

Nayn, Dr. Sushila
 Neenawny, Shri
 Oron, Shri Kartik
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
 Palradhi, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Pandit, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintaman
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmer, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J. T.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri N. N.
 Patil, Shri A. V.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Shafi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B. K.
 Raghu Ramiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Gandha, Kumari
 Rajasekhara, Shri
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Raju, Shri D. S.
 Ram Dhan Das, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramesh Chandra, Shri
 Rampur Mahadevappa, Shri

Rameshkrishna Prasad Singh, Shri
 Ram, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri J.
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Rampathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Reut, Shri Bhoja
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri M. N.
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Reddy, Shri Surender
 Robatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Shri S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Y.
 Salve, Shri N. K.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sen, Shri Dwajpayan
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethurama, Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri

Shastri Shri B. N.
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Arunashib
 Shiv Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddaaya, Shri
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri D. V.
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Sarya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarakeswari
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Sonar, Shri A. G.
 Sunderasam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tamaskar, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tripathi, Shri K. D.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Tulidas, Shri
 Ujkey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
 Venkatasubbash, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri P. C.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet, Shri

Mr. Speaker: It is all right. Now I would request all the hon. Members to sit down. The result of the division is: Ayes 162; Noes 257. So, 'Noes' have it.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now adjourn the House for ten minutes and meet again when the Finance Minister will present the budget.

17.10 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned for ten minutes).

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Twenty Minutes Past Seventeen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1967-68

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Finance Minister.

Some hon. Members: The Finance Minister is not present here.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): The Finance Minister is missing....

An hon. Member: He is just coming into the House.

Shri Nambiar: He cannot be late like this. We are very sorry that he is late by two minutes. Two minutes can mean several crores of rupees to the nation. He should have been here in time.

Mr. Speaker: Let Shri Nambiar resume his seat now.

The hon. Finance Minister.

भी हुकूम शब्द कायदा (उपनि) :
भागे के लिये हियायत दे दीजिये ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) :
जो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हैं उन्होंने घोष ली है
एक डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर । कांस्टिट्यूशन
में कोई प्राविजन नहीं है । उसमें जो प्रावि-
जन है वह मिनिस्टर की घोष का है, डिप्टी
प्राइम मिनिस्टर का नहीं है । जब तक एक
मिनिस्टर वह घोष नहीं लेते हैं तक तब
उनको बजट पेश करने का कोई अधिकार
नहीं है ।

जो बंडे शैड्यूल है उसमें यह लिखा
हुआ है :

"Form of oath of office for a
Minister for the Union."

बंडे शैड्यूल में घोष दी हुई है ।
कांस्टिट्यूशन में कही पर भी प्राइम
मिनिस्टर की घोष या डिप्टी प्राइम
मिनिस्टर की घोष का जिक्र नहीं है
और अगर किसी माननीय सदस्य ने कोई घोष
एक प्राइम मिनिस्टर या एक डिप्टी प्राइम
मिनिस्टर ली हो तो वह सुपरफ्लुअस है । घोष
का जो प्राविजन है वह मिनिस्टर के लिये
है और जब तक कोई भी माननीय सदस्य एक
मिनिस्टर घोष नहीं लेता है तब तक वह
मिनिस्टर नहीं बन सकता है । इस वास्ते
एक प्राइम मिनिस्टर या एक डिप्टी प्राइम
मिनिस्टर घोष लेने से कोई बात नहीं बनती
है ।

इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि आज जो
घापने उनसे कहा है कि एक फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर
वह बजट पेश करें, यह गलत है । कोई भी
आदमी जब तक वह घोष नहीं लेता है तब
तक वहां कार्रवाई में भाग नहीं ले सकता है ।
अगर वह ऐसा करता है तो कांस्टिट्यूशन के
खिलाफ होगा ।

श्री जयु लिंगम (मुंबई) : माननीय
सदस्य ने सचरे भी यह घोष उठाया था ।
उसको तब बिल्कुल नजर धन्दा कर दिया
गया था । अभी जो मुहा उनके द्वारा उठाया
गया है उसकी ताईद करने के लिए मैं बड़ा
हुआ हूँ । मैं संविधान की जो धारा 75 है
उसकी धोर घापका ध्यान दिखाना चाहता
हूँ । इसमें क्लास 4 में यह लिखा हुआ
है :

"Before a Minister enters upon
his office, the President shall ad-
minister to him the oaths of office
and of secrecy according to the
forms set out for the purpose in
the Third Schedule."

