

broken out. All available fire-fighting resources were mobilised. 20 fire tenders and about 2000 persons are involved in the operation. In order to confine the spread of the fire, action has been taken to remove combustible explosive material in the vicinity of the fire. The area was also flooded.

As a result of these measures, the incident was confined successfully to Magazine No. 20 upto about 3 AM on the morning of 24th March.

However, despite best efforts, the fire spread to Magazine No. 19. It has so far been prevented from spreading any further. As a result of efforts made to isolate these fires, and the flooding of the area, the assessment of the Commandant is that the fire is now under control, although it is still smouldering in these two magazines, and sporadic explosions of ammunition contained in these magazines is continuing.

There has been no report of loss of life and only two minor injuries to Depot employees have been reported.

The civilian administration have provided all required cooperation in the steps being taken to deal with the incident.

There is no danger reported to the civilian population of Jabalpur town. However, as a measure of abundant precaution, two villages in the immediate neighbourhood of the Ammunition Sub Depot have been evacuated. For similar reasons, flights in and out of Jabalpur Airport have been suspended as a precautionary measure.

The cause of the fire is not known as yet. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to identify the reasons and assess the precise extent of the damage.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Tulsiram.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I want to thank him. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No discussion.  
(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

14.33 hrs.

PUNJAB BUDGET, 1988-89—GENERAL DISCUSSION, DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (PUNJAB), 1988-89 SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB) 1987-88—Contd.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Punjab Budget for 1988-89 presented by the hon. Minister of Finance.

I would like to pay homage on behalf of my Party, Telugu Desam and on my personal behalf to the innocent persons being killed in Punjab, whether they be men, women, Hindus, Sikhs or persons belonging to any other community. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are well aware of the fact that two different types of Budgets have been presented in the August House for Punjab and Tamil Nadu because the ruling Party has got different interests at stake in these two States. The ruling party has presented glossy Budget for Tamil Nadu in the hope of riding to power with the improvement in atmosphere by the time elections are held there. But I would like to say that the people of Tamil Nadu cannot be misguided by such gimmicks and they will never fall in the trap being laid by the ruling party (*Interruptions*) I am saying so only to expose the motives of the ruling party. I am only telling the hon. Minister as to what is the strategy of ruling party. As I said just now, no amount has been earmarked in the Budget for paying compensation to the families of innocent people of Punjab who had been killed and whose property worth several

\*\*Not recorded.

[Shri V. Tulsiram]

crores of rupees had been burnt down. All this brings to light the motive of the Government because the States Annual Plan has been slashed by Rs. 100 crores as compared to the last year in spite of the fact that the expenditure in the State is on the rise due to deployment of CRPF and increase in other expenses. In view of these expenses, the hon. Minister should have allocated more funds. But on the contrary he has curtailed the size of the Budget. The hon. Members must ponder over all this. I do not say that the hon. Minister lacks wisdom, but surely he does not have enough time to think over these matters. I fail to understand as to why the hon. Minister has done all this.

This august House wants to know from the hon. Minister whether the Punjab Agreement has been fully implemented. Government has delayed the implementation of the Agreement. Why is the Government doing so? I request the Government to take the opposition parties in confidence in the matter and take their cooperation to fully implement the Agreement. The Government views its strength in the House from a different angle. They should canalise its strength with that of the Opposition Parties for the implementation of the Agreement. Government is requested to invite the leaders of all parties today itself and discuss the issue with them. Then only some way out will be found to solve the problem. If the Government is determined to find some solution, then it will definitely succeed in its efforts. But Government is not interested in solving the problem. Government does not invite the leaders of Opposition Parties for talks to find a solution. Even if they are invited—though such instances are rare—this gesture is shown just to wipe their tears. After inviting the leaders, only few points are discussed with them and thereafter the matter is laid to rest. Subsequently, the Government claims to have discussed the matter with the leaders of the Opposition. Government has never discussed such matter with the Opposition nor it will do so in future.

Government should try to find a solution to Punjab problem determindly. No Sikh or a Hindu of Punjab wants separation from India. They always want to extend support to the present Government. None in Punjab will go against the Government. But the Government is pursuing such a policy and is running the affairs of the State in such a manner that it is difficult to find a solution to the Punjab problem. The Sikhs and Hindus of Punjab do not fight each other but it is the policy of the Government which incites them against each other. Government must understand all these things. They are going to proclaim emergency in Punjab. If any part of the country is endangered or any other danger is posed to the unity and integrity of the country, no citizen of India—whether he is a Hindu, Sikh, Muslim or Christian—will oppose the Government. But what is the intention of the Government? If the intention of the Government is good, then all the citizens will support it. But the activities of the Government arouse suspicion in the minds of the people.

Therefore, it is our submission that by imposing emergency, the Government will not be able to solve the Punjab problem. Imposition of emergency will further complicate the situation; No one knows in how many States the Government will proclaim emergency. The problem can be solved only if the intentions of the Government are good. We are very clear about the intentions of the Government. The intentions of the Government have become clear after presentation of Punjab and Tamil Nadu Budgets. Howsoever hard the Government may try to explain its view point nobody is going to believe it. The people of the country are very intelligent. But the Government considers itself to be more intelligent. For instance, an able Minister, named Shri Chidambaram tries to show off that he is a big lawyer. Many other big lawyers are there in the country. But it is not good to consider oneself better than others. Government must think over these things.

One thing that I would like to know from the Government is that why is it not

holding Panchayat elections in other parts of the country leave aside areas like Punjab where it is not in a position to do so? What difficulty Government is facing in holding Panchayat elections? At these places Panchayati Raj should be restored as early as possible after holding elections to the Panchayats. People can avail of the benefits of the programmes which the Government is running through Panchayats. Programmes like IRDP, NREP can be easily handed over to the Panchayats for the people to derive their benefits. Barring a few places where it is difficult to set in motion the electoral process, Panchayat elections can be easily conducted at other places for the benefit of the people. Similarly, a Committee should be set up with the help of the Police for every 5 to 10 villages, to enable the people to defend themselves on their own. It will be really good if some training is also given to them. If the intention of the Government is clear, then it must think over these suggestions.

Today, we are discussing this Budget. Government believes that whatever it is doing is right, but I want to submit that the Government has no moral right to present this Budget. The people of Punjab elected the Barnala Government by defeating the ruling party, but it has been dismissed by the Central Government and the President's rule has been imposed. That is why this Budget has been presented here. This is highly regrettable. Government must think what right it has got to present this Budget. It does not have any such right. But it enjoys a huge majority and so it can do anything. The Government knows pretty well what the Opposition can do except shouting for a while and at the most staging a walk out thereafter. But they should remember that if a situation arises where they need additional strength, it will come only from the Opposition.

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot): That is why they do not have even quorum today.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: This is also highly regrettable.

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH: See, how much interest the ruling party has got in Punjab.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar): The opposition should look at its own quorum; how many Members are present on their side?

AN HON. MEMBER: More than the Members of ruling party.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, let the quorum be complete.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be rung. Now quorum is there. You can continue your speech, Mr. Tulsiram.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: The power of imposing emergency in Punjab, with which the Government has armed itself, is not going to bring about any improvement in the situation. Rather it may prove to be harmful. Punjab is one such State which can feed the whole country. What is happening in Punjab today? It is completely a turbulent State. People are worried due to unemployment because industries and business are completely ruined and agriculture has been hit adversely. You know, how innocent people are being killed brutally. Under these circumstances, the imposition of emergency will be ineffective. Emergency should be imposed when the country is confronted with some danger. If will not be useful in Punjab because the labourers from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh go there to do agricultural labour. If emergency is imposed, no labourer would be willing to go there for agricultural operations and the State will suffer due to this. You must ponder over it that imposition of emergency is not good thing. In my view, this State Budget should not be presented here in future. It should be considered to be the last one. You should hold elections there with good intentions. What measures Government is going to

[Shri V. Tulsiaram]

take should be clear not only to the people of Punjab but to the whole country. If you are willing to hold elections and win, go ahead. But you are doing all this only because you are not in a position to win the elections there. You should hold elections and from Government there, because the whole country wants to see the people of Punjab prosperous without any discrimination against Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs or Christians. Measures to restore peace in Punjab should be taken after giving a thoughtful consideration, but we are opposed to imposing emergency. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

DR. G.S. DHILLON (Ferozpur) :  
MR. CHAIRMAN, Sir, I rise to support the Budget for the State of Punjab for 1987-88. I was very carefully listening to the previous speaker when he said that there is a reduction of about Rs. 100 crores in the Budget for Punjab. Many of us have been trying to search for that discrepancy or the difference in the Budget. But from the papers given to us, we are not able to trace it. It is just a Vote on Account. He might have seen the figures from the previous year's document and he might have found some difference somewhere. But we could not trace the discrepancy from the documents that have been given to us. Mr Chairman, Sir, I have not seen any Budget which has not been criticised. But I must say that the Budget for Punjab presented by the hon. Finance Minister is not only reasonably good but it is very good considering the circumstances through which we are passing. I should say that dark picture is shadowing around, but in spite of the disturbed conditions, there has been an overall growth in production, in economy, both industrial and agriculture. Now, Sir, I have got some figures with me. The revenue receipt is Rs. 1545.95 crores showing an increase of Rs. 149.03 crores over the revised estimate of 1987-88. I do not know wherefrom my friend got the figures. The State tax and non-tax revenue receipt is estimated at Rs. 1194.30 crores which is higher than the revised estimates of 1987-88 by Rs. 124.37 crores. Here also I do not find any

reduction. The State share of Central taxes is Rs. 351.63 crores which is higher than the revised estimates for 1987-88 by Rs. 24.65 crores. Here also I am not able to trace the difference. The expenditure on the Revenue account is estimated at Rs. 1785.70 crores and as I go ahead the areas where the major increase in expenditure envisaged is on Education. On higher education, medical care, family welfare, public health, minor irrigation, community development, transport services, etc., they have made more provision for each of the items than last year. On the Capital Account side, the receipts are placed at Rs. 2375.17 crores and the expenditure including loans and advances is Rs. 2194.67 crores.

15.00 hrs.

Taking into consideration all these points that I have mentioned, it is a definite improvement in revenue accounts and also in other accounts of the Government. The grant provides Rs 700 crores and the special assistance from here will be Rs. 650 crores, besides their own resources. On irrigation, agriculture and all that, they have been given. I must say that there has been all round improvement in spite of the crisis Punjab is facing because of the failure of Constitutional machinery due to which the Government has been compelled to proclaim the *Rashtrapati Rai*. He was telling that we have no moral status or authority to present this Budget. We gave them an opportunity, I was a strong supporter of Barnala. I sincerely tell him—Ramoowalia may not mind—that the Congress put up weak candidates against them so that they may come.....

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIARAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had mentioned about the Annual Plan. (Interruptions).

[English]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur) : I want to support the Member. The hon. Member is misguiding the House.

(Interruptions). He says, annual plan for Punjab. The expenses have been reduced. (Interruptions).

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : It is only when you went to his seat and guided him. He did not say annual plan. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let there be no dialogue.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : The annual plan provides Rs. 465.39 crores for irrigation, for agriculture Rs. 54.31 crores and Rs. 18.5 crores for industry last year. Which annual plan are you referring to ? (Interruptions). In spite of liberalism from our side, the victory of Akali Dal..... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, now when the Members of the other side have raised the issue, let me give my clarification also. (Interruptions).

I said that innocent people were being killed every-day in Punjab. Damage was also caused to the property of some people, but no provision has been made in the budget to provide the compensation. You tell me if there is any such provision..... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is another point. Please take your seat. That is beside the point. Please hear the hon. Member. Mr. Dhillon, please proceed.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Though he claims that there is such provision yet nobody knows where it is. (Interruptions)

DR. G.S. DHILLON : Look at me also. (Interruptions) You know it very well that compensation or some other help is given whenever any casualty takes

place there. Since you talk about elections, Panchayats and compare Punjab with Tamil Nadu, I invite you to visit Punjab. We are the residents of Punjab. You can either go there at your own risk or you accompany me. You visit every village without any protection. We will arrange a security platoon to accompany you if you so desire. Go there and tell us about the actual situation there. On what basis you compare Punjab with Tamil Nadu.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : This will not go on record. (Interruptions)\*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please address the Chair, Mr. Dhillon ? Hon. Member, Dhillon, please address the Chair.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : Sir, when we have no.....

