

रहा है और हम पास उनके लिए मांगते हैं, तो पास नहीं दिये जाते हैं और तमाम गैलरीज खाली पड़ी हैं। हमारे जो संवाददाता हैं और दूसरे विजिटर्स हैं उनको लोक सभा देखने के लिए पास नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have expressed your feelings you have registered your protest. This side also has had their say. So, the matter should end there. We cannot go on wrangling over the same thing. The purpose is served.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : लोगों को पास नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं। पास देने के लिए मना किया जा रहा है। हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि क्यों मना किया जा रहा है। लोग लोक-सभा देखना चाहते हैं और यह जनता की लोक सभा है। (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House cannot be run in this manner. I have given you enough opportunity.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : लोक सभा के पास देना बन्द कर दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have made certain allegations. I allowed them to give expression to it. You have repudiated it. You say, this is baseless, there is nothing like that. The matter should end there. What else do you want? Let us get on with the business of the House.

श्रीमती मकल बनर्जी (नई दिल्ली) : जनमंडल के आन्तरिक मेम्बर ने जो अभी प्रोटेस्ट किया है, उसके बारे में मैं यह कहूंगी कि उनका 1 नारीख से जलसा चल रहा है और उनके काफ़ी लोग आ चके हैं और किसी को रोका नहीं जा रहा है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र ने जो पार्लियामेंट के आसपास दफ़ा 144

लगाने की बात कही है, तो दफ़ा 144 तो अधिवेशन चलते समय संसद भवन के आस-पास हमेशा ही लागू होनी है, यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। इसमें इन (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I am not going to listen anything further on this. Nothing more will go on record.

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAL.\*

14.43 hrs.

GUJARAT BUDGET, 1975-76

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, before we take up the presentation of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Gujarat for the year 1975-76, I have a note from Mr. Mavalankar saying that he wishes to raise a point of order. I do not know what is the point of order.

Mr Mavalankar.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): It is good that you are listening to the point of order before giving your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Of course. I think, it is the right of every Member to raise a point of order and it is the duty of the Chair to listen and to give a ruling.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for permitting me to raise a point of order on the Gujarat Budget and the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Gujarat to be presented to this House by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee

My point of order is this. Gujarat continues to be under the President's

\*Not recorded.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

Rule and the Centre has, therefore, a direct responsibility for everything that happens there in terms of administration. That is why they have come to this House today to present the Budget for my State. My objection is, why it is that the Budget which should have been presented to this House and to this House alone has already been presented by the Government to the other House? This is a very serious affront on all well-established rules and conventions enshrined in the Constitution in the Rules of Procedure, in the Conventions and in the Directions of the Speaker. This House has the exclusive privilege of having in their possession all the financial powers. Therefore, I am surprised, sorry and even angry that the Government should have found it proper to lay the Budget and the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Gujarat already before the other House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER, You have made the point. Has the Minister anything to say on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): At the very outset, let me tender my apology for the inconvenience caused. But what had been decided was that, after laying the Budget here it would be laid on the floor of the other House which is the usual practice. But what happened was this. When the list of business came, it was found that presentation of the Gujarat Budget had been placed after the call-attention but after call-attention there was recess and it could not be placed here. When my colleague the Deputy Minister, raised this issue on the floor of the other House, she was permitted by the Deputy Chairman of the other House to lay it on the Table, and she had not other option but to do it. Unconditionally I tender my apology for the inconvenience caused

to this House. There was no intention to lay it there first.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: While I appreciate and accept what the Minister says in terms of unconditional apology, nonetheless I must say that the matter cannot be allowed to rest at mere expression of an unqualified apology, because, after all as I said in the beginning, this is a direct violation of the Constitutional provision and of the Rules of Procedure...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the Constitutional provision? Why don't you read that out?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Budget must first be introduced in the lower House. The Rules of Procedure and the Constitutional provision clearly say that all financial powers are exclusively in the possession of the lower House, Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha can only discuss.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have your point. Kindly sit down.

If we go by the Constitution strictly, there is nothing to prevent the presentation. The Rules of Procedure cannot override the Constitution. I will read out the relevant provision of the Constitution. I think, you are making a point relating to Money Bill. There is a question of propriety in what you say. But if you go strictly by the spirit of the Constitution, I do not think there is any bar. I will read out the provision of the Constitution. Article 112 says:

"The President shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before both the House of Parliament a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for that year, in this Part referred to as the 'annual financial statement'."

So, strictly, according to this, it does not bar the presentation of the Estimated Receipts and Expenditure to

the other House even before this House. But there is another provision in article 109 which says:

"A Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States"

This is, to establish the primacy of this House in financial matters. I think, the Minister himself is aware of a little bit of impropriety in this regard. He has already given his apology. The matter should end there.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Is it not the practice that the Central Budget is always introduced in the Lok Sabha and never in the Rajya Sabha? This is something like a Central Budget. The Central Budget of the Government of India is introduced in the Lok Sabha and never in the Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I see that there is an element of impropriety

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: This is also a kind of Central Budget as much as Gujarat is under Central rule.

