

[Dr. A.Kalanidhi]

neers Limited — a Government of India undertaking at Madras is threatened with closure and retrenchment. Ever since its formation in 1980, some vested interests are playing havoc on the growth of this company. The plant suffers from outdated technology, old plant and machinery and poor market potential for its products.

Many orders from Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Neyveli Lignite Corporation and other well reputed companies have been withdrawn which has resulted in huge loss for the company. Inordinate delay in execution of orders has also brought heavy losses.

Many ailing public sector enterprises have been put on the right track by proven executives singled out for this purpose. The Government of India should set right the working of this company. It is high time that any attempt at paralysing the functioning of this undertaking and its subsidiary are effectively dealt with and normalisation of activities and speedy development of this organisation ensured.

(vi) Need to declare Neora Valley as a National park and a Biosphere Reserve

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI (Sikkim): The Neora Valley in the Kalimpong forest in Darjeeling district is one of the dense virgin forests in the country. It has a wealth of flora and some of which are rare species. There are about 2000 varieties of orchids alone. Some of the animal species are covered by the Wild Life Protection Act. The West Bengal Government in collaboration with the army is planning to build a water reservoir at 2000 m height in this valley. If this project goes through, there is every fear that this wilderness will be denuded. Already deforestation has done havoc around the valley. The construction of water reservoir will undoubtedly damage the valley eco-system in the area. According to the scientists, the Neora Valley is the last remnant of a distinctive vegetation in the West Bengal-Sikkim

Himalayas. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that the Neora Valley be declared as a National Park and a Biosphere Reserve. It is only then that its rich forest wealth along with the varieties of flora and fauna and indeed the whole ecological balance can be protected.

(vii) Need to Construct Memorial for martyrs of the Freedom Struggle in Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA (Shahjahanpur): The country is celebrating its 40 years of Independence and to achieve this Independence, a number of persons had to give the supreme sacrifice by giving their lives for the cause of freedom of their country. In District Shahjahanpur, three martyrs, namely, Shri Ram Prashad Bismil, Shri Ashfaquallah Khan and Shri Roshan Singh gave the supreme sacrifice. They were hanged by the Britishers during the freedom struggle. Even after 40 years of Independence, there is no suitable memorial yet for these martyrs.

I urge upon the Government to construct a suitable memorial in honour of these three martyrs in District Shahjahanpur so that coming generations may be inspired and know about the sacrifices made for achieving the freedom by their fore-fathers.

12.12 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB),
1988-89 *CONTD.*

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, let us take up next item "Further Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Punjab for 1988-89."

Time allotted is only two hours. We have already taken twenty four minutes and the

balance time is one hour and thirty six minutes. Therefore, I request the hon. Members to be very brief and try to put the points very shortly.

Dr.G.S. Dhillon, you can continue now.

DR. G.S. DHILLON (Ferozepur): Sir, yesterday I made a reference to our foodgrains contribution to the Central pool. We have 1.5 per cent of the total area under irrigation in India. We were able to contribute sixty five per cent and even in the drought year, it was round about sixty per cent. What I suggested yesterday was that though we have done so well in agriculture and in production of foodgrains, we have not done anything about the promotion of industry and even agro-industry in Punjab. I would not bother the Finance Minister about each and every minor thing.

It is a pity that the Legislature is not there in Punjab and these things could have been discussed in a much better way. But anyway, last time when we emphasised on diversification of agriculture, our main emphasis was on diversification in other fields like milk production, dairying and also food processing in the field of horticulture and such like matters.

In Dairy farm earnings, though Gujarat was three times bigger than us, comparing with the forty years of the Cooperative Movement in Gujarat, comparatively in a much shorter period, we have done better than that State. We contributed about ten per cent of the total milk production in the country. Punjab has now overtaken Gujarat. Whereas Gujarat could produce only 32 lakh tonnes of milk as compared to 43 lakh tonnes produced by Punjab. Dairying Industry in Punjab is providing direct employment to thirty thousand rural youths. But still it needs more intensive technology, more intensive training and also its diversification in processing. I am told that some of the cooperative societies representatives were sent to Denmark, but they were only six of them. If some sort of an institute could be opened on the training and advance studies of dairy

assistance in India itself, that will help dairy industry a lot particularly in a forward State like Punjab.

We have been emphasising more on food processing and better utilisation of vegetable and horticulture.

The Punjab Agro Industries Corporation filed industrial licenses application with the Government of India in June, 1986. After two years, it is still pending. I do not want to mention some of the points as they concern the Agriculture Ministry. But my humble opinion is that there were just very minor cloys put into that. Considering the problem in Punjab, considering its border situation and law and order problem there, I think, we should not have gone into technicalities too much and we should have straightway sanctioned that. I do not know whether Mr. Gadvi knows about the inside picture. But still when he used to come for his own State, he could get anything done by me. Why is he keeping this for two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): Is it not a secret to be kept as secret?

DR. G.S DHILLON: I am not disclosing anything new. I am just referring to it in order to strengthen my own claims for this.

The project envisages an initial investment of Rs.22 crores, and includes an Agro Research Centre, Potato and Grain Processing Plant, a Fruit/Vegetable Processing Plant and Soft Drink Concentrate Manufacturing Unit. The project proposes to utilise 30,000 tonnes of potato and grains per year, to produce food products for domestic market. It also envisages utilisation of 8,000 metric tonnes of fruit like pear, mango, guava, etc. to produce juices and related products for the export market. 74 per cent of total investment under this project is in the food area proposing to utilise 25 per cent of the fruit crop in Punjab. Besides, Agro Industries Corporation has its own food process-

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ing plant at Abhor in my constituency. This project is very critical to realise crop diversification in the State, for providing better incomes to the farmers, and for creating more than 50,000 jobs in the country including 15,000 jobs in the agricultural sector alone. So such a useful and urgent project is being delayed for more than two years. I fail to understand about it. The project will generate around Rs. 175 crores of tax revenue to the Government per annum. This project will also prevent wastage of perishable crops which in India is between 30 and 40 per cent. The project commits a foreign exchange earning equal to three times the total foreign exchange outflow relating to capital good import, raw material import, etc. For the last two years the project is still pending for final clearance. There are so many others in the agricultural sector or the agro-industrial sector but in view of the time that you have prescribed, I thought I will confine only to these two agro-industrial projects.

A few days back, the Northern India Chamber of Commerce and Industry met the Members of Parliament. Mr. Ramoowalia and some of us were there. They had talked about so many other matters, but some of them which are very salient, which are very vital, I thought I should bring them to the notice of the Government.

There is no 'A' category backward district in the State. Out of 118 blocks, 66 blocks are 'No Industry Blocks'. When there is no employment potential available to our young men, what else would they do, except to go for training somewhere near the border? In the neighbouring States like Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, there is a different practice and more facilities are available there.

In order to stabilise the industrial economy of Punjab and to generate further momentum, industrial activity in Punjab should be expanded. I am rather surprised that the State, through the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation, has

been making efforts to promote large-scale projects in the State. And what are those projects? They are very simple. You already have so many of them. When some people refer to Punjab, they only refer to our crops and our share of foodgrains in the Central pool. There is nothing else to compare. I have been to a number of States is nothing else to compare. I have been to a number of States and I have been comparing ourselves with them. We stand at a very low bottom. All we want is not only support to small-scale sector, but also a petro-chemical complex, an electronic switching systems project, video cassette recorders project, and agro-based industries, particularly concerning wineries—of course, I have mentioned about that Pepsi Cola project also. I now feel that when I meet people—Ministers and officers—they are all not as much allergic to this name, as they used to be earlier. I hope the allergy will disappear in course of time.

Now so many letters of intent are awaiting. Out of more than 140, 62 letters of intent have been issued, whereas 78 cases are still pending with the Government of India. I hope he will kindly look into it.

We need upgradation of our technology. Government of India may have a fresh look at the problem and allot UNDP-aided project for automotive parts, research and development centre at Ludhiana, machine tool development centre at Batala and project on exposure to new technologies. The last two projects were recommended by the Ministry of Industrial Development for inclusion in the present UNDP country programme.

Sir, I do not want to mention many other complaints and grievances about other matters. But I am very particular about the raw materials for which the following steps need to be taken:

- (i) Enhancement of the annual ceiling of wagon from 30,000 to 50,000 wagons;
- (ii) 100% movement from Ranigunj

in respect of all priority areas;
and

(iii) Speeding up of movement.

They could just expedite this. The requirement of hard coles for annual allocation be fixed at 14,000 wagons as requested by the industry. There should be an assurance by Coal India Limited regarding 100% movement against the sponsored programme. There is short-supply of iron and steel material to SSI sector. The Government of India should immediately intervene to increase the overall State allocation and supply the quantity at least as per the State allocation. They are also very aggrieved about the supply of raw material and they told us that if it is not available in sufficient quantity they should be allowed to import them. But I cannot say whether it is a reasonable demand and very urgent demand. But I would request you kindly to examine this. They also told us that that item should be exempt from customs duty. It is for your consideration. I am just placing before you the result of our discussion with them. We cannot accept all the demands they made but where we find them reasonable, I am suggesting them to you. You should accept them.

Now, the availability of non-ferrous metals like Zinc, Copper, Tin, Cadmium etc. be improved through imports to remove shortage. About the nucleus complex, my other friends will tell you that we had set up this complex at Goindwal. When I was the Minister of Shipping and Transport in 1975, I was in charge of the Road and highways also. So, a bridge was sanctioned over Beas river with rail-link connecting Goindwal. That connected Amritsar district with Kapurthala - Doaba area and Majha area. This historic town was declared as nucleus town. This is a simple request for better communication with railway link from Beas to Goindwal. You were very sympathetic in this project from the beginning, but recently I have received a letter that due to non-availability of sufficient number of load, passengers etc and also other potential, it may not be viable. But how

can it be a prosperous industrial town? There should be some sort of rail-link.

Another point I would like to bring to your notice is about the self-employment programme. As far as industry is concerned, it has increased from 25,000 to 35,000, but in regard to service areas, they were allowed to remain at 25,000.

It is very strange that for dairy, piggery and poultry the financial assistance has been reduced to Rs. 15,000 whereas under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, such type of activities are registered as industry. This discrimination under the self-employment scheme needs to be done away with and these schemes should not be classified like that. Rs.15,000 is not sufficient to set up viable projects. At least my calculation is that a limit should be fixed somewhere between Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 50,000.

Sir, I would like to mention also about the power sector. There are so many other matters which instead of mentioning in this House Members can write to you because of the very limited time.

The project reports of RTP Stage-III (2 X 210 MW) was cleared techno-economically by CEA during January 1986. The coal linkages of both the plants have already been confirmed. The project has also been cleared from pollution point of view by the State and the Central Governments. The project is awaiting investment clearance from the Planning Commission which needs to be expedited.

Regarding the approval of GNDTP Stage-III, as I have said earlier, it was cleared from all the three sources, from pollution and from other sources, which is still waiting for the investment decision and that needs to be expedited.

Another one that we asked for in the last meeting also, in the last Session also, and again we asked for, is a gas based power plant in Punjab. The Government has al-

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ready decided to set up Gas Thermal Plants in the Northern Region at Auraiya in U.P. and Anta in Rajasthan and these projects are to be executed by the National Thermal Power Corporation in the Central sector.

Punjab is far away from the coal areas and is not rich in hydro power resources and as such gas facilities for generation of power need to be extended to Punjab and that is why we have requested for gas linkages which should be set up somewhere in the Central Punjab, in Jalandhar and Ludhiana or even we need not be worried about the situation at the border districts of Amritsar or Ferozepur.

There are many other points, but these are some of the projects which are pending for your sanction and I request you to kindly look into it.

A couple of years back we sanctioned Krishi Vigyan Kendras for the areas infested by terrorists, near Mand area. We had Government land there more than, I think 15000 acres. The amount sanctioned by the Agriculture Ministry was Rs. 1,00,35,000 to be worked in consultation with the Agricultural University of Ludhiana. It is surprising that that land which belongs to the Government is under the occupation of the unauthorised persons and the Punjab Government is very much helpless in this. I do not know why. This project will lead to an intensive research on crop utilisation, on scientific research and many other fields. I thought I should mention it so that the Governor of Punjab will take it up. I talked about it to the Additional Chief Secretary Mr. M.S. Gill and the Governor and they assured me about this perhaps six months back that they would get it done in four months. But still it is at the same level that more than crores of rupees are lying without any utilisation.

I thought, I should mention it to you, in the Punjab discussion.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY
(Visakhapatnam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

the appropriate forum for placing the Budget on Punjab and discussing and debating it, would rightly be the State Assembly of Punjab. But for the fact that the Punjab State Assembly which was duly elected earlier, was dissolved by the Government of India, this Budget would not have come before this House. This is rather unfortunate.

Some announcements have been made recently by the Prime Minister and several other dignitaries. For instance, about Thein Dam project, what is the progress achieved. May we know something about it? I shall be highly thankful if the Minister throws some light on that. Similarly, I come to the Integral Coach Factory in Punjab. As a matter of fact, it was offered to Andhra Pradesh at one time. As far as the original location of the project was concerned, Warrangal was actually chosen. But then, it was shifted to Punjab. Now I am not trying to find fault with the Government for the decision taken and raising this issue at this stage. I would only like to know whether there is any progress in this direction at all. After making that announcement, in favour of Punjab, after depriving us of that project, I would like to know something about the progress of the project in Punjab.

Similarly Yamuna-Sutlej Link Canal is another aspect which requires urgent attention. During the period of Akali rule, it was alleged that much progress could not be made for various reasons. Now the situation is totally changed and the whole State is under the President's rule. May I know whether sufficient progress is achieved, as far as this canal is concerned which is of vital importance not only to Punjab but to Haryana and also, as a matter of fact, to the entire economy of the country.

One more aspect is the border fencing. There again, the question of land acquisition comes. There is little progress or no progress at all. It was reported that some tardy progress was there. Fencing operation is also not progressing satisfactorily well. That is the information, I have with me. I shall be happy if I am contradicted by the Minister

himself and a different and more promising picture is painted by him.

As far as Indo-Pakistan border is concerned, fencing acquires great importance and electrification of fencing is of no less consequence as that of fencing. What is the stage, at which the matter stands? What is the progress achieved so far?

Similarly, various other matters of detail, pertaining to socio-economic progress of Punjab State can be taken into consideration while discussing the Budget of Punjab in this august House. But then, as I pointed out earlier, the right forum could have been the Punjab Legislative Assembly itself. But as long as Punjab issue is not solved, as long as the President's rule continues, the democracy is not restored, the popular rule is not established, there is no other go for the Centre but to place the Budget before the Lok Sabha itself. But how long this situation continues? Can the hon. Minister assure that at least by the time when we next meet, till the time of the next Budget itself, at least the popular rule be restored in Punjab and that this House need not be bothered with the details of this because the rightful Body is there in Punjab itself? You know what political solution is now being sorted out by the Government. Punjab issue is not merely an issue which pertains to Punjab only. It is a national issue and, therefore, the entire nation is exercised over the matter. Just because the terrorists are flushed out from the Golden temple, it does not mean that the entire problem is solved. The problem has got to be tackled in its entirety and a solution has to be found. It has to usher in a new sort of exercise.

