

difficult times, and he has presented the statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of that State. But there is no indication of the time-limit of the President's rule.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): I would submit...

Mr. Speaker: Now, we are adjourning for lunch....

Shri Nambiar: It is good that we are adjourning for lunch, but we must adjourn President's rule also in Rajasthan.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[**SHRI D. S. RAJU** in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up further discussion on the Budget (General) for 1967-68 as well as for her discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget (General) for 1967-68.

Shri Yogendra Sharma may now continue his speech. He has already taken 16 minutes; he may conclude in another five minutes. I am calling the Minister to reply at 3 P.M.

श्री योगेश्वर शर्मा (बेगूसराय) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमारा जो गम्भीर आर्थिक संकट है, वह इसलिये है कि हम ने जो आर्थिक निर्माण का रास्ता अपनाया है वह रास्ता पूँजीवादी रास्ता है और जब तक हम इस रास्ते को नहीं छोड़ेंगे, दूसरा रास्ता अन्वेषण नहीं करेगे, जनता का रास्ता, राष्ट्र का जनतान्त्रिक रास्ता नहीं अपनायेंगे, तब तक हम समझते हैं कि इस गम्भीर आर्थिक संकट से हम अपने देश को नहीं बचा सकते। तो वह जनता का

रास्ता, वह राष्ट्रीय जनतान्त्रिक रास्ता अपनाया जाय, इस के तिलसिले में हम कुछ सुझाव कहना चाहते हैं।

पहला हमारा सुझाव यह है कि न केवल उत्पादन बल्कि उत्पादन के वितरण में हमें ब्याल रखना होगा कि वे लोग जो मेहनत करते हैं, जो मेहनतकाश लोग हैं, उनकी श्रम शक्ति को हम बढ़ावा दें। हमारे देश की जो सब से बड़ी पूँजी है—50 करोड़ जनता की श्रम शक्ति, उसको मुहिया कर के ही हम देश के साधनों के सवाल को हल कर सकते हैं, हम दूसरे देशों पर अपनी मोहताजगी को खत्म कर सकते हैं। यह जो हमारे पास सब से बड़ी पूँजी है उसको मुहिया करें, कैसे 50 करोड़ जनता की श्रम शक्ति को हम मुहिया करेगे, इस पर हमारे देश का भविष्य निर्भर करता है, इस पर हमारे देश को अपने आर्थिक संकट से निकालने का सवाल निर्भर करता है। इस के तिलसिले में हम पहली चीज जो कहेंगे, वह यह है कि जब आप टैक्स भ्रमले बजट के अन्दर तय करने जा रहे हैं तो उस के तिलसिले में आप देखें कि जो अमीर हैं हमारे देश में, उनके ऊपर टैक्सों का बोझ बढ़ाइये, जो गरीब हैं उन पर से टैक्सों का बोझ हटाइये। इस के लिये एक बहुत ही जरूरी चीज यह है कि टैक्सों में जो अग्रप्रत्यक्ष टैक्स हैं उन को आप कम कीजिये और जो प्रत्यक्ष टैक्स हैं उन को आप बढ़ाइये। इस समय टैक्सों से प्रत्यक्ष टैक्सों का अनुपात बहुत ही कम है और अग्रप्रत्यक्ष टैक्सों का अनुपात बहुत ही ज्यादा है। यह जो अग्रप्रत्यक्ष टैक्सों का अधिक अनुपात है, यह हमारे देश में जो उत्पादन है, उसका जो वितरण होता है वह वितरण अर्थिक जनता के विपक्ष में होता है और जो आसक्त लोग हैं उन के पक्ष में होता है। इस को दुरुस्त करने के लिये एक बहुत ही आजमाई हुई चीज है और वह यह है कि प्रत्यक्ष करों का बोझ आप बढ़ाइये और अग्रप्रत्यक्ष करों का बोझ आप बटाइये।

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

दूसरी चीज इसी सिलसिले में जो मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा, वह यह है कि आप साधनों का रोना रोते हैं, लेकिन साधनों के सिलसिले में जो सुझाव हम रखते हैं, रचनात्मक सुझाव रखते हैं उसको लेने के सिलसिले में आप के हाथ धीरे धीरे कापने लगते हैं और इस ज़िये कापने लगते हैं कि आप अपने बर्ग-मित्रों की, पूँजीवादियों को नाबुझ नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हम माँग करते हैं कि देश की विषम आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये, आर्थिक सकट को सुधारने के लिये साधनों के सवाल को हल करने के लिये आप बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिये, आप विदेश व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिये, बीमा संगठनों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिये, लेकिन आप नहीं करते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य वह तो हो गया है।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा नहीं करते हैं, आपको मालूम नहीं है। यदि करते हैं तो उसके प्रबन्धों में आप उन्हीं पूँजीपतियों को बैठा देते हैं जिनका आप राष्ट्रीयकरण करते हैं। यदि पूँजीपति नहीं मिलते हैं तो उनके राजनीतिक दोस्त मिलते हैं, उनको बैठा देते हैं और इस तरह से आप राष्ट्रीयकरण का मज़ाक उड़ाते हैं।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, हम कहना चाहिये कि जिस रास्ते की बात हम कर रहे हैं, उसके सिलसिले में आगे बढ़ने के लिये कुछ और भी तात्कालिक कदम हम उठाये। आज घनाज की समस्या हमारे देश में बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या है—हम जिस राज्य से आये हैं, वहाँ पर अकाल है, क्षतना बड़ा अकाल है कि जिसका विवरण प्रस्तुत करने के लिये हमारे पास समय नहीं है, लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि आप सब उससे परिचित हैं। आज वहाँ लाखों-लाख लोग मर रहे हैं और वे भारत ही के एक ही राज्य में मर रहे हैं और जब वह सेंटर से अनाज की माँग करते हैं तो कहा जाता

है कि अनाज नहीं है। हमारा निवेदन है कि ऐसे राज्य जहाँ पर वैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें कायम हैं और जहाँ पर अभाव और अकाल की स्थिति बहुत ही गम्भीर है ऐसे राज्यों की तरफ हम एक ऐसा रुख अपनायें ताकि उन को अहमास हो, उन को यह विश्वास हो कि केन्द्र उन के साथ सहयोग करना चाहता है। उन राज्यों के साथ सहयोग करना सिर्फ़ बात-की-बात नहीं रह गई है, आज बहुत ही ठोस कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। आप कितना अनाज बिहार को देते हैं, केरल को देते हैं वहाँ पर अनाज पीड़ित जनता की सहायता के लिए क्या विशेष सहायता देते हैं—बिहार की जनता और सरकार माँग कर रही है कि आप बिहार को अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित कर दें क्योंकि साठे तीन करोड़ जनता आज अकाल की चपेट में है लेकिन आज तक आपने घोषित नहीं किया है।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल . करीब 4 करोड़ जनता बिहार में अकाल के मुह में है।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा . ठीक है साढ़े चार करोड़ लोग। लेकिन फिर भी आप अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हम माननीय सदस्यों से कहेंगे कि आप अपने दल की सरकार के ऊपर क्या दबाव नहीं डालते हैं आज बिहार की जनता और सरकार माँग कर रहे हैं कि बिहार को अकाल-क्षेत्र घोषित करे तो केन्द्र सरकार जो कि जनता की सरकार और सहयोग करने का दावा करती है।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल (समस्तीपुर) : वहाँ तो आप की सरकार है, आप बिहार राज्य को 'अकाल' घोषित करा दीजिए।

श्री योगेश्वर शर्मा: वहाँ पर आप विरोधी-पक्ष में हैं और वहाँ पर आप शासक पक्ष में हैं। वहाँ हम शासक पक्ष में हैं और वहाँ विरोधी-पक्ष में हैं लेकिन वहाँ की जनता और सरकार दोनों इस बात पर एक राय हैं और हम समझते हैं कि बिहार के बहुत से माननीय सदस्य इस बात पर एक राय हैं कि बिहार को अकाल-क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाय ऐसी स्थिति में केन्द्र सरकार को अविलम्ब बिहार को अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित करना चाहिये और इसकी जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर लेनी चाहिये।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल : आप अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित कर दीजिये।