इसमें शब्द "ओथ्स घाफ घाफिस"
बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है ।

अब राष्ट्रपति जो के द्वारा जो विभिन्न
हुकूम जारी किये जाते हैं और मंत्रियों में
काम बाटा जाता है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ
कि क्या सरकार इस वक्त इस स्थिति में है
कि वह बताये कि श्री मुरारजी देसाई को
जो दोनों काम दिये गये हैं डिप्टी प्राइम
मिनिस्टर का काम और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर
का काम भी ? क्या इन्होंने सिर्फ मंत्री के
नाते या दोनों घाफिस को लेकर शपथ ली
है ? यदि ली है तो उनको बजट पेश करने
का अधिकार है । कोई नया आदमी व्यवस्था
का प्रश्न उठाता है तो उसको ऐसे ही टाल
नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये ।

भागे घाप देखिये । सदस्यों के बारे में
भी दिया गया है । वह 99 है । वहां शपथ
दी गई है । इसके अनुसार हम शपथ लेते
हैं या प्रतिज्ञा करते हैं :

"Every member of either House
of Parliament shall, before taking
his seat, make and subscribe be-
fore the President, or some per-
son appointed in that behalf by

him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.”.

अगर कोई सदस्य इस तरह शपथ नहीं लेगा या प्रतिज्ञा नहीं करेगा और वह मतदान करेगा तो वह गलत है और मेरा खगल है अगर वह ऐसा करता है तो उसको जुर्माना बगैरह भी देना पड़ता है। ठीक मुझे याद तो नहीं है लेकिन इसमें सजा की व्यवस्था है। कोई सदस्य मतदान करेगा तो वह गलत बात होगी, उसको जुर्माना देना पड़ेगा। मंत्री महोदय बिना संविधान के अनुसार शपथ खाये अगर बजट पेश करेंगे तो वह बजट कानूनी है या गैर कानूनी इसके बारे में सन्देह उत्पन्न हो सकता है। मेरी आपसे दरखवास्त है कि आज आप इनको मना करें। इस पर आप आज सोचें और कल अगर आपको लगता है कि इनके द्वारा उठाया गया आक्षेप गलत है तो फिर आप उनको बजट पेश करने की अनुमति दें। लेकिन जहां तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ इनको कोई अधिकार नहीं है क्योंकि उप प्रधान मंत्री की कोई अलग शपथ नहीं है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : माननीय सदस्य ने यह आपत्ति उठाई है कि माननीय श्री मुरारजी देसाई ने उप प्रधान मंत्री की हैसियत से शपथ ली है। मैं समझता हूँ कि संविधान में कोई भी धारा ऐसी नहीं है जिसमें प्रधान मंत्री या उप प्रधान मंत्री के लिए कोई अलग व्यवस्था हो। केवल एक व्यवस्था है कि जो भी मंत्री होंगे मंत्री की हैसियत से ही सीक्रेसरी की श्रेय लेंगे और उसके लिए कहीं प्रधान मंत्री या उप प्रधान मंत्री के लिए अलग व्यवस्था नहीं है।

दूसरी आपत्ति उन्होंने यह उठाई है कि श्री मुरारजी देसाई उप प्रधान मंत्री भी हैं और वित्त मंत्री भी हैं और वह दो पदों को सम्भाल नहीं सकते हैं। यह उनकी जो बात है वह बहुत ही हास्यास्पद है। प्रधान मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री अगर किसी विभाग को खुद

संभालना चाहे तो उसको संभाल भी सकते हैं और प्रधान मंत्री ही रह सकते हैं, मुख्य मंत्री भी रह सकते हैं और चाहे तो अपने विभागों का वितरण अपने मंत्रियों में किसी भी प्रकार से कर सकते हैं। मैं श्री मधु लिमये को स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि स्वयं उनकी पार्टी के श्री कर्पूरी बिहार के अन्दर उप मुख्य मंत्री भी हैं और किन्हीं विभागों को भी सम्भाले हुए है . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : शपथ उन्होंने मंत्री के नाते ली है, उप मुख्य मंत्री के नाते नहीं। उन्होंने श्री सुरारजी देसाई की तरह नहीं ली है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : हमारे संविधान में कोई भी अनुच्छेद ऐसा नहीं है जो इस बात में बाधक हो या बाधा उपस्थित करता हो। इस वास्ते कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न इसके बारे में नहीं उठ सकता है।

