

1

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	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
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103. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research 14,60,83,000 ..

DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

104. Department of Space 10,28,76,000 13,96,34,000

**PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENT,
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE
PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND
UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

105. Lok Sabha 1,49,27,000 ..

106. Rajya Sabha 48,67,000 ..

107. Department of Parliamentary Affairs 4,67,000 ..

108. Secretariat of the Vice-President 1,18,000 ..

13.33 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL*, 1982.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1982-83.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1982-83."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1982-83, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1982-83, be taken into consideration."

Now Shri Ramavtar Shastri.

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श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय
श्री अटल बिहारी वाँजपेयो : (नई
दिलां) : भोजन नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: No. *bhojan*; only *bhojan*.

13.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने लेखानुदान से सम्बन्धित इस एप्राप्रिएशन बिल के सिलसिले में तीन मामले उठाने की सूचना आपको दी है।

कल मंत्री महोदय ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता देने की घोषणा की, लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उन्होंने घोषणा तो जरूर की, लेकिन कर्मचारियों की मांग के अनुरूप उन्होंने नकद भुगतान करने की बात नहीं कही।

उन्होंने कहा है कि जो चार किश्तों का बकाया पड़ा हुआ था उसको प्राविडेंड फंड के हिस्ब किताब में जमा करेंगे। यह कर्मचारियों की आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं के बिलकुल विपरीत है। जो महंगाई बढ़ रही है उससे लड़ने के लिए जरूरी था कि उन्हें नकद भुगतान किया जाता लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने आज के अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि कर्मचारियों के 9 संगठनों ने सरकार की इस नीति को बैतन-जाम की नीति बतलाते हुए इसका जोरदार विरोध किया है और उन्होंने मांग की है कि सरकार अभी भी कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की किश्तों का नकद भुगतान कर दे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: How can I raise only points?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the point.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Let me speak. Not only points—I want to explain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You raised a point about the freedom fighters. You are a very senior Member. I cannot teach you.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I have not talked about it so far. I will come to it. .

मैं यह कह रहा था कि तमाम कर्मचारी संगठनों ने इसका विरोध किया है। उनका कहना है कि सरकार ने जे. सी. एम० को बाई-पास किया है। जे. सी. एम० के सदस्यों की राय से ऐसा करना चाहिए था। यह जनतंत्र का मखौल है कि उनकी राय के बिना इसकी घोषणा कर दी गई। मेरा मन्त्री जी से निवेदन है कि नकद भुगतान किया जाए।

दूसरी बात स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के बारे में है। इस सदन में इतनी बड़ी बहस हो गई लेकिन किसी ने भी इस सवाल को यहां पर नहीं उठाया। अगर किसी ने उठाया होता तो मैं नहीं उठाता। अभी 1 लाख 20 हजार स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन दी जाती है। जिन्होंने 6 महीने तक जेल काटी थी। 1980 में सरकार ने यह घोषित किया कि जिन लोगों के खिलाफ अग्रेजी सरकार ने बारन्ट जारी किए थे और उसके बाद जो अण्डरग्राउन्ड चले गए थे उनको भी पेंशन दी जायेगी। इसके लिए 31 जुलाई 1980 की तिथि तय की गई। फिर उस तिथि को 31 जनवरी, 1982 तक बढ़ा दिया गया। इस तिथि को एक बार और 31 मार्च, 1982 तक बढ़ा दिया गया। इस दर्यान में, वे लोग जो

