

[सभापति महोदय]

वाले थे उनको उस वक्त मौका नहीं मिल सका, वह लोग उस वक्त मौजूद नहीं थे, इस लिए अब मैं इस डिस्कश को बन्द करता हूँ और उन को पुकारता हूँ जिन्होंने अपने बिल दिए हैं।

17.27 hrs.

MOTHER'S LINEAGE BILL*

श्री मधु लिमये (शुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि माता के पक्ष की ओर से बंशावली खोजने के अधिकार की व्यवस्था करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न यह है कि माता के पक्ष की ओर से बंशावली खोजने के अधिकार की व्यवस्था करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

The motion was adopted

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Substitution of article 168 and omission of article 169 etc.)

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव कर ता हूँ कि भारत में संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न यह है कि संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

The motion was adopted

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ।

JUDGES PROHIBITION ON HEARING IN CERTAIN CASES BILL*

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the procedure for prohibiting Judges of the Supreme Court or of a High Court from hearing and deciding the matter in which they are biased.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the procedure for prohibiting Judges of the Supreme Court or of a High Court from hearing and deciding the matter in which they are biased."

The motion was adopted

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : Sir, I introduced the Bill.

17.29 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

Impact of Increase in Fourth Five-Year Plan

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Sir, the decision to increase the public sector outlay by Rs. 1473 crores has been taken under political compulsion. The reduction of Rs. 1016 crores in private sector outlay would appear to be a sop to the radicals in the party who were pressing for such a reduction. The important point is this. We can have a larger Fourth Five-Year Plan. But then the matching resources have to be found. The Government is unable to spell out from where those resources emanate, where they are to come from, would I think, this amounts, to an exercise in planned fiscal recklessness.

It appears that the Planning Commission has learnt nothing and forgotten nothing from their experience of the Third-Plan. The outlays had been increased considerably and the country experienced considerable inflation. Inflation is the most insidious form of taxation. It adversely

affects the common man. If today you see so much frustration and discontentment in the country, it is due to that : to a great extent, the progress of communism in the country is also attributable to this dissatisfaction.

If we analyse the sources of additional resources for the Fourth Plan, we find that the prospects of foreign aid are not bright. That Government themselves admit. As for additional borrowings, the percentage of savings to national income, as per the Economy Survey presented recently, is about 9. This ratio is not likely to increase substantially. So the scope for additional borrowings is also limited. Of necessity, therefore, Government would have to depend on two instruments—taxation and deficit financing.

Coming to the Fourth Plan, from the scheme of resources, we find that there is a gap, according to the planners themselves, of Rs. 2,709 crores, and another Rs. 850 crores. The Plan says that Rs. 2,709 crores would be made up by additional taxation while Rs. 850 crores would be raised by deficit financing. The additional outlay for the public sector is Rs. 1,473 crores. The total comes to Rs. 5,032 crores. That means that the gap is more than Rs. 5,000 crores with the additional outlay. How is this to be covered ?

Besides this, there is a balance from current revenues of Rs. 2,455 crores which have been taken credit for as against a negative balance of Rs. 419 crores in the Third Plan period. Even if we assume that there will be so much balance through current revenues, the gap is more than Rs. 5,000 crores and is not likely to be made up by taxation. It is virtually impossible to do so. I will come to that a little later.

Even if we assume that taxation would be of the order of Rs. 2,700 crores, the deficit will amount to Rs. 2,300 crores. If there is going to be deficit financing of this magnitude, it will trigger off an inflation which may be of the runaway type and they would not be able to control it. Actually during the last year, the prices, according to Government's own Economic Survey, have gone up by about 7 per cent. This is not a small figure. If we are going to have further deficit financing of this magnitude, the economy is in for trouble and the prospects of price stability are bleak indeed.

