

have gone dry. On every project, the Government is spending at the rate of Rs. 15000 per acre. As there are no perennial rivers in these districts, no irrigation projects could be constructed. Hence the need for a well project. The Government can take up drilling of two in-well bores in each and every well and this will cost the Government an amount less than ten thousand rupees per well, and in case of wells where bores yield sufficient water, the Government can collect a water tax of Rs. 50 per acre and waive this collection the bores fail.

The feasibility of this well project may be examined and it may be taken up immediately to save the people from hunger and starvation.

(v) **Need to direct Agricultural Research Wing to devise ways to save paddy crops from floods**

DR. K. G. ADIYODI (Calicut) : Recent floods in Kerala have affected almost all the farmers in general and the paddy growers in particular. Paddy cultivation is dwindling fast in Kerala due to the high cost of cultivation and low price of paddy. Difficulties of paddy growers are increased since there is no variety of paddy seeds whose seedlings can withstand floods by remaining under water for more than fifteen days. We wish the Government to direct the agricultural research wing to take up this matter seriously.

(vi) **Demand for a T. V. relay centre in Yavatmal District of Maharashtra**

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL (Yavatmal) : There was, and it is still, a strong popular demand of the people of Yavatmal district to establish a TV Relay Centre at Yavatmal. Its headquarter Yavatmal is a district place and declared backward district having population of more than one lakh plus population of adjoining villages bordering on Yavatmal Municipal limits. As it is, TV relay from Nagpur/Amravati will not benefit Yavatmal as its distance is more than 200 and 100 kms respectively. Needless to add that the people are so impatient to have TV centre that agitation rallies have recently been organised hinting that there is no excuse at all for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to delay granting Yavatmal TV Centre any more.

Therefore, I would now request the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to

establish/start a TV Relay-Centre at Yavatmal without logging any further time.

(vii) **Levy of consignment tax and need to bring a Bill in the current session of Parliament**

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) : A legislation on consignment Tax has become necessary due to the financial constraints faced by the different State Governments.

The Constitution of India was amended through the Constitution Amendment (46th) Act, 1982 with a view to ensuring that taxes on the consignment of goods in course of inter-state trade and commerce are brought under the ambit of taxation. The Union Finance Minister convened a conference of Chief Ministers in November 1983 and again in May 1984 in order to sort out the details of the proposed legislation on consignment tax including the procedures for collection and sharing of the tax. In the two conferences unanimous recommendations were made. Though it was felt in the conferences that the legislation on consignment tax should be introduced at the earliest opportunity, nothing has been done in this respect. And as a result, the State Government are denied the benefit of additional resources.

Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Government to introduce the Bill on Consignment Tax in this Session of Parliament and pass it for mobilising more resources for the State Governments.

12.21 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB),
1985-86—Contd.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Punjab for 1985-86. Shri Bhattam.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam) : The Accord on Punjab was more or less uniformly and universally agreed to and was hailed by all sections of the people and most of the political parties. It is hoped that we would turn the corner and open up a new chapter and the vexed problem of the Punjab is once for all solved. But, Sir, of

[Shri S. M. Bhattam]

late, we still find certain reports in the Press, where discordant notes are being heard. Whether it is in Rajasthan or in Haryana or in some other States, there is some opposition voiced by those parties which have hailed this Accord here on the floor of this House. It is rather unfortunate. If there are any misgivings, if there are any apprehensions and doubts, they could be got verified. We are only hoping that the problem of Punjab is solved and solved once for all and all the scars and wounds are healed up and real amity and understanding among the Sikhs and Hindus would be established and cordial relations will prevail again throughout the country. Sir, at this point of time, all responsible sections, of the political parties mostly, should fall in line and uniformly once again reiterate their firm faith in the Accord which was announce recently. As a matter of fact, we still feel that this could have been made much earlier, in which case a lot of blood-shed and a lot of murders could have been avoided and the country could not have experienced so much of agony. After all, most of the terms which were agreed to in the recent past, were previously agree to on one occasion during one of the meetings of the Opposition Conclave and therefore, if they were to be given effect to at that time itself, a lot of bad blood could have been avoided and a better situation could have prevailed in the country.