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

हम कहते हैं कि फरार हो गए थे क्योंकि उनके खिलाफ अंग्रेजी सरकार ने वारन्ट इश्यु किया था—ऐसे लोगों के नाम पर सारे देश में 401710 दरखास्तें आईं। इनमें सात ऐसे राज्य हैं जिनमें बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोगों ने दरखास्तें दीं। आई एन परम्परा ने 34078 दरखास्तें दी। बिहार से 87,457, महाराष्ट्र से 30,944, केरल से 25,918, उत्तर प्रदेश से 26,552, पश्चिम बंगाल से 24,712, आसाम से 24,712 और आंध्र प्रदेश से 21,214 दरखास्तें आईं। कुल मिलाकर अब तक 40,1710 दरखास्तें पड़ चुकी हैं। तिथि अभी बाकी है, हो सकता है कि पांच से छः लाख तक दरखास्तें चली जायें। मैं यह सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं, क्या किसी आन्दोलन में लोग ज्यादा जेल चले जाते हैं या अण्डरग्राउन्ड चले जाते हैं—हर आदमी यह जाता है। यदि आप हर जाली आदमी को देने लगेंगे, तो आपके खजाने का दिशाला पिट जाएगा, अरबों रुपया आपको देना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप कोई ऐसी विधि अपनाइए, ताकि सही लोगों को तो जरूर मिल जाए। गलत लोग सरकार के पैसे का, जनता के पैसे का द्रूपयोग न कर पायें। इतिहास में उन गलत लोगों का नाम न छप जाए। सच्चे सतत्त्वता सेनानी के लिए आपको कोई रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा। यदि कोई पांच साल जेल में रहा, वे रिक्मेंड कर देते हैं, आप उसको मान लेते हैं और ऐसे लोग से दो सौ से 2,000 रु. धूस ले कर हजारों लोगों की सिफारिशें कर देते हैं। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर प्रधान मंत्री जी को, आपको और श्री बैफटसब्बैया जी, यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, तथा श्री जैल सिंह जी को चिट्ठियां लिखी हैं, कि लोग किस तरीके से गड़-बड़ी कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि

आप इसको रोकिए, ताकि जनता के पैसे का द्रूपयोग न हो और जो सच्चे स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं, कम से कम उनको मिल जाए।

हमारे बहुत से भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं, इस बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। उनको भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य की हैसियत से पेंशन मिलती है, लेकिन स्वतंत्रता सेनानी की हैसियत से जो पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रही है। आपने आय की सीमा हटा दी, बहुत अच्छा किया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद। लेकिन उनके साथ जो पांच सौ की सीमा लगी हुई है, उसको भी हटाइए। जो लोग स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं, उनको तो पेंशन मिल सके, छः महीने उन्होंने जेल काटी या सही मायने में फरार थे, जिनके वारन्ट का आपको पता है, यदि उसका प्रमाण मिल जाए, तो ऐसे लोगों को भी पेंशन दीजिए—मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं।

आपने 3 मार्च को एक सवाल के जवाब में माना है कि हमने 11-13 केटेगरीज को माना है कि ये स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के लोग हैं। उनके नाम मैं नहीं लेना चाहूंगा, जैसे तेलंगाना विद्रोह, पुन-प्रावायलार, कूका आन्दोलन, हैलवेज स्मारक हटाओ आनंदीलन व रानी जांसी के सैनिक विद्रोह,—इनमें ऐसे लोग भी हैं, जिन महिलाओं ने अपने बच्चे जेल में जन्मे हैं वे भी हैं। इन सब पर विचार करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना परामर्शदाती समिति बनाई है। उसकी सिफारिशें हो चुकी हैं, लेकिन अभी तक वह विचाराधीन ही हैं वित्त विभाग में पड़ी हुई है। जब ये सारे लोग मर जायेंगे, तब आप पेंशन दीजिएगा। ज्यादातर स्वतंत्रता सेनानी बूढ़े हो चुके हैं। उनमें बहुत से 80 वर्ष के हैं, 75 वर्ष के हैं और 55