श्री जे० जे० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : हमारे श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव ने कहा है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री भी अगर उनके पास दूसरे मंत्रालय है जैसे एटोमिक एनर्जी का मंत्रालय उसके कागजान रख सकते हैं, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

जो एतराज मेरे मित्र ने उठाया है, वह वैधानिक है और संविधान की धारा के अन्तर्गत है और उसका ममर्थन श्री मधु लिमये ने किया है। प्रश्न यह है कि अगर उन्होंने गोपनीयता, सीक्रेसरी, की श्रेय प्रधान मंत्री की हैसियत से ली है, तो उप-प्रधान मंत्री की हैसियत से वह दूसरे मंत्रियों का कार्य करें, इसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है, क्योंकि कलेक्टिव रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी फ़्राक् डि कैबिनेट के अनुसार वह ऐसा कर सकते हैं। लेकिन केवल फिनांस मिनिस्टर ही हमेशा बजट को प्रेजेंट करता है। सवाल यह है कि अगर उन्होंने फिनांस मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से शपथ-ग्रहण नहीं किया है, तो क्या उनको बजट

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

पेश करने का अधिकार है या नहीं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बारे में क्लियर देने से पहले इस मामले को एटार्नी-जेनेरल को रेफर करें, ताकि वह इस बारे में अपनी राय दे सकें।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : भ्रान ए प्वाइंट ऑफ क्लैरिफिकेशन। उन्होने जो प्रोथ ली है, वह केवल डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से ली है। उन्होने फिनांस मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से प्रोथ नहीं ली है। कास्टी-ट्रयशन में डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लिए प्रोथ का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है इसलिए वह सुपर फ्लुअस है।

Mr. Speaker: Why should he not have made that argument earlier?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : अगर उन्होंने फिनांस मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से प्रोथ ली है, तो वह बजट पेश कर सकते हैं, या अगर उन्होंने मेम्बर की हैसियत से प्रोथ ली है, तो भी वह बजट पेश कर सकते हैं, वना नहीं।

Mr. Speaker: He is just repeating what he had said earlier. He may resume his seat now.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : जहा तक मेरी जानकारी है, जब शपथ ली जाती है, तो मंत्री के नाते ली जाती है, वित्त मंत्री या गृह मंत्री के नाते नहीं। अब प्रश्न यह उठाया गया है कि क्या शपथ मंत्री के नाते लेने के साथ-साथ उप-प्रधान मंत्री के नाते भी ली गई है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : केवल डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर के नाते।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : जो भी स्थिति है, वह श्री मुरारजी देसाई स्पष्ट कर दें। इस विवाद को ज्यादा बढ़ाने में कोई प्रयत्न नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: I think the oath is the same for all Ministers; all Ministers including the Prime Minister take the same oath. Later on, the Prime Minister may have portfolios allotted to each Minister, but there is no question of separate oaths for different Ministers, one for the Finance Minister, one for the Law Minister and so on. Therefore, there is no point of order.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Let him clarify whether he has taken the oath as the Finance Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Finance Minister.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, the presentation of the Budget is an important occasion when the Government comes to this Honourable House for approval of its proposals for expenditure and mobilization of resources during the coming fiscal year. On this occasion, however we are meeting under special circumstances. As Honourable Members are aware, a vote on account for enabling the Government to carry on its business during the financial year 1967-68 has to be considered and passed before the 31st of March. But the new Government at the Centre and the Honourable Members assembled here, cannot, between now and the end of March, give full consideration to the budgetary requirements for the whole of the coming year. The Government, therefore, wishes to bring before this Honourable House in a few weeks' time a Budget outlining the proposals for the full year, 1967-68. The usual Economic Survey will also be presented to the House together with the final Budget.

My purpose today is a limited one. I propose first to present the revised estimates for the current year in the usual way. I propose also to present the estimates of Government receipts,

both revenue and capital, for the year 1967-68 at existing rates of taxation and on the basis of indications available at present regarding non-tax receipts. As for Government expenditure during 1967-68, I shall seek a vote on account for a period of four months only. The estimates of expenditure for 1967-68 as a whole that I shall be presenting today are tentative and have been limited strictly to resources that are now in sight. These will be revised appropriately in the Budget to be presented later in the light of a thorough review of requirements and resources that we propose to undertake in the meanwhile. I shall introduce a Finance Bill today which merely seeks to continue the existing tax structure for a further year.