श्री योगेश्वर शर्मा : बिहार सरकार घोषित करने के लिये तैयार है लेकिन जो वित्तीय हालत है उस में आप ने राज्य सरकारों को पंगु बना दिया है, आप राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय स्वायत्त अधिकार दे दीजिये तब हम कर सकते हैं लेकिन आप ने तो हम को मुट्ठी भर चने के लिये भी केन्द्र पर अल-सम्भित कर दिया है। इस का अन्त होना चाहिये राज्य के स्वायत्त शासन के अधिकारों का विस्तार होना चाहिये, उसका वित्तीय अधिकार मिलने चाहिये। आज वहाँ की औरकांग्रेसी सरकार जनता को राहत पहुँचाने के किये कदम उठाना चाहती है लेकिन वह असमर्थ है।

हमारा वक्त खत्म हो गया है, अफसोस है, इस लिये मैं इस को खत्म करता हूँ। मैं अनुरोध के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश की आज जो हालत है उसको देखते हुए यदि आपने अपनी नीतियों को नहीं बला तो देश को इस आर्थिक संकट से नहीं निकाल सकेंगे। जनता अपनी जिंदगी की रक्षा के लिए देश की आजादी की रक्षा के लिए देश के जनतांत्रिक विकास के लिए विद्रोह करने

के लिए मजबूर होगी और आप को हटा कर वहाँ पर राष्ट्रीय जनतांत्रिक सरकार की स्थापना करेगी। धन्यवाद।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for having presented this interim budget. As he pointed out, the full and comprehensive budget could not be placed before the House so soon after the general elections; so he has placed only an interim budget for our consideration. In doing so, he has indicated some things about the future. He has categorically, and candidly placed before the country the true economic situation in our country. I congratulate the Finance Minister on his forthright statement that the country is passing through critical days in the economic plane. The federal structure is also undergoing some change. There are some non-Congress ministries in some States so that it is the responsibility of all the parties to consider the whole economic situation in a dispassionate manner.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not point out to the Government that because of our past policies, and economic mismanagement, we are not able to steer clear of many difficulties that face the execution of programmes adumbrated in our election manifesto. Our aim was towards democratic socialism but all these years we have been proceeding towards bureaucratic socialism. The bureaucratic machinery which was entrusted with the task of implementing our policies did not do the work well. That is why we find ourselves in a difficult economic situation. Our industrial policy resolution and other resolutions had not been given the correct interpretation nor were they implemented properly.

Some hon. Members expressed their views about the size of the Fourth Plan. The draft was placed before the previous Lok Sabha and it has to undergo many changes because of

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

paucity of resources, internal and external. Government, I think, should not be rigid about the Plan size. We expected a certain amount of foreign help for our Third Plan; that had not materialised. That is why we are in such economic difficulty.

The speaker who preceded me spoke about the drought conditions in various parts of the country.

Sir, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have been passing through a very critical position. Famine and pestilence have stalked that land, and in some other parts of the country also, we are facing a similar situation. Even recently, unfortunately for the country, these untimely rains are also going to hamper our food production. So, in that front, I feel that we have to face a still more critical situation. In the present circumstances, it is the duty of the Government as well as the other Governments of the States to see that all the resources are pooled together and utilised for agricultural production. So, the Plan has to be revised, giving the proper place and priority to agricultural production measures.

The other day, the Chief Minister of Kerala, Shri E.M.S. Namboodiripad, has been trying to put the blame on the Central Government for not supplying adequate foodgrains. He is a shrewd politician and he is a statesman and he knows how to do his job. He has put the blame squarely on the shoulders of the Central Government. He goes on canvassing support for the supply of foodgrains from Madras; he has now come down to Hyderabad and now he has gone to Bangalore also. In this, we find a subtle move of some of the Chief Ministers to put the blame on the Central Government and absolve themselves of their responsibility. I would only appeal to our friends here that this is not the responsibility of the Central Government or any other Government: it is the joint responsibility of both, that we should pool all our resources and augment the food

production in this country. This is a method of organising trade unionists of the Chief Ministers; I should appeal to the Chief Minister of Kerala that he should also give his helping hand and pool all the resources to see that food production is increased and also see that the people do not and should not starve from want of food.

Another factor which I would like to point out, which is also a corollary to all these economic ills, is the regional imbalance. I have been pointing out time and again in this House that aspect of the matter, and I would like to take this occasion to point out to the Finance Minister that so long as regional imbalance exists in this country, we will not be able to have an all-round development of all parts of the country. Take, for instance, the case of Andhra Pradesh. Time and again, people have been complaining and there have been murmurings here and there, that Andhra Pradesh is not supplying its quota of foodgrains that one wanted. But the real position in that State is not fully explained. Shri Tanneti Viswanathan, speaking the other day, has, I think, highlighted some of these problems. I would only suggest to the Finance Minister that, when facing the priorities and also when he concentrates his attention on efforts towards fulfilling the food production schemes, they should give proper place to such of these States where there is every possibility of increasing food production. The great Nagarjunasagar project which ultimately proved to be a white elephant is draining the resources of the State Government, and because the time-schedule has been extended from time to time, it is taking more years than it ought to for the completion of the Nagarjunasagar dam, and because of that, the other schemes and projects that should have given quick results in Andhra Pradesh are not coming forth. I suggest that in the coming forth Plan, they should fix the priorities and should make up their mind that such of the States as could

help increase the food production quickly should be given their rightful place.

Another factor also may be pointed out here. Food production means that it covers several other schemes. For instance, it covers also the generation of electricity and the manufacture of agricultural implements and also the supply of fertilisers and other inputs that go for production. Now, we are facing a severe crisis in the matter of chemical fertilisers. We have to spend large amounts of money by way of foreign exchange for importing them. Since two or three days, there has been some news item in the press that there has been a difference of opinion or some such thing regarding the extension of the period of the foreign collaborators in giving the Government the assistance in putting up the fertilizer factories in this country. I do not want to go into details. The most vital question is that the agriculturists should be provided with enough chemical fertilisers. It is for you to decide in what manner you will do it, whether by starting factories here immediately with the indigenous knowhow or by giving concessions to foreign investors to start the factories here. The agriculturist is not interested in what manner you do it; he is only interested in getting chemical fertilisers quickly.

In any developing economy, we must adopt democratic socialism as our main aim. We should not dabble with it and forget our main objective. In this connection, I share the views of some of my friends here that you should nationalise banks as quickly as possible. We are being threatened by the big business tycoons who are crippling our economy and having an octopus hold over us. We must free ourselves from them and we must break through all the old traditions and ruts. We must make a bold decision and see that our economy is put in proper order and we proceed towards democratic socialism. Then only we would be able to give the basic

minimum amenities to the millions of our people. After 20 years of our rule, if we see that hundreds and thousands of villages go without drinking water, we cannot pat ourselves on our back and say that we have done enough. In whatever manner possible, we should proceed towards democratic socialism.

The Finance Minister has been the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission. He should see that this country is freed from the clutches of the bureaucratic machinery. The sooner it is done, the better it is for the country.

In the draft fourth plan, some allotment has been made for eradication of famine. Famine spots have been identified in different parts of the country. The Chief Ministers of the southern States met some time back and urged upon the Central Government to identify famine-stricken areas in various parts of the country and bestow their attention on eradication of famine in those areas. Famine prevention also in a way accelerates food production. The sooner it is done, the better.

I am thankful to the Central Government for appointing a Minister for Steel. But having a Minister for Steel does not bring a steel plant to Andhra. I would urge upon the Minister that as far as possible the fifth steel plant should be located in Andhra Pradesh.

The *per capita* consumption of electricity in Andhra is at its lowest.

Andhra comes last in the matter of *per capita* consumption of electricity.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bettiah): Bihar comes last.

Shri F. Venkatasubbiah: No, You are in a favourable position in that Assam has gone up and Andhra has come down. There are several other

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

minor irrigation and electricity projects in our State, and I hope that in this drive for increasing food production Andhra will be given its due place and these projects meant for generation of electricity and the minor irrigation schemes will be stepped up. The production programme should be implemented more effectively so that we are able to produce more food in this country.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: Shri Lobo Prabhu—

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Sir, may I know what is the procedure followed in this House? I belong to the sixth group in the Opposition. Already one hon. Member from the first five groups has been called to speak. My name has been given as the first speaker from the sixth group. Before calling me, Sir, you have already called the second speaker from the first group

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, you have already called him.