से 60 वर्ष से कोई कम नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो इस दिशा में काम किया है, उसके लिए वे धन्यवाद की पात्र हैं, लेकिन इस काम में विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिए। इन कैटेगरीज के बारे में जल्दी फसला होना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, अब एक बात मैं गन्दी बस्तियों के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूँ। 8 मार्च, को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 208 में जबाब दिया गया कि सरकार राज्य सरकारों को मदद देती है, गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई योजना के सिलसिले में, पानी के लिए पैसा देती है, स्ट्रार्म-वाटर ड्रेनेज, पर्मिंग आफ लेन्स, स्ट्रीट लाइटिंग और काम्यूनिटी बाथ एण्ड लैट्रीन्स आदि के लिए देती है। इसके लिए आपने छठी योजना में 151.45 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा है। भीष्म नारायण जी यहां मौजूद हैं, मैं एक सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ —आप राज्य सरकारों को एक साथ ब्लाक-ग्रान्ट देते हैं, लेकिन राज्य सरकारें क्या सचमुच में उसी काम में उस पैसे को खर्च करती हैं। मेरा अनुभव है कि नहीं करती हैं। यदि करती हैं तो पटना की हालत आप जानते हैं। वह आप के राज्य की राजधानी है, वहां गन्दगी का अम्बार लगा हुआ है। सैक्रेटेरियट के इलाके को छोड़ कर सम्पूर्ण शहर तरक बना हुआ है, रोशनी नहीं है, बहुत जगह पीने का पानी नहीं है। वाटर बोर्ड ने बिहार सरकार की मारफत आप के पास करोड़ों रुपयों की स्कीमें भेजी लेकिन वह पड़ी हुई है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि पहले आप धन-राशि को सेट-एपार्ट करते थे कि वह रुपया केवल गन्दी बस्ती की सफाई योजना पर खर्च हो सकता था, लेकिन अब आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं। आप ब्लाक ग्रान्ट देते हैं, राज्य सरकार उस पर खर्च करे या न करे, इस को कोई देखता नहीं है। बिहार सरकार की हालत आप जानते

हैं—वे इस फण्ड का रुपया या दूसरे फण्डों का रुपया दूसरे कामों पर लगा देते हैं वह रुपया बापस चला आता है, इस काम पर, खर्च नहीं होता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप पुरानी पद्धति को फिर से लागू कीजिए।

आप पैसा शहरों के विकास के लिए देते हैं, स्लम किलअरेंस के लिए देते हैं तो वह उसी में खर्च होना चाहिए। आप ने बहुत सारे शहरों के लिए पूरा-पूरा पैसा देने का निश्चय किया है, शतप्रतिशत देने का निश्चय किया है, जिन में पटना शहर भी है, लख नऊ है, करीब-करीब तमाम राजधानियां हैं और जो मेट्रोपोलिटन सिटीज हैं, जैसे कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास, दिल्ली वे भी उसमें शामिल हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे वह रुपया उसी काम पर खर्च हो। इस समय तो आप को सन्तोष हो जाता है कि आप ने इतनी बड़ी राशि उस काम के लिए दे दी, लेकिन वह राशि वास्तव में दूसरे कामों पर खर्च हो जाती है। आपको शहरों को साफ, सुन्दर और स्थास्थ्य प्रद बनाना चाहिए, इस काम के लिए उस धनराशि को खर्च करना चाहिए।

मैंने आपके सामने तीनों बहुत ही आवश्यक सवाल उठाए हैं, इन की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। अगर वित्त मंत्री इस समय इन के संबंध में कुछ बतला सके बड़ी कृपा होगी। आप सबको बतलाते हैं, कुछ मुझे भी बतलाइये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrajit Yadav. Only one Member is there. After that the Finance Minister can reply.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): This Budget debate has really become a very interesting debate. It ultimately resulted into the achievements and failures of Janata Party Versus Congress Party Govern-

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

ment ultimately resulting into a battle of figures marshalled by both sides and I must say that the Finance Minister, very cleverly has tried to escape all important issues and has sidetracked the whole thing. I would like to know, in this battle of figures and battle of wits, where does the common man, the poor man of India stand today? Where does he stand?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He does not at all figure!