At one stage, it was felt and it was said that Mr. Rebeiro was not able to progress effectively and efficiently for the reason that some of the elements in the Akali Ministry itself were standing in the way, as a hurdle and impeding the progress. Now Akali Government is not there. What is the progress achieved and what Mr. Rebeiro says? He goes on record now to say that the solution to the problem of terrorism is nowhere in

sight. That is what goes to the credit of Mr. Rebeiro. This announcement was made by him some time back.

That being so, how could you achieve any solution? He also further says that we have to live with terrorism and he is preaching that it is part and parcel of the trouble. Not merely that. As far as separatists are concerned, he has also got something very significant to say that it is not as if separatism is a phenomenon particularly unique to Punjab, even in Spain and in Central American States, terrorists and separatists are there and they are also pleading for separation and that, therefore, this is a uniform, common, universal phenomenon. He was about to explain matters in that spirit.

That being so, where is the solution? Is there any end of the problem? We are not able to see that. Not merely that. The governor has gone on record some time back that as long as internal ramifications of terrorism are not eliminated and stemmed out, it is difficult to fight terrorism in the State of Punjab. What is the cause of it? International global connections are already there. As far as Pakistan is concerned, they are extending all support and they are equipping them with the latest, sophisticated ammunition and armament and that is all being done. It is well known.

Even though we insisted that a white paper on the subject may be placed before the House, unfortunately, we are unable to elicit fuller reply from the Government. In spite of the fact that the Government goes from pillar to post from one country to another, from one Head of State to another Head of State and go on submitting details after details but, for some reason or the other, they failed to furnish the full details to the House.

But what are the international ramifications? The Governor speaks about that. Unless we put an end to the international ramifications, it is difficult to curb terrorism as far as Punjab is concerned. Now, AK 47 Assault rifles of China were captured. Simi-

[Sh. Bhattam Srirama Murty]

larly, a number of countries are also involved. For instance, Britain, America and Canada and the various other countries have also been extending support to them. Activities of arms smuggling and drug trafficking by smugglers in and around Pakistan border continue unabated. All these things are there and so it is impossible for them. Therefore, the problem also continues. There is no prospect of the State Legislature ever coming to grips with them. They cannot pass their own budget in the Legislative Assembly of Punjab. It looks like that.

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister himself has stated, sometime back, on the floor of this very House that as long as the Akali Government was there, the State Government was there in Punjab — he challenged the Members of the Opposition here in a way — what were the provisions available for him to intervene in the matters and go ahead with his own schemes and plans in order to bring normalcy to Punjab. So, now, the Akali Government is no longer there in power. President's rule is there now. Everything is there directly under your control. You are armed with every power. About 22 laws were passed. That being so, could you achieve the result which you wanted to achieve? Is there any sign of normality? Could you achieve the political solution? I would like to ask this question here.

Sir, there is no ray of hope and nothing is in sight. That being so, I would like to specially urge upon the Government that it is necessary for them to bring about a political solution as early as possible in order to enable the people of Punjab themselves to shape their own destiny, their own future in the direction in which they want to shape.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to say that in Punjab, in the midst of the drought condition also, what we have observed is that there is magnificent agricultural growth in terms of rice, wheat and cotton. By exporting Basmati rice, if I am correct, we are earning Rs. 240 crores by

way of foreign exchange. Of the country's total cotton production, 23 per cent is almost from Punjab only. So, it is now highly essential that we should go in for diversification. We can switch over to Horticulture where there is a great potential. But, at present, it is only 3 per cent. We can think in terms of food processing and other agricultural growth also. So far as my knowledge goes, except the one Coach Factory at Kapurthala, there is virtually no large-scale industry in Punjab and in order to create job opportunities we should think in terms of large-scale industries also. At present, the industrial production in Punjab is anywhere between 3.5 per cent and 4 per cent — it is almost equivalent to our national growth.

Sir, as far as the Power Sector is concerned, there is a great demand for atomic power plant because both the hydel and thermal power plants are — there is also a proposal for putting up a plant either at Bhatinda or Ropar District — becoming costlier. So, they are demanding an atomic power plant. This can be considered. Secondly, as far as Punjab is concerned, the infrastructure for railways should be give more emphasis. Without a democratic process, without a political solution and political stability, despite having all the infrastructure, there cannot be any economic or industrial growth. The only lasting solution to the menace of terrorism is to strengthen the democratic process. That is why the Government has taken some measures which we have observed recently. One such measure is by bringing a Bill in the House to prevent the misuse of religious institutions for political purposes and misuse of funds. Further, in order to create greater security and to create a sense of security in the minds of the people and to prevent the terrorist and anti-national, anti-social activities, the National Security Bill has been introduced.

Another great event is the Operation Black Thunder which is a remarkable event not only from the point of view of freeing the holiest of the shrines of terrorists but also because more than 2,000 Khalistanis surrendered. The most important thing is that,

by this Operation, the terrorists stand exposed that they are anti-social and anti-religious, because we have sufficient evidence that inside the Golden Temple they tortured even the Amritdhari Sikhs, including women. So, they are being exposed. It is high time for all the secular parties — in fact, the present is the most opportune time — to reach the rural masses and convey to them the actual character of the terrorists who are anti-social elements and that the object of the Operation Black Thunder was to rally people against the terrorists. It is high time that all secular forces of the country united themselves.

There is also another thing. When we are condemning the Sikh fundamentalists, simultaneously we should condemn the Hindu fundamentalists also like Bal Thackeray and others; they are showing an attitude which is more dangerous for the country. All religious fundamentalists, be they Hindus or Christians or Muslims, are equally dangerous for the country's integrity and unity. From that point of view, in order to create among the masses a sense of nationalism and patriotism to fight out the divisive and separatist forces, all the secular forces of the country must unite. We have to create a sense of patriotism and nationalism which must be based on peace and anti-imperialism. Otherwise, we cannot successfully fight the situation in Punjab where the imperialist forces are playing a great role.

Now, the common people of Punjab, the Hindus as well as the Sikhs, are once again regaining a measure of understanding that gives reason for hope. It is the common people who must force the Government and the political parties to move, and if the common people force the political parties and the Government to move in the proper direction, it will be of immense help to create a situation where we can solve the problem, and a political solution can be found.

There is a feeling in the minds of the Sikhs that the criminals, according to them and against whom the Commission has given the report, those who were involved in

the Delhi incident and in the other parts of the country in 1984 should be prosecuted and proper legal action should be taken against them; also the widows and other victims should be given proper protection. A sense of security and confidence should be created in their mind that the entire nation is thinking of, and realising, their difficulties and agony.

Regarding the Jodhpur detenus, we have discussed many a time and the Government have declared their stand many a time. On an experimental basis we released some of them also, and after that, we have our own experience.

Taking all these into account, we have now to come out with a clearcut policy and take initiative on these lines: one, it will be based purely on the Constitutional framework; and, secondly, as we have come to the conclusion, political solution is the only solution. For that *Lok Shakti* and mass campaign should be organised especially in collaboration with secular and left parties. That is the only way to solve the Punjab problem. If there is political stability, then only we can create economic stability in Punjab. Thank you.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is really very unfortunate that for the second time, the supreme legislature of our country is discussing this Budget of the Punjab State. When the proclamation of the President's rule was placed on the Table of the House, the Home Minister then said that it was going to be for a very short period. Then came the Punjab Budget. Even at that time, the Finance Minister was saying that there would be elected body soon coming into being and the President's rule would be going to be for a short period. Now, it is more than a year since the elected body was dissolved. And now, we do not see any sight of the elected body being restored.

Many Members have said that we should think of a political solution to this problem. I was, hitherto, listening with rapt

[Sh. V.S. Krishna Iyer]

attention to the speech by the Hon. senior Member Mr. Dhillon. He, no doubt, made a very useful speech. But I expected from him that he would throw some light for solving the Punjab problem. But unfortunately, he did not do so. Hats off to the people of Punjab, they are not in any way giving encouragement to the terrorists. The people of Punjab believe in the unity and integrity of the State of Punjab and, therefore, of the country. It is only a few handful of terrorists who are responsible for the present situation of Punjab.

Time and again, on the Floor of this House, Members from this side have been urging that the political solution must be found by the Central Government. But, unfortunately, the Central Government has not even taken initiative to find solution. That is what I find from the speeches made on the other side. Though everyone has been saying, though we have been demanding, though the whole country has been demanding that there should be a political solution but the Central Government is not taking initiative.

You are aware, as a first step, we wanted the Government to take into confidence the Members of this House particularly the leaders of the opposition of this House. We wanted the Government to have a dialogue with the opposition Members so that a solution could be found. But unfortunately for the past one year, the Prime Minister of this country has not cared even to talk to the leaders of opposition parties with regard to Punjab problem. We don't understand the reason. Why is the Government interested to continue with the present situation? What is the effect of the President's rule? It is more than one year. Has it improved the political situation or the law and order situation or the economic situation there? No. It has not helped. On the other hand, even the economic situation is going from bad to worst. I will come to that later on.

Here, we have in this House and also in the other House representatives not only

from the State of Punjab but from the Sikh community. They are here also. I had an opportunity to discuss with many of them about the Punjab problem. They are also very keen that it should be solved and a political solution must be found. They are hundred per cent Indians and believe in the Constitution of India, in the unity and integrity of the country. We have persons like Mr. Dhillon and Mr. Ramoowalia. It is the duty of the Government to have at least discussed with the members of the Sikh community of this House and the other House. Even that step has not been taken by the Government. That is what I learnt. Unless the democracy is restored in Punjab and the President's rule ends, I find there is no solution at all for the Punjab problem. Government says: "to whom should we speak to in Punjab? There is no one with whom we could discuss in Punjab?"

3.00 hrs.

This is really a sad state of affairs. There are people, there are representatives of Punjab in this House. Are they not interested in solving the problem? The Government must take it seriously. Let this be the last time when the Punjab Budget comes for discussion in this House.

I want to make two points about the Budget. When the Budget was presented in this House in the Budget Session, the Hon. Finance Minister presented a deficit Budget of Rs. 239.22 crores. The revenue receipts were Rs. 1545 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 1785 crores. Added to this, there was a budget deficit of Rs. 233 crores for the year 1987-88. How are you going to balance this Budget with nearly Rs. 500 crores of deficit? We can understand if there is huge deficit in the Central Budget. The Central Government can adjust it, they know how to adjust it. But in a State like Punjab which is not a very big State how are you going to adjust this deficit? It will certainly tell on the economy of the State. The Government has not taken any step to fill it up.

So far as the economic situation of

Punjab is concerned, Mr. Dhillon has given details in his lengthy speech. I endorse every word of what he said. In the field of agriculture, hats off to the farmers of Punjab, they have done better despite the terrorism was on the increase. They have done better than what they were normally doing. Hats off to them. Now what is required in the State is diversification of agriculture. As very aptly put by Mr. Dhillon, the Government must take up several schemes for the food processing, for dairying, etc. It is nearly six months since that suggestion was made by the representatives of Punjab. But no action has been taken by the Government. How can the Central Government, sitting in Delhi, think of all these things? Even the Governor, who was supposed to be very popular, has failed. He has not been able to implement a single suggestion made by even the Members from Punjab.

As far as the Industry is concerned, it is a dismal affair. You may be surprised, in the State Budget of Punjab which has been presented to this House, the provision under Industry is less than what it was in the last year. In 1987-88 it was Rs. 35 crores; now it has been reduced to Rs. 28 crores. The whole House has been demanding that in Punjab more industries should be started. But it is not being done. You have, on the contrary, reduced the budget allocation for the industries. We wanted large and small industries to be set up in Punjab. One of the reasons for the youngsters taking to terrorism today is because of unemployment. It is rampant in Punjab. The Unemployment is a problem there. The Government of India has not opened any avenues to solve this problem. Instead of increasing the allocation for industries, they have reduced it. Apart from the Railway project in Kapurthala not a single project has been taken up.

Punjab is suffering from acute power shortage. The representatives of Punjab have been demanding that a nuclear power plant should be established in Punjab. Even for that you have made no provision.

Now you have taken over the responsi-

bility of administration of the State. For the last one year you have not done anything. The economic condition of Punjab has not been improved an iota. It is not merely a ritual affair. It is for the representatives of the people of Punjab and the Punjab Legislature to suggest schemes for their improvement. But now we have been forced to discuss these matters. I would earnestly request that we should start more industries in Punjab.

With these words, I hope that this will be the last occasion when we discuss the Punjab Budget.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants for the expenditure of the Government of the State of Punjab for the year 1988-89. I have heard Members of this august House both from this side as well as the other side. Members of the Opposition said that the ruling party and the Prime Minister have not been able to solve the Punjab problem. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi took over as the Prime Minister his first and foremost consideration was the Punjab problem and he has tried his best to solve this problem. He got elections held in Punjab. Akali Party came to power in Punjab. Hon. Prime Minister thought that with their coming in power in Punjab the situation may get solved but the situation came to such a pass that the elected government had to be given a good-bye and the Assembly was dissolved.

I have read in political science book about federal Constitution and federal government but these days I am hearing confederation of political parties. Why do they not come with a solution? Why do they accuse this side only? Let them come with a solution. Our Home Minister has offered to resign provided Punjab problem gets solved. Our Government is sincere and is trying to solve the Punjab problem. With a heavy heart the Home Minister had brought the National Security (Amendment) Bill. I agree with the hon. Members that it is unfortunate that Punjab budget is being discussed in the Lok Sabha. But what is the solution? What can

[Sh. Mahabir Prasad Yadav]

be done? Should Punjab be allowed to secede? Let us remember there was civil war in USA when southern States tried to secede from the federation of USA. There was fight and struggle and lakhs of people died in that struggle for the unity and integrity of the USA. Even in England there had been some such situation. So in India if it is a situation that Punjab budget is to be discussed here and everything has got to be done here I want to say that whatever is being done by the Government is done in the national interest. Our hon. Prime Minister is trying his best to solve the Punjab problem. I am not going into the details because Mr. Dhillon has said what should be done in the economic matters. What I say is that for the unity and integrity of the nation if thousands of time Punjab budget has to be discussed in this House there is no harm. It should be discussed here but the unity and integrity of the nation has got to be maintained.