[Translation]

they talk cheap and hence it is useless... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, that will not go on record. I have already said that. Please proceed.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : He does not know how much I have... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already said, that will not go on record. Please proceed. Please address the Chair.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : There is something for him, nothing for me. I tell you, you study my career. It is nothing for me. (Interruptions).

I have been advocating so also my friends from Punjab that in spite of everything that comes in the disturbed conditions, Punjab has made good progress in

\*\*Not recorded,

[Dr. G.S. Dhillon]

agriculture. Punjab has made good progress in keeping up the growth rate of industry, 3.5% to 4%. Under such a strain, we have been able to do it. We need some changes, some diversification in our economy, in our agriculture, in our industry and diversification is not possible unless we have definite plants. When I say diversification in agriculture, I mean that the Green Revolution which Punjab had worked well for some time. But now it is getting irrelevant. We have reached the top. We are more concerned as to how to keep up the tempo when Green Revolution is getting irrelevant. We want to diversify our agriculture to dairy milk products, food processing and many other fields. We did have some offer from foreign Governments, from Pepsi Cola and some of those things which envisage some earnings of foreign exchange and at the same time employment on a large scale, at the same time export potential for our agriculture processed food, etc. But somehow, due to technical reason, that plan has not been able to go ahead. When Barnala Saheb was the Chief Minister, he stressed it a number of times. Other leaders from Punjab also stressed and then the Governor of Punjab, a number of times talked about it, but it is not coming up. The other alternative is, we should have some other way of thinking, how to diversify, how to use our resources for food processing and horticulture advancement. Our potential is only 3% in horticulture. We want to go up much higher. Keeping in view that beyond a certain point production will not go, we have to think of alternatives.

At the same time, Punjab has been provided with power either through hydro electric or thermal plant which is very expensive, of very high cost, Punjab has been demanding atomic power plant. That would be much economical and cheaper for us. We may not have to bring coal and so many other products from distance. That is the main reason why we have been pressing for this and so far it has not come in. Punjab is entirely different. When we compare Punjab with other States, we have absolutely nothing. All the progress is due to the people's own initiative, small scale production, private production, in

Ludhiana, Batala and other places. Even the university which is the leading agricultural university, that is the topmost university, is owned by the Punjab Government. That is not ours. Sometimes I found some jealous-talk going about it. It is not the Central University. That is the Punjab Government University. As the Agriculture Minister I had found that not a single institution of the Centre is set up here. When I talk about it, when I compare what is given to Punjab, except Rs. 200 crore worth of coach factory at Kapurthala what else is given? Can you mention anything beyond this. I can mention industries worth thousands of crores of rupees in Andhra Pradesh. I can mention it in West Bengal and Bihar. We want that some potential for employment should be created for the young people who are not accommodated anywhere and who are not employed anywhere. They have no other hobby and they have taken to killing the people now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In spite of that you are inviting President's rule.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: We are not very happy to have the President's rule. We tried to make them stand on their own legs. When Shri Barnala was not able to do it, we were looking to Shri Prakash Singh Badal to come. He is no better. No one is doing better and both the terms of Government are over. Why the Bill was brought yesterday? Nobody is very happy on that. The Congress party was already out of the picture. I sincerely tell you, Prof, Dandavate, this is the first time in my life as Congress candidate that I prayed for their success. I mean the Akali Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do it at the Centre also.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: Both have accepted Longowal accord at the time of elections. I do not know what happened when they were returned to power. The same thing has happened. I have been seeing the Akali Government right from Gurnam Singh, right from Lachman Singh; of course, we disowned him. Again Badal Saheb came in. Then, in between our

former President came in. In spite of our prayers that they should stand on their own legs, they could not. Now coming to the moral stand about bringing this Bill, this is provided in the Constitution itself. It is the House which passed the Proclamation and that is the moral strength. If these people could come, we need not have that moral strength at all. That is the reason. I have been all the time advocating that something should be done for the economic upliftment of the people of Punjab. I was all the time waiting when the Railway Minister was reading his speech on presentation of the Railway Budget. I was all the time watching if he could make a remote reference to Punjab. Nothing came out. We have been asking for two important railway connections and railway reforms. We have been asking that the highways are too narrow and the traffic very heavy. There should be electric railway between Ludhiana and Punjab so that it could, by frequent shuttles, could take the load out. Nothing was mentioned in his speech. At least when I was in Indiraji's Cabinet, we sanctioned a bridge over Beas river—I was in charge of that Ministry—which connects Jullundur-Kapurthala with Amritsar district reviving the old historic town of Goindwal which is now in district of Amritsar and that has flourished because of that.

We have been asking for a railway connection either from Jullundur or from Beas to Goindwal which is 15 miles at the most. Nothing was mentioned in his speech about this. If the industry had been set up at Goindwal, it could have provided more opportunities.

I have seen many concessions given to industry. Agro-industries are regular industries. We have been asking that because of the disturbed conditions and because this is a border area, it should be declared as some sort of a backward area so that there should be some sort of encouragement and impetus for the new industry. That is not forthcoming. We are not going to remain all the time like this. We are trying to create such conditions in the State that the industrialists would have some sort of temptation to stick to that place. People should have some incentive to go there. There is no incentive and

the people are leaving those districts and towns like Amritsar.

Sir, I am very proud of my State of Punjab—though I am proud of the whole country—that Punjab has done very well in cotton production this time. I must say good words about it. I must admire the Governor of Punjab, the Government of Punjab, the administration there, the Secretaries there for the hard work they all put in, in keeping up the level of growth both in respect of rice and wheat. Punjab has produced 1.3 Million bales of cotton which is a record production now. We have 23 per cent share of the whole of cotton production in the country. This is something remarkable. But how to maintain it? I would like to say that it is a production under very disturbing conditions. (Interruptions). For the last two days we have been busy discussing this Constitution Amendment Bill. My friend Shri Tulsiram woke up today. I have a good joke to say, in this connection. When President Sadat was alive, he told me a joke when I visited Egypt. He said: "Somebody visited the zoo and found all the animals laughing but the Zebra keeping silent. The next day again he visited the Zoo and found that the Zebra was laughing—he was the only animal laughing—and all the other animals were keeping silent. He asked the curator: "what is the matter?" He said: It is all right. The monkey cracked a joke and everybody was laughing yesterday. The Zebra has understood it today"..... (Interruptions). We have been talking about Punjab. But still the interest comes in only when the budget is being presented; when we have to suggest our views as to what is the problem there; what is the state of affairs in industry and in agriculture and what we need. We know that. Who knows better than us that we have been very badly hit because of extremism and terrorism. People are dying. We are not very happy at that. But here when we are dealing with our economy, with our finances and with our budget, where does the Emergency come in? So, I think we should all laugh together or weep together.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
 The monkey may withdraw the joke,  
 (Interruptions)

DR. G. S. DHILLON: Not day after the other... (Interruptions). I thought that I should bring to your notice all these things. At the end, I submit I am not saying things in a very customary manner but rather in a moving manner. The whole credit goes to the farmers of Punjab, the industrialists of Punjab and those hard working people that in spite of everything they have not allowed the production and the growth rate to go down and the whole credit goes, above all, to the people who are managing the administration and to the Governor of Punjab.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with a heavy heart, I am taking part in the discussion on the Punjab Budget for the year 1988-89. Sir, you know that the proper place for the discussion of the State Budget is the State Legislative Assembly. But, as there is President's rule and as there is no elected Assembly functioning now, we are doing that work here as a mere routine work. It is nothing better than a mere routine work. When a State Budget is discussed in a State Legislative Assembly, people at large of that State become very much concerned about the Budget of their State that whether their expectations and their aspirations are going to be reflected in the Budget or not. But here, while we are discussing the Punjab Budget, the people of Punjab have been suffering from a fear psychosis and they are calculating the date when the black Bill like the Emergency Bill be promulgated in the State of Punjab.

The main question of Punjab was only raised by Mr. Dhillon, not today, but yesterday. He repeatedly said yesterday: "what to do." "What to do" has become the main and major question today in Punjab and the Government of India are having more and more stringent legislations to remedy, to tackle the Punjab situation.

Time without numbers, we have stated here that it is not merely a law and order question. The Punjab problem is partly emotional; it is partly psychological; it is partly economical and it is also partly political. And the solution will have to be found out in a political manner.

All the patriotic and democratic people of the State must come together to fight out the terrorism. Instead of cultivating that idea, this Government, the Government at the Centre, is arming itself with one after another stringent legislations which will serve no purpose. This situation has been created in Punjab by the ruling party. The Government will pass one after another legislations but the situation will remain the same. You know, the legislations like the National security Act, the Disturbed Areas Act, are being applied against the working classes there who are trying to voice their demands. These legislations are being applied for the benefit of the mill-owners, for the benefit of the management there. This situation has been created by the ruling party. If you come to the Budget, you will see, the Minister has himself agreed that the revenue on the State's tax and non-tax head has been less by Rs. 40.06 crores, in regard to the estimated revenue of about Rs. 1,069.90 crores. That was due to the prevailing disturbed condition in the State. May I know from the Hon. Minister what is the fate of the on-going projects? Are they severely affected by the continuing disturbed conditions in the State and whether any on-going project has been disturbed or has been adversely affected or not? This question should be replied to by the Hon. Minister. In spite of the lesser amount of collection in the current year, they have accepted that next year, that is, 1988-89 year's collection of State tax, non-tax revenue receipts will be Rs. 1,190.35 crores as estimated in the Budget. But how, all of a sudden, a larger amount of about Rs. 150 crores more will be collected, that I specifically want to know from the Hon. Minister.

When a State Budget is presented in the State Assembly, it is discussed there in an elaborate manner, department-wise discussion takes place. Detailed discussion is possible there, whereas it is a mere routine work here. By participating in this debate, I also request the ruling party at the Centre not to depend upon the legislation they have passed; but to mobilise all the patriotic and the democratic people of Punjab so that a peaceful political solution can be achieved.



I want to note one more point here. Yesterday we have heard two Ministers, Mr. Chidambaram and Mr. Buta Singh. The trouble with the Ruling Party is that they don't know what to do in Punjab. I shall ask them to make up their mind first, take a decision and implement it. First the Punjab Accord was signed, elections took place, President's rule came, the Assembly was dissolved and one Bill came and another followed. This process will go on. How long will it go on ?

In the speech of Mr. Chidambaram he said that our Party CP(M) has no 'obligation' in Punjab. But, at the same time, Mr. Buta Singh admitted that we have done a good work there. Have they got a proper understanding with themselves ? That is the problem with the ruling party.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
They have no obligation in West Bengal.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : As if they have no obligation in West Bengal. They are also behaving like that. The ruling party only works on whip, you have seen that. Without that they cannot run the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please confine to the Budget.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : I shall repeatedly say that they are to make up their mind first, take a decision and mobilise all the patriotic and democratic forces of country and fight the secessionist elements.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the Punjab Appropriation Bill. I have been listening to our friends in the opposite. The first speaker Mr. Tulsiram was speaking about the emergency because for two days we had discussion here in this House about the emergency. As his party did not give him time to speak on emergency, he spoke today with regard to emergency. He said that emergency is levelled when there is a danger to the country. I would like to ask him whether the situation created in

Punjab aided by foreign power where some of our young boys who are mis'ed are trained there, money is given and deadly weapons are being given, is not a danger to the country. Or does he think that the danger to Punjab is no danger; it is only when India is in danger the emergency can be declared ? Punjab is a part of India and if we have danger in any part of the country, should we not have a right to have emergency ? We are not happy to bring these emergency laws and the various laws which have been referred to by him. But it is a situation in itself in Punjab. That compels us and it is the compulsion of the Central Government also under Article 355 that if the Government over there is not in a position to rule or to enforce laws according to the Constitution in the country, then it is incumbent on the Central Government to have the emergency.

I don't know what Mr. Misra was saying. Again he was referring to emergency. He did not speak much about Punjab or perhaps he does not know much about Punjab. His party must have asked him to speak something and he spoke something which at least I was not able to understand.