Shri Umanath: That is a different point.

Mr. Chairman: I will look into it.

Shri Umanath: There must be some procedure. You are calling the second speaker from the first group before completing even the first speaker from another major group.

Mr. Chairman: A list has been placed before me. The Chief whip must have prepared this list. I will look into the point raised by the hon. Member later on.

Shri Lobo Prabhu (Udipi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am rising to speak in response to the Finance Minister's invitation; at the end of his speech, for concrete suggestions. I am not inclined to be critical in any way; but I would like to say this, that though so much has been said about

the Budget, so many things have been hinged to it, one aspect which has not received attention is this—inflation. Inflation is the one aspect which should have been considered both by the Finance Minister and this House. The Finance Minister makes two casual references in his speech; I do not know how many and how light are the references made by the Members of this House. This Budget is going to be judged by the public, even by history, for its effect on the prevailing high prices. If Congress lost the election, and they themselves have admitted it, it is because the poor could not bear the prices which were imposed on them by either the indifference or the ignorance of the previous government. In the circumstances, the magnitude of this inflation should have been brought out in this House.

To be very simple, the food prices index today is 216. I want to recall that in 1952-53, the index number which was started on the base of that year was 100. In 1956 it was 86.6. I do not know how many of you are grateful for the drop and how many of you realise that you owe the drop to the Swatantra Leader, Rajaji, and an exceptional Food Minister, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. In 1953 food was de-controlled. The price fell even below 86, it went to about 75. Production rose by 30 per cent. That is a fact which has been ignored by the Government. I have repeatedly challenged them to ascribe any single reason why in 1952 this drop began and why in 1956, when the controls were re-imposed, the rise began. In 1956 there were also other factors—the ambitious Second Five year Plan, the accompanying ambitious or even wasteful measures of taxation, the re-imposition of controls, all came into effect which began this increase in prices. Now I would put these things in a few equations to the Finance Minister and I do hope he will have the courtesy of replying to them.

The first equation is that taxation and inflation are related to each other,

and that to the extent you increase the taxes those taxes are passed into the prices. They are not paid by the producers, they are not paid by the manufacturers; they are paid by the common people of this country. This is a matter of simple statistics. After every budget you know how the prices rise. It is also a matter, I am sorry to inform the other side of the House, of very simple deduction which they have not made of what is going to happen to the taxes imposed if they do not go into the prices. This is a closed market; this is a market of shortage where any price demanded is paid; every tax therefore is not paid by the rich man, it is paid by the poor man. Some hon. Member said just now that we should have democratic socialism. Let us begin it here. Let us begin it by reducing the prices, that is, by reducing the taxes.

Now, what is the magnitude of our taxes? I will be rather simple and I will give them only in round figures. In 1950-51 the total of the revenue and capital budgets was about Rs. 500 crores. In 1955-56 it was Rs. 1,000 crores. In 1960-61 it was Rs. 2,000 crores and today it is Rs. 5,000 crores. This is what this budget has done to us. It has imposed in round figures Rs. 5,000 crores of government expenditure on the people for which no excuse is given. One given by the opposition last time, when the Finance Minister's attention was drawn was devaluation. He very glibly dismissed it by saying that devaluation is a fact.

How is it a fact? I would like him to explain how devaluation is a fact. That cannot be explained. If there is one political, legal or economic reason to support devaluation, then we would be justified in accepting the Finance Minister's statement that devaluation is a fact. Devaluation was decreed by the decision of the Cabinet. Cabinet decisions are frequently revoked. This decision was not even subject to confirmation by the House; it was not subject to an Act. So, as

far as the legal aspect is concerned, it can be revoked tomorrow by a Cabinet meeting which says devaluation should go.

An hon. Member: Not so simple.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: The second aspect of devaluation is that it may have international reactions. But, in this case, I would like to remind the members of the House across that the countries which have sought to pressurize us—US have claimed that they have nothing to do with devaluation, and if today U.S. insists that devaluation should be maintained, let it be known, let them say that, and then we people will know that US is no friend of this country, because it insists on a measure which has done so much harm to this country.

Thirdly, there are the economic consequences. Here also the Government were very casual in dismissing the objections. Now let us apply our mind to one simple fact. What happens when an individual takes 57.5 per cent less on what he sells and pays 57.5 per cent more on what he buys. Ordinarily, you would say that this man is mad, he does not know the simplest of arithmetic, that if he pays more and takes less he is only on one road, the road to bankruptcy and perhaps a better road, the road to a lunatic asylum.

Now, what was this government doing that this simple equation was not known? What indolence of mind was in this government that it could not see that when in one exports, we shall receive less, and on imports, double our volume of exports, we shall have to pay more? What was this government doing? Was it sleeping? Was it not capable of a little calculation? Now that is a point which I would like the Finance Minister to explain.

Secondly, what is happening to production? When you add 57.5 per cent to your imported components and raw

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materials, you must raise the price of those manufactured articles and those manufactured articles communicate that rise to other articles of a similar kind—articles which compete with it, articles which substitute for it—and they communicate then the whole increase to the general price level. This is what has happened. The rise in the index from 171, at the time devaluation was introduced, to 203 at present is due only or largely to devaluation. Is the Government prepared, just because it wants to humour some World Bank which has warned it that foreign aid may be reduced, to impose this burden which will continue to rise without realising that by putting this imposition on the people they are doing something which is cruel to the people but which is also very foolish of the party in power? We have, therefore, to give up devaluation. If the Finance Minister had any reason beyond saying that it is a fact, he is welcome to state it. The country expects him to state it as to why and how he comes to the conclusion that devaluation is irrevocable. If it could be imposed, it can be revoked also. Those two things are very simple. It was in the power of the Cabinet and it should be still in the power of the Cabinet to do so specially when there is such a large chorus of disapproval from this side of the House.

The second equation that I would like to put to the Finance Minister, which has been put by my good friend on this side and also on the other side, is about food production. Food production is a vital part of the equation of inflation. Prices have risen so much that we are at a stage when one wonders how the poor live from day to day, how they manage to pay a rupee for eight chhankans. What has the Government done for food production? You see the Budget. The increases are very, very nominal. Even if they were more, is it not preposterous that when there are no transformers, no

power stations, no high-tension lines, no poles to carry electricity to our villages and bring water to our fields, we should talk this morning of TV sets at a crore and a half? Are you serving the common people or a small elite which can afford to buy a TV set? I cannot understand how any country or party, which pleads or stands for democratic socialism, can think in terms of TV sets, or Rs. 71 crores for atomic development, when such simple things as transformers, high-tension lines, pump-sets are not there.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: It helps agriculture also.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I am very glad that there is so much imagination in the Congress Party that they think that a TV set in Delhi is helping our agriculture in the villages.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Atomic energy, I mean, not TV sets.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: How much has atomic energy been produced in this country? What have you got but a few isotopes? Is that going to meet your agricultural needs this year, next year or when? You should know what you are saying before you stand and interrupt a maiden speech.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: That would help agriculture.

Shri P. K. Deo: In a maiden speech there is usually no interruption

Shri Lobo Prabhu: You talk of rural orientation of planning, and what are you giving to agriculture? If you total up, you will find that you are doing nothing else except give a few grants to States, a few loans to States and some more money for co-operation. What does your co-operation do? The Reserve Bank itself revealed that those who own less than Rs. 500 or 1000 in assets receive only 3 per cent of the money made available by cooperation. To whom

does the money go? It goes to those who have assets of more than Rs. 20,000. The contribution, through co-operation, to these people is 33 per cent. Cooperation has come to be a means of political power. Most of your people in cooperatives are just politicians from the Congress Party or anyone except those of the Opposition. This cooperation will not help. You must think of making money available to the common man.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: It is a wrong statement.