Here I may give one or two examples. Mr. Indrajit Gupta was telling yesterday that he has an apprehension that there would be misuse of this National Security Amendment Bill. That apprehension is not justified. There may be executive misuse of power; there may be misuse of power by the Police but here in this democratic country Supreme Court is there to see to the liberty and freedom of the citizens. Recently we had the Supreme Court judgement whereby Balbir Singh has been acquitted by the hon. Supreme Court. In that way, the apprehension of any political party, individual or any Member of the House is not justified. The Supreme Court is there to see to the liberty and freedom of every citizen of India. Our Constitution-makers — those persons who liberated India from the yoke of the imperialists — had a foresight and vision that there should be a constitution, which, when the situation so demanded, provided for the martial rule in the country. They had apprehended that there were forces which could endanger the unity and integrity of India. Therefore, if some sort of emergency measures are brought forward by the Home Minister, we have to be in a position to accept

them.

Sir, Punjab is a border State. It is a sensitive State. Everything — political, social, economic — should be done in the interest of the people of Punjab. But complacency should not be maintained. There is no country in the world which has got so many problems. India is surrounded by enemies on all sides — north, south, east and west. India has problems — both external and internal. The internal problems are like the Baburi Masjid problem, language problem, religion problem and so many other problems. There are external problems also. The greatest problem is that India has a very large population. Not in the Asian continent, but on earth, this is the country which has got almost the largest population. About 80 crore people are living in India. Our country is going ahead in spite of external and internal problems. Therefore, the Members of the Opposition and the ruling party have to consider the situation obtaining in India. And we have to be very considerate in that way. Napolean Bonaparte used to say:

“When people say that king is kind, then the kingdom is gone.”?

I will request our hon. Prime Minister not to be kind in all circumstances. Kindness is a very good thing. But in the situation, that is obtaining in India at present, the Prime Minister should be a bit strict in maintaining a discipline in the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Indrajit Gupta. Try to be brief, Sir, because we want to finish this by 3 o'clock. Then, we have to take up the Tamil Nadu budget.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I will try to follow your advice, Sir. The only trouble is that the general problems of Punjab, apart from the political problems, are seldom discussed here. We don't get the opportunity. I would really suggest, Sir, that Government should consider whether the Consultative Committee on the Punjab, which exists, which has to be set up during President's rule — it is ~~there~~ now in exis-

tence — but it is supposed to be called to discuss only some legislative measures or Bills when they are applicable to the State, which is under President's rule and not to be called otherwise. I think, this is taking a very narrow and legalistic view of the whole thing in view of the situation in the Punjab. Why should the Government not bestir itself and occasionally, at least, summon meetings of this Consultative Committee inviting suggestions from the Members also beforehand as to various steps and important items which can be discussed. We can have an exchange of opinion at least in the Consultative Committee and the Government might benefit and get some useful suggestions there. This kind of discussion for a couple of hours in the whole year is not at all satisfactory to anybody.

Many Members here have emphasised the fact that the questions of economic development of Punjab on the whole are being neglected. This is not a question of allotment of money only, it is a question what outlook the Government takes on this whole question, and its relations to the problems of terrorism, that is the problems of Punjab youth, particularly the Sikh youths being compelled by various circumstances to take to this path of terrorism.

I find here that according to some figures which are available as on 31 st March, 1986, the total number of unemployed recorded — of course, many are not registered, but whatever is available — in Punjab was 6,55,430; of which urban part accounts for 2,86,801 and the rural 3,68,629. These are quite serious figures. There is another study made by some economists and sociologists of the Punjab Agricultural University, who say that 35.55 per cent of all educated people are jobless, unemployed in Punjab. Very often, it is an interesting matter to debate as to why a State which certainly cannot be described as one of the backward States, — it is perhaps the most developed State agriculturally — should have such a problem. This is a developed State agriculturally and the farmers are quite affluent as compared to farmers in other States, in

eastern and other States. There is another thing. How is it that this malady of terrorism has afflicted this State so much and a large number of youths belonging to the farmers' families seem to have been attracted towards this movement? Of course, so many political factors are there, I am not going into that as also the foreign hand which Shri Bhatia is fond of emphasising. I agree with him, but I am not going into all that.

You will see that two parallel things are happening in Punjab. I do not have to go into the figures. I have the figures if you want. One is concentration of land holdings is increasing and there is a decline in the marginal holdings and small holdings. This is happening in Punjab where taken as a whole agriculture is well developed and farmers are affluent. If you see more closely within this picture you will find that over the last ten years, the concentration of land holdings has increased enormously and correspondingly there is a decline in the marginal and small holdings and rural unemployment is growing. On the other hand, industrial production has not developed at all. It was never a very big feature of the Punjab scene, but during the disturbances industrial production has actually declined. Whatever industries were there, the total volume of production has declined and there is an incentive for disinvestment. This way private employers do not want to invest. In fact, there are many employers in Amritsar, for example, woollen mills and silk mills, who would like to close down their factories and if possible, shift them outside Punjab. Some of those factories are lying closed for a long time and nobody has the encouragement to invest new capital in Punjab because they say that the future is uncertain. Banks do not want to give loans easily to the industrialists. People who used to supply raw materials and other things from outside the Punjab, they also don't want to give their goods and certainly not on credit. The result now, Sir, is that the industrial production has declined. Agricultural production has not declined, rather it has increased which is a very good thing. But please see what is happening to the small and marginal farmers in Punjab

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and find out the situation.

Another thing I would like to say is, it is very unfortunate that even those people who are in employment, who are employed in various undertakings and factories, their number is being reduced because of either threatened closure or threatened retrenchment. I will give only two examples.

Sir, there is the Beas Construction Board and the Bhakra Beas Management. These are the projects on the Bhakra Beas basin and they come under the Central Government's Ministry of Energy. Mr. Vasant Sathé knows about it. It has been represented to him many a time. Now, this Beas Construction Board and the Bhakra Beas Management people have been saying that a number of projects have been completed and, therefore, the workers and staff are surplus to the requirement. They say that 5000 or 6000 workers are surplus, and, therefore, they don't want to keep them; they should be chucked out. Now, the whole area which comes under this, the whole of Bhakra Beas scheme is not only in Punjab, there are projects in Haryana and there are projects in Rajasthan. And many of them are on-going projects. They have not been completed. Now, we have been representing, I myself have represented to the Ministry of Energy, that these workers who may become surplus to requirement in a particular project, in a particular place, who have been working there for the last 15 or 20 years, who are experienced and skilled workers, instead of chucking them out why not try to see how many of them can be absorbed in the allied projects in Haryana and Rajasthan. At least, they will get the jobs and they won't be starving on the streets.

The question of unemployment is very vitally connected with the whole problem of political disturbance and political agitation. Therefore, you should go into this question. There is a factory called the Anand Batteries — I think it is in Mohali — employing 650 workers. Suddenly we were told that the Mohali Batteries Management has decided

to close down because they think that they cannot compete with the batteries which are being imported from Japan or somewhere else. But the point is that in a situation which Mr. Buta Singh is never tired of telling us that you cannot compare Punjab with any other State because of what is happening there and it must be treated as a separate special case, and that is what I am pleading for that it is the Government of India's job, at least during the President's rule to see that people who are in employment are not chucked out on to the streets like this. Because if for example 650 workers are retrenched in the Anand Battery then at least 65 out of them will go and join the terrorists. Why do you want to provide recruits for these people? Dissatisfied, disgruntled unemployed people are the material by which they work. Therefore, you should try to see that they are not retrenched. I wrote to the Governor about this Anand Battery and I am thankful that he replied to me saying that we will try to look into the matter and see what can be done but I don't know subsequently what has happened and whether any effective steps have been taken or not.

The question of new projects has been mentioned by a number of Members. I don't want to repeat that; I support it. But unless the industrial production now mainly comes in the public sector, continued decline will go on. The Private Sector will not grow in Punjab. It is a disinvestment. It is trying to get out from various constraints and difficulties. So, if you want the industrial development at all to take place, which will absorb unemployed people, it has to be in the public sector. And as everybody here is saying that apart from the Kapurthala Railway Project nothing else seems to be on the agenda and nothing is mentioned.

Then Sir, apart from these, there are only one or two things which I would like to say. These Budget Grants actually have to take into account all the urgent security works which have to be done. The question of the fencing on the border has been mentioned. We do not know how much work has been done and what the progress is, how

much amount has been spent and how much more is going to be spent. This operation of the fencing on the border should be expedited and along with that, anti-smuggling operations on the border should also be expedited. If these fencing and anti-smuggling operations require extra expenditure, that expenditure should not be grudged in any way.

I find a very strange thing in the statement which has been given to us. Compared to the grants which were voted on account in this House on the 24th of March this year and the amount which has been actually spent, under a number of headings you will find that the expenditure has increased over the vote on account by some small amount. But there is only one heading in which we find that the expenditure has actually declined. It is less than what was voted in this House in March. This heading is 'Social and Women's Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes'. We find from the statement circulated that there is a deficit of about 1,000 between the amount voted on account by this House and the amount which has been spent. They have not been able to spend the amount which they took from this House on such an item as the welfare of women, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. It is a deplorable state of affairs. But who is going to look into this? Why is it happening and who is going to take anybody to account for that?

The other thing which I want to say is about the clearing up of the Mand area. It is known to everybody on the border. This Mand area provided cover for the terrorist elements and once a big operation was also planned with much fanfare, which we were told would lead to a clearing up of this Mand area because this area which is full of bushes and Sarkanda growth affords very good cover to the terrorists. But unfortunately, the news of this operation leaked out to the terrorists before the operation could be mounted. That was what we were told. Since the news was leaked out, the whole thing had to be called off and since then it has never been thought of again and it has never

been resumed. So, I suggest that this operation aimed at clearing out this Mand area should be taken up so that no cover can be provided there. This work also should be completed along with the anti-smuggling operation and the fencing on the border. These three things are very important for security purposes.

Finally, I will say, I agree fully with the Home Minister when he says — as he said yesterday in this House also — that Operation Black Thunder has, for the first time, created a very favourable atmosphere in the sense that the vast masses of the ordinary Sikh people have now understood to a large extent what these terrorists are, how they behave and what their activities are. They know now how they have behaved inside the Golden Temple, how they have desecrated and defiled that place, what has gone on in that temple, the exhortions, the torture, the murders and the bodies which are still being found under the debris and so on. These are all true. Nowadays, there is not that kind of sympathy and support for the terrorists as there used to be previously. That is why we want to say that now this is a favourable situation for political initiative. Political initiative is now needed by the Centre when the situation is favourable. The difficulty in the old days was on the one hand there was sympathy for the terrorists and on the other hand among the vast masses of Sikhs, there was very great resentment against the Central Government for their sins of omissions and commissions, whether it is the question of bringing to task those people who are responsible for the riots which took place in Delhi, or whether it is the question of Jodhpur detenus or whether it is the allegation of excesses committed by the security forces and all that. It is a fact that there was resentment. They are very much the people who are the recipient of all types of reports and news and they listened to that. They are very much anti-Centre because of that. But they were also somewhat pro-terrorists. Now they are not. They are fed up with the terrorists. But they have not got the courage because they are unarmed people. They have no arms. They would not like to speak

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up or to expose themselves to danger. Now is the time to take some political initiative and political initiative does not mean only, as Buta Singh says, that who are we to talk to; there is nobody with whom we can have a dialogue; but the political initiative means that some unilateral decisions should be taken by the Centre and announced regarding the questions which I am raising. It does not require a dialogue with anybody or a discussion with anybody. You are committed to review this case of Jodhpur detainees and to release most of them but nothing was done after the first release of forty people. You had set up a Commission of Inquiry to inquire into the Delhi riots. That has given its Report. A sub-Committee has also given further Report against some individuals. No action is taken. Then actually you are helping the terrorists. At a time when public opinion in Punjab is turning against the terrorists, these acts of omission and commission help the terrorists to go on instigating and inciting the people. Therefore political initiative does not mean only thinking of how to form a Ministry. That may not be possible just now. Even for that some initiative should be taken to talk to people who are prepared to declare in front of the country publicly that they will stand by the Constitution of India and that they are against any kind of secessionism or separatism. Whoever comes for a talk does not matter, they must commit themselves before the people of the country on that question. Once they do that, you should not have any inhibition in talking to them. But apart from that, what about these unilateral steps? If you take them now, it will go a long way towards isolating the terrorists from the public in Punjab and will help to improve the situation and give us some leeway in which we can carry on our mass work in the villages also, mass campaign to mobilise people which Mr. Buta Singh always goes on praising and congratulating people. But the political ground, political atmosphere, for it is not being strengthened. It is not being improved at all. Anyway, I do not want to take up more time. These are some of the points which I wanted to emphasise and hope, next year, i.e. after one year,

we will not be called upon again here to pass the Budget for Punjab. At least before that, let the Consultative Committee be called once or twice and let us have some exchange of ideas and opinions and then we may be able to think of some way to advance forward.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Sir I rise to support the Budget proposals of the Punjab Government. Although much of the proposals have been discussed here before me and my senior colleague Dr. Dhillon has been able to describe them in detail, I will only refer to a couple of points which I suppose need to be mentioned here.

The first is that Punjab in the situation as it is requires a special attention by the Centre. Normally, we would not have come forward to you to ask specifically and emphasised on certain points but it is only in the circumstances that Punjab is passing now that we request you to give special consideration.

Punjab is basically an agricultural State. In the year 1968-69, you invested a lot of money in Punjab and Punjab had the green revolution. Punjab was able to become a granary of India. Punjab was able to give you so much food that you stopped import of foodgrains. Ever since that period, you have not cared to invest in Punjab so far as agriculture is concerned.

Punjabis are industrious people; they have a robust common sense. They are easily adaptable to science and technology and all the benefits that can accrue from the development. So far as the foodgrains map of India is concerned, they have put a lot of labour into that and they have turned the tide. So, my first emphasis would be that you have again a look at it and see that agriculture in Punjab is helped with better quality of seeds, with better availability of water and other things. I can assure you that whatever money you invest in Punjab, you will get the return. But if you invest the same money in other States, you may not get the same return. Punjabis will definitely give you the

return. Therefore, I request you to invest more in Punjab so far as agriculture is concerned.

There is no big industry in Punjab. I also see that it is very difficult for you to give us better industries. You have given us a Kapurthala Coach Factory. That is very good. But I see that it does not solve our problem, because technical engineers and skilled workers you bring from abroad and other States. So, ultimately, I don't think that our State is getting much benefit from it.

In Punjab, there is a lot of scope for small scale industries. If you provide us with infrastructure, we will be able to have more units and more employment. A big industry with an investment of Rs. 1 lakh gives employment to one person, but a small scale industry with same amount of investment gives employment to seven people. Therefore, I plead for the case of small scale industries in Punjab.

Batala is a centre of foundries. It is one of the best places in India. I think it is comparable to one or two places in the country. One is Kanpur; other is Calcutta; the third one is Bombay. So, in order to feed that industry we require pig iron. You are supplying us pig iron to the extent of 1.60 lakh tonnes. If you raise it to 2 lakh tonnes, I think it is not much, but, that industry can flourish. Otherwise, there is a lot of unemployment due to non-availability of the raw-material. Or you allow us to import from outside so that we can meet our demand.