Punjab, in the last six years, has been facing terrorism. In Punjab the development—whether it is in the field of industry or agriculture—has suffered. Punjab would have developed much more, Punjab has the capacity to develop much more. Punjab has the capacity to produce more and also apply science and technology to agriculture, to bring about a green revolution and make India from a deficit to a surplus country. Punjab is the granary of India and Punjab has the capacity but due to the last six years conditions in Punjab its development has stopped. It has not grown as it should have been.

Sir, I first start with our agriculture. Preference has been given to agriculture in the Union budget also so that we produce more. If India which is producing roughly 1 million tonnes of food grains could reach the level of 200 million tonnes then India will not need any IMF

[Shri R.L. Bhatia]

loan and in this development Punjab is playing a major role. We have the best procurement system. We are giving the maximum to the Central kitty of foodgrains and if we want to continue to have more foodgrains from Punjab and if we want that Punjab should help India in this regard we have problems which need to be solved. We are short of electricity. There is growing demand of electricity in Punjab. The growing demand necessitates that we should have more electricity and for that we will be dependant on Centre to give us regularly our share from Singrauli and Barasul projects so that we are in a position to keep up our agricultural growth.

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

Punjab does not have hydel resources and for the thermal plants that we have we have to bring coal from a long distance and it is problematic. So the only area we can develop and Centre can help us is to give us a nuclear power plant and if we are given a nuclear power plant I can assure you that Punjab will be able to maintain its growth and will be able to play an important role in the field of economic growth and agricultural production.

The Centre has given gas-based power projects to U.P. & Rajasthan but no such unit has been given to Punjab. We can do better. We can grow more foodgrains. We can diversify our agricultural products and help India to reduce its imports of oilseeds and so on. As Dr. Dhillon explained there is not a single big industry in Punjab. We have got 10,000 small scale units of hosiery, sports goods, textiles, cycles, sewing machines and agriculture implements. If we are encouraged we can certainly diversify our population which are engaged in agriculture because agriculture has reached its maximum. There is need to diversify the people from agriculture. There is a need to give more employment to Punjab. It is only the industry that can be the substitute for that there are no major industries in Punjab.

Only recently, you have given us a unit in Kapurthala-Coach Factory. If more big units are given to Punjab and especially the employment-oriented units are given to Punjab, it will also help in our present political situation which is on account of unemployment also.

You can help the small scale industries in various ways. You can give them loans. You can give them cheaper loans. You can also help by giving them infrastructure and other requirements. We need coal; we need steel; we need pig-iron. Our Batala industry which is one of the best industries and which is one of the best producing units in the whole country, they are short of pig-iron. These things are not given to us. If these are given to us, certainly we can play an important role in the economy of Punjab as well as that of India.

Only three backward districts have been declared in Punjab. Ferozepur and Gurdaspur are declared 'C' class backward districts. Amritsar-where I come from was only given this 'C' class status for a limited period in 1986 which has expired in 1988. May I request you if you really want to help Punjab, if you really want that there should be industrial development and the solution of the problem of unemployment, you must bring more districts of Punjab into the category of backward districts and extend the facilities. I would rather request that the facilities be extended to the whole of Punjab. It will help us much in the present circumstances in which we are placed.

Punjab is growing Basmati. It is exported to other countries. In 1983-84, the total export was of about Rs. 76 crores. Now Basmati export has reached Rs. 240 crores. Punjab grows a special class of Basmati rice which has a special aroma. It is very much liked in foreign countries. You can certainly increase your exports if certain facilities are given to the Punjab growers for the production of Basmati. You can give them better seeds at subsidised rates. You can give them better fertilisers for the purpose.

I would also request that the levy

should not be charged from the exporters of Basmati rice. Now for all kinds of rice, you are charging levy. You may do that. We will gladly do that because you need more foodgrains. Punjab has always been contributing and will continue to contribute. But at least you should give this facility of not charging levy from the exporters of Basmati rice. You are giving them so many facilities. If this facility is given, there will be more export of Basmati rice from Punjab

Now I come to the law and order situation. As you know, the law and order in Punjab is very bad. Various experiments have been made in Punjab—sometimes popular rule, sometimes our President's Rule—and we find the situation very complicated. I will draw your attention to one aspect of the problem where Centre can help us. As you know, in the beginning, terrorists used to have pistols. Then they have other small guns. Now they have come to AK-47 rifle. Yesterday, as you must have read in papers, they have started launching a rocket. I would like to ask you whether your Police in Punjab is equipped with these modern weapons. If not, do you feel that Punjab policemen will fight with 303 rifle which takes one minute to put the cartridges as against AK-47 which can have 600 bullets in one minute? It is just spraying like a rain. If you want to improve the law and order situation in Punjab, please send those big officers who are sitting in air-conditioned rooms and passing orders and getting the view from a long distance. Let those people go to Punjab, meet the policemen who are fighting their battle against the terrorists. Let them go and assess the requirement there and it is your duty to fulfil it. If you want to improve the law and order situation in Punjab, give all these facilities to Punjab. Listen to what the Punjab officers who come here and tell you in the meetings and fulfil their demands. If you will continue to give this type of rifles and other things which are not matching to the weapons of the terrorists, then it will be a long battle. So, better provide them the necessary things. Police is patrolling at night. Terrorists sit behind the bushes and they shoot them with AK-47 or whatever it is. Can't you provide a bulletproof jeep to

the policemen so that they can move about at night in the villages and they can do their duty by patrolling? Therefore, I emphasise to give a second thought on the demands of the Punjab Government, to their needs to meet the challenges of terrorists and provide them immediately. Otherwise, what will happen is that by the time you will provide AK-47, they may be having a very effective weapon because you are fighting a foreign power. That foreign power is creating such a situation in Punjab. It is all by Pakistan. Enemies are not seen there. The enemy will be on the other side of the border. We are taking it lightly as any other law and order situation. Be serious and provide the necessary weapons and bullets to our Punjab police so that we may be able to fight effectively.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra): Mr Chairman, Sir, had the Budget presented in this House today been presented in the Legislative Assembly of Punjab, then the public representatives of that State would have got an opportunity to discuss all aspects of Punjab situation in detail and their discussion would have been meaningful. But the Centre has snatched that right too. In the light of these circumstances, I feel that the budget which has been presented here will be considered to have been imposed forcibly on Punjab. While going through the Budget papers, I found that a mention has been made about additional allocation of about Rs. 40 crores as compared to last year, to be spent on making the Police force more efficient. This is how they propose to control the law and order situation in Punjab. It is quite right. The foremost duty of a civilised Government is to tackle the law and order situation. But Police force will not be sufficient to tackle the law and order situation in Punjab. Unless efforts are made to understand the basic reasons behind the disturbed law and order, this problem cannot be tackled. The Governor of Punjab as well as your favourite police officer, Shri Ribeiro is also of the opinion that Punjab problem

[Shri Ram Bahadur Singh]

is a political problem. You may not believe my words, but you will have to keep faith in those people whom you have posted there with high hopes. You think you can solve the Punjab problem by relying on Police Force but in my view it is nothing but day dreaming. You should learn a lesson from your previous experiences. You have armed yourself with all such powers through this House, which were required to solve Punjab problem, so much so that you dismissed the Government elected by the people on the ground that it was incapable to tackle the problem of terrorism. After this, President's rule was imposed. All of us have seen its results. The number of people killed during the President's rule is much higher than that killed at any time in the past. But you did not stop at that. You acquired the power to impose emergency. We as well as you are well aware of the results of imposing emergency and we have had enough discussion on it yesterday. You will have to find the solution to the problem if you want to see development and peace there. In order to solve the problem, you will have to win public support primarily. You cannot solve any problem without public support. Your appeals to the public for support have evoked a poor response. You will have to take certain steps which may attract and inspire the people and convince them that you are their partners in distress in the real sense. As long as you go on killing the innocent people in fake encounters in the name of terrorists or keep them in prisons without framing any charges or use draconian laws, Punjab problem will not be solved. You cannot win public support in this manner. If you were really willing to find a solution to Punjab problem—the issue which has already been discussed several times—you would have held discussions with the representatives of all political parties and the social workers to form a general opinion, on the basis of which you should have discussed those proposals with the representatives of the various factions of Akali Dal and the extremist groups to find a possible solution. You will say that the Janata Party did not co-operate inspite of your

appeal. In this very House, on a previous occasion, the Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh had accused the Janata Party for adopting non-cooperative attitude. Yesterday also, he repeated his earlier charges against Shri Chandra Shekhar. The gist of this allegation was that Shri Chandra Shekhar has held talks with the traitors. I would like to remind that when Chandra Shekhar said in 1984 that Operation Bluestar was not justified and that the situation should have been defused through talks, he was branded as Bhindranwale of Ballia. You accused him again and called him by the same name when he suggested to keep Anandpur Sahab Resolution in mind at the time of discussions. You tried to cheat the public by calling him Bhindranwale. But at the time of talks with Shri Longowal, you gave adequate importance to Anandpur Sahab Resolution. I am not against negotiations, but if you had any morality, you should have felt sorry and accepted the fact that you cheated the public to fetch votes. But the ruling party has no relation with morality whatsoever.

The prevailing situation in Punjab indicates that barring a handful of persons the people in the State are close to one another having tied with the bonds of fraternity, have social interaction with and close family relations in each others community. Did the Government ever try to solve the Punjab problem on fraternal relations' basis or did they ever try to make use of the influence of the above relations to solve the problem in the State? They did not do anything. If they have done anything of the sort, the hon. Minister should clarify the same in his reply.

The Government is not as much concerned to solve the Punjab problem as they are concerned about the Congress Party riding to power in the State. They are playing with fire and in this process hatching a conspiracy to divide the nation. They have little will to preserve the unity and the integrity of the country. Let Punjab go to hell, let the country be divided, but their Government should come to power. This is what they want. Had they been concerned about the unity and the integrity of the nation, they

would have tried to ensure that the people do not lose heart come what may. If the people of Punjab lose heart no power on earth can save the country. Whatever measures the Government has so far taken to solve the Punjab tangle have not been taken in the right direction and with good intention. The steps so far taken by the Government were aimed at retaining their Government in power in the State, no matter whether the Punjab problem was solved or not by these measures, I would like to give an example before you.

There is a Congress leader in that State whose name I do not want to reveal. I too have high regards for him. I am happy that now-a-days he is very active in the State. But what was he three years ago? He being a terrorist, the Government apprehended him in Manila after spending lakhs of rupees. Today, he is occupying the highest seat of Akal Takhat. If the Government describes somebody as a terrorist and puts him behind the bars and declares another person as a moderate at its sweet will, such tactics cannot work for long. Today the Government says that Shri Badal is not a moderate. I would like to know if Shri Badal has connivance with the terrorist in Punjab? The Government is not working in the right spirit. It is not clean.

The Government has now adopted a new procedure for issuing licences there which does not discriminate between a terrorist and a moderate. Therefore, I demand from the Government to stop issuing licences forthwith. Now there is no doubt about the fact that the solution to Punjab problem is beyond their capability. If we go deep into the Punjab problem, one thing will be clear that the Government is the root cause of all these troubles. So long as the present Government is in power, there cannot be any solution to Punjab problem. With these words, I oppose the Punjab Budget and conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Sukh-  
bans Kaur.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghost) :  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, will you allow me a  
little time to speak on the Punjab  
Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Sukh-  
bans Kaur.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Mr.  
Chairman, Sir, I am addressing you.  
Please look at me also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : When your  
name comes, you too will certainly be  
given time.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Please do  
not insist on the name. If you allow me,  
I shall express my views within two  
minutes. Please provide me time. You  
are empowered to do that. You are  
sitting on this Chair having come from  
the Panel. You are authorised to allow  
anybody to speak as you wish.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not going  
to use that discretion in your favour right  
now. Please resume your seat. You  
have made your submission. Now you  
sit down, please.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I would  
like to place a few suggestions with regard  
to Punjab Budget before the House. I  
request you to allow me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have got the  
discretion. But I am not going to use  
the same right now. I have heard your  
request. Nothing will go on record.....

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have heard  
your request. It will be considered. Now  
you may resume your seat.