Coming to taxation, according to the

Survey, the current ratio of taxation to national income is 13 per cent, for 1969-70, and is to be stepped up to 15 per cent by 1973-74. Most of the direct taxes that have been imposed during the Third Plan period and even previously are borne by the urban sector. Actually it is admitted on all sides that India has the invidious distinction of being the highest taxed country in the world in personal and corporate taxation. In addition to that, we are going in for additional taxation of about Rs. 2,700 crores as envisaged in the Plan itself. Further taxation or deficit financing even if levied partly on urban incomes may, in my opinion, create serious problems.

The only other thing that remains is to put the tax on the rural or agricultural sector which becomes very difficult for the hon. Minister because of political factors, or to increase excise duties.

Excise duties have become the favourite source of revenue of the Government. In 1960-51 excise duties amounted to Rs. 901 crores. They went up to Rs. 2,558 crores in 1967-68. Excise duties enter into the cost of commodities and they add to what is known as cost push inflation. Another effect of this is that they contribute to a rigid cost structure which adversely affects the country's exports. If the cost of commodities is analysed, it would be found that 15 to 45 per cent of the cost of commodities is on account of excise duties. The recent Railway Budget, we have seen, has imposed considerable burden on the common man. Third class fares have gone up, sleeper charges have gone up. All that also adds to inflation. Then, there is a tremendous amount of freight increase on goods. That again adds to the cost of commodities. All this is going to add to inflation. Inflation is the penalty for all the sins of omission and commission on the part of the Government. By sins I mean fiscal sins or mismanagement or economic mismanagement. It is the ultimate penalty and that is what this country has been paying for the last fifteen years on account of the Government's mistaken policies, and it is the common man who has been suffering.

The Planning Commission has recommended and the Government has accepted an increase in the States' outlay of Rs. 517 crores. That means the States' outlay has

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

increased from Rs. 6,064 to Rs. 6,583 crores. Central assistance, it is said is only Rs. 3,500 crores. Additional resources mobilisation by the States previously was put at about Rs. 1,100 crores. Adding this Rs. 500 crores of additional outlay, it means the States would have to raise more than Rs. 1,600 crores. Are the States going to raise that? If you see the performance of the States during the first year of the Fourth Plan, eight States have raised an additional taxation of only Rs. 23 crores, while the target is about Rs. 1,600 crores of additional resources which the States have to raise. The fact is that the States are not going to raise the resources and are also going to resort to deficit financing. After all, they take lessons from the Centre and they must follow the precept of the Central Government. Their deficit financing is necessarily financed by unauthorised overdrafts on the Reserve Bank. In spite of what successive Finance Ministers have been saying in this House, the Central Government has not been able to impose fiscal discipline upon the States and these overdrafts continue to increase. Besides, the States are not prepared to tax agriculture, nor is the Central Government. The consequence is that all this outlay would mean printing of currency notes in the Nasik press, at least most of it.

A part of this additional outlay and actually a considerable part of the total plan outlay would be going to public undertakings. It is said that the public sector must occupy commanding heights in the economy, and all this jargon is there. All right, let it be so, but what is the result? Again, according to their own figures in the Economic Survey and elsewhere, on an investment of Rs. 3,500 crores, of which about Rs. 3,100 crores are in running concerns, there is a net loss of Rs. 35 crores Hindustan Steel has been incurring a loss of Rs. 38 crores in two successive years. If on an investment of Rs. 3,100 crores even a ten per cent return was obtained, it would amount to Rs. 310 crores per year and no deficit financing would be necessary. My submission is that consolidation and not expansion of the public sector projects is necessary.

Besides, efficient and productive utilisation of resources is far more important than large

outlays based on over-ambitious planning. Proper implementation would give lower capital output ration. That means that with less capital you can have more output. If the money is properly utilised, if the public sector concerns are run efficiently, they can serve the interests of growth without inflation; it can also leave surpluses which can be reinvested in further production. It is imperative to devise fiscal incentives and other measures to activate the investment market. There is almost a crisis of confidence in the private sector on account of various Government policies. The Economic Survey shows that during January-June 1969 the capital raised was only Rs. 22.3 crores as against Rs. 39.5 crores in 1968. That means that the capital raised has gone down. That means less investment. I am doubtful if even Rs. 8984 crores investment envisaged for the private sector in the Plan would be achieved, because a considerable amount of money is going to be transferred from the hands of the private sector to the public sector to finance their plan and non-plan expenditure.