With regard to hard coke, 6,600 wagons are allotted to Punjab, but you are giving us only 3,300 wagons; whereas our requirement is 14,000 wagons per year. You are helping Punjab in various ways because you know that is a troubled State. You are going out of the way to help us. But if you help us on this account, it will help us very much for the case of employment. If you give us 14,000 wagons per year — somehow you manage and give us — it will create a lot of employment.

With regard to electricity, only the other

day, it was decided that there will be 10 atomic power stations in India by 2000 A.D. Can you give us one? Punjab need electricity for our industry so that we can produce more. During the agricultural season, whether it is sowing or cutting, they shut the industry; they do not give electricity and divert it to some other area. If you give us one atomic power station, it will help us. Whenever a question is put, you always tell us that a site is being selected. I would like to remind you that last year, in March, I put a question and I have got the reply only last week quoting the same wording that the Selection Committee is selecting the site and when they select it, then only the question of giving an atomic power station will be considered. In this connection, I will suggest you another way. Give us a gas based power station. That is not difficult for you. Gas is tremendously available in India, and you have already brought some pipeline and all that. Why do you not take it to Punjab? That will solve our problem. Do not give us an atomic power station if you do not want to give it, but at least give us a gas based power station. It will greatly help us.

In Punjab as you know there is a great turmoil. There are many causes for that; I will not go into the political side. But I will only say that if you can provide work to our young men, because our young men are misguided and they have taken to a wrong path, it will help us. It is our duty to bring them back to mainstream and we can do this if we can provide jobs to them. Unfortunately when they were children, especially from the agricultural families, who are educated, and who now do not work in the field, because it has no attraction. Our agriculture is not paying that much. Formerly, it was good. But now the costs have gone so high, pesticides, even the electricity and all this infrastructure all gone high.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): We have reached the saturation point.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: It has become — I will not say law of diminishing returns — virtually not attractive at all. So, our boys

[Sh. R.L. Bhatia]

cannot find work there and they have taken to wrong paths. It will be a great help if you can help us in this matter and the boys also can be brought back to the mainstream.

There is a greater unemployment and also because of the political situation, the people have migrated from villages, and they have come to the towns. They want work. Otherwise they will search for jobs. They were shopkeepers, they were doing something. But all of them have become jobless now. It has become an additional burden for us.

Therefore, I would request once again to give us a gas-based power station, help us building some small scale industries and especially invest in agriculture which is our main stay and I assure you that the Punjabis will give you a good return.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): It is very unfortunate to have to discuss the Punjab Budget in this august House as there was a popularly elected Government in Punjab and in the name of curbing the extremist activities in Punjab the popularly elected Government, the Barnala Government, was dismissed by the Centre and the President's Rule was imposed in Punjab. After the imposition of the President's Rule in Punjab, it has become very clear that the Government of India has failed to curb these insurgent activities or the extremist activities in Punjab. There is no life and liberty to the people in Punjab. And there is a sense of insecurity in the minds of the people of Punjab. Every day people are migrating from that State. Every day innocent lives are lost and the Government have hopelessly failed to curb the extremist activities. The Government has not even tried to solve the problems. You have not taken into confidence the Opposition in this House also.

We have inherited the British system of Parliamentary Democracy. There is a saying that the Prime Minister of England knows the Leaders of the Opposition better than he does his own wife! In fact, you are the master

of making so many accords — Punjab Accord, Mizoram Accord, Assam Accord, Sri Lanka Accord and you are now going to make Gorkhaland Accord. These so-called accords have not yet been implemented. To our utter surprise, these accords are nothing but scrap of papers.

Have you tried to find out any solution to solve the Punjab problem? What are the problems? The youths in Punjab turn violent, why? Shri Guptaji said that thirty five per cent of the educated young people have become unemployed. Their future is bleak. After forty years of Independence, seventy per cent of the people are illiterate and forty three per cent of the people in the country are living below the poverty line. You are not trying to solve the problem. You are not trying even to understand the problem. That is the main difficulty. Many Industries have been closed in Punjab. Migration has taken place. Agriculture and industrial production has stopped and there is unemployment. Now, the people of Punjab has reason to believe that there is no extremism activities, but it is the Government of India, which is involved with the extremists and trying to kill the innocent people. You have dismissed popularly elected Government.

You have talked about morality. Recently you have dissolved the Nagaland Government, where thirteen members have left and joined in some Regional forum. What about Meghalaya? Out of sixty members, eighteen were elected under Congress ticket. Because of your horse trading you purchased many members and installed your Government. Where is your morality? That is the distinction of your morality. I do not know how you are going to solve the problems. You have not taken Opposition into confidence. You have not tried that. The Prime Minister failed to discuss the Punjab problem with the Opposition leaders.

Now the issue before us is very serious. Innocent lives are being lost everyday on account of extremism and you have not tried to stop the killings of the innocent people. The youths have become violent and they

turn to extremism activities.

The Budget which you have placed before this House is a deficit Budget. We know that in the past also, you have all along submitted deficit Budget and that is the taste given to the people of Punjab as well as to the country.

Recently, flood has taken place in Assam. It was third wave. Because it is ruled by non-Congress Government, you have not gone there to study the problem on the spot. Lakhs of people were rendered homeless. Properties worth crores of rupees have been lost. Innocent lives have been lost. Cattle washed away. Standing crops were damaged. No Minister from the Government of India has visited the State to study the situation or any relief materials were sent from the Centre. It is very surprising. You are doing the same thing in Punjab also. The families of those persons who were killed in 1984 Delhi riots have not yet been properly rehabilitated. If you go on giving slogans like unity and integrity, *garibi hatao*, *bekari hatao*, alone will not solve the problems? You should study the problem in a microscopic way and then solve the problems in a practical way.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now several honourable members, while participating in discussion on Punjab Budget, have stated that it is not appropriate to discuss Punjab Budget in the House. Punjab Budget should have been discussed by the state representatives body only. No one can deny this fact and we want to say it with great pride that our Congress Party has learnt to act under democratic frame work by establishing democratic values. But our Central Government was compelled to intervene when the popularly elected State Government could not carry the administration properly due to one or the other reasons. The centre was compelled to dismiss the popularly elected Government in Punjab when the situation assumed such an alarm-

ing proportion that the killings of thousands of innocent persons started and the reports of providing shelter to the extremists by the elected representatives and the Ministers of Punjab Government were received by the Centre. Only then the Central Government took this step. I would like Mr. Ramoowalia to take note of it.

SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI (Bhatinda): Today more assistance is being provided to terrorists. During the period of that elected Government no arms and ammunition were allowed to be piled up in 'Darbar Sahib' while during the President's Rule the arms and ammunition reached Darbar Sahib and extremists got shelter there. All such things are being done in this Rule.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: It is a well known that Mr. Barnala got all sorts of supports which he required from the Centre and Hon. Prime Minister. The Government not only made announcement in this House but put it into practice also. It cannot be denied that the Government adopted the most liberal attitude. All hon. Members are well aware of the fact that the rallies and 'pad yatras' were organised, the opposition parties were taken into confidence and exchange of thoughts took place with them, despite all these measures when peace could not be restored and law and order could not improve there and danger to the life and property of the common man increased day by day, only in such circumstances the Centre had to take this step. No one appreciates as such that Central Government should pass the Budget of State Government in normal course, but when such situation arises in which it becomes difficult to establish peace, maintain law and order and carry the administration under the normal laws and life and property of citizens are endangered, in that case we are doomed to see such situation. Therefore it is not at all appropriate to level this allegation against the Centre. I would like to say even this that today issues of development, prosperity and policy are not so important as compared to the safety of life and property of each and every citizen of the country which

[Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi] requires our top most attention. Protection of life and property of the people of Punjab living in an atmosphere of perpetual terror and insecurity and bringing of normally and are more important than development. A Hindi Scholar has said in couplet in inverse:

"Aadmi n ban saka abtak hai sach aadmi,
Pas Karle hi bhale vah Jnan ki akadami
Jabtalak samajhega n vah mulya manav rakta ka,
Chand per karke chadai kya kar-ega aadmi."

which means a man may collect a number of degrees from accadamies, he may reach to many heights, he may go to moon but he cannot be a true human being in real sense unless he understand the value of human blood. Sir, during our peace-march we had made efforts and had requested to those handful of persons who have taken law and order in their hands.

Tumahari Sar Pasandi se kate hai kitna sar socho,
Jale hair kitna ghar, iska tumahe ahsas kya hoga,
Baha lo khoon sarko par, magar itna to socho tum,
Vatan jab khoon mangega, tumhare pas kya hoga." (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Sir, kindly ask the Member that when he is expressing anxiety about the killing in Punjab, he should have the same level of anxiety about the killings in Delhi also in 1984.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, actually what I am telling or what I am submitting before the august House is not my personal expression or submission. Actually, it is the responsibility of every citizen of the country that he must

think of the abnormal situation which is prevailing particularly in Punjab, and if it spreads throughout the country, we are bound to take into consideration that too.

Sir, in this Budget, our hon. colleagues have spoken a lot regarding the negligence of the various aspects of the development, particularly in the field of energy. Nobody can deny the fact that entire development is based on the generation of electricity. Punjab has got a special status not only in the field of agriculture, but we are very much proud that the latest and high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice have been adopted and commendable efforts have been made by the Punjabis to increase the production of cereals as well. Nevertheless, the labourers who are working in Punjab mostly belong to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and other States. Because of the atmosphere of fear existing in Punjab, our labourers are either leaving Punjab or some of them are being killed because of no fault of theirs. The family members of those who have been killed while working on the farms or in industries or of those who have left Punjab or have run away from Punjab and have thus become jobless in their States, are now on the verge of starvation and death because of the unemployment situation they are facing. Is there any special provision made in the Budget for them? If not, I would like to humbly request the Minister that the problems they are facing should also be taken into consideration and a special provision for allotment of funds should be made for those who are jobless at present.

Secondly, Sir, nobody can deny the fact that a sizeable number of persons belonging to any community, any race, any section has been killed. Most of the families have lost their earning members. Their entire livelihood was depending on that member. No doubt some provision might have been made for their rehabilitation, for giving them compensation or other assistance, but I understand that they stand in need of special consideration. Some special assistance, some special consideration, some special amenities should be given to them even at

the cost of our suffering. If some allocations are cut down from other States, those should be allocated to Punjab, particularly keeping in view their problems and their miseries.

14.00 hrs.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that we have achieved self-sufficiency in Agricultural production and the people of Punjab have a pride for it. Punjab also has the similar pride in the field of industry, Ludhiana Hosiery enjoys an important position in the field of woollens, but now-a-days capitalists of Punjab as well as of other States hesitate to invest their capital there. Industrialists there are now trying to shift their units to other States as they are feeling insecure. We are going to adopt the Budget for Punjab. We should try to provide all possible facilities and amenities to encourage the setting up of heavy industries, raising of power generation, improving the condition of agriculture and for ameliorating the condition of the farmers in Punjab.

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani): It is a matter of regret that the Punjab Budget, which should have been discussed in Punjab Assembly is being debated here in Lok Sabha. Punjab Assembly is being debated here in Lok Sabha. Punjab Assembly was suspended when the condition began to deteriorate and there was sudden spurt in terrorists activities.

14.02 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

When President's rule was imposed, condition began to improve and there was economic development. However, after the imposition of President's rule, condition deteriorated and terrorism increased. When Barnala was the Chief Minister, the number of persons killed was 3 to 4 per day. But now-a-days, 8 to 20 innocent persons are being killed daily and this includes children, whose number is on the rise. May be, there were

certain Members in Barnala's Cabinet who were not upto the mark and were earning a bad name to the Government, but after the imposition of President's rule situation instead of improving, has deteriorated. As far as the question of economic development is concerned, I agree with the views expressed by Dr. G.S. Dhillon that in Punjab neither economic development has taken place nor big industries have been set up. Punjab is the first State in the country to have remained in the forefront whatever the circumstances have been because the people of the State are industrious and have brought green revolution in the State. Punjab and Haryana are one and have remained so since long. Therefore, my concern is about the adjoining State. Punjab has developed and is on the top. Haryana has also developed and is No two, but due to no solution of Punjab problem as yet, adverse effects are also being felt in Haryana. People are being killed daily. It is the moral duty of the administration to protect life and property of the people. If they fail, they must resign. Therefore, elections should be held at the earliest and popular Government installed. At present, condition are visible in the State, which were seen before the Assembly elections. Allow the people of the State to settle their problems themselves and the Centre will also be free from the botheration. At present, the Central Government is governing the State and the persons being killed daily are bringing disrepute to the Government. People of Punjab are industrious and can prosper a lot. In the name of big industries, there is only a coach factory and in all the districts of the State like Ludhiana, Jullundhar, Amritsar, there are both big and small enterprises, but the Government is not giving any incentives to them. What did the farmers of Punjab and Haryana get in return from the Government for making the country self-sufficient in foodgrains and for helping to stop the import of foodgrains by way of hard work. The work on their dam is going on for the last 10 years but that has not been completed yet. I request the Government to immediately arrange large sums of money for early completion of the dam, so as to provide both water and electricity to Punjab,

[Sh. Ram Narain Singh]

Haryana and Rajasthan and to bring prosperity to these States. Right now the work is going on at snails pace and on the other hand water of S.Y.L. canal is flowing down into the sea to no avail. The Haryana segment of the canal was completed ten years ago, and crores of rupees have already been spent on it. The Central Government have changed the date of completion 3-4 times but the canal is yet to be completed. Latest announcement of the Government fixed the date of completion as 31st March, 1988 but by the pace of work in progress it seems, canal will not be completed even in two years time. The reason for delay is terrorist attacks, which made the labourers flee from the site, because in the latest terrorist attack on the labourers working on the canal, 50 labourers were killed. Secondly, due to floods lining got damaged, work on completion of aqueduct on Sirsa river got disrupted in between and there is also some dispute with the contractor undertaking the work. Haryana is suffering big losses due to all this. S.Y.L. canal is the lifeline of Haryana and due to delay in its completion, the State is incurring losses to the tune of Rs. 100 crores every where. I request the Government to make higher allocations in the Budget for its early completion.

Secondly, the Government have stated regarding holding of elections that elections will be held when terrorism is rooted out. But the question is how to tackle terrorism. I would like to submit that in Punjab, 99 per cent of the terrorists are the sons of the farmers. Educated boys of the cities find employment somewhere or the other or start their own business, but the boys of the rural areas have no second option that to work in the fields. In the villages, M.A., L.L.B. pass boys roam on the roads in search of employment, they do not get employment and become terrorists as a last resort. From the other side Pakistan is helping them with both modern weapons and money and that enables them to stand in a good position. Therefore, the main reason for the growth of terrorism is the lack of financial and other incentives from the Government.

