there is partiality and why only Adv. Ariff's questions are being answered.... (*Interruptions*) That is all right. A budget of over Rs. 1 lakh crore is given for education. I am sure that they will take care of your needs also.

Sir, regarding MSME sector, this has been quite a concern for a lot of Members because MSME sector is the backbone of India's manufacturing sector. It is there actually all over the country and they need support. We have definitely taken up a lot of schemes to reach them. An amount of Rs. 20,000 crore has been given to the subordinate debt for the MSMEs which will help MSMEs which are already in distress.

Secondly, the amount of Rs. 3 lakh crore of collateral free automatic loans for businesses has been enhanced to Rs. 4.5 lakh crore and another Rs. 50,000 crore has been added for those in hospitality sector. New revised criteria of classification for MSMEs have also brought in greater possibilities for them to improve and expand their business. So, we have actually brought in segments of MSMEs, heard them, understood their problem and therefore, extended some assistance to them.

Just for the record, I would say that Emergency Credit Liquidity Guarantee Scheme has also now been extended till March, 2023. So, those MSMEs who still want to benefit out of it and who have not used it earlier are welcome to use it. The amount of loan sanctioned under the Emergency Credit Liquidity Guarantee is up to Rs.3.10 lakh crore. Guarantee space left under that Scheme is still Rs. 1.4 lakh crore because what we provide is just the Government security meaning that emergency Government guarantee is being given.

Coming to the disbursements made, an amount of Rs. 2.36 lakh crore has already been disbursed. They have gone to the hands of the MSMEs. It is an amount of Rs. 2.36 lakh crore.

Sir, I am almost coming to the end of the clarifications which Members wanted. On food and fertiliser subsidy, it is again an issue on which several Members spoke. In the RE of 2021-22, allocation for food subsidy is Rs. 2.86 lakh crore. This is higher because, under Pradhan Mantri Garib Anna Yojana, an additional allocation of around Rs. 1 lakh crore has been made in food subsidy. Food subsidy allocation for 2022-23 is Rs. 2.07 lakh crore which is based on the requirement at this point in time. So, there is no reduction in the food subsidy.

Regarding fertiliser subsidy, all of us know that last year, the global price of fertilisers went up. We import quite a lot of fertilisers. We, from the Government, bore that increased cost in the global fertiliser market, imported it and gave it at the same price to the farmers. We did not allow the price increase in the global markets to fall upon the farmers. After all, we do not manufacture those particular fertilisers which we import. We imported them at a higher price but did not put that burden on the farmers. That is one thing which we have to keep in mind. In 2021-22, that is the year which is ending on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022, Rs. 79,530 crore has been given as fertiliser subsidy. In the RE, because of the global increase in the price, this Rs. 79,530 crore has gone up to Rs. 1,40,000 crore and there is not a burden on the farmers. Government of India has put in that money. Therefore, the burden has been taken on the Government's shoulders and not moved over to the farmers.

To limit the damage inflicted by the pandemic, the Government had announced a special economic and comprehensive package of Rs. 29.87 lakh crore through Atma Nirbhar Bharat and that includes the measures taken by the RBI also.

(1940/SM/NK)

Sir, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, we all know, was a package of Rs. 1.70 lakh crore. Rs. 1,000 in two instalments of Rs. 500 each was given to old-age citizens, widows, disabled, beneficiaries of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and so on.

Sir, I just want to highlight on income inequality. There has been a lot of questions raised. I just want to say about the policy of financial inclusion. I have already spoken about Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, number of accounts, the amounts which are there, etc.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, after being introduced in 2014, we brought in Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana in 2015. Under that, Rs.32.11 crore loans have been given with a sanctioned amount of Rs.17 lakh crore. This has created 1.2 crore additional employment opportunities between 2015 and 2018 ... (*Interruptions*) You have asked a lot of questions. I am giving answers. You should wait.

Despite 2021 being the pandemic year, 15 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) measured by NITI Aayog in SDG Index have all been included for reducing inequalities because that is one of the important goals that we have.

Sir, I am not getting into the total amount of tax devolution which is available in the public domain. It is one of the points on which a lot of Members raised questions. I do not want to take more time. There are one or two important points on which I will speak.