Economic conditions

Even for my limited purpose, it would be appropriate to draw the attention of the Honourable Members to a few salient features of the current economic scene. The initial year of the Fourth Plan which is now drawing to a close has proved disappointing in many ways. Economic conditions caused concern not only because output was low and the foreign exchange situation disconcerting but also because prices have continued to rise rapidly despite a slackening in the pace of monetary expansion. Honourable Members are aware that unfavourable weather conditions have plagued the Indian economy for the second successive year; and the drought has overshadowed the economic scene for the past many months. Our present difficulties should not obscure altogether the strength and resilience that the Indian economy has acquired over the three Plan periods. But our policies and expectations in the short-run must necessarily be based on a realistic assessment of the current situation.

Although agricultural output is likely to show some recovery, compared to the rock-bottom levels of 1965-66,

recent estimates are far less optimistic than earlier predictions. Production levels in the current year will, it is feared, remain far below the bumper harvests of 1964-65. Total food grains production during 1966-67, for example, may be as low as 76 million tonnes as against 89 million tonnes in 1964-65 and 72.3 million tonnes in 1965-66. The failure of the monsoons has wiped out incomes and purchasing power in large parts of the country and has created a serious supply problem not only in respect of foodgrains but also many raw materials. Once again, we have had to step up imports at the expense of our slender foreign exchange reserves and with the help of food assistance from friendly countries. Further substantial imports are, however, still urgently needed to tide over the period before the arrival of the new kharif crop. The question of food aid to India is to be discussed at a meeting of the Aid India Consortium early next month. Whatever the available supplies will also have to be distributed equitably; and we propose to evolve soon an agreed policy in this regard in cooperation with State Governments. Meanwhile, the programme to raise sharply the availability of fertilizers and high yielding seeds, to strengthen farm credit and to promote agricultural research is making reasonable progress.

The growth of industrial output had slowed down considerably in the final year of the Third Plan. In the current financial year also production has increased rather slowly. The index number of industrial production showed an increase of 2.6 per cent during April-November 1966 over the corresponding period of the preceding year. The slackness in industrial growth was a widespread phenomenon and there was, in fact, an absolute drop in production in many agriculture-based industries, such as cotton textiles, vanaspati, jute, etc. On the other hand, industries catering to the requirements of agriculture—such as those producing diesel pumping sets or pesticides—have fared quite well. The

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failure of monsoons affected industry in many ways. First, agricultural raw materials were scarce and their prices were high. Secondly, farm incomes were low and consequently the effective demand for manufactured consumer goods was depressed. Thirdly, high prices of food diverted urban purchasing power away from manufactured articles. Fourthly, economy measures introduced by Government designed to limit monetary expansion at a time when food was scarce, created areas of depressed demand for certain categories of manufactures, for example, railway wagons and machine tools.

Partly as a result of low domestic production, our exports also have not fared well during 1966-67. Preliminary data indicate that the foreign exchange value of exports shipments during April-December, 1966 was about 9 per cent below that in the same period of 1965. Apart from domestic supply shortages, the export position during these months reflects the dislocation in trade that followed in the wake of the change in the exchange rate. Demand conditions in some of our major markets abroad have also been slack. These and other developments in world markets have tended to depress the value of our traditional exports, for example, tea, jute manufactures and cotton fabrics. On the other hand, these losses were offset to some extent by gains secured by such items as leather goods, footwear, iron ore, steel products and cashew kernels.

A deterioration in exports combined with rising debt service payments caused a depletion of our international reserves. Between April 1966 and December 1966, our foreign exchange reserve fell by the equivalent of about 18 million dollars despite a net drawing of 137.5 million dollars from the International Monetary Fund. It is also noteworthy that this loss was incurred during a period when imports were significantly lower

than during the same period of 1965. The reduced import bill reflected the stringency of quantitative restrictions on most non-food items in 1965-66. Although total imports were rather low, food imports increased substantially during the current fiscal year owing to the necessity of supplementing domestic supply. Imports of fertilizers were also substantially larger than in earlier years. The liberalisation of licensing policy has not yet had an impact on the actual flow of imports, although there are indications of sizeable orders having been placed against the larger volume of import licences issued this year. Since December 1966 there has been some improvement in foreign exchange reserves. A part of this improvement, however, is on account of temporary and reversible factors like an inflow of banking funds.