12 23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

However, Sir, now the point is that we will have to look ahead and now the question is not merely of the Punjab. The Central Government should think in terms of opening a new chapter in the history of its relationship with various other States as well. The Anandpur Sahib Resolution which was so vehemently turned down and criticised is now subject to scrutiny and consideration by the Sarkaria Commission. Therefore, the question is also one of maintaining proper relations with the constituent States in the country.

This morning, the leader of our party, Shri Madhav Reddy had raised a Motion against the recent statement by a Union Minister during his visit to Andhra Pradesh. He had said that the Centre may sometime deem it fit to interfere in the affairs of the State, in case certain type of occurrences

recurred. If this is the attitude of the Centre, a lot of bad blood will be created, and we will not be able to happily reciprocate the spirit in which certain steps were taken. A consistently hostile, irresponsible and reckless attitude has been adopted by certain Ministers during their visits to some of the States, particularly ruled by the Opposition parties, which they may well hereafter refrain from doing.

So, I once again come back to the accord which has been reached with the Akali Dal, which should meet the requirements of the situation, and once and for all create a cordial situation leading to peace, amity, understanding, unity and security of the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, not only our country but the entire world was amazed at the Accord concluded recently by our young Prime Minister. Those foreign powers, which were closely watching India's integrity, unity, independence and growth, were taken aback. India, the great country once famous for its riches (*Sone ki chiriya*), where it is said the Sun of Indian Chakravarti Emperors never set got independence after shattering the fetters of slavery. The process of progress started after independence. Prior to independence, not even a needle was used to be manufactured here. During the post-Independence period, major industries were set up. Our borders became very secure to create fear in our enemies. We made such great strides in chemical and petroleum sector that big powers began to get panicky. India made unprecedented progress under the leadership of late Prime Minister Indiraji. She brought to India an era of respectability. These foreign powers felt disturbed at India's rapid progress and they hatched a conspiracy to disintegrate this country so that it may again become slave.

This conspiracy of theirs did work. It engulfed Assam and South India. It exploded in Punjab, the heart of the country and some misguided elements in Punjab, who were purchased by foreign powers, gave the slogan of Khalistan. You know the result. Our Hon. Prime Minister late Indiraji had to sacrifice here life for what had happened. The region of the country was

taken over by our young Prime Minister. You recollect the moment when the dead body of this youngman's mother drenched in blood was still lying in State, he was going round the streets of Delhi imploring the people to safeguard India's independence, maintain its integrity and unity maintain peace in the country. And, above all, at the burning pyre of his mother he vowed to maintain country's unity an integrity and safeguard its independence. It is our privilege that he has presented such an example before this country and before the whole world and we are proud of it.

Our Hon. Prime Minister made serious effort but it appeared that the situation was not coming under control. Ultimately he found a solution to Punjab tangle and presented before the country an Accord and the entire country is heaving a sigh of relief. We are obliged to him and we thank him for this. Foreign countries have also welcomed it. Through this forum, through this Parliament, we appeal to the people of the country to accept this Accord and to the people who have been misled to take a lesson from it. They should honour this agreement and take a pledge to work for maintaining country's independence and unity.

When we look back to the history of our country, we find that revered Guru Govind Singhji fought throughout his life for country's unity and integrity. He founded Sikh religion. He demanded one boy from each family in the country to maintain country's unity and integrity, to defend its independence and to free the country from slavery. Many families responded to it and placed the services of one child each at his disposal. These emerged the Sikh religion with the aim of achieving country's independence and maintaining its unity and integrity. I appeal to the people of those families to demonstrate goodwill once again and persuade their children and near and dear ones, create awareness among them and incalculable a feeling in them to act in future also for country's unity, its integrity and its independence so that there is peace in the country.

With these words, I congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for finding a solution to Punjab problem. As we have read in newspapers today and as the Governor of

Punjab has said in a Press Conference, the Accord will help in speedy restoration of normalcy and elections will be held in Punjab. We hope that after elections, there will be complete peace and we will be able to work smoothly.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is most gratifying that when we were discussing Punjab problem in this House, the Hon. Prime Minister informed the House at 6.00 p.m. the same day that an agreement had been reached between him and Sant Longowal in the interest of the country. Nobody knew when the shadow of terrorism that had spread throughout the country would come to an end. It has now been put to an end by the great efforts of the Prime Minister. I am very grateful to Sant Longowal also. There was a feeling among the people of this country that this vexed problem would never be solved, but it has been solved now.