सर, एग्रेसियन इश्यूज के ऊपर, एग्रीकल्चर के ऊपर बहुत सारे प्रश्न आए। I just want to give some highlights. In 2013-14, the last year of UPA Government, expenditure of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation was about Rs.19,000 crore. वर्ष 2013-14 में यूपीए सरकार के लास्ट ईयर में एग्रीकल्चर के लिए बजट में 19 हजार करोड़ रुपये था। This has been increased by the Prime Minister, Shri Modi by 6.6 times and today it is Rs.1.24 lakh crore. Where is Rs.19,000 crore and where is Rs.1.24 lakh crore! Out of this, Rs.68,000 crore will be transferred through DBT mode in the bank accounts of the farmers about which the Prime Minister conveys periodically.

Sir, I have explained about fertiliser subsidy. Earlier, Rs.79,530 crore was allocated for this. Then, this was enhanced to Rs.1.4 lakh crore.

Agriculture Infrastructure Fund has been created with a size of Rs.1 lakh crore. That has been brought by us and I want to highlight the importance of it. Infrastructure is one of the main critical points and we want to keep strengthening it. That has been announced by us. About 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) are being supported and that number is also getting increased.

Somebody said that there is no provision being made for the Armed Forces, डिफेंस के लिए कुछ ज्यादा नहीं दिया। Allocation of capital outlay on Defence Services has been increased from Rs.1.35 lakh crore in 2021-22 to Rs.1.52 lakh crore in 2022-23. It is an increase of 13 per cent, and this is just capital outlay. In 2022-23, 68 per cent of all the capital procurement is earmarked for domestic industry. Twenty-five per cent of all Defence R&D budget will be opened up for startups, academia and domestic industry so that domestic industry can be improved.

(1945/SK/KSP)

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी (बहरामपुर):** डिस्एबल्ड पेंशन का क्या हुआ? ... (व्यवधान)

**श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण:** अधीर जी, आप इस पर जोरदार इमोशन्स के साथ बात कर रहे हैं, इसके लिए मैं तुरंत जवाब दे रही हूँ। मुझे मालूम है। ... (व्यवधान) आर्म्स फोर्सिस पर गलत बयान, सॉरी, मैं गलत बोल रही हूँ, जो पॉर्लियामेंटरी शब्द है, मैं कुछ और नहीं बोल रही हूँ। That's misleading. आर्म्स फोर्सिस पर कोई भी निर्णय इस सरकार का विदाउट आर्म्स फोर्सिस एग्रीडिंग होता नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) डिसेबिलिटी पर आपने बात उठाई है... (व्यवधान) नहीं जी, आर्म्स फोर्सिस हैडक्वार्टर ने जो भी सुझाव दिया, उसके ऊपर ही हम स्टैप लेते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) आर्म्स फोर्सिस हैडक्वार्टर से ज्यादा, क्या अधीर रंजन जी, आर्म्स फोर्सिस के ऊपर बात करते हैं? ... (व्यवधान) यह क्या है? ... (व्यवधान) आर्म्स फोर्सिस हैडक्वार्टर से ज्यादा क्या मुझे इनकी और उनकी बातों में आना है? ... (व्यवधान) क्या उनके हैडक्वार्टर्स को मालूम नहीं है? ... (व्यवधान) गलतफहमियां स्प्रेड करना आर्म्स फोर्सिस पर गलत है। ... (व्यवधान) आर्म्स फोर्सिस के ऊपर, इस देश के रक्षक के ऊपर गलतफहमियां फैलाना गलत है। ... (व्यवधान) अधीर जी, आप जो भी टिप्पणी हमारे ऊपर डाल दीजिए, उसका जवाब मैं दूंगी, मगर इस देश की रक्षा करने वाले के ऊपर मिसलीडिंग इन्फॉर्मेशन नहीं होनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

**कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर):** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से अधीर रंजन जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ, जो बात उनके मन में है, मुझे लगता है ठीक दिशा में है। लेकिन कोई मैसेज मोबाइल पर कर रहा है कि ऐसा करो, वैसा करो। इस कारण वह मोबाइल देखते हैं और फिर खड़े हो जाते हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

**SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI (KARUR):** Sir, mobile is better than teleprompter. ... (Interruptions)

**श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण:** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, एक-आध और विषय है। ... (व्यवधान)

Sir, some Members raised a question about BSNL. I have the Minister sitting next to me who has been patiently answering a lot of questions in the morning. Since this has become a part of the Budget discussion, I want to explain certain things. ... (Interruptions)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को क्या बोलना है, आप गाईड नहीं करेंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय मंत्री जी, आप इनका बैठे या खड़े होने पर कोई जवाब न दें।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you Sir.