Honourable Members will recall that in the last year of the Third Plan there was a partial pause in foreign aid. This interruption, together with general conditions in the country, has led to somewhat smaller disbursements of foreign assistance during the current year than was envisaged earlier. In all, Consortium countries pledged 900 million dollars for non-project aid during 1966-67. Against this pledge, firm commitments have been signed for 760 million dollars. The remainder is expected to be committed soon. Honourable Members would appreciate, that in a continuing programme, a firm pledge of assistance enables us to license imports even in advance of actual commitment of funds so that, for all practical purposes, the Consortium pledge of 900 million dollars has been available to us for some time for backing our import programme. In addition, members of the Consortium signed several loan agreements relating to particular projects in the field of steel, power, railway, etc. Aid agreements were also signed with other friendly Governments—the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Sweden. For this and we are thankful to

our friends abroad. I must also acknowledge gratefully the generous assistance received from a number of countries and international organisations for scarcity relief which has helped greatly in the difficult food situation.

The agricultural situation has not only led to a slow down in industry, an impairment of export capacity and a heavy bill for food imports but it has also aggravated the inflationary problem. Food prices rose at a more rapid rate during 1966-67 than in the previous year. The demand for compensatory allowances by fixed-income groups to protect their standard of living gained ground and put considerable pressure on Government finances. The index number of wholesale prices went up by about 17 per cent between March 26, 1966 and February 18, 1967.

Monetary expansion slowed down during the current year. In the current busy season, however, bank credit to the private sector has expanded more rapidly than in the 1965-66 busy season whereas deposit accrual to the banks has been on a smaller scale. The busy season has yet to run its course and in the prevailing price situation, it would be clearly necessary to keep a close watch on monetary developments.

The pace of the price increase is the most disturbing fact which Government will have to keep in focus in formulating its financial and economic policies. What we have witnessed essentially is a spiral of rising prices where shortages and budgetary deficits have led to higher prices and higher wages and dearness allowances. This in turn has accentuated budgetary difficulties and has led to a further rise in prices. This process has to be halted by concerted action on many fronts. But Honourable Members, I am sure, would agree that our first task in these circumstances is to restore financial and general economic stability the need for which

would be all the more clear from the brief review that I propose to make now of budgetary developments during the current year.

Revised Estimates 1966-67

As in the case of general economic situation, the budgetary outlook during the current year has also been dominated by the set-back in agriculture. On the expenditure side, considerable scarcity relief assistance had to be provided to the States to enable them to generate gainful employment and to extend other assistance to the population in distress. Large imports of foodgrains had also to be subsidised in order not to accentuate the price-rise. Even so, higher prices added to the burden of dearness allowance and necessitated increases in other Government outlay. Increased outlays on agricultural schemes were also undertaken in order to step up food production on an urgent basis.

On the receipts side, the generally sluggish conditions in the economy have been reflected in lower tax revenue. The decline in non-food imports has meant lower collections under import duties. The Railways too have suffered from the recession in demand and the higher wage bill consequent on enhanced prices of food articles; they have for the first time in decades failed to earn the normal dividend.

The Centre has also had to incur substantially larger liabilities on behalf of the States than was envisaged at the beginning of the year. The net result is that despite economy measures undertaken by Government, the current year is expected to end with a much larger deficit than was envisaged initially.

Customs revenue will be Rs. 36 crores more than the Budget estimate. This is after taking credit for sizeable

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receipts under export duties levied after devaluation. Import duties proper show a shortfall of about Rs. 79 crores. Income-tax revenue shows a fall of Rs. 40 crores whereas excise duties are expected to yield Rs. 10 crores more. The States' share of Central taxes and duties will also be Rs. 12 crores more, mainly due to payment of arrears. The net tax receipts retained at the Centre will thus be slightly less than the Budget estimate, despite the large receipts of Rs. 117 crores under export duties.

The net budgetary receipts corresponding to loan assistance obtained from foreign countries and international organisations will be Rs. 135 crores more. This, however, is due to the accounting difference made by the change in the exchange rate. In foreign exchange terms, disbursements of gross assistance have fallen short of earlier expectations. The rupees accruing from PL 480 imports from the United States of America will be nearly Rs. 93 crores more. Assistance of the value of Rs. 85 crores in the form of food-gifts from Canada, Australia, Soviet Russia and a number of other countries has also accrued to the Budget.