It is stated that in Japan in about two years they build up an industry. In this country it takes two years to get an industrial licence for starting a factory. How can this country progress and achieve self-sustaining growth? The Government speaks of socialism but increases personal taxation in slabs between 10,000—20,000. That was done in the 1969 budget. That is to say the tax fell on the middle-class. That is the socialism of the Government.

Railway fares on third class passengers are increased. I hope they are reduced. The consequences of a large public sector outlay would be three. The burden on the common man and the middle classes would increase considerably on account of the excise duties and other indirect taxes. If they take to deficit financing which would be necessary and to taxation measures for the money they want to raise, there would be runaway inflation which would be triggered off as a result of those steps and this Government would not be able to control it. This is a note of warning which I am sounding to the Government and its economic experts. Thirdly, the experience of the Third Plan would be repeated. In my opinion the course appears to be set for another bout of

large, wasteful outlays, deficit financing and inflationary spiralling of prices which would have a severe adverse effect upon the common man.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I do not know when we are going to actually have a real Five Year Plan and when the draft plan will be formalised and placed before Parliament. The country had a long plan holiday. We read that according to the revised draft plan a certain amount of resource mobilisation had been contemplated and I have grave doubts whether it would be possible for us to raise so much resources under the present system of economy in our country. Because the present economy is in a stagnant condition. Though there might be small rises here and there, but generally, it is in a stagnant condition, and this stagnant economy cannot afford such a large scale resources mobilisation unless very repressive measures are taken. In these repressive measures the common man is hard hit. With so much of fluctuation in the increase in real *per capita* income, I wonder how the *Economic Survey* says that now a period has come during which there would be a stable growth. To give an example, the *per capita* income in real terms shows a decline by 0.6 per cent in 1968-69 against an increase of 6.2 per cent in the previous year, that is, 1967-68. If our entire economy is dependent on the will and mercy of Rain God, we do not know how we are going to plan a stable growth.

50 per cent of our national income comes from the agricultural front. Right from 1963-64, the *per capita* national production on the agricultural front has almost remained constant with small variations. On the agricultural front, the *per capita* national production is constant, and there is a wide variation in the real *per capita* income. Added to it, the real consumption of the common man is decreasing where as the need or the necessity or the requirements of luxury items of the rich people are increasing.

To give one or two figures, the *per capita* availability of foodgrains in 1968 was 3.7 per cent less than it was in 1965-66. The *per capita* availability for consumption of cotton cloth, edible oils and sugar went down by 11 per cent, 14 per cent and 17 per

cent respectively in the years 1967-1968 as compared to 1964-65, where as...

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is a speech. Will you put your question now ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : I am coming to it,—whereas the production of motor-cars, air-conditioners and other luxury items went up by 27 per cent and 292 per cent respectively. In such a condition of economy, I have grave doubts whether the resources for the Plan could be mobilised.

Now, coming to the question, since you have fixed me down, I would like to know whether there was a difference between the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission about the resources mobilisation, and whether the Planning Commission had said that it would not be possible to raise resources for the revised Plan.

Secondly, I would like to know whether in the revised Plan, the employment quotient is not taken into consideration, in spite of all of us being agitated about this point. That means, the question is whether the Fourth Five Year Plan has anything to do with employment and whether the Plan is employment-oriented or not.

For instance, you are spending about Rs. 500 crores for the new steel production. The papers say that you are thinking of projecting a production of six million tonnes of steel during the years to come. When you spend more money for steel production, you will be surprised to know that the employment possibility is cut down by one-third. It is a very shocking revelation to us. When we are told that the modern technology of Germany, Japan and America and their economics are sought to be followed here, in our own country our scientists have failed to meet the modern technology to the best advantage of the people here. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Plan has been employment-oriented and whether the resources which have been spent are adequate to give the barest minimum amenities to the people, to improve agricultural development, and at least to give fresh drinking water and build schools and provide medical amenities to the people in the rural areas.