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The fact is, the poor man, the common man of this country, finds that his miseries are increasing day by day. They are the real sufferers. If you see, every Finance Minister presenting his Budget says that it will not contribute to any price increase. But if you look at the figures—which I am not going to quote—but if you look at the figures of the consumer price index during the last three years, the prices of vegetables, fruits, milk, fish, eggs, meat, cement, fertiliser, medicines,—these things which are used by common people—have risen. The price rise has been on an average 10 to 15 per cent. The cost of living of a common man of this country has....(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Finance Minister himself has announced Rs. 400 crores yesterday, D.A.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am saying that the cost of living has increased 10 to 15 per cent during the last three years and I am saying that this Budget year will also end with a minimum of 15 to 20 per cent higher cost of living of the common man of this country. This is the situation. Therefore, I would like to ask where are we going?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What the Finance Minister was saying is that the prices will not increase because of this Budget.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am saying that every Finance Minister... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I was hearing.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will you please listen to me? I am saying that every Finance Minister has been saying that and making this kind of claim.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us see what the Finance Minister says.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Every Finance Minister has been saying this, and it has proved to be wrong. The experience of the last so many years has shown that the prices are increasing, and know that, in the heart of hearts, even the Finance Minister knows that this Budget is again going to hit the common man. The Railway Budget and this Budget together have imposed more than Rs. 1200 crores taxes on the common man. Along with the Central Budget if you take into account the State Budgets also, what is going to happen? The cost of travel by rail and bus is going to be higher. The communication is going to be costlier. Construction of buildings is going to be much costlier. The prices of all essential goods are going to be costlier. Therefore, this claim, I think, is very unrealistic and the Government must think seriously about it.

The Finance Minister has claimed that inflation has been controlled. In the technical sense, yet. But in the real sense, where then is it reflected? It is not being reflected in the common man's life. Where does the wrong lie? You must think seriously about it. If you have controlled inflation, why is it that you have failed to control prices?

I know that it is an uneventful Budget. It is a traditional and conventional Budget which is helping 20 per cent rich of this country at the cost of 80 per cent poor people. It is a Budget within the framework of a capitalist structure and the socio-economic approach is such which is helping the elite of the society, the 20 per cent people of the country. If in-

flation has been controlled, it must be reflected in prices and prices must come down. Will you please find out—I know you are very studious and you will find it out—as to why it is that the cost of the projects instead of coming down, is increasing? Always the reasons given are that because the prices are increasing, therefore the cost of the projects is also increasing. Why this contradiction? If inflation has been controlled, then it should reflect in the prices and the cost of the projects should also come down. This is the time when the Finance Minister must look into it.

It is a clear discrimination between the agriculturist and the industrialist. While the Finance Minister has admitted that he is going to give incentives to industrialists who will produce more and export more, what about the farmers? If they produce more, instead of getting some incentives, they get unremunerative prices. This is the penalty, the punishment the farmers get. Will you please look into it that during the last three years, the subsidy which was being given to the farmers between 1977 and 1979 was Rs. 650 crores and now it has been reduced to Rs. 450 crores? Is it the reward being given to the farmers of this country, who are the back-bone of our economy and who will continue to be the back-bone of our economy for many years to come? on the other hand, the concessions and subsidy given to the exporters and industrialists have been increased from Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 545 crores.

I will conclude by saying two or three things. The Government of India must have a proper price and profit policy. It is high time that the Government of India appoint a national commission for price and profit policy so that this discrimination comes to an end and the common man is not exploited by the middle people as they exploit him now.

Secondly, I will say that in future the Government of India has to orient its entire policy so that the unem-

ployment problem which is increasing can be solved. There is mounting unemployment in this country today. No other country is facing as big an unemployment problems as our country.

West European countries, West Germany, Sweden, Holland, U.K. and even U.S.A. are giving compensation allowance for the unemployed youth of their countries. But what about our country? Therefore, I demand that the Government of India must come forward to give unemployment allowance. In the States, the previous Kerala Government, even the Maharashtra Government and the Punjab Government have taken certain steps. Therefore, a minimum of Rs. 150 per month should be given as unemployment allowance to those young people boys and girls, who continue to be unemployed till the Government is in a position to provide them suitable jobs.