I would like to refer to the problem of terrorism specifically. Many schools are functioning in the U.S.A. for imparting training to terrorists. Besides me, many hon. Members of this House have taken part in this discussion. Through this House I would like to point out that such open training poses a danger to the unity and integrity of India. If any country, whether it is America or Pakistan, provides such training and encourages terrorism, then through this House we shall have to tell that we shall never tolerate such type of terrorism.

Today's 'Jan Satta' carries a news report that an Inspector has been murdered there. Terrorists may have a hand in it and it may be their endeavour that the agreement reached between Hon. Prime Minister and Sant Longowal does not prove to be effective. Besides terrorists, big countries may also be involved in it. We will have to remain vigilant. Terrorism has created a fear in the minds of the people, whether living in Delhi or at far off places, that if they travel by a train, the same can be blasted any time. The press is carrying reports daily that certain people in Haryana would oppose this agreement. Government should take care of it also. There are certain weaknesses of our government also in not crushing the terrorism. Commonman must be assured

[Shri Kali Prasad Pandey]

that we are determined to finish terrorism. Most deterrant punishment should be given to the persons indulging in terrorist activities. Otherwise terrorism will never end.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE : (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, in this debate about twenty-one hon. Members of the House Participated. They have made very valuable contributions. There are two aspects in this Budget discussion. One is about the political aspect; the other is the economic aspect.

So far as the political aspect is concerned, when the Budget discussion started on the 24th of this month there was some apprehension in the minds of hon. Members that I would not be in a position to answer the political aspect of the debate. Three hon. Members spoke on 24th and they raised pertinent questions. To the great surprise of the House and the nation, there was an accord and the reply to those questions was given not by me but by the Prime Minister and the Akali leader by coming to a settlement. That settlement was placed before the House on 24th July itself and it appeared in all the newspapers on 25th July, '85. That accord was received by the nation with jubilation. In fact, it was welcomed by all sections of society. It was welcomed by all hon. Members including the hon. Members from the opposition of this House as well as outside. Hon. Member, Shri Jaipal Reddy said that the settlement should have been done earlier. But the circumstances were not favourable before. Anyway, the accord has come. And it was welcomed and appreciated by all including Shri Jaipal Reddy.

The hon. Members have raised so many points about the political aspect. I do not think I need reply them now as those points have been answered fully by the settlement that has been agreed upon. We must express our gratitude to the people of Punjab for their sagacity and also for their endurance. The people of Punjab have endured the hardship and faced troubles and tribulations. In return it is the duty of the nation to give them peace. Now I may say that the time has come for the

nation to rejoice over it. At the same time, it is for us to be alert. We must continue to be alert because there are some elements in the country who want to take advantage of any situation notwithstanding the fact that the accord has been arrived at. Those people who have no faith in peace and also in the integrity and unity of the country, may create some trouble. The country particularly the Government of India and the Akali Dal should be very vigilant against such people; otherwise, we will be in trouble once again.

Coming to the economic aspect of this debate, I may submit that the annual plan outlay which was Rs. 440 crores earlier has now been raised to Rs. 500 crores. Out of this plan outlay, the major portion has gone to power sector. Priority has been given to the power sector while determining the outlay. The power sector has received Rs. 244.75 crores which accounts for about 48.95 per cent. While determining the outlays, agriculture, irrigation and power sectors got Rs. 363.25 crores. That accounts for about 72.65 per cent. This is the Plan allocation.

So far as the production of foodgrains is concerned, it has gone up from 147.77 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 to 161.27 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 that is by about 9.1 per cent. So, on economic front I can submit that the Punjab people have done a commendable job notwithstanding the fact that peace was disturbed in that area. But they could have done better, they could have reached the commanding or greater height if the position had been different in the State. If you look at the performance of the formers, we can definitely give a certificate to the people of Punjab for their increased production so far as the food sector is concerned. Now, what are the incentives that the State Government have given? The State Government have given Rs. 3 per quintal on paddy and Rs. 5 per quintal on wheat as bonus. So far Government have given about Rs. 20 crores as bonus for paddy and Rs. 30 crores as bonus for wheat.