An hon. Member: No interruption please.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: The third equation that I want to put to you is this planning, on which there is so much difference of opinion and so much of confusion of ideas. What I would suggest for your Plan is a phase of complete arrest in respect of everything but agriculture. Our agricultural base must be restored. If you cannot stop some consequential schemes, there are many new schemes you can stop and divert that money to agriculture. And agriculture requires to be studied. It cannot be improved if your Ministry does not take note of what the villager wants. It is tragic. I have reported, time and again, to the Deputy Commissioner—I do not know how many times I have written to him—that no one can obtain an electric connection in my constituency unless he pays Rs. 100 at least to the supervisor. The Deputy Commissioner admitted that. What are you doing about it? What is he doing to stop this kind of imposition on the common people? There are applications which have been waiting for several years because more has been demanded and there has been argument as to how and when it is to be paid.

Let us think of agriculture. Let us turn some of our surplus staff here to the villages. Let them go and

supervise the operations there. Let us reduce the administrative expenditure here. It is something that you have missed that the Home Minister here declared two years ago that the staff was surplus in many departments and in his own department by 25 per cent. But the expenditure on the administration has been constantly rising and to an already over-staffed administration, you are adding more. Thus, you have taken that money away from agriculture.

One more thing, the bank rate. Your statistics, if you would care to see, make it clear that the moment you raised your bank rate to 6 per cent, the scheduled bank rate went up to 10 or 11 or even to 12 per cent and investment and greater production almost became impossible. It may be coincidental to say, by way of explanation, that the British bank rate had been raised from 6 per cent to 7 per cent. The British rate has now been reduced from 7 per cent to 6 per cent. Are you prepared still to keep your rate at 6 per cent so that the Reserve Bank may give you Rs. 60 crores more of profit on the loans advanced by it? If you want to have investment, if you want to have more production, you have to think immediately in terms of reducing the bank rate. There is no justification for a bank rate like this which is carried into the prices, a bank rate which inhibits production and which inhibits investment. If you have any justification for raising this rate, the House, the country, the industry, expects to know it from you. Otherwise, they will just say that the pattern of the budget and the financial administration is going the same way when we have a new Finance Minister who has been praised at least by some people, for his pragmatic approach.

I have given you these four equations and I would like you to apply your pragmatism to these equations and let the country know that at least some measures are being taken

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to reduce inflation, some measures are being taken to restore the foreign exchange of this country to what it was one year ago, some measures are taken to give agriculture the men, money and material that it requires, some measures are taken to reduce the over-staffed administration. If you fail to take these measures, it is not only your party but it is the country which faces a very very grave threat, the threat of extinction, the threat of suicide because you will not think, you will not change and you will not, therefore, do to the country what it expects you to do for it.

Shri Umanath: The interim budget of the Government discloses the usual financial gangsterism of the Congress Party in the name of a national budget.

An hon. Member: What did he say?

Shri Umanath: I said, financial gangsterism. I will make myself heard.

The Finance Minister has conceded stagnation and deterioration in all the essential sectors of the economy. While referring to the consequences of this crisis in the economy, he refers to all consequences excepting the one that relates directly to our people. For example, the entire textile industry is being closed down every week one additional day. So also many of the mills in our country have been totally closed. In Coimbatore, for example, six mills stand closed for so many months. Then, in many of the textile mills, delayed wages are being paid, wages are not paid on the dates on which the Statute provides that they must be paid. In my own constituency, the Cauvery Mills, for the past three or four months, are paying on the 18th, 20th, 14th, like that. I am giving the various features of this economy in this particular industry. This is a consequence of the crisis in the economy

and I find that the Finance Minister, when he refers to the consequence on the capital market, its sluggishness and the measures for redeeming it, does not propose any concrete measures as to what he is going to do to see that these mills are immediately opened and to see that the order for closing every week one additional day is revoked. So also, in the case of engineering firms, many departments are being closed and in West Bengal, 40,000 persons face retrenchment on account of the crisis; already many have been retrenched.

With regard to handlooms, because of the high prices of yarn, an aspect of the present crisis, about 15 lakhs of handloom weavers in U.P. alone—I am coming to U.P.—are starving. In our own Tamil Nad, many of the weavers are in very bad condition—partly employed or totally unemployed—because of the high prices of yarn. And what does the Finance Minister propose? Perhaps he thinks that these things will automatically get rectified along with the result of his measures in the general economy, perhaps he thinks that they will get automatically rectified along with improvement in the conditions of the economy. I would only like to submit that the people are not going to wait till his measures improve the general conditions and then automatically they get improved. They are not going to wait till then.

Let us examine some of the palliatives suggested by the Finance Minister to improve the conditions in the country. Some of them are increasing production, import liberalisation, and increasing exports. These are the very palliatives that were suggested by Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri, and Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri once with regard to production said in his budget speech that his budget was production-oriented. This was one of the items he said, production-oriented, and we find all these things. Mr. Morarji Desai himself comes and admits that these things have already

failed. But an important thing which he suggests to the House is that he is going to put a stop to deficit financing. Naturally, Members from this side doubt this, because these statements were made before also. What is the guarantee that he would stop deficit financing once and for all? The hon. Finance Minister replies to that question not on the floor of this House but on the floor of this house among the press correspondents. In order to make us believe that he can do that, he says 'See, for example, during the Second Plan, the target of deficit financing was Rs. 1200 crores, but I have seen to it that it was resorted to only up to Rs. 1150 crores; I have seen to it that it is Rs. 50 crores less than the targeted amount. So, I am able to do it; now, I am the Finance Minister, and so, I shall be able to do it. That is his argument. When some hon. Members from this side used to say that Shri Morarji Desai did this, he used to say at that time 'No, I did not do it. But the Cabinet did it'. But, now, Shri Morarji Desai says 'I did it before, and I am going to do it.' All right, let him have the credit for it.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I correct the hon. Member and say that he need not draw inferences from things which I have not said? I only said that this could be done and I had not said that I could achieve it; anyhow, it is not a question of myself doing it, but it is a question of the Government doing it.

Shri Umanath: All right, he has come to the proposition again. But in the press it had appeared that he had pointed out the figure of Rs. 1150 crores as against Rs. 1200 crores. I am sure he cannot deny that.

Shri Morarji Desai: The Central Government had done it.

Shri Umanath: He is misleading the public when he says that the target was Rs. 1200 crores. I would

like to read out what is stated in this connection at page 85 of the Second Plan. This is what it says:

"Coming to an assessment of the likely reactions of the proposed deficit financing in the Plan, it may be noted that against the deficit financing of Rs. 1200 crores, we must set off the drawing down of sterling balances by Rs. 200 crores. The remaining deficit of Rs. 1000 crores represents the net addition to currency in response to the government's budgetary operations."

So, the actual target for deficit financing was only Rs. 1000 crores. Shri Morarji Desai admits that it has already been resorted to the extent of Rs. 1150 crores. So, he admits that he has resorted to deficit financing to an extent more than the target of Rs. 1000 crores, by Rs. 150 crores. This is how he is trying to distort the actual picture.

While he was in charge of finance during the Third Plan, especially the first two years of it, I find from the Reserve Bank figures that Rs. 550 crores was the target for the entire period of five years, but during the first two years themselves the deficit financing was Rs. 339 crores; in other words, it was more than 62 per cent of the target. And who did it? It was Shri Morarji Desai, because he was in charge of finance during the first two years of the Third Plan. So, his capacity to stop deficit financing is a myth created by a jugglery of figures.

Yet, if he seriously states that he is going to stop deficit financing, he is going to do so by pruning the Plan. Pruning the Plan means virtually the halting of major industrial activity and industrial advance and concentrating on agriculture and agro-based industry. It means a plan to import intermediate goods, fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides. That was exactly what the Americans wanted us to do. Now, the Indian capitalist

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class is licking the spittle of the American capitalists, and Shri Morarji Desai is just putting forward the same thing here as his own. It is a shameful position.