The third, and the last point I would say, is that it is time that the Government must think seriously. You have admitted, and very rightly admitted, that you want to put a certain ban on heavy industry which has already entered into the areas of consumer goods. In respect of those things which can be produced in the small scale industry, as for example, matches, why do you allow the heavy industry to go into those areas at all? There should be total ban for them in this country to enter into these areas. If you want really to improve our economy, if you want to remove unemployment and if you want to make an employment generating economy, then it is high time that those things which can be produced in cottage industries, small-scale industries and medium industries are produced in those industries only. Make them modern industries, use the latest machines, but they should be allowed to remain in medium, small and cottage industries. There should be a total ban on heavy industries to enter into some of these areas. And 80 per cent of your investment at least for

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the next 15 years or the next 3-4, Five Year Plans, must be diverted to the development of the rural sector. Priority must be given to rural road construction, to getting electricity to every village irrigation facilities to the farmers and to small scale industries in the rural areas. Only then this country can be, in its true sense, a self-reliant country. Otherwise, what does self-reliance mean? Self-reliance is not merely an objective to us. America has also a self-reliant economy, West Germany has also a self-reliant economy, but in a country like ours which is a poor country and which is a backward country and which has a developing economy we must combine the objective of self-reliance with a proper distribution of national wealth which is produced in this country, which is not being done. The wealth is going into the hands of 20 per cent of the people at the cost of 80 per cent. As you admitted yourself, Mr. Finance Minister, we have not yet been able to spread at the national level our public distribution system and you rightly admitted that public distribution system has to be inbuilt as a part and parcel of our national system at least for the next 20 years because we are a poor country and we are not able to give even the essential things to our common people. Will you please take steps to see that during the next 3 years the country will have a nation-wide spread of the public distribution system, the fair price shops, so that the essential commodities at reasonable prices are made available? As you said, it is the middleman who is exploiting. Therefore, taking one step on the cement front and leaving the entire gamut for further exploitation is not going to bring any radical change. Therefore the time is for very radical thinking. It should be done not only through this Budget, but the entire planning, the entire approach has to be changed and it has to be oriented in favour of 80 per cent of our people.

14 hrs.

To bring out these points I am opposing this Bill but I hope the Government will take into consideration all the points which I have made. I do agree with you that the international situation is very very precarious. We cannot play with the defence and security of our country and you have rightly said that we see the danger. But you know much before than anybody else that the country can be defended only with satisfied people. Country can be defended only with the full involvement of the people. If the common people will go dis-satisfied then the defence of the country will also become difficult.

With these words I am opposing this Bill and I hope the Finance Minister will take into consideration these facts.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Shastriji and Shri Yadav made certain points. Shastriji has kept his observations limited to three aspects—one is about the dearness allowance, second is about the problem of freedom fighters' pensions and third is about slum clearance programme in Patna.

Shri Yadav has also pointed out the overall national priority and the areas of weakness in our developmental strategy.

Firstly, while dealing with these points which Shri Shastri mentioned, I would like to pass on these comments to the ministries concerned particularly in regard to the freedom fighters particularly the point which he mentioned in regard to those Members of Parliament who are freedom fighters, I understand, a little anomaly is there—if they continue to be Member of Parliament they are entitled to freedom fighter's pension. If they cease to be, they do not get it. We have taken care of it. Shortly, Government will arrive at a decision. Perhaps, it may be possible in this Session of Parliament. But I am not making any commitment. We have gone into the problem. In regard to the administration of this matter, as the hon. Member knows, the Home

Ministry is looking into it. There is already an Advisory Committee consisting of very prominent Members— freedom fighters. I will pass it on to them.

In regard to slum clearance, it is now being taken over. Bihar Government is doing. We have made certain allocations. But the details can be given to the Ministry of Works and Housing. I will pass it on to them.