So far as the power sector is concerned, I have stated earlier the allocation to this sector.

The additional MWs. that have been added during the Sixty Plan are 527. That

is the highest addition that has been made in any five-year plan,

Coming to the first stage of Ropar Thermal Power project, the construction of two units of 210 MWs. each was taken up in December 1980. The first unit was commissioned in 26th September 1984 in a record time. It was never done earlier, and it has been fully established at a plant load factor of over 75 per cent. The second unit of stage one has also been commissioned on 29th March 1985 and it is in the process of stabilisation.

Coming to the Thein Dam Project, it is a multi-purpose project. The installed power generation capacity of this power project is 600 MW. The construction of this project was taken up by the Government of Punjab, based on its own resources, in the year 1978. The estimated cost as per November 1983 prices in Rs. 700.33 crores. Since the project was being funded from the State revenue, expenditure up to 1984-85 was about Rs. 90 crores. The hon. Prime Minister has promised that there will be a step up and there will be a time bound programme for the completion of this project. Even though the allocation for this year, that is for the year 1985-86, was Rs. 34 crores, now, on the assurance of the hon. Prime Minister that has been raised to Rs. 75 crores. An amount of Rs. 500 crores has been allocated during the Seventh Five Year Plan for the early completion of this project. This is the promise that has been given to the people of Punjab and for the compliance of that promise, this provision has been made.

Coming to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and also of the weaker section, I will tell you what is the performance. According to a survey conducted in 1980 for identifying the weaker sections of society, 8.2 lakh households out of 26 lakh households were identified as living below the poverty line. Now, the performance during the year 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 was that 5.37 lakh households below the poverty line were assisted by the State Government to cross it. During 1984-85, another 1.04 lakh households were helped to cross the poverty-line. The target for the year 1985-86 is 58,845.

In order to ensure balanced regional development and assured benefit to the most

vulnerable sections of the society, under the 20-point programme an amount of Rs. 456.65 crores was spent on both the plans including the Centrally sponsored schemes and non-plan in. So far as 1983-84 is concerned, the outlay was increased to Rs. 530.85 crores. Now it has been increased to Rs. 610.43 crores during 1985-86. During 1983-84, the State got incentive bonus of Rs. 1.86 crores, Rs. 3.16 crores, Rs. 2.5 crores and Rs. 1.12 crores for slum improvement, power generation, sterilisation, elements and adult literacy respectively. During 1984-85, the State had more than 100 per cent achievement in respect of eleven items under the 20-point programme *viz.* integrated rural development programme, national rural employment programme, rural landless employment guarantee scheme, surplus land distribution, linking water, construction assistance, slum population, tree plantation, biogasplant, sterilisation and sub-centres. Achievement was more than 80 per cent in respect of two more items of the programme *viz.* Schedule Caste families and pumpset energisation. It is while mentioning that the State is at the top in the country in the implementation of the programme for slum improvement. It covered 1,80,127 persons during 1984-85 compared to the target of 45,000, thereby achieving more than 400 per cent of the target. These are some of the performances of Punjab.

Hon. Members have raised points regarding youth welfare. Some of the hon. Members have stated that in order to protect the interests of the youth we must come forward with cultural programmes and also make provision for giving some encouragement so far as their sports activities are concerned. So far as employment of the youth is concerned, the Government of Punjab is seized of the matter. In fact, under the Educated Self-Employment Programme during 1983-84 as against the target of, 6,740, the achievement was 9,047. The target for 1984-85 was fixed at 12,000. The performance of the State has exceeded the target to 12,212.