Now, I come to the question of overdrafts. Shri Morarji Desai says that he is going to see in the name of financial discipline that overdrafts from States will be firmly put down by giving them notice and doing other things. I would like to submit that overdrafts by the States are not something new. This thing has been going for long. Why did this Government not stop it before? They did not stop it then and they did not take this decision then, but they are taking it now only. They did not stop it then because the Governments in the States were Congress Governments, but now because there are non-Congress Governments in certain States, they are coming down with a heavy hand saying that they would give three weeks' notice and so on and then they will see that there are no more overdrafts. Why are they taking this firm decision now? They are taking it now because there are non-Congress Governments in certain States which want to take the initiative in respect of problems relating to the people and they do need overdrafts from the banks. Just at this time, to check the initiative of the non-Congress Governments, in the name of checking inflation and deficit financing, Shri Morarji Desai is now coming down upon them with a heavy hand. Perhaps, he would say that the present economic conditions demand the stopping of these overdrafts. But I want to know of whose creation the present economic conditions are? They are the creation of their own Congress-party-run Governments. Why should the non-Congress State Governments be made a sort of hostage to the result of the conditions created by the Congress Government's own failures? I submit that they refuse to be hostages. After all, what is an overdraft? It is

a loan, unauthorised, that is all. It is a loan from the bank. They are not taking gratis money from the bank. An overdraft is a loan. Now Shri Morarji Desai says that he will stop overdrafts on the part of the States; when he says that it means that he will stop loans from being given to them, in an economy built on loans.

First of all, I would like to ask: before enforcing this discipline and stopping loans from being given to the States, will the Central Government stop taking loans from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other bodies? In fact, the Central Government are living on loans. This entire Government is a 'loan government'. They are living on loans from the IMF, the World Bank and other agencies and foreign countries.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): They will fall flat without loans.

Shri Umanath: In fact, the total loans taken by this Government from sources, Indian and foreign, comes to Rs 11,726 crores, that is, Rs. 260 per head. This is the basis on which they are working, this Government. Let me remind them that charity begins at home. We all know that saying. Let the discipline start with the Central Government. Even the private sector gets overdrafts from the banks. Shri Desai is not prepared to ban overdrafts to the private sector. He is not prepared to put a stop to loans from any source so far as the Central Government are concerned. But he wants that State Governments should cease taking loans. As I said, the Central Government will not accept this position for themselves.

Ultimately he suggests another alternative. This I find from the report of the press conference on the floor of this house at some functions. This is freezing of wages and dividends. He comes out with the truth. He has got certain things up his sleeve. When I

say 'he', I do not mean Shri Morarji Desai as an individual Minister; I mean the entire Congress Government, because I do not distinguish between the one and the other.

Freezing of dividends and wages, this clubbing of dividends along with wages for the purpose of freezing itself is a very cunning stratagem. If he brings forward some measures to freeze dividends, we know that dividends will not be frozen. What will happen is that the portion of the profit which goes from the dividends will go into the black-money area. There is a big empire in black money operating. It will be in their hands. It will be freezing only on paper. So what will remain really is the freeze on wages.

I would like the House to go into this question because he has made a positive statement that he is seriously considering this question of a wage freeze.

Shri Morarji Desai: Where have I said it?

Shri Umanath: It is in the press, the papers. I have got the cuttings.

Shri Morarji Desai: Show it to me.

Shri Umanath: I will bring it. It was stated on the All India Radio also that Shri Morarji Desai replied that he is seriously considering this question.

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti): Let him quote it.

Shri Umanath: I will bring it to his notice on the floor of the House. It was also announced on the All India Radio.

An hon. Member: He is going back on it.

Shri Umanath: This is also contained in the 16 points which he advocated after devaluation. He cannot back out of it.

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In the present condition of wages, what does a wage freeze mean? I am taking the base year as 1955 and calculating certain indices. The all-India consumer price index in 1964 based on 1955 (100) comes to 158.4. The index of cash wages will be only 130.8. The index of real wage is 83.3. If on the basis of the 1955 Index, the real wage is 100—I have calculated on the basis of the Reserve Bank and other government statistics—the real wage index is 83.3. The actual trend is of real wage going down, even without a wage freeze. There is no question of freezing real wage because the real wage is already going down. A wage freeze will mean a freeze on the cash wage. Let us be clear about it. Even when the cash wage has gone up to 130, the real wage goes down to 83, and if Shri Morarji Desai imposes a freeze now, what will happen is that the fall in real wage will be very steep. A point is sure to be reached when there will be no wage to freeze and then millions and millions of families in this country will come under the threat of all their budgets being frozen. That will be the point when millions of our people, the workers, the employees and middle class people will unite to freeze this Government itself. Let Shri Morarji Desai know that he is traversing a very dangerous path. Perhaps he will say, 'I am bold'. Let him understand this. Some people say that a person who commits suicide requires some boldness. But here it is cowardice that is required for doing this. If Shri Desai is considering this question of freezing wages, he will be expressing not boldness but what in essence will be only cowardice. That is what I say on this point.

15 hrs.

Is there a way of development without pruning industrial activity in advance, without resort to deficit financing, without inflation and attack on the working people? There is. Let

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we take the question of foreign exchange, foreign trade. The Government admits that foreign-exchange reserves are sinking, and many of them also admit in the Congress Party that foreign trade is the hunting ground for dealing in all sorts of burglaries in foreign exchange and looting of foreign exchange, but this Government is not prepared to take over foreign trade at least in some major items, in some sectors. So there is a way-out, but they are not prepared to adopt that

So also, they talk of the capital market being sluggish, prices increasing. Are they prepared to put a stop to speculation? No, because putting a stop to speculation will mean actually going into this black money. Mr. Morarji Desai during the previous Parliament had calculated that this was roughly about Rs 3,000 crores. So when you say that the capital market is sluggish, the price increase has to be stopped, if you are really serious about that, you would have suggested some serious steps to see that this huge black money is taken out. On the other hand, from the budget speech I find that this season more money has been advanced from the Reserve Bank than in the previous season. Yet, what does he say? They are watching the situation. When prices have gone steeply high, when the capital market is sluggish and when he admits that more advance has been given during this season, he says they are watching the situation. This is the position they take.

So also the question of food crisis, which has more or less become permanent during the last one and a half years. Even at this point they are not prepared to touch the question of proprietorship of land. Land to the tiller is the basic question.

So, the alternatives are: either hit development, hit the country and ride the tiger as he is doing now,

or hit big business, foreign and Indian, hit vested interests in land and traverse the path of self-reliance in economy, accelerated development and higher standards of living. This latter path this Government is incapable of undertaking because of their connections with big business and landlords. This path can be taken up only by a Government which is free from big business, free from the landlords and vested interests, whether foreign or Indian. So, as long as this Government is in power, this path they are not going to choose.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Visvambharan Shri Morarji Desai.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have heard with great attention and interest all that has been said by the hon. Members on the interim proposals which have been before the House.

It has been said that we have not yet taken any lesson from what has happened in the past, and many things have been said which show that those who speak do not want to advance from the positions that they have taken in the past.

Criticism is very healthy, I consider it healthy myself, and therefore it is not the criticism about which I have anything to say. I should certainly like to assure my hon. friends that we shall pay full attention and respect to whatever has been said and we shall try to profit by the suggestions that have been made, provided they are capable of giving us benefit, and giving us some useful results. I was not surprised that the hon. Member who spoke last used all sorts of adjectives.

Shri Umanath: Very decent ones.

Shri Morarji Desai: He said that financial gangsterism is responsible for many evils. What could a person

who believes only in methods of gangsterism say? I could not understand it. Otherwise, how can he call it financial gangsterism? But he probably thinks only in terms of gangsterism in everything he wants to do. We are not interested in gangsterism at all; if we are interested in anything we are interested in breaking it, not in adopting it. He said that I had made certain statements in the Press but he did not seem to have seen what was inside the reports; he read probably the headings only.

Shri Umanath: I will bring the cutting to you.

Shri Morarji Desai: If he would read it fully, he will see that I have never said anywhere that I am going to do this or that or the other thing.... (*Interruptions.*) I have said that all these will be considered; I am considering everything, every suggestion that is made, provided it is capable of being considered. My hon. friend believes in a particular philosophy of life and this Government and I believe in a different philosophy of life. That is the fundamental thing. There seems to be very little meeting ground between the two philosophies. One believes in dictatorship which is gangsterism. We believe in full liberty of the individual....