(Interruptions)\*\*

I have heard your request. Now you  
may please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You ask your whip to give your name. I am not using my discretion in your favour. I called the name of Shrimati Sukhbuns Kaur and she is on her legs.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This method of yours is not good.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, what wrong ? did I commit, for which I am not being given two minutes to speak ? I have to speak on a number of good things on Punjab. Therefore, I may please be given a little time to speak. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. Shrimati Sukhbuns Kaur is on her legs. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will not be given time to speak if you continue to behave like this.

[English]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : You do have a right to review the decision as long as you are in the Chair, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not the way. Please take your seat. I have said I am not using my discretion in your favour. This is not the way.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Can't you review your decision, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. I asked Mrs. Kaur to speak.

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR (Gurdaspur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Punjab Budget being presented here today. Unfortunately all the speakers from opposition spoke nothing about Punjab. I think, since they did not get a chance yesterday, quite rightly they all spoke on the 59th Amendment. Each of the Opposition members said that we have no moral right to present the Budget here. I would like to remind the House that elections were held in Punjab and the

Akali Dal got 73 seats, which probably they never got before and I do not think they will again get in future. They got 73 seats. But what is the result ? Instead of fulfilling the promises given to the people who had voted for them, they fought among themselves. Not only Sikhs, but people from other communities too voted for them. Otherwise they would not have got 73 seats. They betrayed the people who had put their trust in the Akali leadership, people who had put their lives in the hands of the Akali leadership and people who had put the future of their children in the hands of the Akali leadership. Instead of fulfilling the promises given to the people they started fighting among themselves and as a result there was a split in the party. As rightly pointed out by my hon. Colleague, much against the interests of our party and in the interest of the State, we supported them for long. But ultimately, we found that they had no will to survive and serve the people. Therefore, President's rule was imposed in the State of Punjab. And as a result of that, the Budget of Punjab is presented here today and I support it.

Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. I have only three points which I would like to bring to your notice.

The most important thing that a State needs for any development is power. Our power demand has been raising by 15 per cent every year. There are some on-going projects in our State. One of the members from the Opposition has asked about their present position. They are being completed and we are hopeful that both the Ropar Thermal Plant Stage II and the Mukerian Hydro Project will be commissioned very soon. In fact, work has been done in a record time and for this the credit goes to the officers and workers of the Punjab Government.

Secondly, we do not have much of hydro-resources beyond what we are already executing. We do not have coal either and it has to be brought from a very long distance. Therefore, I very strongly endorse the view of my colleague Shri Bhatia that we should be given a nuclear power plant. The excuse or should

I say the thing that is said to us again and again that it cannot be given to Punjab because it is a border State. Today with modern weapons, no State is a border State or faraway State. We should, keeping in view the conditions in Punjab, the needs of Punjab, be given a nuclear power plant. And also as Mr. Bhatia has said U. P. and Rajasthan have got a Power Based Thermal Plant we should also be given a Gas Based Thermal Power Plant for Punjab.

It should be put on record that in spite of the difficult situation in Punjab for the last six years, neither agriculture nor industry has suffered. In spite of the fact that the conditions are disturbed, the people of Punjab have worked very hard and have tried to do everything that they could to keep the situation normal and to increase production. We have given our share of foodgrains to the Central Government; in spite of the fact that we had unprecedented rains and droughts, we have contributed our share of paddy and wheat. Punjab, as you know has only three per cent of the cultivated area of the nation, yet, we give forty per cent of the foodgrains to the country. Therefore, keeping in view this, we should be given special assistance we want that special assistance should be given for land reclamation because whatever land we have, we are using at the moment but you can help us by giving us subsidy on Zinc Sulphate, Iron Sulphate, Gypsum. These are the things that are needed—because of continuous use of fertilizers—in our fields and with Gypsum we can also reclaim certain areas.

Then, the water level of Punjab is coming down. We need special assistance from you for canal lining. I believe Rs. 3 crores has been sanctioned, but I think it should be raised to Rs. 10 crores.

Another thing which we are told is that 169 districts in the country have been chosen for accelerated production programme. I think you can make it to 170—include the border district of Gurdaspur also.

Regarding industry, there is no 'A' category backward district in the State.

Out of 118 blocks, 66 blocks are no industry blocks and we want that in order to revive industrial economy of the State, the entire State should be declared as 'A' category backward State and we should get the facilities that are being given to the backward areas like Jammu and Kashmir or our neighbouring State Himachal Pradesh. We should also get those facilities.

You notice that there has been a downward trend of Central Assistance in the industrial sector and Central projects. The Central investment in Punjab has come down from 2 per cent in 1978-79 to 1.05 per cent in 1985-86. This should be revised and we should get more Central Sector Projects.

As has been said before we do have very small scale industries but that is not good enough. The State Government is trying to promote large scale industries but the Centre should give us three things which are very important.

(1) Petro-Chemical Complex, (2) Electronic Switching System Project and (3) a Video Cassette Recording Project. These will help in giving employment to our youth and help the industrial economy of the State.

There is one other thing and that is the 4 per cent Central Sales Tax which is levied in Punjab. It is not being levied on new units. But I would like to draw the attention to the conditions under which these small scale industries are working in the State Sector in Gurdaspur. After 6 o'clock no unit can work and some of them are already sick. I would request that the Central Sales Tax of four per cent should be abolished for at least sick units.

I have mentioned before, we want some assistance for land reclamation. about 1.2 lakh hectares are affected by ravines in the State and the Government of India should also treat the State of Punjab in the Ravines. Reclamation scheme, which is being done for the other States so that whatever land is available we should be able to utilise and help to produce more foodgrains for the country.

[Shrimat. Sukhbans Kaur]

Lastly, regarding law and order situation, more modern weapons are needed. I think more money should be given for transport—for jeeps, cars and whatever transport the Police might need to combat terrorism.

One last request is that the Central assistance of Rs. 600 crores should be raised to Rs. 1200 crores.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to speak much on the Budget at this moment. But I would certainly like to offer some suggestions on the Punjab problem. Never before in the history of the Parliament has such a long discussion taken place on any subject than on Punjab. But despite all these discussions, the Punjab problem continue to elude solution. The people of the country are very much concerned about Punjab. First of all I would like to make some suggestions and thereafter I shall express my views on this issue.

Try to identify and isolate those secessionists and terrorists who are being provided aid and leadership by the imperialist and anti-national forces.

Strive to unite the forces which want national unity and communal harmony and bring more and more people from Punjab in the mainstream to counter disruptive forces.

Find out effective measures to check killings and misuse of places of worship and ensure people's co-operation in this endeavour.

Release all innocent people from among the Jodhpur detenus. Punish the culprits found guilty in 1984 riots. Reestablish and rehabilitate on immediate basis the victims of these riots who suffered loss and were rendered homeless.

Strengthen the law and order machinery to check killings by terrorists. Also

check corruption and excesses being committed by security forces.

It is very necessary to differentiate between those who are actually terrorists in more than one sense and those youths who have been misguided as a matter of sentiment after having been influenced by terrorist propaganda.

The Government will have to admit that the Punjab problem is not the problem of any particular party. The Government should find out a solution at the national level by calling an all party meeting in respect of long-standing territorial and river water disputes. It should hold discussions on Sarkaria Commission Report at the national level and take early and positive steps to provide more powers and additional financial resources to the States.

MR. Chairman, Sir, I do not think that the Congress people are not concerned about Punjab problem. They are also concerned. But it will be the biggest folly on the part of the ruling party to think that it is only they who are concerned about the Punjab problem. All those forces who want to see India united, who stand for maintaining communal harmony in the country and are against terrorist and disruptive forces are very much concerned about it. These forces are ready for a sacrifice, howsoever big it may be, to save Punjab, maintain peace in the State and to avoid disintegration of the country. In Punjab the Leftist Parties, especially CPI and CPI(M) are striving hard to restore normalcy in the State and this is the reason why they are increasingly becoming target of extremists attacks. Many members of these Parties have been killed and yesterday also a leader of my Party was killed in Punjab. What is the attitude of the Government towards all this ? Government believes that it is only they who are competent to solve this problem but we feel that the problem is not being resolved deliberately because it is in the interest of the ruling party. In solving such problems, Government gives highest priority to the interests of its own Party and does not care much about the interests of the country. What



kind of attitude is Government adopting now-a days? Government has enacted several laws to combat terrorism. Perhaps in no other Parliament of the world have so many laws been enacted on any single issue than on the Punjab problem, probably on no other issue, Government has received such unconditional support of this August House, has as been in the case of strengthening the Government on the Punjab issue. Government has not been able to resolve the issue though full support has been extended to it. I remember, the present Prime Minister had gone on record three days before the Operation Bluestar to say that Bhindranwale was a great saint, but two three days after this statement, the Operation Bluestar was ordered. This is a fact and I am not speaking against the Congress Party. Government has not learnt any lesson from its past experiences and the steps it has taken to resolve the Punjab problem which enjoys the support of foreign and extremist forces. Government will never be able to find a solution to the Punjab Problem by hobnobbing with them. Government is following the same old policy in Punjab. Is the Government conscious about the consequences of helping Jasbir Singh in securing the highest position?

In Punjab, a systematic campaign is going on, in which the members of the Congress Party are also taking part. Other moderate forces who were coming into the mainstream have received a set back due to the policies of the Government. The morale of law and order enforcing agencies has also gone down. Government is happy and so is a section of the Congress Party that Akali-Dal has been rendered irrelevant and insignificant in Punjab, but by cooperating with the extremists and helping them occupy high positions the ruling party has itself become irrelevant there. Government is not taking note of these failures in Punjab. As long as the Government does not seek the cooperation of the public, as long as it does not consider it to be a national issue and instead works with the motive of capitalising on it in the next elections, solution is difficult to evolve.

The problem before the Government is a national problem and the whole nation is suffering on account of it, because the unity of the country is at stake. This is the reason why such forces are continuously on the rise in Punjab. In the recent incident in Punjab the Sikhs said, "we will not separate from Hindus, even at the cost of our lives." This is the positive factor there. Extremism is there in Punjab but it is the negative factor not the positive factor. The positive factor is that majority of the people in Punjab are against extremism and ready to lay down their lives to counter it but the Government is not making use of it. It is instead thinking of imposing emergency in Punjab and wants to deploy Army to face the challenge posed by extremists. Government will not be able to solve the Punjab problem by terrorising the people through deployment of Army in the State. I do not think Government will achieve success through these measures. Therefore, Government is requested to change its strategy, if it wants to find a solution to the Punjab problem. Solution is sure to emerge and emerge it will through the right course.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Narain Chand Parashar.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, please pay attention to me also. Give me two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)\*\*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing goes on record.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I Will say only good things. I will not say anything against the Chair.

\*\*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should ask his Party to send his name.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : You also belong to my Party.

MR. CHAIRMAN : When I am occupying the Chair, I do not belong to any party.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Your heart is with us. Give me two minutes. I shall be highly grateful.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down.  
(Interruptions)

16.15 hours

[English]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Mr. Chairman, I support the Budget for Punjab presented by the hon. Finance Minister to the House. The various provisions which have been made are quite encouraging, and it shows the Central Government's commitment for helping the economic life in Punjab. The Central Government have gone out of their way to support and give financial assistance also to Punjab.

The annual Plan for the year 1988-89 has been put at Rs. 700 crores and though the central share of assistance was only Rs. 4.50 crores, yet the Central Government has gone out of its way to provide Rs. 650 crores as special assistance to the State. This is a token of the seriousness of the Government of India's commitment to improve the economic conditions in Punjab and to help the State of Punjab. It is, as you can see, more than ten times of what the State is getting in the normal course Rs. 41.50 crores and special assistance of Rs. 650 crores. This is the amount that has been given and we welcome it because Punjab needs it.

I would only point out that Punjab has got the attention of the nation. It would have been quite okay had the Assembly been in existence and the budget would have been discussed for ten days. We are here now disposing of this discussion

within two or three hours at the most. This is how democracy at the grass-roots benefits the people. Because of the conditions there, it is not possible for the Assembly to function and therefore Parliament is obliged to do its duty towards Punjab.

