

[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 consideration. 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, 88, 89, 90,
91, 93, 95, 102, 103, 105, 106, and
107."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 1981-82 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
2-	Agriculture	1,000	..
4-	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	27,36,00,000	..
6-	Cooperation	..	10,02,00,000
7-	Department of Food	48,23,22,000	..
8-	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	1,69,000	..
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE			
11-	Ministry of Commerce	10,43,000	..
12-	Foreign Trade and Export Production	1,000	125,00,00,000
13-	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts;	5,65,81,000	9,86,05,000
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
16-	Posts and Telegraphs-- Working Expenses	84,84,76,000	..
18-	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	..	1,000
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
19-	Ministry of Defence	26,77,15,000	..
20-	Defence Services—Army	234,94,89,000	..
21-	Defence Services—Navy	13,98,70,000	..
22-	Defence Services—Air Force	77,80,10,000	..
23-	Defence Services—Pensions	40,14,35,000	..
24-	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	..	56,92,99,000
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE			
25-	Department of Education	6,60,000	..
26-	Education	2,000	2,33,74,000
27-	Department of Culture	2,000	..
MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
29-	Department of Coal	3,11,18,000	10,00,00,000
30-	Department of Power	50,20,000	..

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
32—	Ministry of Finance	3,26,36,000	70,84,000
34—	Union Excise Duties	2,38,53,000	..
35—	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	5,89,71,000	..
37—	Audit	4,40,82,000	..
38—	Currency, Coinage and Mint	6,33,62,000	..
39—	Pensions	15,64,00,000	..
40—	Opium and Alkaloid Factories	5,54,96,000	..
41—	Transfers to State Governments	85,00,00,000	..
42—	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	2,000	314,34,16,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE			
44—	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	1,80,000	..
45—	Medical and Public Health	3,000	..
46—	Family Welfare	14,00,00,000	..
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS			
47—	Ministry of Home Affairs	39,82,000	..
48—	Cabinet	2,33,87,000	..
49—	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	47,37,000	..
50—	Police	25,35,80,000	..
52—	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	2,86,76,000	9,67,33,000
53—	Delhi	21,71,49,000	27,09,54,000
54—	Chandigarh	3,56,87,000	..
55—	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	95,78,000	8,73,27,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY			
58—	Ministry of Industry	29,88,000	..
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING			
61—	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	6,62,000	..
63—	Broadcasting	3,53,23,000	..
MINISTRY OF LABOUR			
65—	Ministry of Labour	10,91,000	..

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS			
67—Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs . . .		1,000	..
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS			
69—Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers . . .		21,32,000	..
70—Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries . . .		62,15,00,000	16,20,00,000
71—Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries . . .			4,000
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
75—Ministry of Rural Reconstructon . . .		1,000	..
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT			
76—Ministry of Shipping and Transport . . .		11,16,000	..
77—Roads . . .		8,47,51,000	13,65,33,000
78—Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . . .		16,81,21,000	..
79—Roads and Inland Water Transport	7,73,10,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES			
81—Department of Steel . . .		1,000	6,000
82—Department of Mines . . .		5,47,30,000	4,000
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION			
83—Department of Supply . . .		3,50,000	..
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION			
88—Aviation . . .		3,96,48,000	9,000
89—Tourism	3,20,00,000
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING			
90—Ministry of Works and Housing . . .		5,38,000	..
91—Public Works . . .		37,36,80,000	1,000
93—Housing and Urban Development . . .		5,07,51,000	1,000
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY			
95—Department of Atomic Energy . . .		2,30,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
102—Grants of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research .		3,00,00,000	..

	1	2	3
			Revenue Rs.
			Capital Rs.
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE			
103—Department of Space			1,75,80,000
PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.			
105—RAJYA SABHA			24,15,000
106—Department of Parliamentary Affairs.			2,77,000
107—Secretariat of Vice-President			1,20,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, only a little while ago, we heard the speech delivered by our hon. Finance Minister on the Budget and it was amusing to see how he had ably used statistics to prove things where they are not. It is said that statistics is like a bikini—it hides more than it reveals. And our hon. Finance Minister has hidden many things.

While discussing the Budget, I would ask him one thing. The budget can be examined from different points of view. He has emphasized one point—saving, investment and production. No student of economics can deny that. There must be saving; there must be investment; there must be production. No student of economics can deny that there must be mopping up of resources. But the basic question is : What is his overall view ? How does he look at the whole economic operation ? I think, in his whole speech, the Finance Minister was silent and the silence was almost defending when he failed to mention anything about distribution about employment, about how the common people are going to benefit from his Budget proposals.

For production, we know, it is necessary that there must be land; there must be capital and there must be labour and what the land will get, what the capital will get and what the labour will get is determined by the institutional framework of a society. Now, keeping the socio-economic institutional framework as it is, any development process on the basis of the same social institutional framework is decidedly going to benefit the producer, not the consumer, not the labour. The Finance Minister will agree with me that before production who is going to get what is determined by the socio-economic institutional framework.

When they are speaking of productivity, may I ask, what the labour is going to get out of this productivity? How the working force is going to be benefited out of this productivity ? He has not answered a single question on that. What the labour gets is the wages. It performs production. But its share is determined by real wages. When there is a talk of wage freeze, when there is no rise in wages in consonance with the rise in prices, the real wages of workers are bound to fall. And the real wages are falling. I would humbly ask the Finance