On the disbursement side, the purchase and sale of foodgrains and fertilisers account for a deterioration of Rs. 235 crores. The bulk of this—approximately Rs. 180 crores—is on account of the subsidy borne by Government on imported foodgrains and fertilisers.

During the year, provision had also to be made for a substantial increase in assistance to State Governments. Rs. 108 crores more were provided to enable them to undertake larger Plan outlays. Of this, Rs. 60 crores were for minor and major irrigation and rural electrification schemes in order to step up agricultural programmes, particularly of a quick yielding type. Additional scarcity

relief assistance sanctioned to the States amounted to Rs. 40 crores. Special loans amounting to Rs. 113 crores had also to be provided to enable some of the States to clear their unauthorised overdrafts with the Reserve Bank, thus adding up to a total of Rs. 261 crores by way of increased assistance to the States.

The Central Plan including the outlay in the Union Territories financed out of the Budget is expected to be Rs. 117 crores more than provided for in the Budget Estimates. This increase is accounted for by the need to provide more funds to public sector undertakings and larger assistance towards debenture programmes of land mortgage banks, agricultural credit stabilisation funds, consumer cooperatives and family planning and additional outlays in respect of schemes of agricultural importance. An additional provision of Rs. 13 crores for the financial institutions has also been included here. Honourable Members would appreciate that larger provision became necessary after devaluation in the case of many Plan projects and programmes.

On the non-Plan side, an increase of Rs. 29 crores occurs under defence, including border roads, due mainly to devaluation and dearness allowance increases. Similarly, interest charges show an increase of Rs. 48 crores. There are a number of other individual variations which taken together counterbalance one another and I shall not mention them.

The increase in expenditure might have been even more but for the economy measures taken during the year. The Budget grants were reviewed in the course of the year and sizeable reductions were made in revenue and other expenditure. The savings located were of the order of Rs. 91 crores, which made it possible to absorb unavoidable additional requirement.

In the aggregate, the Revised Estimate show a deficit at the Centre of as much as Rs. 350 crores for the current year, as against Rs. 32 crores estimated at the Budget stage. The large budgetary deficit has been a matter of concern to Government as it must be to the House. I would, however, like to draw the attention of Honourable Members to the fact that but for the additional assistance to some of the States to clear their overdrafts and the subsidised sale of foodgrains and fertilizers, the deficit at the Centre would not have been materially different from what was originally anticipated.

The assistance of Rs. 113 crores to some of the States because of their overdrafts from the Reserve Bank has merely had to the effect of increasing the deficit at the Centre. The financial position of the State Governments will not be clear till their budgets for next year are presented. And I would like to remind Honourable Members that if there are some States which have contributed to the deficit at the Centre, there are others whose financial position has been sound. Indeed, it is likely that by taking on a substantially larger responsibility for assisting the States, the Centre has, during the year, improved the financial position of the State Governments taken together.

But Honourable Members, I am sure, would agree that a situation in which any State Government can run unauthorised overdrafts from the Reserve Bank without limit cannot be allowed to continue. Apart from adding to the deficit at the Centre, such a situation is not equitable between one State and another. In view of the seriousness of this problem, the Reserve Bank, in consultation with the Central Government, informed the States in December last that in case an unauthorised overdraft persisted in future, the Bank would issue a notice to the State calling upon it to take adequate steps to eliminate such overdraft within a period of three

weeks failing which it would be open to the Bank to stop payments on account of the State. Simultaneously, the facilities for temporary accommodation were also suitably enlarged to give the State Governments greater flexibility in their ways and means position. It is my earnest hope that with these arrangements, we would begin a new phase in which deficit financing by the State Governments would be a thing of the past. At the same time, Honourable Members, I am sure, would agree that the Centre also will have to set a better example of financial discipline if it is to enlist the cooperation of the States in ensuring the maintenance of sound fiscal and budgetary policies. At this stage, I can only assure the House that we are determined to pursue sound financial policies ourselves and to ensure the same in the States with the cooperation of all concerned, including the cooperation of the Honourable Members assembled here.