A Little while ago, it was loudly proclaimed that this Budget is farmers oriented. But, in reality it is just the reverse. Farmers get loans on the rates of interest between 11 per cent and 12 per cent while industrialists all over the country get loans on the rates of interest varying between 4 to 6 per cent. Work on Rajasthan canal was started 10 years ago but till date it has not been completed. If the Government is able to order early completion of Rajasthan canal, Then Dam, S.Y.L. Canal, then half of the terrorism will automatically get eradicated because then children of the farmers will get employment and availability of water and electricity will improve their economic condition. At present, there is shortage of electricity everywhere in Punjab and Haryana. Why does not the Government gets Atomic Power Station constructed there for solving the energy crisis. With these words, I thank the chair for giving me the opportunity to speak on the subject.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I rise to support the Budget in respect of the State of Punjab. Adequate funds have been allocated for the development purposes in this Budget. It is a customary for the Government to present a Budget of the State in the House in special circumstances the hon. Minister who has presented this budget has done a good job. Before speaking on a couple of points with regard to the Punjab, I would like to state that I visited Punjab several times. In the year, 1986-87, when we went there in the context of mass contact programme, we found that the citizens in Punjab are not money-minded. Punjab is economically viable, majority of the people are entrepreneurs, they are quite wealthy and there is greenery all around. At present, what is needed most in Punjab is peace. Peace should be restored there instead of allocating more and more funds. The Budget presented by the Government is commendable. It is customary for the Government. In reality, the important thing is how to solve the Punjab problem. The Central Government have taken initiative in this regard and consulted opposition parties also to solve the problem at the

earliest.

It is a matter of regret that Punjab problem has not been solved even after 3-4 years. When we visited Punjab, we learnt one thing from our brothers and sisters — "Vahe Guru ji ka khalso, vahe Guru ji ke fateh," i.e. the sikhs in general were interested in peace in Punjab. Bengal and Punjab has one link with each other. Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore referred to "Punjab, Sindh, Gujarat Maratha, Dravid Utkal Bang" — when he composed National Anthem. He started it with Punjab and ended it with Bengal — only because 'revolution' had base in Punjab and that relation has that much importance for the nation today as it was earlier. A large number of youngmen hailing from Punjab had made sacrifices for the sake of the country. The people of Punjab are utterly loyal. The youth in Punjab thinks about interest of the country. Moreover, they are quite enterprising but unfortunately the prosperity and tranquility has been converted into bloodshed. A good number of people which include people of integrity, unemployed persons and politicians have made sacrifices in the interest of peace, but peace is still evading. Government has been making efforts in its own, but it is the duty of every Indian to cooperate with the Government in restoring peace in Punjab.

I would like to say a few thing more about Punjab. There is power shortage in Punjab. More power should be generated and more industries should be set up. Industries would generate employment and consequently, unemployed people would get work to do, who are engaged in terrorism and extremism at present. So more industries should be set up in Punjab. I would like to repeat what Shri Chandra Shekhar Tripathi has pointed out, that a large number of innocent people have been gunned down indiscriminately. People of all communities have been shot dead. It is a complicated problem. I would like to congratulate the masses in Punjab and request the Members of the House to join me in this regard that the people of Punjab do not favour terrorism and

the Khalistan movement is led by a small group of people. People of all communities are being gunned down. In spite of all this, the people of Punjab are loyal to the country. Common man does not support Khalistan movement, leaving a few people, who must be isolated and the Government has already made many efforts in this regard. Actually, the earning members of a large number of families have been shot dead. As a result thereof, their dependants are finding it difficult to make their two ends meet. Hon. Minister, you are requested to pay a little attention to the Punjab problem which has become a national problem. Gadhviji, please listen to me.....

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I am listening to you though I might have been looking elsewhere.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: It will not do without looking towards this side. It is quite regrettable that common man in Punjab is in distress. The petty shopkeepers have closed their shops and migrated elsewhere. Some families have shifted because their earning members have been shot dead. The atmosphere is so tense that shutters of all the shops are downed before 7 P.M. The situation has worsened to such an extent that no business is transacted there. In view of this, Punjab problem has become a national problem. The Central Government should own the responsibility to give protection to those innocent people who are being gunned down. President rule has been promulgated there and that is why the Punjab Budget has been presented in this House. Some provision should be made in the present Budget to give some Central assistance to the bereaved families. We ourselves have observed in Punjab that the families of those persons whose earning members have been shot dead, are unable to make their both ends meet and they do not get any shelter. So I request the Government to provide employment to at least one member of each such family or there is none to look after the aged parents in certain families. The Government should make arrangements for their rehabilitation to allevi-

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]
ate their sufferings.

Industry should also be set up in Punjab. No doubt many industries have already been there but now the industrialists are reluctant to set up large scale industries because of lack of safety. The Central Government should guarantee the safety of their lives and property. The outsiders in Punjab fan Khalistan movement while majority of the people of Punjab do not favour it. At the time of Naxalite movement in Calcutta in 1968-69, similar atmosphere was prevailing there. We brought an end to that movement. Any person belonging to Bengal was suspected to be a Naxalite everywhere in the country at that time. We brought our end to that movement with public cooperation. I suggest that Government should hold talks with the opposition parties to solve the Punjab problem. It is a very serious issue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, though I am not a resident of Punjab, yet I am very much concerned about it. I feel extremely sorry when I think about situation in Punjab. Today, nobody wants to go there, because terror is prevailing there. Even the people living in Calcutta avoid visiting their relatives residing in Punjab. They say it openly that they are afraid of going there. I urge the Government to take more stringent measures to deal with the situation prevailing there. No doubt our hon. Prime Minister and hon. Home Minister have been making all out efforts to solve this problem, but unless everybody cooperates, it cannot be solved.

As you know, a huge number of arms are being smuggled into Punjab but we do not know that why Punjab border has not yet been sealed. The documents recovered from the premises of Golden Temple reveal the conspiracy of killing our hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister. It also revealed that the Government of Pakistan was assisting them in this regard. We are grieved to hear the sad demise of General Zia. We do not want anybody to interfere in our internal matter. We were greatly distressed at the brutal murder of Shrimati

Indira Gandhi. Her killers must be given death sentence.

The riots that took place on 15th August and afterwards in Jammu and Kashmir were also very regrettable. Many people raised slogans like "Pakistan Zindabad". Similarly, during a cricket match between India and Pakistan also, some people raised pro-Pakistan slogans. The Government of India must take a serious note of these activities taking place in the territory of India. I suggest that this problem should be solved with the co-operation of opposition parties.

The funds allocated for the development projects in Punjab are alright but I feel that priority should be given to restore permanent peace instead of allocating more funds. So the Government may take whatever measures they want to achieve this and we are here to support them in the House.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are speaking today on the Budget for the State of Punjab. The Punjab Assembly should have done it. But, unfortunately, we are discussing this subject, on behalf of the Assembly of Punjab, in this Parliament. The people of Punjab has been kept down. They have no right to speak on their own Budget. But, you are trying to please the people of Punjab in an artificial manner. They have no opportunity to speak on their own problems and demands. Today, they are dumb-founded. There have been several arrests in Punjab under the President's rule. Whatever you can say, the Government has total failed. The Government has assumed all the powers after the President's rule was promulgated. The Defence is with the Central Government. But, you cannot even seal the borders. You are speaking about the arms inflow from Pakistan and the terrorists activities aided and abetted by Pakistan. What has the Government done to seal the borders immediately? Analysing these things, it means that the Central Government likes to prolong this situation for its own motives. There is a prejudice against the States ruled by the Opposition parties. We have seen the pol-

tion in respect of Tamil Nadu also. There cannot be a popular Government. Since the Congress Government could not form a Government there, the thinking of this Government is that there should not be any Opposition-ruled Government in Tamil Nadu so that Tamil Nadu could be kept under the President's rule. The Central Government tried to do the same thing in Karnataka also. But they have failed. The Government is creating the same condition in West Bengal also. Therefore, wherever there is a State Government ruled by the Opposition parties, this Government tries to create a situation in such a manner that President's rule can be imposed. This is the condition prevailing in this country. This is what the Central Government is doing. This Government is prejudiced against the State Government which are ruled by the Opposition parties. In this way, the entire politics in India is in a mess.

Sir, Punjab is now a victim of this design. Even the Akali leaders were trying to come together. They were divided and separated. They could not form a popular Government there, because the Central Government do not like that and allow that. If there have been enough Congress people, there, you would have allowed, as you have done in Meghalaya and Tripura.

Sir, today's papers speak of some incident in Jammu & Kashmir. In Jammu & Kashmir, the Pakistan flag was hoisted. What this Government has done? Why don't the Government dismiss the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir and bring it under the President's rule? The Government don't have the guts to do that because their party is in alliance with the Jammu and Kashmir Government. Anti-Indian slogans are going on shouted there; meetings are going on. As I said earlier, Pakistan flag was hoisted. But here, the Government is silent over that issue. This Government speaks of West Bengal and Karnataka situations. But they do not speak of their own Governments. **What is happening in Bihar? How are the poor people in Bihar treated? This Government is making all the rules. But, failed to implement all the rules framed so far. This**

Government should clear up the prejudice against the States ruled by Opposition-led Governments. The Opposition people love India. They are equally nationalist and they are for the integrity of this country. Whatever Government or party was chosen by the people, this Government should accept that. They should try to accept the voice of the people of Punjab.

Sir, there is a provision for the welfare of women and children. About a thousand widows came to Boat Club on 12th of this month to demonstrate against their grievances. What has this Government done for them? Why don't you give them money and pension to those innocent women? They have been camping in Delhi. There is nobody to look after them. Therefore, I would request that they must be given the benefits immediately. What is the healing touch you are giving them? After so many years, have passed, so many families have been destroyed in Delhi, Punjab and elsewhere nothing tangible has been done.

So, no healing touch, no sympathy, for these people. With your police power and economic power, you will not be able to solve this problem. Come forward with an open heart. They are your people. One or two of them may be mistaken, but not the entire community. Have confidence in them. Try to talk to them and solve the problem. Then only the budget will work. You cannot keep money in the Budget for police purposes and for your own people there. So many people misuse the money. 50 per cent is going for kick-backs as you have taken everywhere. In the development work, 50 per cent of the money is pocketed by your own people. There is still time to think. The other States should not get involved in all these things. Take care of Jammu & Kashmir. That is a border State. Something very bad is going on there; anti-national slogans are there and the Pakistan flag has been hoisted there, according to the news today...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Of course, money should be given. Whether I support or

[Sh. Piyus Tiraky]

do not support, it is immaterial. You are doing as you like. Go on as you like.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I, at the outset, thank you for allowing me to speak on the Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Punjab? I had nearly thought that my name would be deleted because I have seen that most of the time**

Before asking the Government to give more and more funds; aid and grants for Punjab, I would request the Government to grant peace for Punjab. The Punjab Government has invariably been lying to the nation that there is peace in Punjab and that the killings have been stopped. But corruption there has been at its peak for the last three years. Even for the Operation Black Thunder, it is the NSG under Mr. Ved Marwah which should be commended more than the Punjab Government. I would request the Government to deploy army to Punjab and save crores of money that is now being spent on police and paramilitary forces; that money can be spent for the economic development of Punjab.

My senior friends have already given their suggestions. I would only list a few of them without elaborating on them. First, Punjab should be declared an industrially backward State, giving it 'A' Category. The Coach Factory which was supposed to have been in Hoshiarpur near Village Mehlanwali, has been taken away to Kapurthala because the local Member of Parliament resigned and shifted to the Rashtrapati Bhawan abandoning Hoshiarpur. I would only request that the next major project should be given to Hoshiarpur. A lot of area of Hoshiarpur is backward, *Kandi and Bet* area near Shiwalik Ranges. The two legendary fairy tales by name *Shah Nehar* and *Kandi Canal* may be made real and the work expedited more funds should be made available for this financial year. Thousands of hectares of land will be irrigated with these two projects.

Most of the trade between Punjab and Himachal Pradesh is through Hoshiarpur. Hoshiarpur is a gateway for entry into Himachal. The Hoshiarpur-Una road should be bridged, widened and upgraded. The Hoshiarpur-Gagret Dharamshala road should be bridged, widened and upgraded. On the Hoshiarpur Jullundur Road, at Jullundur Cantt. Rama Mandi, there is need to have an over-bridge. I have already contacted the Hon. Railway Minister and he has agreed to give his share.

Pepsi Project should be cleared at the earliest and it should be given to Hoshiarpur which is producing fruit in Punjab.

Regarding power generation, Ropar Thermal Power Plant should be expanded immediately and gas-based power station and nuclear power plant should be installed in Punjab. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the beginning, Hon. Member cast a reflection on the Chair. It is expunged.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Members of this House have expressed many views while discussing the Punjab Budget and I was disappointed as before that the Government had neither paid any attention towards them in the past nor will pay in future. While hoisting the flag at Red Fort, the hon. Prime Minister had said that the people of Punjab are and have been fighting bravely for the country. I had an opportunity to meet the hon. Prime Minister yesterday evening, it was very kind of him that he again repeated these very words yesterday also that the people of Punjab are struggling with the core of their hearts. When Sardar Buta Singh speaks... (Interruptions).

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Did he tell you personally?

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-
ALIA: No, we were three, four persons.

[Translation]

Buta Singhji asks the House to remain silent saying that it is a special case of Punjab. Let us see how it is a special case. Punjab's special case is to impose stringent laws there, to take strict action and to deal with the people strictly. What is the actual position? The Governor of Punjab who has sent us a circular of the Punjab Government asking us, the MPs to speak thus in the House:

[English]

There has been a downward trend from year to year in the allocation to the Central Sector projects to the State of Punjab. Central investment in Punjab has gone down from 2.20 per cent in 1978-79 to 1.05 per cent in 1985-86.

[Translation]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How much was it then?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-
ALIA: It was 2.20 then and now it is 1.5. This is what is happening, what are you allocating now.

[English]

Expenditure on Punjab police rose by Rs. 44 crores.

[Translation]

Previously it was Rs. 70.65 crores but now it has risen to Rs. 114.6 crores. We want that Gadavi Sahib should take the responsibility of this amount of Rs. 114 crores instead of forcing it on Punjab. Punjab is a national problem. Though it is a national problem yet all expenses are being borne by the poor people of Punjab, why it should not be borne by the Central Government.

I request this House and all the people

of India that no political solution is possible in Punjab so long as this Governor is there. He is very fond of ruling the state. He has immense desire to rule. It is the same Governor of Punjab who had said that he did not require any Advisor; that he would himself look into all the files and not a single drop of water should go out of Punjab without his permission. He is fond of appearing on T.V. daily and he is fond of reciting *shlokas* from the Guru Granth Sahib, no matter if he recites them wrongly. We are tired of hearing that a package programme is coming which will transform Punjab completely. There will be no unemployment in Punjab. One lakh jobs would be provided there and electricity would be made available all round. What is the position? I quote from my letter dt. 25th March:

[English]

"Mr. Ramoowalia said that the Governor should stop talking of special package."