श्री रमेश्वर सिंह (रोहतक) : बम्बई को देख कर, कलकत्ता भद्रास और दिल्ली का देख

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

कर ऐसा मालूम होता है जैसे वह हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा ही नहीं है, कोई विदेश है। चार शहरों में हिन्दुस्तान की 56 फीसदी बिजली खत्म हो जाती है यानी दिल्ली में, कलकत्ते में, मद्रास और बम्बई में। अकेले बम्बई में, मुझे बतलाया गया, देश की सारी दौलत का सातवां हिस्सा खत्म हो रहा है, वहीं लग रहा है। इतनी डिस्पैरिटी है शहर और देहात में। हालत यह हो रही है कि देहात के आदमी अपने घरों को छोड़ कर शहरों की तरफ भाग रहे हैं। थोड़ा सा लड़के लड़कियों पढ़ी लिखी हों तो सोचती हैं कि शहर को भागो वर्ना स्टैंडर्ड कम हो जायेगा। आज यह सोचना फंशन हो गया है कि अगर शहर में रहोगे तो क्लबर्ड आदमी हो, अगर देहात में रहोगे तो जंगली आदमी हो जाओगे।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता है कि प्लान का नजरिया बदलो। 80-85 फीसदी आदमी देहात में रहते हैं लेकिन आज वह अपने घरों को छोड़ कर घन्धे के लिये बम्बई-कलकत्ता जैसे शहरों को भाग रहे हैं। आज जो कुछ भी लगता है, शहर में, कारखाने शहरों में खुल रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो कुछ लगाइये देहात में लगाइये। देहात में ऐग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ाइये, देहातों में बिजली ले जाइये। अगर आप को काटेज इंडस्ट्री चलानी हैं तो वह देहातों में चलाइये। सड़कें देहातों में बनाइये। जैसा मेरे मित्र श्री कुण्डू ने बतलाया इस देश की 50 फीसदी आमदनी अकेले देहात से आती है। किसान कोई शहर में तो रहेगा नहीं। क्या वह पार्लियामेंट हाउस में हल चलायेगा? इसलिये मैं आपकी मार्फत कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने 4,000 करोड़ रुपया डम्प कर दिया है बेकार की चीजों में। अगर आप मुझ से पूछें तो मैं बन्द कर दूँ जो बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट आप ने बना दिये हैं। बजाय इस के आप पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग बनाये 4,000 करोड़ रु० की, आप 2,000 करोड़ रु० देहात में

लगायें तो दुनिया भर का प्रोडक्शन हो जाय, देश मालामाल हो जाय और मन्दीपन खत्म हो जाय।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चौथी प्लान जो आ रही है उस में जो शिफ्ट हो वह यह कि उस का रुझान शहरों के बजाय देहातों की तरफ हो, अमीर के बजाय गरीब की तरफ हो और गरीबों में भी किसानों और मजदूरों तरफ हो। अगर आप देहातों को ही शहर बनाइये तो शहर के आदमी देहातों में जाना फंशन समझेंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कितने परसेंट बिजली देहातों को बी है, कितने परसेंट इरिगेशन के लिये दिया है, कितने परसेंट ऐग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये दिया है, कितने परसेंट रोड्स के लिये दिया है। अगर आपने दिया होता तो खुशी की बात होती। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस जगह आप ने देहातों को रक्खा है क्या वही रखेंगे या उन को भागे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