Budget Estimates 1967-68

I shall now turn to the outlook for the next year. A number of different and even conflicting considerations have to be taken into account in framing the Budget for 1967-68. Plan outlays were restricted in the first year of the Fourth Plan and there is obviously need to resume the momentum of development as soon as possible. In any event, agricultural programmes, including minor irrigation, major irrigation works nearing completion, provision of credit and the like must be carried forward vigorously if the momentum already gained in the implementation of the new agricultural strategy is not to be lost. The same is true of the family planning programme as of industrial programmes, including production of fertilizers and pesticides which are so essential for underpinning our efforts for increasing the productivity of our land. Developments in other sectors also cannot be held back for long without jeopardising the progress towards self-reliance.

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In one sense, the present situation in which there are signs of a recession in demand and of excess capacity in many areas, notably capital goods industries and transport is propitious for a step-up in developmental outlays. Liberalisation of imports and greater availability of non-project assistance should facilitate our task. On the other hand, the prevailing price situation and the very difficult supply position created by the second drought in succession make it obviously undesirable to step-up investment to the point when prices of essential goods come under further pressure.

Next year's Budget has necessarily to be framed in the background of the complex picture which I have just outlined. In order that both Government and Parliament may have adequate time to assess the situation fully, we have decided for the present to come to the Honourable House with a Budget in which expenditures have been restricted to resources in sight at present. At the same time, I must repeat, that this is only an interim Budget presented primarily for obtaining Parliamentary Appropriations for expenditure during the first four months of the next year in terms of Constitutional requirements. As I mentioned at the outset, Government expect to review the position shortly and bring forward such proposals for incurring additional expenditure and raising resources for the purpose as may be necessary and feasible in the present circumstances. At this stage, therefore, I shall merely indicate the basis on which the present Budget has been framed.

Next year's Revenue receipts at existing rates of taxation are estimated at Rs 3071 crores being Rs 214 crores more than the current year's Revised Estimates. The major increase occurs under excise duties, namely, Rs. 86 crores due mainly to the expected off take from the new oil refineries. Customs revenue is also expected to be

Rs. 58 crores more mainly because of anticipated larger imports next year. Income tax is not likely to show an improvement of more than Rs. 15 crores, because of the inadequate growth of industrial production this year, particularly in the agro-based industries. The rest of the increase occurs mainly under interest receipts, Rs. 37 crores. Of the total revenue receipts, Rs. 370 crores will be transferred to the State, as their share of Central taxes and duties

Credit has been taken for a market loan of Rs 350 crores next year. Considering that the maturities next year are of the order of Rs 255 crores, this will mean a net borrowing of Rs 95 crores as against Rs 81 crores this year. Some improvement has been assumed in view of the fact that the Reserve Bank has so far this year been a net seller of Government securities which is an encouraging feature.

Foreign loans other than PL-480 are placed at Rs 635 crores or 1115 million dollars gross which is significantly higher as compared to the current year's Revised estimates of 800 million dollars. The bulk of the non-project assistance of 900 million dollars pledged this year is expected to flow in next year. Further non-project assistance and draws therefrom should also be possible. The repayment liabilities next year are about Rs 195 crores, thus giving a net of Rs 640 crores.

The rupee accruals in respect of PL 480 imports which are invested in the special securities of Government are expected to amount to about Rs 285 crores. Assistance of 50 million dollars on account of the wheat gifted by Canada has also been taken into account.

Next year's expenditure estimates include Rs. 969 crores for Defence as against Rs 942 crores in the Revised, thus showing a rise of Rs. 27 crores which is mostly accounted for by provision for normal increments and in-

creased cost of stores and purchases. Border Roads account for a provision of Rs. 42 crores which is Rs. 4 crores more than in the Revised.

The purchase and sale of foodgrains and fertilizers account for a net expenditure of Rs. 159 crores because of the subsidised sale of imported foodgrains and fertilizers. Rs. 13 crores are also payable to the manufacturers of fertilizers as a subsidy on the imported raw materials used by them. On the basis of the economic cost to Government and the existing issue prices, the total food and fertilizer subsidies to be borne by Government next year amount to about Rs. 185 crores.

A provision of Rs. 105 crores has also been made in the next Budget for loans to States to enable them to purchase and distribute fertilizers, seeds and pesticides as against Rs. 60 crores in the current year. Other provisions include Rs. 13 crores for the Food Corporation as against Rs. 12 crores this year and Rs. 37 crores for scarcity relief assistance to States as against Rs. 70 crores this year, both loans and grants.