Since my State is also quite close to Punjab so most of the problems are quite common and I had written to the honourable Governor of Punjab for certain specific things to be done. There are some areas of Himachal which were parts Punjab earlier. There are many link roads which require to be completed, or built, and people are at the hands of the Punjab State. But it is most unfortunate that the administration of Punjab Government has been neglecting these portions, whereas bridges have come up on the Himachal side, on the Punjab side they have been neglected. I would particularly refer to a road which goes from Punjab to Himachal, actually from Hoshiarpur to Unna, which was at one time part of Punjab. On the Himachal side all the roads are metalled and all the bridges are complete. If you go to Punjab side, even looking at the border you can come to know that it is Punjab, because there is neither any bridge nor there is any metal road. Therefore, what we want is that special attention should be paid to those areas which are bordering Himachal because Himachal and Punjab are quite close to each other and they are partners in economic progress. Any neglect towards those areas of Punjab which are on the border of Himachal would not be good for the development of Punjab as will.

I would plead that the hill districts of Punjab or the hilly blocks—now that the Central Government has adopted a formula of 500 metres high as the criterion for recognising an area as a hilly area—Dharkalam block and parts of Jhanpur Tehsil and part of the Kandl area, the entire area from Hoshiarpur to Ropar district etc., they should be brought under that programme and central assistance for the hill area development programme should be given to those areas. It is not their fault that they are not in Himachal

but they are in Punjab. But there are so many other areas. When in Maharashtra you have selected some blocks, as hilly blocks, when in Madhya Pradesh some blocks are recognised as hilly blocks, why are you not doing justice to the hilly blocks of Himachal Pradesh bordering on Punjab? Those people have a general grievance that their needs are not being looked into,

I will plead for better deal for teachers. Though the budget has given a good provision, about Rs. 18 crores etc., have been given and for rural areas Rs. 11 crores are given. I have seen from the various figures which have been submitted to the House, but I would plead that Punjab at one time was a leading State in the field of Education and we are proud of the fact that the first school for women's education in North India was started at a village called Hariana in Hoshiarpur district. Hoshiarpur was one of the leading districts in the field of education. So, I would plead that the private schools and the private colleges require assistance from the Government on a massive scale and the students are suffering on account of the disturbed condition. Therefore the students should not be made to suffer simply because there is some law and order problem in Punjab. Some Universities and some Colleges which are there have to be closed very frequently. I request that special security arrangements should be done immediately to see that the educational institutions in the State are not allowed to suffer on this score and the field of Education should not be allowed to be a victim of this disturbed situation.

Similarly, I plead for proper security arrangements to the running trains and banks. It has been reported frequently that the terrorists attack the banks, especially the big dacoity in Talwara. Five persons of the Punjab National bank were killed recently. Some trains still remain suspended because the Punjab Government is unable to provide proper security. I would plead with the Central Government to provide the necessary assistance, may be for Police, may be for para military forces, so that the normal life in

Punjab is not disturbed. It will be a proof of the strength of the nation's conviction to help Punjab and the normal life of the people there is allowed to proceed and flourish in spite of the activities of the extremists.

If we are able to show to the nation that the nation is generous to Punjab and it can look after all the problems of Punjab, then the people there will be quite happy. Punjab has been giving a lot to the central pool in paddy and wheat in spite of the disturbed condition and Punjab is one of the leading States. Punjabi farmers, Punjabi businessmen, and Punjabi industrialists have not lagged behind and have not discouraged and they are keeping up their morale. So, finance should not be the constraint for keeping up the morale of Punjab as high as possible.

I therefore plead with the Governor of Punjab and the Advisers, especially Department of Public Works, to pay special attention in linking Kiratpur Railway Station with the State Highway by metal road and also roads linking the State Highway with Himachal villages like Dabat Majari, Ropar and Nangaldam. In spite of my several letters, nothing has been done so far in this regard. Kiratpur Railway Station is a very important Station and it is a tourist centre for both Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. Therefore, I plead that Kiratpur Railway Station should be linked with the State Highway by metal road. There are some roads in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh and Ropar District of Punjab, where one kilometre is in Himachal and another kilometre is in Punjab, which have to be linked with the State Highway. It is the joint responsibility of both the Punjab Government and Himachal Pradesh Government. Therefore, these minor works should be looked into immediately.

I support my colleagues Smt. Sukh-bans Kaur; Dr. G.S. Dhillon and Shri R.L. Bhatia in pleading for generous assistance to Punjab for the development of power, promotion of tourism and industries.

The more you invest in Punjab, the stronger will be nation.

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

With these words, I support the Budget.

[Translation]

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur):** Sir, while participating in the debate on Punjab Budget the hon. Members have pleaded for greater financial assistance for Punjab in their own way. In this Budget, a deficit of Rs. 245 crores has been left uncovered and no new tax has been levied to bridge the gap, but through this Budget Government will have to bring down various developmental expenses planned for the rapid development of the State.

Recently the Tribune wrote in one of its articles that what is of grave concern in this Budget is that the allocation for Police and Security arrangements, irrigation development and especially electricity will have to be curtailed. Both Shri G. S. Dhillon and the daily 'Tribune' in its edition of 21st have stated that discrimination has been done against Punjab. It has been reported that out of Rs. 850 crores of the annual plan, only Rs. 650 crores have been given. Later on the figure was put at Rs. 750 crores. Therefore, still the annual plan has been slashed by Rs. 100 crores. The reduction will directly affect the Ropar Thermal Power Plant and Thein Dam.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday while speaking on the Punjab Budget, we presented the view point of our Party before the August House. Today I just want to say that employment scenario in Punjab is worsening fast. In a report, Punjab Government has recently reported that last year 10267 applications were submitted in Banks for loans for self-employment. Government is requested to verify, as to how many of them were sanctioned loan. The loan has not been disbursed, probably it would not be disbursed even during the next two years. Out of 10267 cases, only 1300 have been sanctioned loan but even in these cases, the money has not yet been disbursed. From all this, Government

can have a fair assessment of the unemployment situation prevailing in the State. Similarly the hon. Governor has informed the M. Ps. recently that 74 out of 116 Development Blocks are the Dark Areas, where ground water level has gone down by 20 feet. Is the Government contemplating some measures for these Blocks?

Recently the Hon Prime Minister stated that for raising agricultural production 169 districts would be covered under the action plan and the authorities have been asked to spend more in these districts. Newspaper 'Ajit' has reported and Shri Parashar has also rightly stated that the State Contributing 70 per cent to the Central Pool must be given more assistance, but nothing of this sort has been done in this Budget. Similarly, the farmers of Punjab should not be discouraged.

Mr. Chairman, Sir the area of cultivable land in Punjab is shrinking. Punjab is a strategic border State and there are several Military Cantonments there which is a must for such a State. There is a Military Cantonment in Ferozepure and now a new Cantonment has come up in Bhatinda also. Similarly a canal from Punjab goes to Haryana and another to Rajasthan which have also taken away a large area of land. For building urban estates, big tracks of land are being acquired. So the scarcity of land is increasingly being felt in Punjab. Land acquisition policy of the Government is extortionist in nature and will ruin the farmers totally. Land is acquired from the farmers at throwaway price and is sold at very high price. Other agencies involved in it are earning handsomely in these transactions. Government should look into these things.

What is the position of Industries becomes clear from the report of the Punjab Government. A little while ago Shrimati Sukhbans Kaur was saying that 66 Blocks could be declared as 'No Industry Blocks'. She further stated that only 3 per cent of the total cultivable area of the country is in Punjab.

We have the distinction of serving the country and are contributing 70 per cent of foodgrains to the Central Pool. But what is being given to the Punjab by the Centre? Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that Central investment in Punjab is only 3 per cent, whereas we are contributing 70 per cent of foodgrains.

During 1978-79, Central investment was 2.20 per cent in industry etc. which has now come down to 1.5 per cent. As I said earlier, emotional and religious considerations are also involved in the Punjab problem. People of Punjab firmly believe that they will not get justice from the Centre. The problem of unemployment, towards which I want to draw your attention, has also reached gigantic proportion in the State. If the Central investment goes on decreasing at the present rate, it will come to zero per cent in the next ten years and then the problem of unemployment will never be solved. I want to tell you from the report of the Governor as to what type of treatment is being meted out to Punjab. I want to mention about the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Ground water at deep level in Punjab is of very poor quality and therefore, every area in the State needs water supply system. The water is telling upon the teeth and lungs of the people and diseases are on the increase. Let me just tell you what has been the allocation under the programme I mentioned just now. Rs. 2930 lakhs have been given to Bihar, Rs. 4615 lakhs to Uttar Pradesh and only Rs. 514 lakhs to Punjab... (Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): What about the population of Punjab?

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the area?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I think U. P. is the most undeveloped State.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA: Natural water in U. P. is of

very good quality. It is all right, Ran-gaji has expressed his good views. I want to place a very serious issue before you. The expenditure of the Punjab Assembly has been brought under General Administration head in the Budget-proposals. This is a very serious thing. All the three wings viz. Legislature, Judiciary and Executive have independent existence. The Demands in respect of Haryana are before me; they are at No. 1. Demands for Punjab for the year 1986-87 were at No. 1, but today they have been put under the Executive head. Does the legislature command only this much respect in the eyes of the Governor of Punjab? Is Legislature thought to be so small a thing? The Ex-Speaker of the Punjab Assembly has written a letter to me. I have brought it to the notice of the House on his behalf. Government should correct it immediately. Before I conclude, I want to ask some questions. I would like to know from the hon. Minister:

[English]

What is the latest position of the Dam project's completion?

[Translation]

We are told that our demand for electricity is increasing at the rate of 13 per cent per annum. Why is the Central sector investment decreasing in Punjab? What are its reasons? Why are you reducing it? Due to rains and hailstorm, crop has been destroyed in Maler Kotla, Mahala Kalan and Barnala tehsils of Sangrur district. There is a proverb in our area that if hailstorm hits during the month of Chaitra. It is like a volt from the blue for the farmer. Rains and hailstorm have caused extensive damage to the crops. What assistance is being given by the Centre for this? Request for setting up of a Nuclear Power Plant has come from Punjab also, but sanction is being issued for other States. Punjab's request is rejected on the pretext that Punjab is a border State

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It is a border State. We should not have Nuclear Power Station there.

[Translation]

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA** : The Governor talks of package plan day in and day out. We are fed up with it. Is there any package plan for the development of Punjab or is it only a talking point? We have been hearing about it for the last eight months. The Punjab problem is a national problem for Para Military Forces. Para Military Forces which have been sent to Punjab number about 400 companies and Rs. 120 crores are being spent on them. Is the Central Government prepared to share this expenditure considering it to be a national problem or should we take it to be a permanent refusal? Eighth Five Year Plan allocation should be raised by Rs. 330 crores as compared to the Seventh Five Year Plan. Are you doing so? Is it correct that bus fares and electricity tariff are going to be increased in the State? You have a good smile but it will give us nothing. Give us something. What are you doing for the development of our State? I reiterate the demand made by Shri Parashar and would like to know whether there is any scheme to treat Kandi area of Punjab as hilly area? As asked by sister Sukhbans Kaur also, is there any proposal to sanction industries based on Petro-Chemicals, electronic switch, video cassette etc. in the industrial sector? Proposals in respect of Doraha Thermal Power Plant, Shahpur Kandi Power Plant, Dhuri Thermal Power Plant are already pending with the Centre. I want to know, whether any one of them is being approved after giving due consideration? Since the Budget for Punjab does not include anything like that, I oppose it.

**SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot)** : Mr. Chairman, Sir, prior to me, Shri Dhillon, Shri Bhatia and my sister from Punjab expressed their views on the Punjab Budget from the Government side and said that they were only referring to the debate that took place in the House a day before. Yesterday also, we discussed Punjab and today's discussion is also on Punjab. What they said was correct. Yesterday, Punjab was made the scapegoat to thrust upon the policy which the Congress (I) had chalked out well in advance. The bundle of papers presented by the hon,

Minister today, carries nothing for Punjab. He is giving the minimum to Punjab. I want to tell the hon. Minister through you that the subject on which we are speaking in this House today—Punjab Budget—should have been in fact discussed in the Punjab Assembly. Our sister said that though we polled 73 per cent of votes in Punjab, yet we could not continue in Power. I want to remind my sister that as long as the ruling party in the Centre continues to take recourse to manipulation and stunts to remain in power, which is the case now-a-days, nothing is possible, leave aside Punjab. They got votes from the people by making false promises and they are in power today. As long as the present Government continues to rule at the Centre, no State Government, whether it is Haryana, Punjab or Andhra Pradesh, can last for long, no matter if it works for the development of the State or is duly elected by the people there. People vote for them because they are swayed by their misleading propaganda, but once they realise their mistake, they repent. You can see the examples of Bangal and Haryana where the people have discarded them. In such cases, they thrust upon their rule through their Governors as has been the case recently in Punjab.