मेरे मित्र श्री कुण्डू ने आंकड़े दिये। मैं समझ नहीं पाया कि वह क्या हैं क्या नहीं। यह गरीब देश है। इस में ज्यादातर आदमी देहातों में बसते हैं। लेकिन यहाँ बड़ी भारी डिस्पैरिटी है। इस को प्लेन्स से दूर कीजिये। महात्मा गांधी कहते कहते स्वर्गवासी हो गये। अगर आप इस को नहीं करते तो आप के नारे बेकार हो जायेंगे। आप देहात के आदमी की स्टैंडर्ड आप लिबिंग को अच्छा कीजिये। किसान मजदूर और गरीब मास्टर रो रहे हैं। जो आप के स्टूडेंट्स आते हैं आज आप उन सब लोगों को घन्धे दीजिये। देहात के लिये पांच-दस हजार करोड़ रुपये दे कर वहाँ फैक्ट्रियाँ लगाइये। जो भी एम० ए० पास आदमी हो उसको ट्रेनर दीजिये। इस से दौलत पैदा होगी और सारा देश मालामाल हो जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस प्लान को इस तरह चलायेंगे या अशोक मेहता की लाइन पर रखेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि

मैंने जो बातें कहीं भ्रगर आप ने उन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया तो आप की प्लैनों की मोटी मोटी किताबें बेकार हो जायेंगी।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि पिछले तीन योजनाओं में प्राइवेट सेक्टर बढ़ा है और उन के लिये जो टारगेट था उन का वह इन्वेस्टमेंट उस से आगे चला गया है ? मैंने तीन योजनाओं में प्राइवेट सेक्टर को बढ़ते हुए देखा है। जिस रफ्तार से वह बढ़ रहा है भ्रगर वही चलती रही तो चौथी योजना में भी वह टारगेट से आगे चला जायेगा।

मेरी दूसरी बात यह है कि मान लीजिये सो-काल्ड ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन बढ़ा जैसा कि आप कहते हैं, लेकिन पिछले साल जो होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स था क्या यह आगे नहीं बढ़ा है। जिस तरह से डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग बढ़ रही है 200-250 करोड़ वार्षिक, उस से पांच साल में यह करीब 10 या 11 सौ करोड़ हो जायेगी। नतीजा यह होगा कि इस वक्त जो ऐग्रीकल्चर का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है उस के बावजूद इन्फ्लेशनरी ट्रेड बढ़ता चला जायेगा। इस को रोकने के लिये, डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग सरल रूप से रोकने के लिये चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में आप क्या कर रहे हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

तीसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो आप साइड दे रहे हैं योजना को, उस को देखते हुए क्या यह बात सही है कि आप फारेन एड पर डिपेंडेंट रहते हैं ? चौथी योजना फारेन एड पर डिपेंडेंट होगी तो वह फारेन एड कितनी होगी बिच्चा बी तीसरी और चौथी योजना के। क्या इस योजना में भी आप उसी तरह फारेन एड पर डिपेंड कर जायेंगे ?

मेरा चौथा सवाल यह है कि आप ने जो प्लैनिंग कमिशन में एक पल्टन लगा रखी है जो दिन रात काम कर रही है, उस से हट कर हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था का टेक आफ स्टेड्स पर

कभी जायेगा या नहीं, या यों ही आप देश की जनता को गुमराह करते जायेंगे। यह अर्थ-व्यवस्था स्टेड्स की तरफ कब जायेगी क्या आप ने इस की कोई डेडलाइन बनाई है और पंच-वर्षीय योजना की अर्थ-व्यवस्था कब तक सस्टेनिंग अवस्था में आ जायेगी ?

आखिरी बात यह है कि जब आप चौथी योजना पास करायेंगे और जब वह सामने आयेगी उस में आप कुछ सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी की बात भी करेंगे ? आपने जो एकानमिक प्रोग्राम 1954 में पास किया वह अब बिल्कुल आउट आफ डेट हो गया है। यदि आप ईमानदारी से उस पर गौर करें तो पायेंगे कि वह सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न नहीं है। वह हकीकत में कैपिटलिस्टिक पैटर्न है, जिस को आप बढ़ा रहे हैं। यदि आप समाजवाद चाहते हैं तो आप एकानमिक प्रोग्राम सदन में पास कराइये और सही समाजवाद लाइये, इस तरह की चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना ला कर नहीं।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : I am sorry that we have to ask questions in the dark. The Fourth Plan is supposed to begin from 1st April, 1970. Still, we have not heard of the shape of things to come. When is the National Development Council meeting to finalise the Fourth Plan ? Then, hon. Members have been asking questions about a Plan which does not exist, which is yet to come. Taking a cue from them, I also want to ask a question. What is the source of resources on which a bigger plan is proposed to be formulated ? We are supposed to become self-sufficient in foodgrains from 1971 and stop all food imports. May I know what is the substitute for the counterpart funds PL-480 imports which used to contribute substantially to the Central income ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : This half an hour debate arises out of the answer that I gave to Unstarred Question No. 195 dated 23rd February, 1970. The question was :