[Translation]

It was March then and now it is August. He has been saying it for the last 1 1/2 years. Ask the Governor not to be fool the people of Punjab. He is repeating daily that it is coming, we are tired of hearing and awaiting it, but has neither come, nor it will come. We are craving for it as before. The Additional Chief Secretary of Punjab, Sardar Manohar Singh Gill has claimed that Punjab has the capacity to produce 90 thousand tonnes of honey but we have been provided with means to produce 700 tonnes only. Shri Kundra, the Rural Development Officer of Punjab has said that we have 700 ponds for rearing fish, but only 10 ponds are working. Mosquitoes are growing in the rest. Nothing is being done for Punjab. Where will the Punjab farmer go? The Punjab farmer was asked to produce Eucalyptus trees. The Punjab Governor has stated in a letter that Punjab has produced so many Eucalyptus trees that it has become a problem to dispose them of. It was told then that one plan would bring Rs. 400 after 8 years but now farmers are being compelled to sell

[Sh. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

them at such a low price of Rs. 130. I want to bring it to the notice of the House that mistrust is increasing all round. It was just said to hold rallies. It is a matter of regret that when rallies were held in which every Punjabi and all the parties like C.P.I., C.P.M., Congress, R.S.P., A.D.M.K. participated, the whole of Punjab stood unitedly like an iron wall and as strongly as Himalayas on 14th April, 1987 saying that we would fight out terrorists, some gentlemen at the centre thought that it would harm them if they all started fighting. When we were flying in the sky on 14th April the string was cut and the Government was dismissed on 11th May. This was the reward for assembling the people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This might have been done keeping Haryana in view.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: The case of thein Dam is still going on. How will the work go on like this? Punjab is a border State. Shri Indrajit Gupta has rightly said that industrialists are not coming forward to invest money there. They will not come so long as we will go on making a mountain out of a mole hill in regard to killings, etc. If private investment is not being made there, the Government then should invest from the public sector. The position is this that neither the Private investors are coming forward nor the Government is doing anything. Like the package deal of the Governor the case of the Thein Dam has been going on for the last twenty years. According to the Government, initially the expenditure was expected to be Rs. 220 crores but now it has increased to Rs. 2000 crores.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a mistake of the computer.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Whose mistake is this? Some work is taken in hand but if it is not completed, it is not executed properly, funds are not provided, the work is not allowed to be executed, then how the work will be done. Punjab has cre-

ated capacity for generation of 15000 megawatt electricity for which I congratulate the Minister. Do not think that we criticise only. So far as electricity is concerned, Punjab has moved far ahead for which credit goes to Shri N.S. Basant, the Chairman of the Electricity Board. He has worked very hard. There is no cut in electricity supply during day time to the farmers in Punjab, nor there is any cut in case of industries. But there is a new proposal for generating electricity for which more money should be granted to us. For three units of the Ropar Thermal Plant and the Mukerian Hydel Project additional amount of Rs. 10 crores is needed. 1500 MW. power is to be generated in the Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant and S.Y.L. Shahpur Candy, etc. 600 megawatt from Ranjit Sagar, 94 megawatt from Shahpur Candy, 420 megawatt from Ropar Thermal Plant stage 3, 420 megawatt from Gurunanak Dev Thermal Plant, 50 megawatt from S.Y.L. and 30 megawatt from U.B.D.C. This will push up the industrial development. Our Punjab Electricity Board has been rewarded for being the best in the country. Therefore, help us to find additional funds needed for generation of electricity. We do not want Atomic Energy Plant at all. Please pay attention to our application as has already been requested by my friend Kamal Choudhary, Bhatiaji and Dhillon Saheb. You are very efficient in making plans but so far as their execution is concerned, only God knows about it. Ray Saheb has sent here 62 projects of Punjab. If half of them say 31 are cleared and an announcement is made to this effect, an atmosphere of prosperity will prevail in Punjab. But what will actually happen is that you will make a speech and not a single project will be cleared. What would be the use of this so much discussion. Some body said just now that industrial development went down under the Akali Government. On 12th April, Mr. A.N. Chatha who is the secretary to the Punjab Government said:—

[English]

“The last two years could be termed as the revival phase which saw the revival of

industrial activity. This was clearly brought about by the capital investment figure of the industrial sector and these two years are 1986 to 1988.

[Translation]

He further said that many industries have been installed in Punjab. If that had been correct the situation would not have been so. What is the situation? The situation is that the industrial growth rate of 8.8 per cent during 1970 to 1980-81 has now come down to 3.7 per cent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Just see how much loss is there when we people go away.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Punjab used to be at the top among the States so far as industries are concerned but now it has no place even among the first ten State of India.

Let us have a look at the unemployment problem. Our hon. friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta has already spoken about it and this is true without any doubt that employment opportunities in Punjab have decreased. Earlier employment was available in Gulf countries but that hope is also ending due to closure of works there. Secondly now passports are not issued. The Police personnel openly demand Rs. 5,000 for verification of the passport form. Whoever applies for verification, he is clearly told that there will be no verification. If somebody exhibits force, police tells him either to pay Rs.4,000 or his name will be entered in the list of terrorists and he will not be issued passport throughout his life time. I request you to prevent it. How will it work if every Punjab Sikh is termed as a terrorist. The unemployment problem is becoming acute in Punjab due to non issuance of passports. They cannot go abroad as that opportunity is also not there. We have already reached a saturation point in agriculture. Therefore, I request that we will have to find out a way for industrial development in Punjab in order to generate more jobs for the people there.

With these words, I express my dissatisfaction over the Punjab Budget which has been presented here in this House and urge upon the Government to help Punjab in regaining its earlier position and to make special provisions in the Budget for the development of Punjab and provide special funds for creating more employment opportunities there. Although, I wanted to cover two three points more which were raised here by our hon. friends, but as I have already covered them in my yesterday's speech, so in view of the limited time available, I thank you.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Punjab budget for 1988-89.

The House is a full of Punjab these days and, for that matter, the nation's mind is full of Punjab. I do not like to repeat the points made by my predecessors from both sides. Every speaker invariably had maintained that it is very unfortunate that Punjab budget had to be discussed in the Parliament today. But the reasons and the circumstances, that have compelled the discussion of the Punjab budget here, do not deserve repetition.

14.48 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

I agree with some of my colleagues, who have said that the priority in Punjab is peace. So in order to bring peace to Punjab, to the people of Punjab, to the masses of Punjab, who are not interested in Khalistan, who are not interested in insurgency and terrorism, there are many urgent requirements. The budget has provided funds under different heads, like police and other administrative machinery, to bring peace to Punjab.

Sir, it has been agreed that police alone can never bring peace in any part of the country. It is more so in the case of Punjab. It is a very advanced, highly civilised, educated and developed State. So, police alone cannot help in this matter. Yesterday, we

[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]

passed the National Security (Amendment) Act applying to Punjab and Chandigarh. It was clearly mentioned that this was only a temporary measure. But these measures are necessary in order to bring peace to Punjab.

It has to be said to the credit of the farmers in Punjab that in spite of the difficult circumstances prevailing in Punjab and in the absence of peace, they have been able to put Punjab in the forefront of agricultural production and in various other fields.

In this context, I would like to mention a little incident which comes to my memory. Some twenty years back when my region was reeling under insurgency, I was touring as a Minister in that troubled hilly area adjoining Manipur and Nagaland. My jeep was stopped by a young man suspected to be a terrorist; he was perhaps well armed. He said: "The State cannot prosper because of what I was doing." When I asked him why and what was that I was doing, he said: "You have brought so many security people with you, jawans with you, it is these people who come from the rest of India, people from CRP, other paramilitary forces etc. from other States, and they are eating our food and, therefore, we cannot prosper." I told him: "It is the kind of people like you who have invited these people. When I have to go to my people in my territory with heavy security guards, it is you who have compelled us to do that."

That way when we make complaints, allegations against the police organization and similar security forces, I would like to say that rather than putting the blame on the Government, putting the blame on the police, or criticising the expenditure of some particular departments, it is we, the citizens, who should address ourselves and have a rethinking in our own hearts as to where we stand in this matter it is we who should bring peace and work for the development of the country. In West Bengal, the Naxalite activities were not controlled by police. I agree with Kumari Mamata Banerjee who said a

few moments ago that Naxalite activity in West Bengal was subdued not by the police, or by the Government, but by the people themselves.

Now, we would like to usher in a situation like this in Punjab. It is the people themselves who ultimately will have to come up. As Shri Ramoowalia said just now that every Sikh should not be characterised as a terrorist or an insurgent or in other words every Sikh should not be suspect. I am very happy to hear this from a leader of his calibre. Nobody in this country, particularly the Government under Shri Rajiv Gandhi's leadership, would like to call every Sikh as a terrorist. It is not at all correct to say that every Sikh is a terrorist. There might be some such people on the wrong path, but ultimately it is the community which has to prevail upon these terrorists and misled elements; it is not the Government alone but the Government measures are necessary as a part of a set of measures.

In the statement presenting the Budget, it has been mentioned that certain areas have been selected for increased expenditure. Education is one of the areas. We are very happy, but when we educate more and more people, young boys and girls, the other side of the story is that we have to find employment facilities for these people.

Punjab has the richest potential for sports talents. Education must be covering sports education and sports facilities also. I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister that in Punjab if at all we have to divert the attention of the young people, the common masses, particularly the children of the farmers in the rural areas, it is the sports education which will have a great effect. Of course, it is not for Punjab alone, but the contribution made by Punjab in the field of sports, different athletics and other allied fields in the context of the whole country, in the international field, need over-emphasis, it is well known. Therefore, I would like to suggest to the Hon. Finance Minister that when the expenditure on education is increased for the State of Punjab, due share should also

be given for the sports education. There should be a proper grooming and use of our sports talents. The Government should see that the sportsmen and sportswomen who earn laurels for the State or for the nation in the national or international fields should be given scholarship irrespective of the fact that they are employed or not. I think, this is the one way by which we can groom our sport talent. With these words, I support the Punjab Budget.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say only two-three points. I rise to speak on the Punjab Budget, because 60-70 labourers of my constituency have been killed and their families have been ruined. Every year during the sowing and harvesting season and for other purposes also, a large number of people used to migrate to Punjab and I have no hesitation to say that they used to return to Bihar with a lot of wealth with them. They used to earn a large amount of money there, but now, due to the recent incidents, a feeling of terror has crept in the minds of the people of North Bihar and they are reluctant to go to Punjab.

In Bihar, there are not adequate employment opportunities, to provide everyone with a job. People from Punjab come to Delhi and request the M.P.s of Bihar who are putting up in Delhi to get them employment in Delhi or in the adjoining wear of Haryana. Here also there are not so much employment opportunities as in Punjab. I would request the hon. Minister that all the workers going to Punjab should be got insured by the Government and the amount of insurance premium may be borne by the Government. In the event of any mishap or if any such thing happens with them, their family may get adequate amount to keep alive and if possible, the Central Government should provide them atleast with a petty job in Punjab which is at present under the Centre.

At one time, Punjab was the pride of this country. Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore had a

vision of independent India in the following words "Punjab Sindh Gujarat Maratha, Dravid Utkal Banga" and today we have reached that stage that the people are afraid of bringing the name of Punjab on their lips even out side of the state of Punjab and horrified to think about the sort of people who have come over to Punjab.....

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Shri Rajhansji, inspite of that much of fear this year, 500 or even more than one thousand labourers over and above the number of the last year came to Punjab. Our people know where lies the fault. All the migrated people are aware that all the Indian know how to fight the enemy.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Please listen to me, I do agree. I agree with you. But ask those people who have come from the poor States and have no means. They say that any way we are destined to die whether it is due to floods or hunger and in that helpless state, they have to go to Punjab for earning their livelihood. So I request that in the employment opportunities also, we should get our share, so that our people can manage to survive. If you have dainty dishes for yourself, they should get atleast the minimum required food for the survival. In this context I may point out that after partition, when the punjabis came here in this country, they presented a glaring example of national integration. They went to the rural areas and opened up their 'Dhabas' in small villages which made the punjabi food popular all over the country. Before that, punjabi food was not known to anyone in the country. But now where ever you go, you find the punjabi food most popular with the people. Punjab was the symbol of integration and efforts should be made to maintain that status.

I want to submit only one thing. During the second world war, Japan was totally destroyed. But the industrious Japanese people have again made it the most prosperous country of the world. When we go to the foreign countries, there people say that in your Punjab there are such people, who can prepare a duplicate of any machine and as

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

compared to the genuine one, you cannot distinguish between the machine made in Punjab and the one manufactured in any other country. So, talented are the people of Punjab. Hence what is required is that we should cooperate in developing their talent. In the Budget, you have made higher allocations for the public relations and education. I would like to stress that bright aspects of Punjab should also be highlighted in the T.V. programmes so that the people may know more about Punjab. The country is one entity and it is we, who live outside Punjab, and are equally responsible to keep it united.

With these words, I conclude.

CH. SUNDER SINGH (Phillaur) : Mr. Chairman Sir, Shri Ramoowalia has done incalculable harm to Punjab. Great injustice is being done to the Punjabis. I am saying this about all the Punjabis that they have made a great progress. It is said that they are very brave and have made great sacrifices but all of them have been put to great hardships. In his context, guilty are those who label them as very brave as they have made great sacrifices. Now these very people say that we want Khalistan. Actually, they say that a great injustice has been done to them. I would like to submit that I was labour minister there. I never allowed any labourer to remain idle in Punjab and provided land to everyone. The labourers come from outside the State. The states from where these labourers come are really inefficient. They have made the man a labourer. I was the labour minister. I have provided land to every labourer. The labourer come to Punjab from other States because their states are inefficient. For 10-15 years, I was the labour minister there. I told that I do not accept any one as labourer, so I provided land to every one. It is the Government's fault that they have not implemented any land reforms. That is why the sons of big landlords have become terrorists whereas the poor landowners are the Harijans. I have been making all out efforts on my part to get the entire land distributed among them. But they have not been given any land and as a result, the

landlords have been living luxuriously raising slogans of Khalistan and inciting others to kill everybody, to grab and forcibly occupy the land.

[English]

All expansion is life. All contraction is death. All love is expansion. All selfishness is contraction. Love is therefore only the law of life. He who loves lives. He who is selfish is dying. Therefore love for love's sake because it is only the law of life.

[Translation]

Can't they make their brethren understand? Some of my friends also tow their line.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: You have encouraged some of the Khalistan protagonists.

CH. SUNDER SINGH: Do you alone need a separate Khalistan, do not we need one? Our population is 20 crore so much injustice is being done to us, do we not need a Harijans than? Give us four States so that we too may make progress. Seats have been reserved for us by the hon. Prime Minister because we are weak.

But we do not demand Harijans than because we are the citizens of India, Hindus and Sikhs have all come from other places.

"Ae aabru gang/Koi din hai yaad tujhko/ Jab tere kinara koi karvan aaya.