I want to tell the Government that if it wants to remain in power, it may do so, but what happened yesterday clearly indicates towards their intentions. Their intention is not clear. The Government brought a Bill in the House to extend Governor rule in Punjab not only for one year but for a further period of two years. It makes their intention very clear. Though big promises are made in regard to Punjab, but nothing is being done there. In this connection I want to draw the attention of all the Members specially those representing Punjab, towards the fact that I have been hearing for the last one and half or two years that PEPSI Plant would be set up in Punjab and it would be a boon for the farmers there. But it appears that after getting sanction Double Cola Plant has been set up in some other State. Perhaps the Government do not want to give anything to the farmers of Punjab. If this is not the case, then why is it not being sanctioned? Why

are the farmers of Punjab being deprived of its benefits? We are thankful to you for giving sanction for setting up a factory in Kapurthala, but the hon. Minister should be aware of the fact that a single factory is not sufficient for Punjab. We know that the Government have not sanctioned any big project for Andhra Pradesh since the opposition Government came to power there. Similarly your attitude towards West Bengal has also been neglectful and now the same attitude is being adopted in regard to Punjab also. (bell rings) Mr. Chairman, I am talking about Punjab, please do not ring the bell I will say whatever I want to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please hurry up, your time is over.

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH : Who would speak about Punjab, excepting us? Everybody has already expressed his views. Now we should also be given a chance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already been given sufficient time. You are to get time as per its allotment. Besides you, there are many others who represent Punjab.

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH : They are six in a number whereas we are seven.

MR. CHAIRMAN : For everything time is allotted. Your time is over according to the rule. Now you conclude within two minutes.

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH : The Budget of Punjab was stated to be of Rs. 750 crores just now. Perhaps Ramoowalia was wrong. It is Rs. 700 crores and we want that this amount should be increased. Mr. Dhillon stated just now that 23 per cent of cotton produced in the country comes from Punjab, while the percentage of the cloth being produced there is just  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. I demand that Textile mills and one of the agro-based industries should be set up in Punjab. You know very well, that for running these industries water and power

are needed. In regard to distribution of water, a dispute with Rajasthan and Haryana is still going on. I urge you to provide Rs. 500-700 crores for the Thein Dam as a special case so that the dispute of water among three states might be solved and water shortage could also be overcome.

Another most important thing which I want to say is that the water course be strengthened. Of late the World Bank has withdrawn his helping hand from this project. So, necessary assistance should be got provided to the Lining Department through Indian Banks.

A wing of the State Trading Corporation in Delhi should be exclusively for Punjab. It will promote export of commodities produced there. The Centre should provide a division of STC to Punjab immediately.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wanted to raise 2-4 points more but since you are asking me to conclude, I do the same and thank you.

CH. SUNDER SINGH (Phillaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the views expressed by Shri Dhillon and Shri Bhatia on the Punjab budget. I have also heard the speeches of the members of the opposition. I support and appreciate the ideas expressed by them in regard to Punjab. I think Shrimati Sukhbans Kaur ji has spoken just for the second time during the last 8 years. Her speech has also been quite impressive.

I want to discuss the issue of unemployment. This problem has assumed an alarming proportion. Land reforms have not so far been implemented even after so many years of independence. If these had been implemented sincerely the problem of unemployment would have been solved and the people would have not turned to terrorism. The rich landlords face no problem in getting food but poor landlords are unable to make their both ends meet.

Only a small group of people in Punjab are making a demand for Khalistan today which is quite unreasonable

[Ch. Sunder Singh]

and no one in the whole country supports this demand.

Many industries are under the contract of the Government. A number of them has been set up in Punjab and we should make such efforts as may help Punjab to make progress. I want to give you an instance. One of my brothers, Puran Singh used to live in Punjab. 80 per cent of the people living there were in favour of having a talk with Shrimati Gandhi and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. But the authorities did not allow them to do so. They were deprived of their right to speak. But the people in Punjab are not deprived of this right at least. Everything goes according to the rule of law there. As far as their demand is concerned, I think it should be from our side. We have a population of 25 crores. Even after a long period of independence, we have been unable to achieve a proper status and even then we are with India. We are to live and die here in India, come what way. What is the slogan of Harijans—

Na Zameen, Na Aasman, Na Zameen  
na Makaan, Bharat Mata Zindabad.

A man who wants to get undue possession will have to suffer.

[English]

All expansion is life. All love is expansion. All selfishness is contraction. Love is, therefore, the only law of life.

[Translation]

Pakistan who wants to create Khalistan, will suffer. As far as we are concerned, we are silent. We have been silent because Mahatama Gandhi once said that a Harijan would become the President of India. But Devital says a Jat would become the President and I believe that even this would not be possible, for, Sikhs do not spare even Jats. Everyone knows how France achieved independence. The French people never acted in this manner but they are even now paying for the same. So forced possession is never

fruitful. Mahatama Gandhi said that :

[English]

“He who loves lives. Who is selfish, is dying. Therefore, love for love’s sake, because it is law of life.”

[Translation]

I would like to say that till there are temples, mosques and Gurdwaras, there can be no peace and the religion will go on exploited.

[English]

All the temples are not the houses of God. They are the inhabitations of devils.

[Translation]

What will be its result ? Long discussions are futile, we should express our views sincerely and talk about human beings. Why do we poor people support the Congress ? I am talking about Punjab. You all Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims are outsiders.

“Ai Aabroo-ae Ganga, Wah din yaad  
hai tujhko.

Utra tere kinare, jab earavan hamara.  
(Dr. Iqbal)

[English]

Where do you seek for God ? Are not the poor, the miserable, the down-trodden, Gods ? Worship them first.

[Translation]

I tell you one thing that a man who takes the least from and gives the most to the society, stands ahead of all.

[English]

I do not believe in a God or religion who cannot wipe out the tears from widow’s eyes and which cannot bring a morsel of food to the orphan’s mouth.



I tell you that we would have to take possession from you as well as from them also. This is a fight because we have not been able to digest. What is happening in Punjab is that they have plenty to eat and when they have plenty to eat they make mischiefs...The poor do not make mischiefs and they do not have enough to eat. Mahatma Gandhi had said that a poor Harijan would become the President of India. I want to tell the leaders of this country that assistance should be given to small farmers, small labourers, small businessmen. Only then socialism will usher in this country. I tell you that there are three flush system toilets in my house but the labourer who built them, have to stand in a queue of 7 or so persons to ease themselves whereas full use is not being made of those toilets in my house. There is nobody to utilise them. Will socialism come this way? This type of socialism breeds terrorism. We should help the poor more, they should get more money and it is mostly the poor who become victims of terrorism. Big people do not have to suffer any damage as a result thereof.

I want to tell you that this thing is not going to be solved, till land reforms are implemented. The people present various demands. They want this and they want that. But they should also get money. It may be anything like water which should be supplied to Rajasthan also. The water belongs to the whole country, wherever it is needed, it should be made available. Don't you have any sense of nationality? I feel that a leader who has no feeling of nationality, is not a leader. The poor people are suffering. When I pass through Bhagwan Dass Road, I observe, people easing themselves on the open drains. I am surprised to think what type of socialism it is. India is an agricultural country. It is not an industrial country. If land reforms had been implemented here, there would have been no terrorism. Harijans are worried about their livelihood...(Interruptions) therefore you must implement land reforms. I understand that this will check further demands. In addition, commodities should be made available wherever

these are needed, where water is needed, it should be made available there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may conclude now.

CH. SUNDER SINGH: If they believe that they have been sent by God, why do they not treat these God sent men properly?

You talk about non-violence, I assert that, wherever there is violence. Whatever you may do, it will be in vain because people who understand the rod can be set right by rod only...(Interruptions) All Akalis have taken to yellow turbans. Only Sardar Dhillon has been left with a white turban. All the rest are using yellow turbans, whether they belong to the Congress Party or any other party.

I am a Harijan by caste. The people of opposition party say that Harijans were being pampered by the Congress Party and when they come into power, they would tell them about their place and their reservation would come to an end. They talk like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may conclude now.

CH. SUNDER SINGH: With these words, I support the Budget which has been presented.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget for Punjab has been presented in this House whereas this Budget was to be presented in the Punjab Legislative Assembly. It is unfortunate for the people of Punjab that they have not been given this opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mahfoozji, you may kindly conclude within five minutes.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: I thank you. Otherwise also injustice is metted to us. We belong to a national party, but you grant us time, it is your kindness.

[Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan]

I was saying that the Punjab Budget should have been presented in the Punjab Assembly, but this is misfortune that the people there have not been given this opportunity and it is being presented here today. What is the reason, why is terrorism raising its head? This is the same Punjab where the land is fertile, where the people are brave and where many industries exist. But how this Punjab is being destroyed. The Government is not taking any step in this connection. There is only one reason for it. Since the Congress Party lost and the Barnala Government was formed in Punjab, the same is being avenged. I ask why has terrorism raised its head? What is the reason for it? 99 per cent sons of the farmers are terrorists there because there is unemployment, there are no avenues of employment there. Since there are no avenue of employment, what will they do, they have taken to weapons and therefore it is all happening there which is beyond the control of the Government. The Government have totally failed not only in Punjab, but also in Assam, and Sri Lanka. It has failed everywhere. Whatever you may say in the House, but listen to the outside world, what criticism is being made. You are in majority in this House. Whatever you want, you can say. What happened yesterday? You brought forward a law to impose emergency. I want to ask, whether you have no other laws, whether you have no police? You have not been able to contain terrorism. We daily read in the news papers that 5-7 killings are taking place daily. But it is regretted that the Bill has been passed but its effects will come before us now... (Interruptions)... what more should I say. The Members interrupt and thus link is broken. Therefore I will say only that I do not want to say much on this Budget, I am not criticising the Budget. The people of Punjab, our brother Shaminder Singh, our ex-agriculture Minister who is leaving the House, know more about Punjab. Whatever they have observed, must have been observed correctly. I do not want to say much, I only want to say about the plight of Punjab and also the direction in which the country is moving. This part of our

country is moving in which direction? The Government has failed totally. I would like to say only that in order to solve the unemployment problem, jobs should be provided there for which factories should be established there. The work relating to the Thein Dam and the Ropar Thermal power project should be undertaken. If more money is needed, it should be provided, so that electricity and water could be made available to the people. Construction of the S.Y.L. Canal is very essential, because Rajasthan and Punjab will get water through it. Special attention should be paid towards it. Secondly there is no law and order. What more can happen there that a rocket has been used and that too of Russian origin about whom you claim that it is your friend. From where has this rocket been obtained. In a country where rockets are being used now, what will happen to this country? We believe in peace and Panditji always pleaded for peace. What is happening now? Peace has been completely shattered. A rocket has been used in Punjab. This problem can be solved but you do not want to solve it. There is nothing in the world, there is no problem which cannot be solved, we can solve this problem with a common approach and can find a solution, the solution of Punjab can be found and there is no reason why it cannot be found. There is no such issue that Sikhs and Hindus are separate from each other. We are all brothers. I tell you its solution. The solution is that all political parties, the Badal group and other groups which had been kept behind the bars in Jodhpur jail, should also be associated with talks which should be held jointly. A solution can be found in this way. I will request you that you must find out a solution and the suggestions made by me must be considered. I do not say anything about the Budget, the Budget might be all right and other things will also be fine, but I am saying about the law and order situation in Punjab :

*'Na Samjhoge to mit Jaoge, ae Hindustan walo,*

*Tumari Dastan tak bhil na hogi, dastanon mein.*

With these words, I conclude,

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, without going into details of the Punjab Budget, I support it.