Sir, BSNL, again, has been a subject to a lot of misinformation. I want to clarify some of them. People who could not give 4G to BSNL are asking questions today about BSNL whose revival is because of Prime Minister Modi; revival of BSNL is thanks to Prime Minister Modi and I will tell you how. ...

(Interruptions)

(1950/MK/KKD)

Sir, when I tell facts, they want to shout me down... (Interruptions) Do not shout me down ... (Interruptions) Hon. Kodikunnil Suresh-ji, do not shout me down. Have the patience to hear me ... (Interruptions)

Sir, BSNL was formed in 2000, but there was an agreement at that time that there will be annual licence fee which will be reimbursed till 2010. However, in 2006, with four years to go, the then UPA Government stopped paying the reimbursement. वर्ष 2000 में एग्रीमेंट हुआ। लेकिन, रिइम्बर्समेंट नहीं दिया गया। मैं धीरे-धीरे बोल रही हूँ बीएसएनएल को आईसीयू में रहने के कगार पर क्यों आना पड़ा? इसका कारण कांग्रेस है। वर्ष 2006 में रिइम्बर्समेंट देना रुक गया। वर्ष 2010 में, एमटीएनएल को अचानक बोला गया कि ऑक्शन में जो प्राइस तय हुआ है, उसके अनुसार आप ब्रॉड बैंड वायरलेस एक्सेस के लिए पैसा भरिए। तब तक एमटीएनएल जो कैश रिच कंपनी थी, उसे अचानक 11 हजार करोड़ रुपये भरना पड़ा। उसके कारण, overnight, MTNL became a loss-making company. बीएसएनएल और एमटीएनएल को धीरे-धीरे खत्म करने का प्रयास किया गया। वर्ष 2010 में यह भी हुआ ... (व्यवधान) So, MTNL paid these Rs. 11,000 crore. As the then Government said that they have to pay it, they paid it. So, a cash rich company became a loss-making, sick company. धीरे-धीरे और करने के लिए तैयारी हो रही है। ... (व्यवधान) मेरी बात दबाने के लिए, सच्चाई बाहर न आए, इसलिए, आवज को दबाओ, वह अटेम्प्ट इधर हो रही है। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, फरवरी, 2014 में मोदी जी की सरकार नहीं थी। फरवरी, 2014 में बीएसएनएल और एमटीएनएल को एनुअल फाइनेंशियल सपोर्ट देने का प्रपोजल था। उसको पोस्टपोन कर दिया गया। उनको फाइनेंशियल सपोर्ट नहीं दिया गया। बीएसएनएल को वैसे ही छोड़ दिया। उसको रिइम्बर्समेंट नहीं दिया, एमटीएनएल को फाइनेंसियल सपोर्ट नहीं दिया गया और ओवरनाइट उनसे 11 हजार करोड़ रुपये ले लिया गया। दोनों कंपनियों को वैसे ही छोड़ दिया गया। ... (व्यवधान)

इन्होंने दूसरा पाप इन्होंने क्या किया है? आप सुनिए ... (व्यवधान) Listen to the *sachhai ... (Interruptions)* What did their *Neta* tell us? They say that they speak the truth; I am speaking the truth. Look at the response. They cannot face the truth.

सर, टेंडरिंग प्रोसेस में भी बहुत बार डिले हुआ, जिसके कारण बीएसएनएल को नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। एक बार नहीं, दो बार नहीं, मैं डेट बता रही हूँ। बीएसएनएल जब उनका एक्सपेंशन करने की कोशिश कर रहा था, तो वर्ष 2006 में फर्स्ट टाइम, वर्ष 2008 में सेकेंड टाइम और वर्ष 2010 में टेंडर प्रोसेसिंग को पोस्टपोन किया गया। कुछ काम नहीं हुआ। 93 मिलियन लाइन्स के एक्सपेंशन का प्लान था। वे तीनों के तीनों बर्बादी में चले गए। ... (व्यवधान)

(1955/SJN/RP)

महोदय, मैं संक्षिप्त में विषय के बारे में बोल रही हूँ... (व्यवधान) मार्च, 2005 में बीएसएनएल का मार्केट शेयर 19 प्रतिशत था। इनके नॉन कोऑपरेटिव मेजर्स की वजह से वह धीरे-धीरे घटकर 7.96 प्रतिशत तक आ गया। इनका इरादा ठीक नहीं था। बीएसएनएल को ऐसी चोट दी कि बीएसएनएल ऑलमोस्ट डेथबेड के कगार तक पहुंच गई।

मोदी जी ने क्या किया, आपको वह भी सुन लेना चाहिए। कैबिनेट ने अक्टूबर 2019 में बीएसएनएल के लिए 69,000 करोड़ रुपये का फाइनेंशियल सपोर्ट अप्रूव्ड किया। वॉलेन्ट्री रियाटरमेंट के लिए जो भी स्टॉफ आगे आए, उनको पैसा दिया गया। Then, with sovereign guarantee, BSNL raised Rs. 8,500 crore once, MTNL raised Rs. 6,500 crore next time, and all these amounts have been utilised.