Non-Plan grants to States and Union Territories next year will be Rs. 241 crores of which Rs. 141 crores are granted under the Finance Commission's award and Rs. 16 crores in lieu of tax on Railway passenger fares. Non-Plan expenditure of the Centre under developmental heads next year is estimated at Rs. 183 crores as against Rs. 164 crores this year. The increase of Rs. 19 crores occurs mainly under Education, Scientific Research and Public Works. The total interest charges next year are estimated at Rs. 510 crores which is Rs. 47 crores more than the Revised. The administrative expenditure is placed at Rs. 164 crores as against Rs. 154 crores this year.

The need for economy has been taken into account in making the budgetary provisions for next year on 2702 (A) LSD-8.

the expenditure side. Provisions for payment of interest charges, transfers to States and Union Territories under the Finance Commission's awards or similar arrangements or scarcity relief, assistance to neighbouring countries and obligatory payments like pensions, etc. hardly offer any scope for reductions. The increase in Defence expenditure next year has been restricted to the minimum considered necessary. The increase in administrative expenditure has been held at Rs. 10 crores of which Rs. 3 crores relate to Police and Rs. 2 crores to tax collection charges. I would, however, like to assure the House that the objective of the utmost economy in expenditure consistent with efficiency will continue to be pursued as a matter of the highest priority.

The resources for the Plan next year on the basis of the estimates just mentioned and a number of miscellaneous items not mentioned here are placed at Rs. 1711 crores including Rs. 189 crores to be found by public sector undertakings from their own resources. Of these, Rs. 535 crores have been allocated to the States for their Plan schemes and the balance has been retained for the outlay on the Central Plan including the Plan of the Union Territories.

The provision for Central assistance to States includes Rs. 172 crores for agricultural programmes and Rs. 145 crores for irrigation and rural electrification schemes. In addition, a provision of Rs. 8 crores has been made for similar programmes in the Union Territories Plan. The Central Plan also includes Rs. 51 crores for agricultural programmes and Rs. 25 crores for the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, the land mortgage banks debenture programmes and the Agro-Industries Corporations. Another Rs. 4 crores have been provided for transfer to States for building up agricultural credit stabilisation funds. Thus, the Central Budget for the next year includes Rs. 405 crores for programmes of agricultural importance. In addition,

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tion, as already mentioned, Rs. 105 crores have been provided for giving fertilizer credits to States. The Central Plan also includes a provision of Rs. 28 crores for family planning. Honourable Members would like to note that in keeping with the priority we attach to agriculture and family planning, the requirements of both these as estimated at present have been provided for even at this stage when a final view on next year's Plan is not possible. For other sectors, the tentative Plan provisions now being made are indicated in the Budget documents.

Sir, I am well aware that the provisions which have now been included in the Budget for the requirements of the various Public Sector projects, the States and private industry through financial institutions are modest. At this stage, I can only say that the budgeted provisions will be reviewed to make sure that essential programmes do not suffer and quick results are obtained from investments already made or in progress. The major circumscribing factor is the availability of resources and it shall be our endeavour to explore all possible avenues of mobilising additional resources.

Our aspirations and hopes for economic well-being and a higher standard of living for millions of our people lie in accelerating the tempo of development. But this has to be done without generating further inflationary pressures, and on the basis of a realistic assessment of the resources that can be mobilized in a non-inflationary manner. Government's energies will be directed towards attaining this objective in the shortest possible time, and I propose to present a fuller picture of Government's budgetary as well as general economic policies at the time of the presentation of the final Budget in the next Session of

the Parliament. I hope and trust that in the course of the debate on the present Budget, Honourable Members would have many constructive suggestions to make about the future course of our policy. We, on our part, shall give every consideration to the criticisms and suggestions offered so that we can carve out a surer path out of our present difficulties. With this hope and assurance, I commend this interim Budget to the House.

12.05 hrs.

FINANCE BILL*, 1967

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to continue for the financial year 1967-68 the existing rates of income-tax with certain modifications and the existing rates of annuity deposits and to provide for the continuance of certain commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the discontinuance of the duty on salt for the said year.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"The leave be granted to introduce a bill to continue for the financial year 1967-68 the existing rates of income-tax with certain modifications and the existing rates of annuity deposits and to provide for the continuance of certain commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the discontinuance of the duty on salt for the said year".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill.

12.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Tuesday, March 21, 1967/Phalgun 30, 1888 (Saka).

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 20-3-67.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.