17.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Due to deep rooted democracy in our country, it has progressed much after gaining experience during the last 40 years and in the third world we have earned a place and achieved a status, where as in the neighbouring countries, which are under military rule, there has been no progress at all. It is quite sad that provision for imposition of emergency in Punjab is being made. The worsening situation in Punjab is becoming dangerous for the whole of the country and as I understand that till there is no law and order and peace in Punjab the money being spent by the Central Government will go waste and it will not serve any purpose, I would like to submit to the Central Government that at this juncture, it has been very necessary for the country to solve the Punjab problem. It appears to me that the Central Government has always been changing its policy towards the Punjab problem and has not been able to take any concrete step. For instance, an accord had been signed between the Central Government and the Akali Dal to solve the Punjab problem and some decisions had also been taken under it, but the same have not been implemented. May I know what are its reason? The problem of Chandigarh has not been solved, because another capital for Haryana has not yet been provided and the issue is still pending. Without implementing the Punjab accord honestly, sincerely and permanently, this problem cannot be solved. Terrorists and extremists are active there and are killing innocent persons. But I submit that if the people of Punjab had not been angry with the centre, then they would have opposed the terrorists and in that case terrorism could not have continued there. Why most of the people of Punjab are silent about terrorism? It is

a fact that till now terrorists were active in towns and cities, but now they are creating havoc in rural areas also.

The Central Government must solve the problem. The people of Punjab, whether they are Muslims, Hindus or Sikhs, have made great sacrifices. They are very self-respecting people and we cannot ignore this fact. We must solve this problem during the present spell of the President's Rule. It has been stated by our Government that they are ready to solve this problem within the Constitution of India.

I would like to submit that the Congress is a powerful party which is running the Government at the Centre and also in many States. But the Congress should not be too weak to come up with a concrete suggestion before the country. The Central Government and the other parties should give proposals as to how this Punjab problem can be solved within the Constitution.

It is regretted that, we have allowed the situation to worsen during the last five to six years. Our regional parties are very moderate though many things are said against them, They have earned a place in their respective states and the people have faith in them. The Akali Dal has been playing a historical role in Punjab and it has been this party which has been opposing the Congress there. We cannot ignore their role in Punjab. It is regretted that sometimes, the Centre install Barnala as Chief Minister and showers praise on him. After some time he is dropped and efforts are made to bring Badal in his place saying that he is a moderate. But in fact, the situation in Punjab has so worsened that the moderate forces have become very weak there. They are unable to face terrorists there. I think that in the present situation the weakness of the Akali Dal is our weakness because if any regional party or the Akali Dal, Badal or Barnala become weak then we too become weak as Akali Dal has been playing a role there.

I am interested in it because my State Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab are inter

[Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli]

dependent. If trading activities, tourism, import-export and progress of Punjab are hampered and it is cut from the mainstream of the country, then all these things would affect Jammu and Kashmir also. So, all the political parties should consider this problem jointly to find out a solution of this problem and prepare a national consensus for it.

I warn you that there are some communal parties in this country who instigate one community against the other. Specially I want to refer to the statement made by Bai Thackeray in Maharashtra in which he threatened to boycott a community socially in Bombay. It is a clear threat to a community and it is also very dangerous for the country. This will affect the whole country. We are a democratic-socialist-secular state and it is the duty of the Central Government to wipe out such forces. There can be no compromise in this matter.

[English]

SHRI M.S. GILL (Ludhiana): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for affording me an opportunity to speak on the budgetary proposals of Punjab. My colleagues, Mr. R.L. Bhatia, Mr. G.S. Dhillon and others have given certain figures. They have also given certain proposals and demands. I will be giving those figures and other proposals only at the cost of repetition which I am not going to do. But what I feel is that I must bring, through this Chair, to the notice of the nation the pathetic situation in which we are passing.

Punjab State was a land of pleasure and plenty. It has been turned into a land of turmoil, turbulence and tragedy. At the time of new financial year in this land, that is, no Baisakhi, every bit of nature's creation used to dance, including farmers, farmers' sons, workers, peasants and also shopkeepers. They used to dance at the tune of the drum. Now they have been made to dance at the tune of death. This is the tragedy we are passing through. The people in the world and especially

in the rest of India are thinking that the farmers of Punjab are busy in producing foodgrains for the empty stomachs of the nation and also for the reserve stocks of the country. But actually, wherever they are roaming in their fields around the dead croses of their sons and their progeny, they feel in the heart of their hearts and with the tears rolling out of their eyelids, sighs on their lips and excruciating pain in their bosom, that they are sowing the tears, they are growing the tears and they will reap pain and misery and nothing else in the near future. Only darkness is before them.

I, therefore, appeal with folded hands to this nation not to sit silent. Come out and do not see this gory drama any more. Take out Punjab from the gory hands and also from the incompetent Sahibs of the Central Government. It is the nation that can do it. The people are being sandwiched on the one side by AK-47 guns and, on the other, they have got the 'thirsty' guns of Police Raj. What I am saying today is that it is really a tragic situation. Corruption is rampant in the Police Department. People are being arrested. Sometimes some incident takes place. Say, a murder takes place. On papers, it is shown that three persons have committed the murder. But for interrogation, not three but 30 to 50 young men are arrested. They are kept in the interrogation centres. They are passed through the interrogation machine. They are squeezed only for one thing, that is the corrupt officials want to squeeze money out of the dry bone-marrow of their parents. What do they do? They sell the articles of their homes. They sell the ornaments of their ladies and children in order to save them. They save themselves only by paying sums varying from Rs. 10,000 to 50,000 per case because there is a threat to life, because people have been told that they have eliminated a number of persons. People know that accused persons slip away from the fingers of the Police. They escape never to return. Their bodies are never given to their parents. They know that it is because of fear of death, the corruption is rampant there. Some steps should be taken to save the people from this situation.

I have received a letter today. It is not only corruption there, there are scandals also. There are two Punjab undertakings, namely, Fertilisers Alkaline Ltd., Nangal and the National Fertilisers Ltd. A few years ago, they were running at a loss. Now, since last year, they are running at profit. When they were at a loss, the Punjab Government wanted to dispose it of and sell it to the private entrepreneurs. Nobody turned up then. When the loss has stopped and the gain has started, some persons are manoeuvring to purchase it. I have learned that with the blessings of the Governor and with the blessings of certain persons sitting in the Raj Bungalows the politicians, the bargain is going to be settled very soon. These scandals are going on. I have received another letter from an ex-M.P. He has written a letter to the Governor about the situation in Faridkot. This copy is with me in which he has described the situation, how the head of the police collects money from the SHOs and how the SHOs collect money from the suspected persons and that is how things are going on in Punjab. This is really tragic.

As far as the Budget for the State of Punjab is concerned, in the last year's Budget, Rs. 38 crores was surplus. Now that was converted into a deficit Budget and ultimately we had a loss of Rs. 223 crores last year. This time the deficit is shown as about Rs. 239 crores. I am afraid that the deficit is likely to be more than Rs. 300 crores. The reason is that the police expenditure which is shown in the Budget last year, was Rs. 70 crores. Actually it was Rs. 114 crores in the estimated Budget. Now it is shown as Rs. 86 crores and I have every reason to believe that it will be Rs. 150 crores this year with the result that every hour Rs. 4 lakhs are being spent on the police by the State. This is the tragic situation and as my friend has already stated, crores of rupees are being spent for the CRPF and the para military forces and on forces of Central Government is coming to share these expenses with the State. Our roads are broken, our hospitals do not have the necessary medicines, our health departments are not working properly. In these circumstances, I must say it is to the credit of certain planners who are sitting there, Mr. Khanna, Mr.

Balakrishnan, Mr. Gupta, Mr. Bopani, Mr. Rajinder Singh, Mr. Manohar Singh Gill and these are the persons who are running the rickety machine on the broken roads of Punjab. With all their efforts, they are burning their midnight oil and working very hard to keep this machine going on in Punjab.

The Central Government should come forward with an aid of not less than Rs. 1200 crores and as has been pointed out the projects there are short of electricity and there are certain areas which have been declared as dark areas unfortunately. This is so because the water has gone down but the peasants and the people are using diesel engines to pull water from there. Last year they spent Rs. 53 crores from their pocket to nourish these crops for the sake of the country and for the sake of the people of this country. But they are not being helped. This time again, the diesel engines are working there. We are short of electricity. If you actually appreciate Punjab for the production of foodgrains in the whole of the country for the grainary I would request, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Central Government should be asked to immediately give relief as in the past, when a bonus of Rs. 17 per quintal was given to the peasants and farmers. This time too they should give the bonus. What I have learnt is that instead of giving the bonus, the demand is being pushed. Last time, it was 35 million tonnes. This time, the central statisticians have put forward these demands at 55 million tonnes and they say that only then they will give. This is not proper. Peasants and farmers should be encouraged.

As far as the Budget is concerned, we are all aware of the special circumstances of the State of Punjab. The Central Government should help Punjab and put in some energy, some money from out of the Central pool so that the situation prevalent in Punjab could be brought under control.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I go the various points raised

[Shri B. K. Gadhvi]

by the hon. Members, at the outset, I feel it my duty to explain the position in regard to one point relating to merger of the Demands for State legislature raised by Shri Ramoowalia.

As a measure of rationalisation of the format of the Budget presented to the State Legislature, the number of Demands were reduced from 41 in the year 1986-87 to 29 in the year 1987-88 (one for each Department listed in the Schedule to the 1986 Rules, except for the Department of Legal and Legislative Affairs which for budgetary purposes is a part of the Department of Home Affairs and Justice). As a part of this rationalisation, the following Demands/Appropriations, namely, State Legislature, Staff, Household and Allowances of the Governor, Council of Ministers, Secretariat which earlier were separate, one for each, were consolidated into a single Demand—General Administration.

I wish to submit that it was done by the then Government which presented the Budget last year and we have not done anything. It is again for the State Government, the elected Government which would come in Punjab to consider whether that should be separated because it was done by them. We have merely followed that. Therefore, there is no question of merger at our instance into one demand.

Many points have been raised by the hon. Members. The general atmosphere and situation obtaining in Punjab has also been highlighted and discussed. But with regard to development projects, one main point that has been raised is about the position of the Thein Dam. I would initially clarify the position with regard to this dam, the Ranjit Sagar Dam. The work is going on in full swing round the clock. Adequate funds are being provided and I assure the House that for want of funds or constraints of funds, the work would not suffer. We will ensure that it does not suffer. The dam would be completed in 1992-93.

The other point which was raised by

many hon. Members is about the shortage of power in Punjab. So far as the Ropar Thermal Power Project, Stage II, is concerned, it is being commissioned ahead of schedule. When it is commissioned, I believe and hope that the power position in Punjab would be a little more comfortable.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : The demand is also increasing.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : That is, of course, there. But what I wish to point out is that so far as these projects are concerned, although the disturbance is there in the State, the projects are not affected by it and we are going in full swing and they would be completed. As I said, Ropar Thermal Power Project, Stage II would be completed before the scheduled time. This is one of the good features.

Also, I would like to point out that none of the on-going project—major projects and medium irrigation and power projects have been affected by the disturbances and they are all going in full swing.

One point which was raised by Shri Tulsī Ram while initiating the discussion was about the people who have lost their property and who are killed by the terrorists. He said that we did not compensate them. I am really sorry for the want of knowledge on his part. Sir, so far as the relief for the victims of the terrorists violence in Punjab is concerned, in case of death Rs. 20,000 are being given as ex-gratia grant to the next of kin. Rs. 250 per month pension to the widow is given for three years or until class-III or class-IV Government job is provided to one of her children. Free allotment of a low housing group house is provided to a widow the current value of which is Rs. 30,000. Then we have the bank loan of Rs. 25,000 with the subsidy component of Rs. 5,000 to take up the income generation scheme. In case of injury resulting in hundred per cent permanent disability, the same benefits as in the case of death are available. In case of other injuries, Rs. 5000 for the treatment of

major injuries and Rs. 2000 for the treatment of minor injuries. And in the deserving cases, the State Government can sanction reimbursement of the medical charges even beyond Rs. 5000. Sir, in the case of damage to the property, the reimbursement of damage sustained subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50,000, less the reimbursement by the Insurance companies, in case the property was insured, is provided.

Then, Sir, in the revised estimates for 1987-88 Rs. 3.51 crores is provided for relief to victims for riots/violence. Thus, Sir, to say that those who fell victim to the terrorists are not being looked after is totally a point which has got no bearing or no relation with the truth.

Despite these disturbances, the State of Punjab has really done commendable thing. The farmers and the farming communities in the State of Punjab deserves congratulations. Certainly they have contributed a lot in the national pool of food stock. They are being encouraged for this.