महोदय, इनका चमकदार विषय सुनिए। मार्केट से 8,500 करोड़ रुपये का पहला लोन और 6,500 करोड़ रुपये का दूसरा लोन, सॉवरन गारंटी के साथ दोनों कंपनियों को मिलाकर उन्होंने जितना भी हाई इंटरैस्ट रेट पर लोन लिया था, हमने वह क्लियर कर दिया। नहीं तो, ये इंटरैस्ट भी पे नहीं कर सकते और लोन भी मेन्टेन नहीं कर सकते। हमने इस बार उसका भी पैसा सॉवरन गारंटी के साथ दिया है। आपने अपने समय में उनको बेसिक सपोर्ट भी नहीं दिया था, लेकिन आज आप बीएसएनएल के लिए ... (Not recorded) बहा रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)

आप सुन लीजिए... (व्यवधान) ये बार-बार बोलते हैं कि क्या आप बीएसएनएल को 4जी दे रहे हैं। अब तो 5जी का जमाना आ गया है। इन्होंने अपने जमाने में 4जी नहीं दिया और ये हमसे पूछ रहे हैं कि क्या आप 4जी दे रहे हैं। ये 10 साल तक बैठे थे, लेकिन कुछ भी नहीं किया।

The administrative allotments of spectrum for BSNL and MTNL for rolling out 4G and allotment of spectrum for current operations and also for 5G services, हमने बीएसएनएल को 24,000 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं। आप लिस्ट करिए। मैंने 69,000 करोड़ रुपये के बारे में बताया है।

मार्केट से 8,500 करोड़ रुपये और 6,500 करोड़ रुपये सॉवरेन गारंटी के साथ लिया, फिर 4जी के लिए 24,000 करोड़ रुपये दिए। 4G, which is already 10 years late. आपको अपने जमाने में 4जी देना था, लेकिन आपने नहीं दिया। हम वह भी दे रहे हैं... (व्यवधान) वह ठीक है। अब आप इन सबका जवाब दीजिए... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, एक और विषय है... (व्यवधान) उनके समय में सरकार को जो मिनिमम सपोर्ट देना चाहिए था, वह नहीं दिया गया। इतना सब कुछ करने के बाद, हम बीएसएनएल को मिनिमम सपोर्ट भी दे रहे हैं। वह क्या है?... (व्यवधान)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): Madam, you are in power for the last eight years. Why do you not bailout them? ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: ... (*Not recorded*) on you Member, Shashi Tharoor. ... (*Interruptions*) इनका करेज तो देखिए। आप यहां पर खड़े होकर सवाल पूछ रहे हैं।

महोदय, पार्लियामेन्ट्री लिमिटेशन है, नहीं तो मैं एक बात बोलने वाली हूँ। अगर यह अनपार्लियामेन्ट्री है, तो आप मुझे क्षमा कीजिएगा। इतना भी ... (*Not recorded*) नहीं होना चाहिए। Come on, what is this? It is not done Shashi Tharoor ji. ... (*Interruptions*) (2000/NKL/YSH)

सर, ये एक बात बोल रहे थे कि 65,000 करोड़ रुपये, 65,000 करोड़ रुपये और कुछ पैसों का इंतजाम करते आ रहे हैं। यहां पर एक मिनिमम सपोर्ट की बात है। In order to promote mandatory utilisation of BSNL and MTNL capacities by all the departments and Ministries in the Government and also by the Government Undertakings and bodies of the Central Government, an office memorandum has been issued to all the State Governments also for utilising the capacities of BSNL and MTNL on a mandatory basis. हम वह भी कर रहे हैं। सरकारी कामकाज में बीएसएनएल और एमटीएनएल का उपयोग मंडेटरी हो, यह सिर्फ सरकारी डिपार्टमेंट्स में ही नहीं, बल्कि पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटैकिंग्स में भी और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंट्स में भी हो। यूपीए के समय में यह भी नहीं किया गया। आज बीएसएनएल विभाग के ऑसू बह रहे हैं... (*Not recorded*) बह रहे हैं।