SHRI H. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): I would not have presumed to intervene unless you had made the observations to begin with to-day which might cause some confusion later on. If as you began by saying that the Constitution has no bar in regard to this position that President shall cause the Budget, if he so chooses, to be presented first in the other House, if that kind of observation falls from the lips of the Deputy-Speaker, it might conceivably cause some difficulty. I appreciate that you have said later that some impropriety was involved, that the Minister has acknowledged it and with a handsome apology explained how it happened, but the original observation which you have made might cause some misgivings and might later be exploited to the disadvantage of the Lok Sabha, which I want to guard against.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not think so. I have made a distinction between the presentation of a Budget and a Money Bill. In the case of a Money Bill, you cannot present a Money Bill in the other House, but, with regard to this, it is the practice that it should first be presented here and then it goes there, and the Minister has given his apology and has also explained the circumstances under which he had to do it. We should accept that and proceed with the business.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: The opposition always accepts an apology.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE): Sir, I lay, on the Table of the House, the Annual Financial Statement of the State of Gujarat for the financial year 1975-76. I shall, in due course later in this Session, also move the House to vote, on-account, supplies needed to meet the State Government's inescapable expenditure on administration and development during the first 5 months of 1975-76, until supplies for the whole year are granted.

#### Revised Estimates 1974-75

2. The Budget Estimates for 1974-75, as passed by Parliament, envisaged a nominal overall surplus of Rs. 3 lakhs. Despite economies in non-essential expenditure, raising of additional resources, accelerated recovery of Government dues, and receipt of advance Plan assistance amounting to Rs. 14.14 crores from the Central Government, the overall position in the current year is now estimated to deteriorate by Rs. 70 lakhs. This is mainly due to the large expenditure that the State Government was called upon to incur to provide relief to the people affected by the unprecedented drought, price escalations in the cost of irrigation and power projects and grant of further instalments of dearness allowance to the State Government employees. Against the

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original estimate of Rs. 5 lakhs as the cash balance of the State Government at the commencement of the year, the annual cash balance was minus Rs. 2.63 crores. As a result, the State Government is now expected to close the year with a minus balance of Rs. 3.30 crores.

#### *Budget Estimates 1975-76*

3. Revenue Receipts in 1975-76 are estimated at Rs. 391.99 crores and expenditure, on Revenue Account, at Rs. 364.06 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 27.93 crores in the Revenue Account. Disbursements on Capital Account are estimated to exceed the receipts by Rs. 31.20 crores. On the whole, therefore, the estimates for 1975-76 envisage a deficit of Rs. 3.27 crores and, consequently, the State Government would have overdrawn its cash balance by Rs. 6.57 crores at the close of the year. Obviously, therefore, it might be necessary for the State Government to mobilise fresh resources in 1975-76 so as to wipe off the deficit.

#### *State Plan Outlay 1975-76*

4. The outlay on the State Plan in 1975-76, including a special provision tentatively of Rs. 15 crores for tackling effectively the problems created by drought and other natural calamities, is contemplated at Rs. 187.65 crore. The contemplated Plan outlay will be met to the extent of Rs. 51.08 crores by local bodies and public sector undertakings from their own resources and, for the balance of Rs. 136.57 crores, provision has been included in the State Budget I have just laid. Central assistance towards the State Plan for 1975-76 has been assumed at Rs. 32.17 crores, which is of the same order as in the current year, excluding the advance assistance to which I referred earlier. In formulating the Plan for 1975-76, due emphasis, within the constraint of resources, has been laid on the requirements of the core sectors

of power, irrigation, agricultural production and productive labour oriented works like Soil Conservation, afforestation, minor irrigation etc., to meet the problem of scarcity relief.

#### *Drought*

5. Failure of the monsoon in three successive years and the devastating floods in certain parts of the State in 1972 have caused serious strains in the economy of the State. Scarcity and semi-scarcity conditions have affected nearly two-thirds of the villages and more than 6 lakh people are being provided work on various relief measures taken up by the State Government. Government have also been providing cash doles, where necessary, and have taken steps to supply to 10 kilograms of foodgrains per month to each scarcity labourer. In addition Government has undertaken distribution of vitamin tablets and other medicines to the people affected by scarcity conditions. We must also express our gratitude to the several voluntary agencies in Gujarat who have generously extended their helping hands to supplement the relief measures undertaken by the State Government. While the Finance Commission had allowed for non-Plan expenditure on relief works at Rs. 4.55 crores a year, a provision of Rs. 11.60 crores has been included in the Budget for 1975-76. Besides, as I stated earlier, the Budget also includes a provision of Rs. 15 crores for Plan outlay on relief works. I may add that the drought prone areas programme, for which a provision of Rs. 6 crores has been included in the Budget for 1975-76, will also help towards scarcity relief.