So far as the Plan outlay is concerned, it was pointed out that it is hundred crores less. But I would wish to say that it is not correct. The revised estimates of the Plan Outlay for the year 1987-88 provides for Rs. 650 crores which is 13 per cent above the previous year's Plan Outlay, which was Rs. 575 crores. Therefore to say that the Plan outlay as compared to the previous years outlay, has come down is not correct. Of course, there is a gap in the State resources to the extent of Rs. 287.83 crores from the non-plan side after taking into account Rs. 9.52 crores of market borrowings which includes Rs. 50 crores as special market borrowing. But it would be appreciated that the normal Central assistance of Rs. 54.50 crores and special term loan of Rs. 650 crores has been provided in the revised estimates for the year 1987-88 for meeting this gap.

I think, Sir, Punjab is the only State—looking into the circumstances prevalent there—to which the Government of India

is giving special assistance of Rs. 650 crores. Without making any commitment on the figures and amount, I would like to assure the House that Punjab will not be allowed to suffer—be it the developmental work or the administrative work—for the want of funds.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : What about the atomic plant and the gas based plants ?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : I am coming to that.

Now, much has been said about the law and order situation and about the disturbances in Punjab. The House is discussing this issue for the last three days and it has been discussed in the past also. It is a national problem. Government of India and the whole nation are anxious and we feel very much concerned. A solution is to be sought to this problem. But as you are all aware, the matter is very complex and various steps are being taken. As a result of those steps only, although normalcy has not restored fully, although perpetration of crimes is still on, if you compare the situation obtaining prior to the President's rule and after the President's rule, then you would appreciate the improvement in the situation. Some marked features do emerge before us and I may list them shortly. For example, the activities of local gangs of boys enforcing 'social reforms' were neutralised and normalcy restored in the functioning of liquor vendors, meat shops, barbers shops, etc. after the imposition of the President's rule. Seditious activities, arms snatching and robberies also registered a sharp decline in this period. Activities of 'Ragis' and 'Dhadis' and political speakers which gave a boost to the morale of terrorists and brought them social respectability showed a decline. Baba Joginder Singh's movements were curbed. Frequency of 'Amrit Prachar' functions and 'Shaheedi Samagam' got reduced greatly. The threatening statements issued by the Panthic Committee and other militant organisations like Khalistan Commando Force etc. have lost their importance. All these factors coupled with the killings of Sikhs by

[Shri B. K. Gadhvi]

terrorists have changed the scenario to such an extent that a section of Sikhs, though quite small, had decided to oppose the militants and Hindus are willing to stay on in Punjab or even in their own villages despite the killings.

All this shows that an atmosphere of confidence is being built up gradually. What we need today in Punjab, primarily and fundamentally is that there should be a 'sense' of confidence in the hearts and minds of the people so that they may feel that they can meet the challenge with the help and support of the Government, as well as on their own strength and they can sit near their hearths in their homes.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South-Central) : How is it to be done ?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : It is being done gradually. That is what I am saying. As Dr. Dhillon rightly pointed out, you sit at a far away place and speak about things without knowing much, I may tell you that only because of these efforts today in Punjab, schools, universities and colleges are functioning normally and examinations are also being held.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Then why this emergency ?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : So far as the measure of emergency is concerned, yesterday the whole rationale and reasons were already given. At the same time I may tell you that we want, as the nation wants and as the people of Punjab want, that on all fronts there should be fool-proof methods to nab the anti-social and criminal activities of the terrorists. Mustering all the weapons is needed and this is one of the weapons.

As Shri Bhatia rightly pointed out, the terrorists are outmatching in their weaponry as compared with the police forces. I may tell that the allocation on police has also been increased and I may also tell you that sophisticated weapons

for police are being imported as well as indigenously manufactured. On this point I would not like to reveal the type of weapons and the quantities, values, etc. So on that front, the Government is quite alive to the fact that necessary equipments are to be provided to the Police to combat the situation. It is constantly being considered.

It is on progress.

The main point which Mrs. Kaur mentioned was about reclamation of land. I may inform her that for reclaiming 'alkaline' land more than one lakh and twenty thousand tonnes of 'gypsum' was distributed, and an area of approx. 20,000 hectares reclaimed. This is being done under a Centrally sponsored scheme under which 75 per cent cost of 'gypsum' for reclamation is being subsidised by the Government. Since 1971, we have been able to reclaim more than 2 lakh hectares of 'kallar' land (i.e. alkaline) but we still have another four to five lakh hectares required to be reclaimed in Punjab. The efforts are on. For it the allocations are made and Government is looking after that.

Some points were raised concerning the Nuclear Power Station and Gas Based Power Station and Centrally Sponsored Projects and other things. I would certainly forward those points to the concerned Ministries for attendance. So far as Centrally Sponsored Projects are concerned, Mr. Dhillon said, it is only Rs. 200 crores for Kapurtala Coach Factory. So far as the distribution of gross block and manpower to Punjab is concerned, it is Rs. 641.02 crores in the year 1986-87. It is much more than what you have stated.

DR. G. S. DHILLON : It is nothing compared to other parts of the country.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Of course a very senior Member and a very respectable Member, when he raises this point, I would say that the comparison to be viewed in isolation and in a localised way would not be a right approach.

Even with regard to Punjab I would



say so far as its irrigation facilities are concerned sometime, the projects even if they are outside Punjab, it is getting the benefits. It depends upon the availability of raw material, availability of so many other things. You cannot have Steel Plant, if you do not have iron ore available in any part of the country. You cannot have a coal mine in the areas where there is no coal at all. So comparison on this fashion is not an ideal approach.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertganj) : Many countries in the world which have no mines for iron ore are doing very well or even better than us like Japan and South Korea.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Wherever we have got mineral wealth or other wealth which can be explored and exploited, there new projects should come up very quickly. They did come up very quickly in the past. Now we can take up dispersal of these projects because we have put up the infrastructure and we have located the areas where whatever was to come has come up by and large. Similarly, now other areas can be looked up. That is one of the reasons why we have recently set up a Coach Factory in Punjab. Previously, it was there only in Madras and nowhere else.

DR. G. S. DHILLON : Mr. Gadhi, had I not been a Minister, I would have given you more facts because I knew what is happening inside. But I am bound by secrecy.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : I am also bound by secrecy equally as you are. I may tell you that although power is there, but I may submit that so far as power position is concerned, Government has given highest priority to power and out of the annual plan outlay of Rs. 650 crores, Rs. 352.47 crores has been allocated to the power sector, which is 54.22 per cent.

Compared to 788 megawatts of power added during the Sixth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to add 768 megawatts installed capacity during the Seventh Five Year Plan,

134 megawatts of power would be generated by the Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project which has already been commissioned in 1985-86; 162 megawatts from the Mukerian Hydel Project, 420 megawatts from the Ropar thermal project stage—II; 45 megawatts from the Upper Bari Doab Canal Project stage-II and seven megawatts from the Micro Hydel schemes which have been completed and commissioned. Work has also been taken up on the micro hydel schemes at Robti and Thuhi and on the Dhariwal micro hydel scheme. The generation from power houses owned by the Punjab State Electricity Board which was 3904 million units in 1984-85 has increased to 5776 million units in 1985-86 and has touched 6764 million units during the year 1986-87.

So, these are the statistics. Of course, there may be more need. I admit; I do not deny it. But at the same time, Power has also been looked after well, and the performance of the power sector, despite the disturbances, is also quite appreciable and quite good.

I will not be able to deal with all other points because time is very short, and I have other business also. But regarding the other points, I will first of all touch upon Mr. Bhatia's point. His one point was about the export of Basmati rice, and levy thereon. I would certainly draw the attention of the Agriculture Ministry and I would also inform the Punjab Government. Of course, the Punjab Government is being informed, I am acting on behalf of the Punjab Government today. I will inform the Agriculture Ministry, and request them to take suitable steps in this direction, as per their policy.

Sofar as industries are concerned, it has been stated that industries are suffering. Of course, industrial growth is only 3.3% in 1986-87 (quick estimates) whereas in the '70s it was about 9%. The Government has taken a number of steps to give a boost to this sector. Sanctions and disbursements by the Centre and State financial institutions have more than doubled during 1987-88 as compared to the previous year. The rate of registration of new small industrial units has also gone up by 100%.

[Shri B. K. Gadhvi]

So, this is the new feature; and there also, I wish to point out that despite what Members termed as turbulent conditions in the State, industrial growth, particularly in the small scale area, has also gone up by 100%, as compared to last year

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : If it has grown by 100%, have you given 100% more inputs to Punjab in the form of coal, steel and ingots ?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : I do not have those figures presently available. If you want, I can collect them and pass them on to you,

Since the inception of the President's rule, 8273 small and village industry units with an investment of Rs. 6180.72 lakhs have been set up, providing employment to 23,115 persons. In the large and medium sector, eleven units with an investment of Rs. 25.96 crores generating employment for 1518 persons, went into production during this period. Besides, six units undertook substantial expansion programmes with an investment of Rs. 12.80 crores providing employment to 1439 persons.

So far as employment generation programmes under NREP, RLEGP, IRDP and TRYSEM are concerned, ample jobs have been created. I would like to inform the hon. House that so far as NREP is concerned, the target was 17.65 (mandays) and the achievement is 17.02 lakh mandays, that is upto 15th of March 1988. So far as RLEGP is concerned, the target was 19.57 lakh mandays and the achievement is 18.37 lakh mandays upto February 1988. So far as IRDP is concerned, the beneficiaries' target was 0.64 upto February 1988 and the achievement is 0.62. So far as TRYSEM is concerned, the target was 6020 people and the achievement is 5162 upto February 1988. So, it is hoped that under these programmes, despite the disturbed conditions all the targets would be achieved, because we have nearly reached our targets.

So far as the criterion for industrially backward districts is concerned, we had it in the past. Now a new criterion is under the consideration of the government as also a new policy; and that is why the Government of India intends to change the pattern of declaration of the backward areas from districts to other parameters. But that is still under consideration for the whole country and it would be announced later on. Then you will be in a position to know what Punjab is also gaining on that front.

Without taking much of the time, I would say that in the context of the figures which I have given on the industrial sector, on the agricultural sector, on the power generation, on the implementation of the on-going projects and their commissioning within the time frame, it can very well be said that although it is a very complex problem, Punjab problem, but the life as such goes on, activities of the people also go on, the confidence of the people is being restored; and with new measures, we are confident that we shall be in a position to restore them completely.

Initially members pointed out that this Budget ought to have come before the Punjab Assembly. Really, we do not like to present any State's Budget in the Parliament and we do not wish to do so also. But if there is a compulsion, as it was obtained in Punjab and Tamilnadu, then we cannot shirk our responsibility. The President's Rule was also imposed with the sanction of this very House and therefore to say that we have got no moral right to present the Budget is not proper understanding of the parliamentary procedure and system. As there is a President's Rule, it is our responsibility, joint responsibility of the whole House to run the administration of Punjab; and that is why we have come for your sanction and therefore I wish that in future those parties which came into power and later on could not withhold the power within them because of their so many types of inter-wranglings or other things, whatever you may call them, they may learn the lesson and thereby they will strengthen themselves and at the same time give a message.....  
(Interruptions) We have to collect toge-

ther everything and not this way, not like that. Mr. Dattasahib, we have to muster the strength of all; we have not to segregate it as you are doing.

With these words, I hope I have met by and large all the points made out by the members who have participated in this debate. I am thankful to them for their valuable participation and useful suggestions. We will pass on all the specific points made by individual members for attendance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account relating to the state of Punjab for 1988-89 to vote. The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1989 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 29.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Punjab) for 1987-88 to vote

The question is :

“That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1988 in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands

Nos. 1 to 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 to 18, 20 to 26, 28 and 29.”

*The motion was adopted.*

17.56 hrs.

#### PUNJAB APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1988\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : 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 the State of Punjab for the services of a part of the financial year 1988-89.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : 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 the State of Punjab for the services of a part of the financial year 1988-89.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Sir, I introduce the Bill. I beg to move :

“That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of a part of the financial year 1988-89, be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2.

£Introduced/moved with the recommendation dated 24.3.88 of the President,