"Whether it is a fact that Government propose to augment the Fourth Five Year Plan Outlay by Rs. 1,600/- crores ;"

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

My reply was :

"A clear picture regarding the size of the Fourth Plan will emerge after the National Development Council has met and approved the Planning Commission's re-assessment."

First of all, I would like to take the position that so far as the Plan outlay is concerned, although the Planning Commission has given a thought to it and although the Cabinet has also considered it, we cannot call it a final Plan as Shri Supakar has rightly pointed out because the Plan would be final only after the National Development Council has finalised it.

18.00 hrs

SHRI S. KUNDU : What is the proposal ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The proposal is to increase it by Rs. 1,600/- crores. That I have said, but, at the same time I have said that this is only at the stage of a proposal. The final shape of the Plan would be available to the House after the National Development Council meeting.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : One year has elapsed. The Plan was to begin not from 1st April, 1970 but from 1st April, 1969.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : That is year-to-year plan. The final picture of the Fourth Plan will be available only after the National Development Council meeting.

The second point that the hon. Member has raised is as to what would be the shortfall in resources for the Fourth Plan, the inflationary pressures as a consequence of the above and Government's estimate of taxation and deficit financing that the economy can bear. I would only like to say at this stage that this would be a sort of an abortive exercise, in the sense that we are having this discussion just on the eve of the Budget and it will be very difficult for me to go into as to how much will be the deficit financing and what would be the taxation proposals. Hon. Members will appreciate that it is only after the Plan is finalised by the National Development Council that the Plan will come before the House and the House will get a full opportunity to discuss it. The Economic Survey has already been presented to the House and the House will get full opportunity to discuss it. Apart from this, the Bud-

get proposals for the next year would give the indication only tomorrow and hon. Members would be able to know what would be the annual plan exercise. Then we can get a full opportunity to discuss all these details.

I certainly appreciate the hon. Member's anxiety to the extent that as far as the Plan is concerned, the Plan outlay which we have adopted should be implemented from year to year in the light of the actual circumstances and bearing in mind the need to avoid inflationary tendencies. That, of course, I could say in a general way.

Apart from the main discussion that the hon. Member has raised during this Half-an-hour debate, hon. Members, Shri Kundu, Chaudhuri Randhir Singh, Shri Supakar and Shri Shiva Chandra Jha, who after posing his questions has left the House, have raised many other questions. You would appreciate that during the time at my disposal—I have already crossed the limit of 6 o'clock—it would hardly be possible for me to have a full length discussion on the Fourth Plan itself. I certainly appreciate that there should be development of the nature which would give an impetus both to the rural as well as to the industrial sector. In the modern economy it is absolutely impossible to have development of agriculture without a simultaneous development of the industrial sector. Chaudhuri Sahib is asking for a tractor. Tractor means industry ; industry means steel and many other things. Therefore a balanced growth has to come where not only steel but other industries engineering goods and other things—will have to be taken into account.

It is true that our economy is agriculture oriented. Proper attention to the development of the agricultural economy and to the proper development of villages, roads, electrification not only for houses but also for the economy has to be given. I am sure, when the Plan comes before hon. Members, they would have full opportunity to discuss it and present their point of view.

At this moment I have nothing more to add.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock on Saturday, February 28, 1970 Pahalgaun 9, 1891 (Saka).