On Dearness Allowance as I have mentioned, there will be some more opportunities to discuss in detail. You have said what I have done. Definitely, you have your own views. You do not agree with me. But let us have discussion on it.

In regard to some of the very salient points which Shri Chandrajit Yadav raised, we discussed some of these problems. I want to tell him that it is nobody's case that the prices for the commodities are coming down. When we talk...(interruptions) it is technical. The rate at which it was increasing has declined. But that does not mean that the commodities which were available at a particular price are available at a lesser price. That is nobody's case.

Second point much more important he said, is that it is necessary that in our overall strategy—developmental strategy—we cannot lose sight of the important vulnerable section. I do agree with him that these are the areas where attention is to be given. But at the same time the constraints and the problems are there. All these problems are not new to him. He knows it and he has also viewed it from different angles.

The third aspect which he has mentioned is in regard to the industrial policy. Particularly, I wanted to mention that this is our policy that we would not like to see, and that is precisely the reason I have not disturbed the existing duty structure. Sometimes we do it through duty structure, sometimes we do it through licencing and keep production at a

particular level. Sometimes we use another instrument—straightway reservation so that in our economy we cannot just copy the pattern of any other developed economy. We have our own problems which are peculiar to ourselves and these can be solved only by ourselves.

In regard to agriculturists, I think it is our effort and perhaps you will agree with me that for all the commodities including cotton we have not fixed any price. But we have instructed, particularly the C.C.I. and Maharashtra Marketing Federation that they can fix the price and on the basis of that they can procure so that there is no problem.

But in respect of others, except two or three major commodities, we are not having any problem. Cotton is a temporary phenomenon. Last year, cotton got a good price and they were quite satisfied. Jute growers did not get it because of the obvious and certain peculiar problems in the jute industry which we are trying to tackle. I am ready to admit that I had not been able to do much when I was Commerce Minister, who directly deals with the jute industry. I could not sort it out. But, at the same time, we are trying to find out various mechanisms through which we can tackle it. The international situation is another thing which we have to keep in mind. When we talk of exports, I do not merely mean export of finished products. When we talk of exports, basically our economy is an agriculture economy. If I cannot export carpet packings, I cannot give a substantial relief to the Jute growers in Bengal. If I cannot export textiles, I cannot give any substantial relief to the cotton growers. This point is also to be kept in mind.

I am not merely talking of the agricultural base products. Of course, agriculture contribution is substantial and has an increasing effect. But I do feel, we should evolve certain mechanisms through which we can tackle the problems. Take the case of onions. Last year, the onion price

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

crashed down, as you said, the growers had to suffer, because they produced more. But I calculated, as at that time I was the Civil Supplies Minister too, that to carry on from Pune to eastern and northern part of the country is much more than exporting it across the country. Therefore, each commodity's locational point or otherwise has to be kept in mind and we have to evolve a strategy. We have to take full advantage of the export incentives. For all these commodities, you cannot just have any strait-jacket method. But if you look into the commodities and the areas from which they come, you will evolve strategies and make them flexible so that one can take advantage of it. Otherwise, the biggest problem is that we have to suffer as in the case of sugarcane. It is nobody's case. It is not that some Party was responsible or some Government was responsible. The fact is that the sugar-cane growers did not get the price. The following year, they did not produce sugar-cane and the country had to suffer and we had to go on imports. Therefore, it is nobody's case.

Particularly, in these years, we are taking special care and the various suggestions which you have made, are more or less, the general measures.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: What about unemployment?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: About unemployment, you will agree with me that it can be solved, if we can have a substantial growth. And these are all the strategies and exercises, like plan investment, investment in the 20-point programme, investment in the various sectors, for creating more employment generation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1982-83, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, clause by clause consideraion. The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3 and 4 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, and 4, and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.10 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANT (GENERAL) 1981-82

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up the next item; Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). Two hours have been allotted. Motion moved:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President 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, 1982, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demand Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 70, 71, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 28, 89, 90, 91, 93, 95, 102, 103, 105, 106, and 107."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.