Shri Umanath: To exploit the people.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend only knows exploitation and they believe in exploiting the poor.

Shri Umanath: The big business and the big capitalists exploit the poor.

An hon. Member: Can there be a running commentary like this?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not think running commentaries should be prevented; let them go on with it. After all, it is a matter of meeting these commentaries. But then when my hon. friends begin to speak and they are

interrupted, they object to it, though they themselves begin to interrupt with vengeance every time any hon. Member from this side speaks. However, I do not object to it because it adds zest to what I speak. They supply me more arguments than they demolish. He also said that wage freeze would mean unhappiness only for the poor and the wage-earners. He forgot that when I talked of wage freeze, I did not talk of wage freeze only, not even only of dividend freeze. I also said that the prices also must not rise; they must be stable or they must come down.. (*Interruptions.*) All these three things I had said earlier, I had given a paper to the working committee and there was some reference to it. If that paper is read, my hon. friend will be wiser. He does not want to be wiser; he wants to make me wiser. I am prepared to take wisdom from him provided it is wisdom.

Shri Umanath: I do not want your wisdom.

Shri Morarji Desai: If the people or the wage-earners have not to pay higher prices and if we can then save money for raising our economy, will it not benefit the poor? How else are we going to benefit the poor, I want to know. His formula is to remove all the people whom he considers rich or whom he calls capitalists, and to substitute for them State capitalism. That is all that he wants. It is ultimately capitalism that he wants, capitalism of one kind or the other. I do not want any capitalism; I do not want any exploitation of anybody. That is what this Government stands for. When I say 'I', it does not mean 'I' personally because I am a member of the Government, and it is the Government which prescribes the policies and not an individual member. I have a hand in formulating it, but that does not mean that I do this or I do that, but when I speak as Finance Minister, I have got to speak in that manner. But if

[Shri Morarji Desai]

I am on the brain of my hon. friend, what can I do? It only gives him fever; nothing else. And that is why he goes on speaking only about me and nothing more. Well, I am glad that he does so. I do not want to pursue at it further, but it was necessary to refer to it in order that we may have more useful discussion in this House I want to profit by this. I do not want to enter into any arguments at this stage because we are still framing the nation's budget; today, we are only concerned with a vote on account for four months with no new policies. It is, therefore, premature to speak about policies today.

One hon. friend posed before me four questions and wanted that I should reply to them here. If I were to speak about all the points raised by every hon. Member, I believe, I cannot do so within less than five to six hours. I do not think that that is how we should spend our time here. But when he said that taxation and inflation go together, I do not understand how he says that this is always true. All taxation does not go with inflation. It is true that some of the taxes do increase prices; that is quite true. Sometimes it becomes necessary to do so, when commodities are scarce, so that there is no run on them. In that sense it is true that taxation increases prices. But all taxation does not do so. He asked me a question how I said that devaluation is a fact and it cannot be changed now. I am surprised at this question; I should have thought he knew more about these matters even than I. But I find that that is not so. Devaluation means that we had changed our rate of exchange with currencies of other countries, and it is done in consultation with the International Monetary Fund of which we are a member. After changing the rate, we cannot again bring it back without their consent. That goes without say-

ing, and it is not an easy thing to do because it disturbs so many other things, and others will not agree. Therefore, it is not possible to change it in that manner. It is not possible for Government to say that we had once decided upon devaluation and now we reserve it and restore the original rates of exchange of foreign currencies. Let my hon friend study those rules, laws and regulations and then he will immediately agree with me.

Shri Lobo Prabha: If you can change in one direction, you can change in the opposite one also. If you can persuade the IMF to accept a lower direction for our foreign exchange, you can also persuade it to increase the same.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): They are intelligent; they are not fools to accept it.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not think it would be an intelligent process to do so at this stage. We would not be considered intelligent at all if we tried to do so. But it is not possible to do so; it is an accepted fact. Everybody knows it. I was surprised when I heard it from my hon. friend, who I consider is a very well-equipped man in these matters.

He said something about planning. He said, it should be restricted to agriculture. Does my hon. friend feel that agriculture can be benefited and we can go ahead in agricultural production if we give up all other development and concentrate all our energies only on the fields? He also made another surprising statement that the staff here should be retrenched and sent to the fields. In one breath he said, what do people here know about agriculture? In another breath he said the same ignorant people should be sent to the fields to help agriculturists. I do not know how that is going to help. If retrenchment is made, I am quite sure there will be an uproar in this

very House that "so many people are put out of employment; what are you going to do?" One also has to consider that. This is not a problematic question. As a matter of fact, it was said only a year ago in the previous House, "What are you going to do when you are going to introduce the officer-oriented scheme? So many people are going to be retrenched." These are all problems which have got to be considered, because we are in a peculiar condition in this country. If more jobs were available everywhere, then there will be no question of any harm arising out of retrenchment. But we do not have that in this country yet. We want to create that condition. We cannot do it overnight; there is no magical wand which can do it. We will have to develop our economy in such a manner that we have development in every sector of life, so that more and more jobs are created and more and more people have a choice of jobs. This cannot be done quickly in a poor economy like ours. The economy was not made poor by this Government. It is what we have inherited from the past. We have now to change it and make it prosperous.

It is true we have received a set-back today. But the set-back is not a creation of Government. You might say that Government did not stop the set-back and that was its fault. One might even say that that is true. But even if one is very clever, one cannot always remedy a state of affairs for which one is not responsible and sometimes for which the means are also lacking. We received a set-back on account of several reasons. The chief of it was that we have had a few bad seasons during the last four years. That has brought down our agricultural production and we have not been able to make much progress in the agricultural production to which we have been paying a lot of attention.

It would not be true to say that agriculture has been neglected in this country. In the first three Five Year Plans I believe, sufficient attention was paid to agriculture; money was provided and spent. But it is not only by spending money that agriculture can be improved. Spending of money is necessary to a large extent but, more than that, what is necessary is that the agriculturists, of which there are sixty million in this country, have got to be enthused and have got to be educated to take up agriculture on modern lines. All that is being done and agricultural production is going up. But if bad seasons come Government cannot be held responsible for it. Of course, there are a few friends who always think that this Government is responsible for everything that happens in this country. Well, that is paying a great tribute to the power of this Government to regulate everything. But it is not possible for Government to regulate nature or natural conditions. It is possible for the Government to understand the natural conditions and to so adjust its operations that we benefit by the natural conditions and we overcome the evil effects of the natural conditions that may arise.

That is what we are seeking to do. It is, therefore, that more and more irrigation facilities are being created in several ways—big irrigation works are there, medium works are there, minor works are there, more and more wells are being dug, tube-wells are there. All this is being done. But this is again a matter of finances. They must be available. And, when all these things are to be done we must also have the capacity to have the instruments for doing these things. If we, therefore, do not look at our industrial development and do not raise our industrial development to as great an extent as it is possible within our resources today we will not be able to benefit our

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agriculture either. This industrial development and agricultural development have to go side by side. Moreover, if so many people have to live on agriculture, as much as 70 per cent in this country, their condition cannot be improved because more lands cannot be brought under cultivation. We have not got more lands to bring under cultivation for all these people. Therefore, these people will have to be diverted to other occupations. To what other occupations can they be diverted unless it is in the industrial field? Whether they are large industries, whether they are small industries or whether they are medium industries they must be industries. Unless we have also large-scale industries it will not be possible for us to feed our medium scale industries and also small scale industries. It is, therefore necessary for us to concentrate on heavy industries. Heavy industries do not give returns immediately. That creates a complication. All these things have to be taken into consideration, and we have to see that we so co-ordinate all these developments that we receive full benefits from all the development programme that we undertake. The conditions in which we are today are conditions which are a challenge to us and we have got to get over them. If some hon friends say that whatever may be the conditions our Plans must be larger, I should be very happy if I can make them. If they think that that can be done only by printing notes in the Government press I am afraid they are saying something of which they perhaps do not know what the implications will be. Perhaps, they want chaos in this country so that their game may succeed. Well I do not want to play into their hands.

At the same time, it is necessary for us to make the maximum effort to see that we do not have a stagnant economy. We have to see that the

economy goes ahead, that production increases in all fields and we are able to have our development at an increasing rate year by year. For this we have to mobilise all our resources.