We are part and parcel of India, therefore we do not demand any separate State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Choudhary Sahib, in which language are you speaking? Please speak in Hindi, (*Interruptions*)

CH. SUNDER SINGH: Can't you make your children understand? You should tell them not to do so. They kill their own father in the process. I tell you the truth, Sir, you

should make the terrorists understand and take strict action against them.

Labourers from other States come to work in Punjab. This is so because ample work is available in Punjab and they get proper wages there. People in the other States do not work because they have not done land reforms. Why do they not do land reforms? The Congress M.L.As and the Harijan M.L.As are responsible for this situation. I am not talking about the Congress Government or the Opposition Government. No matter which Government is in power, the Harijan M.L.As should fight for the land reforms in their respective States I fought for this cause when I was in Punjab and everybody supported me in it. Sir, it is a matter of fighting for one's right.

We have a population of 20 crore in India but you have hold on the Government and the land is in your possession. You are afraid of them now because you have committed a sin. You torture and ill-treat the Harijans. You have hold on the Government and you have occupied the land.

I want to tell you that in the end everything is going to come in our hands because you people will die while fighting amongst yourself. Those who have a right over it should get the possession and that will take place. Is this acceptable to you? The poor Harijan is watching the situation silently and waiting for the day when these people will die and he will soupy the land.

Besides, I want to tell you that if you want to improve the situation in Punjab, you should make your children understand. They are all the children of Zamindars and you alone can convince them. The situation in Punjab is very bad. Shri Bhatia has very rightly said that maximum material should be sent there because it is a backward area and therefore there should be sufficient quota of everything available so that people may set up industries there. People are unable to set up industries there because no one has peace of mind there and everyone is migrating from there. You talk of holding elections

but how can elections take place when people have migrated from that place. How can elections be held unless peace is established there. You should establish peace there at the earliest and root out the terrorists. They will understand only if stringent measures are taken and not with love. You love them out of fear. You have fear in your mind that they may not kill you. I live alone in the village without the protection of any gunman or a gun. I rely on my own strength. You people have 25 gunmen with you, so who will protect the common man when so much of police is with you. I do not care if my life is gone, at last my name will remain.

I want to add that so far as Gurudwaras, Temples and Mosques are there, peace cannot be established.

[English]

"Where should you seek for God?
Are not the poor, the down-trodden
and the miserable Gods?
Worship them first. I do not believe in
God and religion who
cannot wipe put tears from the widow's
eyes, who cannot bring a morsel
of food to the orphan's mouth."

(Swami Vivekananda)

[Translation]

God lives in the poor. Mahatma Gandhi, Guru Nanak Dev have all said that we should serve the poor in whom God lives. God does not live in Gurudwaras or temples. Temples are centres of feuds. Nothing can be done unless people have sacred feelings in their heart. Temples are used day and night for making publicity. All this is wrong. You cannot set this right unless you have courage in your heart. A lot of good things are said in the temples and Gurudwaras day and night, but people have not changed. You should leave all this, We should become a human being rather than becoming a Hindu, Muslim or Sikh. It is difficult to become a human being. One can become a human being only when we follow the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi,

[Ch. Sunder Singh]

Swami Vivekananda and Guru Nanak Dev. with these words I conclude.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while discussing about Punjab, Shri Ramoowalia quoted the hon. Prime Minister and said that the latter spoke very high of the people of Punjab. I also agree that Punjab has always been on the border of India and it is continuing with the same tradition even today like an injured lion, despite facing all types of ordeals. Facing all these problems they have created the maximum "dood ki tareh dab dab kar badhna seekho". Just as the growth of *doob* does not stop despite its being pressed under a stone, similarly the development of Punjab has not been curbed despite all the problems.

In spite of famine and drought conditions, the production of food has been quite high in Punjab and holds a similar potential for future too. Yet terror prevails in Punjab. Production has started within the stipulated time in the Integral Coach Factory which was set up there. Punjab has always been famous for small industries. But now it is on the decline not only in case of industry but in case of trade as well. If there is a decline in industry and business then it will certainly be an economic fall. Due to terrorism, industries in Punjab lost their credibility in respect of loans and raw material also and many branches have been closed down and a number of people have stopped all business transactions. In spite of all these problems, Shri Ramoowalia was telling that the production of electricity has increased and development has taken place in other fields too. It is wrong to say that if development has taken place then some Sardarji is responsible for it and if there is some chaos then the Governor is to be blamed. I want to say:

"Ae bulbule rangeenian, tujhe sujhi hai gane ki,
Magar mujhko pari hoi fikr tere aashiyane ke."

Shri Ramoowalia was saying that people

belonging to 14 parties visited out State. You have great restraint and I count you among those brave people. The Congress had provided you an opportunity to run the popular Government there but you have not been successful in it. Nevertheless, the confidence of people has increased ever since the enforcement of Governor's rule. The people there have started thinking that there are not among those who used to be killed by the terrorists. The terrorists run away after killing the poor labourers and innocent people sleeping in their houses. In spite of this people are getting united and the villagers are also facing them, Besides they are doing their business also. You cannot ignore the achievements made during the Governor's rule. There has been a heavy reduction in the number of youth who had fallen a prey to the smuggling of charas and other poisonous drugs after Governor's rule. There has been a big gold haul and smuggling has also been reduced. Therefore, all these achievements cannot be ignored. The Government should be given co-operation in this field. If you have a soft corner for the people of Punjab in the real sense, then you should co-operate. The problem of Punjab has become a matter of concern for other States also. The problems which have aggravated for the Hindus, sikhs etc. of Punjab, are the problems of the whole India. The provision of 4,656 crores 44 lakh and 48 thousand made in the consolidated Fund of Punjab State is alright and it should be used properly. I agree with Shri Ramoowalia that all the sikhs and all the Punjabis are not terrorists. The Government should keep strict vigilance if such incidents continue taking place there. With these words I conclude.

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI (Amravati) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants for the development of Punjab presented to seek approval of the House. I would also like to say few words on the subject, not because of its gravity as was stated by Mamtaji, but out of common concern of the every citizen of the country in the affairs of Punjab. First of all, I would like to refute the charges of the political parties that

democratic system in the state has been muzzled. I think they have politicised the matter. At the time of holding of elections in the State. Our party Government and our leader Rajivji did not care for the narrow partisan interests, but the unity, integrity, prosperity of the state in addition to curbing of terrorism were his prime concern. Since the holding of elections untill the time of police action in Gurudwaras, every care was taken that no step of the Government hurts the feelings of any one. In addition to this, I would also like to state that since independence, in the border areas like ours desired development could not take place, whether it be the Gurudaspur region of Punjab or the Mewat region of Haryana. When we visited these regions as party workers we found lack of proper development of transportation facilities there. There proper rail and road facilities need to be developed as the regions are industrially backward. Green revolution took place in both Punjab and Haryana, but in the border areas agricultural development is visible in lesser degree in comparison to rest of Punjab. Therefore I request the Government to make special provision of funds in the Demands for Grants which the House is going to adopt for bringing about development in Punjab and also make adequate provision of funds in the future. During my one month stay in Gurdaspur I met a cross varied sections of people, who often made complaints with regard to the Amritsar-Pathankot railway line. The Government should give maximum assistance and develop transportation facilities in Gurdaspur, because there many things made up of wood are made on large scale. Whatever Chaudhary Saheb stated in the House is correct and specific and does not smack of politics. I support and request the fulfillment of the demand raised by him regarding the setting up various industries in the backward areas in Punjab. During the election campaign, we noticed ladies working in the fields even in the afternoons, though in Maharashtra usual practice is to work in the mornings and evenings. Punjab problems cannot be solved only by setting up big industries in the state, but it should be complemented by increasing setting up more small industries for which more budget

allocation should be made. Several hon. Members here have made complaints against reduction in Punjab Budget allocation in comparison to the budget allocation of the previous year. I request the Government to also make plans to set up small industries in the villages besides setting up big industries. I was told by the people of Gurdaspur about the disappearance of about 500 youths belonging to that area. It is for the Government to verify truth of the allegation, but one thing is absolutely clear that my foreign and domestic forces are active in Punjab who are preventing peaceful solution to the Punjab problem. There are no two opinions about the fact that poverty is the biggest weakness of man. For encouraging the peaceful settlement of the poor in the villages it is necessary to set up small industries in the villages itself. Therefore in addition to making provision of funds for security in Punjab, proper provision of funds should also be made for the setting up of small industries there as the doubts expressed in the House that the amount allocated for security purposes exceeds to the size of the Punjab Budget. This should not be done. Therefore after making allocations for security purposes, the Government should accord priority to set up small industries in the villages and increase generation of power.

In the end, I would like to request the Government to give priority to give jobs to the dependants of the people and the soldiers killed in combatting terrorism in the state and take steps for their rehabilitation and make proper provision for this in the budget. I know from the close quarters that nobody in Punjab is in favour of Khalistan and there is feeling of affection, unity and national integrity among them. In addition to this, the Government should also look into the demand for giving additional increments and promotions to the soldiers engaged in fighting terrorism, because their work is not of lesser importance than that of fighting against enemy nation in the war or waging the freedom struggle.

With these words, I hope that the Central Government will make proper allocation

[Shrimati Usha Choudhari]

in the Budget for setting up of small industries in the villages for rehabilitating widows and the families whose future has become dark due to terrorists violence

I would also like to state in the House that this is not an appropriate occasion to discuss as to who is responsible for Punjab problem, no matter which party is ruling there and whosoever is guilty for this imbroglio. However, by giving equal treatment to all the State of the country, the Central Government should make proper allocations in the Budget of Punjab. I do not want to make comments on the remarks made by the opposition. shg

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of great sorrow that the Punjab Budget and demand for grants are being discussed in the House, because it should have been normally debated upon in the Punjab Assembly. For how many years Punjab has been under the president's rule. President Rule is normally clamped under some very special circumstances. The popular Government of Punjab was dismissed by the Central Government on the charges that the Punjab people is being pressurised by some ministers of Punjab Government not to apprehend terrorists. Some irrelevant allegations were also made, increase in number of killings was also mentioned, but the Government should also take note of the fact as to whether any improvement has been made since proclamation of president's rule in Punjab and induction of para-military forces in the State. Some says there is considerable improvement some says there is no improvement. Such type of misleading statements are not proper. Submission is this that if improvement has taken place then all must agree, if not then what are the reasons?

Killing are on the rise, not only in Punjab, but all over the country. Movements are being launched at various places, whether it be Mizoram, Tripura, Bihar, Darjeeling or any other part of the country and

the innocent people are being murdered. What is all this?

The incidents taking place in Bihar are easily being ignored by the Government though the number of such incidents taking place in Bihar is more than that of Punjab, even then the Centre does not deem it necessary to impose President's rule there because Congress Party is in power in the state. It is a matter of regret that national interest have been relegated over narrow selfish and the survival of other political parties has been put at stake by the Central Government.

I would like to quote the example of Bhindranwale, who was given great respect and approval for his activities, why? This was done to finish Akali Dal, but he started talking about finishing the Congress Government and the country. All these mistakes are being committed by the Centre.

For instance there was an agitation by and they were committing murders. Since there was leftist's Government in Tripura, it was you who were inciting them. But later on you compromised with them. Killings were taking place there. There was no mass-movement, they wanted to spread chaos just to come to power there. Even having observed all these things, you kept nationalism on one side and the party politics on the other, You have been giving importance to casteism. You were wrong in all these things but the country is suffering today as a result thereof and the innocent people are losing their lives.

Keeping in view the present situation in Punjab and as has been pointed out by all of my colleagues from Punjab that in comparison to last year, less money is being provided in the Budget. May I know the reasons therefor? A major part of the allocations made in the budget is being spent on Para-military forces and security, which should be borne by the centre and there should be no reduction in the allocations made for the developmental works there.

I want to say one thing more. We have started thinking about those areas where the people are taking up arms and the unemployed youths have already taken up arms. I want to say not to force them to take up arms every where. The development work which is based on caste and party politics will have to be abandoned and its fruit will have to be taken to the poor people. You will have to think about those who have taken up arms rightly or wrongly. Therefore, development is very essential. The condition of the poor people is worsening because of the development work which is being carried on caste basis. This should be looked into and a survey conducted in this regard.

What is happening in my constituency? Poor people are being killed there, for which there are many reasons. It is regretful that in big villages with a population of more than 300 poor persons and Harijans, no arrangements exist even for imparting primary education. If you do all this, terrorism there will definitely be rooted out. But you are not doing so. It is my suggestion that you must make arrangements for primary education as provided in the rules that a village having a population of more than 300 Harijans and the poor must have a primary school, you should work accordingly. I want to say that you are not doing it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am most grateful to the Members who participated in this discussion and I do acknowledge that we have received many good points for consideration and many good suggestions. Sir, it undoubtedly goes to the credit of the people of Punjab—they may be Sikhs, Hindus, Muslims or anybody else—that their dedication to nation and their work in the developmental activities in Punjab both in agricultural fields as well as in the industrial field have showed a considerable resilience and therefore the people of Punjab deserve to be congratulated. In view of the situation and the conditions obtaining in Punjab perhaps but for the courageous stance adopted

by the people of that State, the success which we witness today in the developmental areas would have been there. But still we have to admit that Punjab is a problem State so far as the peace and tranquillity is concerned and the Government of India is doing its best in the interest of Punjab in trying to upkeep the interest of Punjab. In that sense it is a problem State and needs all sorts of help, in the financial matters also.

I agree with Mr. Indrajit Gupta, as he said that perhaps one of the factors which contributes to the youth to become criminal, to become extremists, may be their frustration, their being out of job, their being unemployed. This is one of the factors. But that factor cannot be termed as a very major factor. The major factors are somewhere else. We have to contain the fanning which has been done to the fire of violence. If you want to solve the problem of Punjab, as it has been stated time and again even by the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and others, congenial and conducive atmosphere have got to be created and that can only be created when violence is totally abjured, is given up and within the Constitution of India any solution can be thought about. I need not remind this august House that the Prime Minister even stated that the Government is prepared to talk with anybody provided the people with whom they talk are to be made clear that they give up the violent activities and they are prepared to talk within the framework of the Indian constitution. But that is a separate matter so far as this Budget is concerned.

Sir, there was one of the important points raised, and I should say that Mr. Ramoowalia, with all due respect to him, was a bit unkind to us in saying, in saying that "we say that Punjab has got a special problem, it is our special problem at the State, but our approach to Punjab is not with a preferential treatment, is not with a special treatment". That is not a correct statement of facts. Sir, naturally I would say that the Central Government is trying to help Punjab Government by providing special financial assistance. Perhaps had there not been any

[Sh. B.K. Gadhvi]

assistance from the Central Government to Punjab State, then you are not in a position even to save you plan, much less meet the total non-plan expenditure and perhaps by the end of the year in the Supplementary Demands for the Central Government which I placed on the Table only yesterday, a very huge amount is shown in them for Punjab. By the end of the year perhaps we will have to give you financial assistance to the tune of about Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 crores. This is a special dispensation given by the Central Government with a view that the tempo of development in the State should be maintained and if the tempo of development is maintained, then only we can have job opportunities, employment avenues for the youths for whom we all are equally concerned.