#### *Public Distribution of Foodgrains*

6. Public distribution of foodgrains in the State had to be increased considerably due to scarcity conditions. In January this year, the quantity of foodgrains distributed exceeded one lakh tonnes against 64 thousand tonnes last year. The State Government in-

tensified its effort to augment supplies needed for the public distribution system, both by making market purchases from other State as well as by obtaining larger allocations from the Central Pool, from which 92,000 tonnes were allotted in February 1975, against 87,000 tonnes in the preceeding month.

#### *Agricultural Production*

7. The drought has had its inevitable adverse effect on the agricultural production in 1974-75. Kharif production of foodgrains in 1974-75 fell short of the target by 22 lakh tonnes. Rabi production also is not likely to be satisfactory. The State Government has taken several measures, some long term, to increase agricultural production in the State. A high-level Committee, headed by the Governor, has been set up to guide and monitor agricultural programmes. A Foundation Seed Corporation is also being set up in the State for streamlining the arrangements for supply of seeds. Considerable emphasis is being laid on development of irrigation facilities through multipurpose, major, medium and minor irrigation projects. Construction of canal works for the Ukai Project, which is complete, has been accelerated. With a view to raising the level of sub-soil water, which has receded unduly low, a three-year programme of check dam is being implemented in each District. To achieve full utilisation of the irrigation potential of major irrigation projects and to ensure coordinated development of the command areas, two Areas Development Authorities, one for Ukai-Kakra-par and the other for Mahi-Kadana Project, have been set up.

#### *Power Generation*

8. With the commissioning of the first two units of the Ukai Hydro-Electric Project in August and December, 1974, the installed capacity for generation of power in the State went up from 1142 MW at the end of 1973-74 to 1292 MW. The third unit is ex-

pected to be commissioned within a short time and the fourth by the end of December 1975. Two units of the Ukai Thermal Power Station are expected to be commissioned in June and September 1975.

#### *Industrial Development*

9. The IFFCO Fertiliser Plan in Kalol was commissioned in November 1974 and dedicated to the farmers of India by the Prime Minister. The Gujarat State Fertilisers Co. Limited has secured letter of intent for setting up new fertiliser plants with daily capacity of 1350 tonnes of Ammonia and 1600 tonnes of Urea. As the Honourable Members are aware, the caprolactum plant of the Company was commissioned in March 1974.

The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation has taken in hand a massive programme for the construction of 4000 industrial sheds. Three other new Companies have also been registered, namely, The Gujarat Tyres Ltd., Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Limited and Polymer Corporation of Gujarat Limited. For development of electronics industry in the State, the Government is setting up an Electronics Development Corporation. The Government of India also have decided to set up their second Security Paper Mill in Gujarat. In the field of cottage and small scale industries also, additional funds have been provided to the Gujarat Khadi Board to take up the programme of providing employment in scarcity areas.

#### *Welfare of Backward Classes*

10. The State Government has undertaken special programmes in education, health housing, etc., for the welfare of backward classes. The rates of scholarships to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes have been raised. A Tribal Area Sub-Plan for the tribal people in the State has been prepared.

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The State Government has also taken vigorous steps for the removal of untouchability and has increased the reservation quota for employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in gazetted posts of the State Government. It has also been decided to set up a Harijan Development Corporation for the socio-economic upliftment of the Scheduled Castes.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GUJARAT), 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Gujarat for the year 1974-75.

15.02 hrs.

#### RAILWAY BUDGET, 1975-76— GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up the General Discussion on the Railway Budget, Shri Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: (Howrah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this time, the Railway Minister has presented an optimistic budget and it has been called a surplus budget. There has been no rise in fares or freight rise as it was done last year.

That was because the election is coming. So, the railway budget is presented in such a way that it helps the ruling party to win the election. That is why this budget has been presented in such an optimistic way. This budget has raised high hopes. But, from the reports, it is clear that the railway is sick and that sickness cannot be cured by this budget. It is illusory and absolutely unrelated to reality. The Minister, for example, has said in his

budget speech that the Railways are seeing the end of the tunnel. You should know that the tunnel is not one that you can pass it over. But, you are going too deep in another tunnel. In the railway tracks, there are so many tunnels and when the train tumbles in darkness inside such a tunnel, nobody will come to rescue you at that time!

What is the basis on which this optimism has been expressed? You have further said that the prospects of the next year will depend on the growth of the industry and our agricultural economy as also the cost of living index. So, your expectation is that the cost of living index will go down. But, the actual reality is just the reverse. The economy is not recovering. It is further worsening and deteriorating.

I again quote from your budget speech:

"There is a general apprehension amongst economic analysts that recession-cum-inflation will deepen and economy in the highly developed countries will get worse before it gets better in 1975-76."

You admit this. But you know also that day in and day out our Prime Minister and all the Ministers are saying that there are forces which are beyond our control for which this rise in prices is taking place and this has become a global phenomenon. Here your idea is to completely isolate the Indian economy from the international economy and you expect that our economy will be less bloomy, if not positively better. This is not a realistic assessment. I do not know some astrologer might have advised that the coming year will be a bright year but the observation of that astrologer is beyond this debate. So, I am not going into it. There was a news-item in the Press that even the timing of the presentation of the budget was changed on the basis of the advice of an astrologer.