But deficit financing has been responsible for some rise in prices and if you want to see that the prices are brought down, then we will have to make a supreme effort to see that deficit financing does not take place. All that I said was that we are going to make our maximum effort to do so and I look forward to co operation and help from all hon Members, instead of warnings and threats. Of course warnings and threats may be given and I will accept them. But they will not deter me from doing what is right. Deficit financing is not indulged in by one State only. Several States are responsible for it and they were supported by governments which were run by Congressmen. Therefore it is not a question of going at people who are not Congressmen and who are running the States. It is a good thing in my view that there are different parties running different State Governments in this country. It will show how we are able to co operate with each other now. There was an artificial condition in our democracy before when all other parties did not think or did not hope that they could run governments or show what they do. Therefore it created a very artificial condition. Today I think the conditions are becoming more natural and they are going to test our capacity, how best we think in terms of the country and not in terms of party alone. It is not because there are non-Congress governments in some States that deficit financing must be stopped. Deficit financing has to be stopped if we want to bring health into our sick economy and, therefore, I am quite sure that all States will help us. And it is not as if this effort was made only today. Even in 1962 this had been arranged with the States and all the

States agreed to it. Afterwards I found again it went on, I cannot say why. They had agreed not to do it, but again they had another run for it. I am quite sure that the States will agree to reasonable solutions of this problem. I have therefore requested all the Chief Ministers and Finance Ministers to come here for a discussion on this matter and we are going to discuss it. It is therefore that I cannot say anything today as to what we will do and what we will not do. When my hon. friend quoted me in the press, he did not say that I told the press that I could not tell anything which I would not tell the House first. I could not tell anything new and I had nothing new to tell them at that time. And yet, of course, there are some headings which are sometimes put up in the press which are believed in by some people because they have perhaps not the time to go into the substance of whatever has been written. But it is good that I am reminded of it, because I will be more careful in future. I thank hon Members for doing so.

May I say, that, whatever planning may have done or not done in this country, it has certainly helped us to think on scientific lines in the matter of our development and I have no doubt that if planning had not been done in this country for the last 15 years or more, we would have come to grief in this country? Planning today is now recognised even by very much developed countries because they also find that after all the development that they have made there is a danger of their relapsing. For that also planning is necessary. That is what they have realised.

Of course, I cannot say that there are no faults in our planning. We are certainly learning by experience and we are trying to profit by whatever mistakes may have been committed; but those mistakes were committed honestly and not deliberately. This ought to be recognised by those who

look into them. If there are deliberate mistakes, certainly they should not be excused; but if those mistakes are due to calculations which were not based on all the knowledge that can be available to anybody, one has to recognise that the faults were honest and that they were not deliberate. This is what one can readily admit.

It is, therefore that we have to consider all these matters and see what we can do. I have not said that the Plan should be big or small. I have never said that; but I have said that the Plan must be equal to the resources and not more than that. I have come to the conclusion that we must now work on balanced budgets and not on deficit budgets. If we do not do so, we will come to grief. But we have also to see that we mobilise larger resources and mobilise them in such a manner that they do not lead to greater increases in prices. That is what we have got to do.

All this requires a lot of thought, a lot of consideration, a lot of discussion and consultation. This is what is being done. It is in this spirit that I requested hon. Members of this House to help me and Government by giving their concrete suggestions in this matter.

It was said that we should tax only the rich and not the poor at all. If we take away all the wealth of the rich, even then we will not be able to distribute more than a few rupees to poor persons in this country. After that, what is going to be done? Of course, I was told by one or two hon. Members, who believe in the Communist philosophy, that there should be no indirect taxes; but they forget that in the land of their admiration there are only indirect taxes and no direct taxes or very few direct taxes. There the income-tax rate is only 12 per cent or something like that, but practically 50 per cent of the earnings of every person comes as indirect taxes in the State's treasury.

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That is what is happening. That is true also for the lowest wage earner. Why do my friends, therefore, prescribe to me something else here?

Shri Yogendra sharma: Because there are no private enterprises and the capitalists and the propertied classes in Socialist countries. Because of this difference we want direct taxes here.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend forgets that there are other propertied classes there who wield other properties. It is State capitalism and the State wields the capital; a few people only benefit by it and not all people. We do not want that condition. We want all people to profit by all the development that takes place here. That is why we have selected or we have adopted a philosophy of life in our Constitution. If my hon. friends do not believe in that Constitution, they can certainly try to get that Constitution changed in a constitutional manner. That they can certainly do. (*Interruption*) I have no objection to that. But this is not the place where we can talk as we talk in election meetings. That I must say. At any rate, the manner in which it was done reminded me of some meetings in Bihar.

Shri Yogendra, Sharma: You cannot forget that experience.

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes, because I know who gave me that experience.

Shri Nambiar: Did the hon. Finance Minister indulge in such speeches?

Shri Morarji Desai: I did not behave like that. I was a victim of that behaviour and in spite of all the provocations, I saw to it that others did not do it. My fellow workers did not do it. That is the different between me and my hon. friend who interrupted me.

Shri Yogendra Sharma: Shri Madhu Limaye had the experience of your workers.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then, there is the question of economies in Government expenditure. We have to make economies in Government expenditure. But sometimes it is said that we can save Rs. 300 crores or Rs. 400 crores in administrative expenditure alone. My hon. friends forget that the expenditure on administrative services at the Centre amounts to only Rs. 225 crores. How am I going to save Rs. 300 crores or Rs. 400 crores out of Rs. 225 crores? I do not know. Out of these Rs. 225 crores, Rs. 50 crores or Rs. 60 crores go to the police and some other expenditure like that which cannot be curtailed and the expenditure additional police is also incurred in order to help our defence services on account of the conditions which have been created in this country by some of our neighbours. And that cannot be avoided. That has got to go on. Therefore, ultimately it is a question of making economies in the expenditure of about Rs. 160 crore on administration. There, whatever can be done is going to be done.

The Administrative Reforms Commission has been set up by the Government and I am quite sure that within a few months, we will receive their recommendations. It is not possible to make retrenchment with one stroke by having an *ad hoc* cut in services like that. We have got to see that we do it in such a manner that efficiency is increased and not hampered or that it does not deteriorate. That is why we have got to wait for considered views in this matter.

There is scope for reducing expenditure on several schemes that we are implementing not merely by removing the schemes. Where it is necessary to remove the schemes because no money available, that certainly will have to be done—but where they are

we will have to see that they are more economical in the sense that the full effect is achieved and less money is spent is that. That is what we will have to see.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Do you anticipate large-scale retrenchment?

Shri Morarji Desai: If retrenchment becomes necessary and vital, it will have to be done. My hon. friend may say anything he likes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have only put a question.

Shri Morarji Desai: He should know that if retrenchment becomes necessary, that is, if the staff is redundant, we will have to see that it is not there. You cannot go on paying money for no work. That will have to be seen. But even there, we are not thinking in terms of putting out people immediately like that.

Shri Yogendra Sharma: Will you start retrenchment with the Ministers?

Shri Morarji Desai: Well, my hon. friend thinks that all Ministers are redundant.

Shri Yogendra Sharma: Many.

Shri Morarji Desai: He might think that the Government is redundant because it is a curb on their activities I cannot help it, if that is so.

An hon. Member: There is one Minister for every eight Members

Shri Morarji Desai: There can be one for eight Members; there can be one for 10 Members or there can be one for 15 Members.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why not start with the Minister without Portfolio (*Interruption*).

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friends are also running Governments. Let

them apply their standards there also. I wish to give a certain example. Of course, you can cut down the salaries also of Ministers, but we must be realistic. (*Interruptions*). We shall see the results of that example. Let us not hear something later on that the results of that are bitter or wrong.

An hon. Member: You will try to smash it.

Shri Morarji Desai: Let me assure my hon. Member that this Government will try to help those Governments and not try to smash them. It will be our business to see that they do their best within the Constitution and we are not going to hamper them. Why have we to hamper them? On the contrary, they will give us some examples if they succeed in doing better and we will certainly imitate them; we would try to profit by them and I look forward to that. But if they are smashed, then they will be smashed for their faults and not for our faults; it will be because they are not able to keep the honeymoon in which they have intered. But honeymoons sometimes become infructuous; that, we have seen and then divorces come. That also happens. But even there I would like to see that the honeymoon lasts and no divorce comes. I believe in that philosophy; I do not want to help them in having divorces.