Many of the Members have expressed their views about specific projects, also about the development in certain specific areas and diversification etc.

15.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

Sir, in this respect I would submit that we have taken into consideration all areas where there is a need for development — it may be agricultural sector, it may be agro-based industries sector, it may be medium-scale sector or large-scale industries sector. And if you compare the figures, then I would say that presently for Punjab we are giving normal Central assistance. The allocation is Rs. 57.11 crores, assistance for externally aided projects is Rs. 1 crore, special plan loan is Rs. 650 crores, police housing is Rs. 10 crores and for your rehabilitation around Golden Temple Rs. 30 crores we have given, but we know that much more would be needed. So, you would appreciate kindly that we are trying to meet the total deficit of the State because we know that augmentation of resources for this State in this condition may be very difficult, and we do not want to put more burden by way of imposition of more taxation on the people. That is why I

state that you better scrutinise the Budget papers causally and don't be so unkind to us.

Sir, it would be an ideal situation and everybody would wish in this House that we do not have to scrutinise or sanction the budgets which legitimately belong to the State Assemblies. We would have been most happy, if the conditions obtaining in Punjab were such that the Assembly could have passed this Budget. But because of the compelling circumstances, Punjab Assembly has no opportunity to pass this Budget and we have to pass this Budget. And the entire House and the nation is aware that compulsion is very justified and legitimate. But, Sir, I would say that as the Members have desired and wished that time should be such that we would not have to pass the ensuing Budget for the next year. Everybody wishes that. Let us wish, try and hope that a congenial atmosphere would be created in that State so that the direct representatives in the Assembly would be in a position to scrutinise their own programmes of economic development and do justice to the people. These are the general remarks and I do not wish to take much more time of the House because there are still lot of Bills pending.

But as I said the development has shown resilience and even the growth also, and that is borne out of the record available to us. Mr. Gupta's point about the unemployment, is a very well-taken point. But in this also, I would say that the apprehension which he has shown is not on a very sound footing. The growth of unemployment both in urban and rural areas is not much alarming. I can provide you the figure that in urban areas, for the educated unemployed, the figures has not grown much and so is the case in the rural areas. But it does not mean that we have not to solve this problem. Certainly we have to solve this.

So far as agriculture is concerned, Dr. Dhillon, Mr. Bhatia, Mr. Kamal Chaudhary and other Members have pointed out this. I should say that agriculture is well looked after. We are fairly meeting both our targets

of production as well as procurement. This time, because of the last year's drought, there is a little shortfall in the procurement target so far as wheat is concerned. Rice is yet to come. But even then, we have been able to procure about 47.37 lakh tonnes of wheat, which is 73% contribution in the total Central Pool. That is why, I congratulate the farmers of Punjab.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Also congratulate the officials and the procurement agencies.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: The procurement agencies, of course, have to do their duty and for doing their duty well, I appreciate them.

But in the other areas where the farmers are to be helped, I would say, for a short-term credit advance in cooperative sector, in 1987-88, it was Rs. 315.70 crores. We have enhanced it to Rs. 500 crores this year.

So far as long-term loan is concerned, last year it was Rs 61 crores and this year it is Rs. 65 crores.

So far as power is concerned, last year in the Plan, total State Plan was Rs. 650 crores out of which, the plan for power itself because power should be available and, I understand, many of the Members have raised the point that there is a big constraint about the availability of coal and that if any other form of energy is available it would be good—was Rs. 352.16 crores for the power sector alone which was 54.18% and this year the Plan is Rs. 700 crores. Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia would appreciate that this year's Plan is bigger than last year's Plan and out of this, for power we have put Rs. 384.07 crores.

From 1985 to 1990, the target was 768 MW and we have already achieved 347 MW and by the end of 1988-89, we expect to achieve generation capacity of 388 MW and thus you would see that appreciable work has been done.

Even in the area of implementation of the project, I would say that so far as Unit No. 3 of 210 MW of Rupar thermal plant is concerned, it was commissioned within 34 months against the time-schedule of 45 months.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Extension of Rupar thermal plant.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I would say that it has been cleared from environmental angle and from the other angles and now from the point of view of investment, the clearance is awaited which is before the Planning Commission. But I believe and hope that there would not be time over running. It may be on schedule.

So far as plant load factor is concerned, Punjab has achieved 70% against 56.3% during 1987-88 and the per capita consumption of power today is 502 KW which is the highest in the country.

You said that agriculture has reached a saturating point. Some hon. Member was speaking and you remarked that perhaps it is having diminishing return. That is not the case. We told you that agriculture may not come to a standstill or to a saturating point. Further tubewells are there for the energisation and in the Seventh Plan, one lakh tubewell connections were to be given. You should be happy to know that this was to be completed by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan but this has been achieved two years prior to the end of the Seventh Plan.

But I would like to say that we are going to put up additional capacity. In 1988-89, an additional capacity of 388 Megawatt would be put up. Therefore, the total plan target would be achieved. 96 per cent of the plan target has been achieved within four years and the rest would be achieved by the end of the Plan. This is so far as energy is concerned.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar) : What about the position in respect of gas-based projects and atomic power project?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I will come to that later.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : What about the transmission loss in respect of power?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I am telling you. Subject to confirmation of the fact, as per my information is concerned, the present transmission losses are around 17 to 18 per cent. so far as the distribution points are concerned, So far as installation of sub-stations are concerned, upgradation of transmission lines are concerned, they are also being constantly kept in view and remedial measures are taken. There is an area of leakage also when I say about this. I am happy to inform the House that the Punjab State Electricity Board is doing a good job in finding out the persons who are pilfering power. Every year-this figure is also subject to confirmation-around two crores of pilferages are being detected and people are brought to book.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: This is highly appreciable.

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: So far as irrigation is concerned, 39000 hectares of additional irrigation potential is anticipated to be achieved in 1987-88. An additional irrigation potential of 50,400 hectares is proposed to be created during 1988-89. This is in respect of the various major, minor and small irrigation projects.

Sir, some hon. Members said that industrial growth also should be there. I agree that both should go hand-in-hand. Perhaps, in a State Like Punjab, where industry is agro-based and other industries can come up well, more thrust needs to be given to the Food Processing industries and agro-based industries. I would like to say that presently in the area of industry, there are 1,36,826 small-scale units, and medium and large-scale units are only 378. So far as loan is concerned, financial assistance has to be given because investment is not coming from the private sector. Therefore, invest-

ment should be given by our financial institutions. In 1986-87, investment was Rs. 157 crores. In 1987-88, it was Rs. 185 crores from IDBI and from IFCI it was Rs. 50 crores. In 1987-88, it was Rs. 85 crores, This year's figure, we have not yet obtained. But I believe that the tempo of investment also is not diluted.

Dr. Dhillon pointed out about dairy. I would like to say that we have got this in our view. Sir, now I have got the figure about the investments in respect of this year also. This is provisional. During 1987-88, for which you take credit, the total investment was Rs. 255.35 crores; for 1987-88 it was Rs. 258.97 crores and today it is Rs. 280.35 crores. This is the investment we have made in the Centrally sponsored schemes. So, it is wrong to say that Centrally -sponsored schemes are not coming up.

16.00 hrs

So far as the other areas are concerned, Dr. Dhillon and Mr. Bhatia suggested about diversification in agriculture. We have certainly taken note of it. In the are of oilseeds, in the area of cotton, in the area of horticulture, a new thrust is being given. New areas are also being earmarked and more help is also being rendered to the farmers.

So far as dairy is concerned, I would say that, extensively, dairy courses are being organized at the door step of the farmers with a view to inducing the farmers to adopt to dairying and milk-producing on scientific and commercial lines. 4,777 milk producers were trained during 1986-87; 5,750 during 1987-88; and this year we envisage that 6,730 milk-producers would be trained. The total target for the Seventh Five-Year Plan was 21,350. But if you make the calculation for the three years also, we have achieved a substantial success in training. Apart from the Dairy Development Programme which has been taken in this budget, under Operation Flood III, the major programme would be taken, and I am hopeful that dairy products and milk would receive a little more boosting. Some of the Members....

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: The problem is in marketing of milk. Sometimes the milk produced is not lifted by the milk plants.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Then there is a case for putting up more chilling plants, chilling centres. We can then treat the milk and it can sustain for some more time and go for longer distances.

Mr. Gupta asked about details of Ropar Thermal Station, State-III. I have already told you about this. He also asked me as to what happened to the border fencing. The total fencing which was to be covered was 188.8 kms. Till now 75.8 kms. have already been fenced. The remaining area is affected by floods. Because of floods, we are not in a position to make progress right now. That is why, it has slowed down. The moment the waters are over, the programme would receive the tempo and it would be done within the time.

Members have criticised the law and order situation also. About killings, some Members have said that we claim that the killings have stopped. But we do not claim that the killings in Punjab have stopped. We do claim that our activities to nab the terrorists and to procure the weapons have shown a remarkable progress. Because of fencing and other things, infiltration of the terrorists from across the international border also has slowed down. Perhaps they are trying to find out some other areas for their infiltration. That is the achievement which the Government has got. This action of the Government against the extremists, combating the extremists, has regenerated confidence amongst the people. This is the atmosphere that we find today. Total exposure of the extremists has been done. This Sikhs also know that they are no longer their friends, their well-wishers. Everybody knows that. Therefore, their isolation has become much more conspicuous. That is one of the reasons. We know that, in desperation, a man with automatic rifle may kill one man or ten men if they are in a group. But the dimension as to what arrests have been made, in en-

counters how many dreaded extremists of 'A' Category have been killed, what type of weapons we could seize and what hide-outs we could dislocate, we could unearth and we could let that they do not have much more shelter to take shelter. This is the parameter of achievement. I am sure the House would appreciate.

Some Members asked about the deficit. As I have already said we are giving a special sum of Rs. 650 crores and other help also.

About the Thein Dam was also asked. I think, Shri Ramoowalia quoted its cost at Rs 2,000 crores. That is not a correct figure. I would request all the opposition members to rely more on the facts rather than facts cited in the press because more you go with the press report, more misconception will be there. (*nterruptions*)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur) : In the interest of the country, I got this report denied by you. I have done service to the country.

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: The total cost presented today of the Thein Dam is Rs. 976 crores. Up to 31st March, 1988, we have spent Rs. 392.93 crores. This year the allocation is Rs. 120 crores and the two units of 150 MW are expected to be commissioned during 1991-92 and two more in 1992-93. This is the status position so far as Thein Dam is concerned. So far as SYL Canal is concerned, work is going on.

Shri Dhillon highlighted about the GNDP Batinda Stage-III. The point is that the site is being shifted ten kilometres away from the present plant site on the advice of Antipollution Board and the project is now about to be submitted to the Government of India. The whole linkage clearance has been granted and the techno-economic clearance for earlier project has also been granted.

Some of the Members raised other specific points about the pending projects with the Government of India and some of the problems which Government of India

[Sh. B.K. Gadhvi]

could solve about the allotment of more wagons, about some problems pending with the Planning Commission, Letter of Intents with the Industry Ministry, how many have been granted and how many have come. These are the specific problems concerning the various Ministries. Shri Bhatia made a point about the Pig Iron. I appreciate the points made. I assure that all the individual and specific points concerned various Ministries which have been raised, it is my practice always to draw the attention of the various Ministries to the points raised.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: I will appreciate, if you write to them.

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: I would write to them and I am hopeful that so far as the legitimate problems are concerned, other Ministries of the Government of India also

would try to solve them. With these words, once again, I thank all the Members for participating and giving me very valuable suggestions.

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

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand 1 to 29".

The motion was adopted

Demands for Grants 1988-89 in Respect of State of Punjab voted by Lok Sabha

No. of	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 24-3-1988		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Agriculture and Forests	37,04,05,000	17,21,63,000	37,04,05,000	17,21,64,000
2.	Animal husbandry and Fisheries	12,96,66,000	81,50,000	12,96,66,000	81,50,000
3.	Co-operation	6,78,77,000	22,80,42,000	6,78,77,000	22,80,42,000
4.	Defence Service Welfare	1,60,22,000	6,50,000	1,60,22,000	6,50,000
5.	Education	178,88,29,000	3,32,000	178,88,28,000	6,33,000
6.	Elections	82,66,000	...	82,66,000	...

1	2	3	4	5
7. Excise and Taxation	4,28,84,000	..	4,28,84,000	..
8. Finance	160,49,97,000	3,18,30,000	160,49,96,000	3,18,30,000
9. Food and Supplies	1,56,15,000	515,44,26,000	1,56,16,000	...
10. General Administration	6,63,50,000	...	6,63,50,000	...
11. Health and Family Welfare	66,43,94,000	..	66,43,95,000	...
12. Home Affairs and Justice	55,70,16,000	1,75,00,000	55,70,15,000	1,75,00,000
13. Industries	6,32,43,000	7,92,32,000	6,32,43,000	7,92,33,000
14. Information and Public Relations	1,51,85,000	...	1,51,85,000	...
15. Irrigation and Power	56,53,64,000	381,47,24,000	56,53,64,000	381,47,24,000
16. Labour and Employment	1,86,10,000	..	1,86,09,000	...
17. Local Government, Housing and Urban Development	1,71,42,000	10,22,00,000	1,71,43,000	10,22,00,000
18. Personnel and Administrative Reforms	29,11,000	...	29,11,000	...
19. Planning	3,80,96,000	...	3,80,97,000	...
20. Programme Implementation	2,00,000	...	2,00,000	...
21. Public works	62,97,48,000	40,48,80,000	62,97,48,000	40,48,80,000
22. Revenue and Rehabilitation	16,03,66,000	...	16,03,65,000	...
23. Rural Development and Panchayats	22,35,42,000	23,00,000	22,35,43,000	23,00,000
24. Science, Technology and Environment	11,50,000	61,00,000	11,50,000	61,00,000

1	2	3	4
25. Social and Women's Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes	20,62,08,000	71,50,000	20,62,07,000
26. Technical Education and Industrial Training	7,63,24,000	15,17,000	7,63,24,000
27. Tourism and Cultural Affairs	88,68,000	1,82,48,000	88,68,000
28. Transport	44,15,75,000	6,54,00,000	44,15,76,000
29. Vigilance	71,18,000	...	71,19,000

16.10 hrs.

Bill.

PUNJAB APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL*

Sir, I beg to move: **

[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 authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the consolidated Funds of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year, 1988-89.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year, 1988-89."

The motion was adopted

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: Sir, I introduce the

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1988-890, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out fo the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1988089, to be taken into consideration:"

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 2 dated 18.8.88.

** Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.