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): Will it come in the Centre also?

Shri Morarji Desai: Anything can come anywhere. It is not a question of Centre or elsewhere.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You remember honeymoon even at this age!

Shri Morarji Desai: I did not hear him; otherwise, I would have said something, we would have heard something better.

I do not think that I should take more time of the hon. House because

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there will be enough time for us to examine when the considered proposals of Government come before this House and then will be the time for us to go into these things in greater detail and I shall look forward to suggestions in the meanwhile from my hon friends if they have any to give.

I thank all my hon friends who took part in this debate for whatever they said because it was good that they took interest. I only hope that they will take more constructive interest as now the atmosphere is getting more ready for it.

Mr Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper, be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 1 to 143."

The motion was adopted

[The motions for Demands 'on account' for 1967-68 which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below —Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND NO 2—FOREIGN TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,14,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 3—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,35,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND NO. 4—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,25,63,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO 6—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 12,98,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 7—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 53,51,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

**DEMAND No. 8—DEFENCE SERVICES,—
NON-EFFECTIVE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,50,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Defence Services-Non-Effective'."

DEMAND No. 9—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No 10—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 39,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No 11—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 39,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND No. 12—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,88,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND No. 13—GRANTS TO THE COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,91,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of grants to the 'Council of Scientific and Industrial Research'."

DEMAND No. 14—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,08,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 15—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,52,96,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND No 16—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,47,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 17—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 18—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,98,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Customs."

DEMAND No. 19—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,95,18,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Union Excise Duties."

DEMAND No. 20—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,68,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Taxes on Income including Corporation tax, etc."

DEMAND No. 21—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Stamps."

DEMAND No. 22—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,81,59,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Audit."

DEMAND No. 23—CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,39,77,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Currency and Coinage."

DEMAND No. 24—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Mint."

DEMAND No. 25—KOLAR GOLD MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,66,90,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Kolar Gold Mines."

DEMAND No. 26—PENSION AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,07,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Pension and other Retirement benefits."

DEMAND No. 27—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,21,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Opium."

DEMAND No. 28—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,10,24,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance."

DEMAND No. 29—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,40,44,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND No. 30—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND No. 31—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

DEMAND No. 32—MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,64,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

DEMAND No. 33—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,75,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 34—PAYMENTS TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Payments of Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND No. 35—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,31,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service'."

DEMAND No. 36—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No 37—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,30,02,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

DEMAND No. 38—MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,47,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND No. 39—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,46,61,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 40—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,37,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND No. 41—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,07,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 42—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,85,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 43—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 44—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,48,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 45—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,09,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 46—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 47—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 48—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during

the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 49—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,27,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 50—CHANDIGARH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,33,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

DEMAND No. 51—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND No. 52—TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,24,41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND No. 53—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

DEMAND No. 54—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,91,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Laccadiva, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND No. 55—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,32,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 56—DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,46,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Department of Industrial Development'."

DEMAND No. 57—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 58—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND No. 59—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,74,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Industrial Development'."

DEMAND No. 60—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 61—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,78,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 62—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,07,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 63—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 64—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEME

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Scheme'."

DEMAND No. 65—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 66—MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 67—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

DEMAND No. 68—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,80,23,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

**DEMAND No. 69—EXPENDITURE OF
DISPLACED PERSONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,99,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Expenditure of Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND No. 70—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 71—MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,78,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND No. 72—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND No. 73—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

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DEMAND No. 74—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND No. 75—MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,46,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals'."

DEMAND No. 76—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,40,92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 77—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,33,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals'."

DEMAND No. 78—MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

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DEMAND No. 78—METEOROLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND No. 80—AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,82,42,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 81—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 82—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,51,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Shipping'."

DEMAND No. 83—ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,86,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Roads'."

DEMAND No. 84—MERCANTILE MARINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,12,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND No. 85—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND No. 86—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping'."

DEMAND No. 87—DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND HOUSING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Department of Works and Housing'."

DEMAND No. 88—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,90,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Public Works'."

**DEMAND No. 88—STATIONERY AND
PRINTING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,61,78,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

**DEMAND No. 90—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF WORKS AND HOUSING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Works and Housing'."

**DEMAND No. 91—DEPARTMENT OF
ATOMIC ENERGY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,90,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

**DEMAND No. 92—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF ATOMIC ENERGY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,36,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of Department of Atomic Energy'."

**DEMAND No. 93—DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNICATIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Department of Communications'."

**DEMAND No. 94—OVERSEAS COM-
MUNICATIONS SERVICE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

**DEMAND No. 95—POSTS AND TELE-
GRAPHS (WORKING EXPENSES)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,54,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)'."

**DEMAND No. 96—POSTS AND TELE-
GRAPHS DIVIDEND TO GENERAL RE-
VENUE AND APPROPRIATIONS TO
RESERVE FUNDS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,19,02,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenue and Appropriations to Reserve Funds'."

**DEMAND No 97—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF COMMUNICATIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications'."

**DEMAND No. 98—DEPARTMENT OF
COMPANY AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or

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towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Department of Company Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 99—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of the 'Other Expenditure of the department of Company Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 100—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 101—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND No. 102—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,14,22,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND No. 103—DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Department of Supply'."

DEMAND No. 104—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND No. 105—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,71,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Supply'."

DEMAND No. 106—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,13,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND No. 107—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 108—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,70,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 109—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

DEMAND No. 110—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,18,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND No. 111—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,34,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND No. 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,85,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,66,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

DEMAND No. 114—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,54,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND No. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND No. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON KOLAR GOLD MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND No. 117—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Commutated Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No 118—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 50,86,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'"

DEMAND No 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 15,40,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Development'"

DEMAND No 120—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,43,71,30,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'"

DEMAND No. 121—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS AND FERTILISERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,88,30,88,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilisers'."

DEMAND No. 122—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,55,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'"

DEMAND No. 123—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,81,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning'"

DEMAND No 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY IN UNION TERRITORIES AND TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,39,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas'"

DEMAND No. 125—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 12,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**DEMAND No. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-
MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,96,96,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs'."

**DEMAND No. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,18,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

**DEMAND No. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,16,73,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

**DEMAND No. 129—OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

**DEMAND No. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-
MENT AND REHABILITATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,62,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation' "

**DEMAND No. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,79,02,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

**DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND
METALS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,90,92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals'."

**DEMAND No. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
AVIATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Aviation'."

**DEMAND No. 134—OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

**DEMAND No. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
ROADS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,35,59,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

**DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
PORTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

**DEMAND No. 137—OTHER CAPITAL OUT-
LAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
AND SHIPPING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping'."

**DEMAND No. 138—DELHI CAPITAL
OUTLAY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,68,80,000 be granted to the President, on account for or to-

wards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

**DEMAND No 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
PUBLIC WORKS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

**DEMAND No. 140—OTHER CAPITAL OUT-
LAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS,
HOUSING AND SUPPLY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,48,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

**DEMAND No. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,18,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

**DEMAND No. 142—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET
FROM REVENUE)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,71,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

**DEMANDS No. 143—OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNICATIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,78,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications.'

15.44 hrs.

**APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON
ACCOUNT) BILL, 1967.**

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): 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 1967-68.

Mr. Chairman: 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 1967-68."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill.

I also 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 service of a part of the financial year 1967-68, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman: 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 1967-68, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I want to speak...

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry. That is not allowed now. He should have given previous intimation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If there is no time, that is a different matter, and I can understand. But if there is time, then I have a right to speak.

Mr. Chairman: There is no time. So, he may please resume his seat.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.46 hrs.

**DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1966-67**

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up discussion on the Supplementary Demands in respect of the General Budget for the year 1966-67. Hon. Members who have tabled cut motions

*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary, Part II, section II, dated 27-3-1967.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.