For canalising the energy of the youth on constructive and to inculcate a feeling of involvement in national building activity, the Director of Youth Services in Punjab is organising youth leadership camps, youth festivals, sports activities, National Service

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

Schemes both in the urban and rural areas. In the Annual Plan on 1985-86, Rs. 102 lakhs have been provided for encouraging sports in schools and collages. Out of this Rs. 50 lakhs is for providing latest sports equipment and infrastructure in the sports school at Jullundhur. Further, a zonal cultural centre in Patiala in being set up. The cost of this project is about Rs. 10 crores. It will be shared by the Central Government and the State Government on fifty-fifty basis. The zonal Cultural Centre is first of its kind in India. These are the steps we have taken.

The hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta has made one point regarding retrenchment of some of the workers from the Anandpur Sabih Hydel Project. The Anandpur Saheb Hydel Project has been completed. It has been commissioned. His point was that the workers there were retrenched. As you know, it is natural for the authorities to retrench certain people after the completion of the Hydel Projects. It is done not only in Punjab, but everywhere it is being done. You will agree that all the workers cannot be accommodated in all the projects. In some of the projects that are proposed, some of them could be absorbed as per the requirement of each project and to the extent is possible. Necessary arrangements have been made already in this regard. I hope that the authorities in Punjab will take care of the instructions which have been issued in this respect. I am sorry I cannot give any assurance that all the people who have been retrenched will be absorbed in the existing projects. have already stated

that to the extent possible it will be done. There were some people retrenched from Thein Dam project. They will be absorbed when the operational work is being stepped up in that project in view of the increase that has been made in the allocation.

So, Sir, I appeal to the people of Punjab to take advantage of the peace that we are going to have in that area. All of us should appeal—including the Opposition Parties—to the people of Punjab not to fall a pray to unwanted, anti-special elements, who do not want to have a stake in the integrity of the nation. They do not have any stake in the peace of that area. So, we should always be very alert to stand against those people.

With these words I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants (Punjab) for 1985-86 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, 1986, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second, column thereof against Demands 1 to 41.”

The motion was adopted.

Demands for grants in respect of State of Punjab for 1985-86 Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 26-3-1985		Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4		
1.	State Legislature	58,91,000	...	58,91,000	...
2.	Council of Ministers	42,94,000	...	42,94,000	...
3.	Administration of Justice	2,80,68,000	...	2,80,68,000	...

1	2	3	4	5
4. Elections	61,40,000	...	61,40,000	...
5. Revenue	7,54,37,000	...	7,54,38,000	...
6. Excise and Taxation	3,24,10,000	...	3,24,10,000	...
7. Finance	41,58,33,000	...	41,58,33,000	...
8. Public Service Commission	10,21,000	...	10,21,000	...
9. Civil Secretariat	2,74,51,000	...	2,74,52,000	...
10. District Administration	4,01,19,000	...	4,01,19,000	...
11. Police	28,00,94,000	...	28,00,94,000	...
12. Jails	2,54,17,000	...	2,54,18,000	...
13. Stationery and Printing	2,26,80,000	14,20,000	2,26,81,000	14,20,000
14. Miscellaneous Services	3,22,80,000	...	3,22,81,000	...
15. Rehabilitation, Relief and Resettlemens	6,37,000	...	6,38,000	...
16. Education	111,13,33,000	...	111,13,34,000	...
17. Technical Education, Science and Technology	1,78,62,000	28,00,000	1,78,62,000	28,00,000
18. Medical and Public Health	43,56,27,000	50,000	43,56,27,000	50,000
19. Housing and Urban Development	1,32,21,000	6,02,80,000	1,32,21,000	6,02,80,000
20. Information and Publicity	1,28,51,000	...	1,28,51,000	...
21. Tourism and Cultural Affairs	45,29,000	10,00,000	45,30,000	10,00,000
22. Labour, Employment and Industrial Training	4,92,72,000	8,52,000	4,92,72,000	8,52,000
23. Social Security and Welfare	14,77,16,000	57,50,000	14,77,16,000	57,50,000
24. Planning and Statistics	87,15,000	...	87,15,000	...
25. Co-operation	4,73,20,000	8,55,14,000	4,73,21,000	8,55,15,000
26. Agriculture	20,45,08,000	2,05,90,000	20,45,09,000	2,05,90,000
27. Soil and Water Conservation	1,85,17,000	...	1,85,18,000	...
28. Food	1,01,30,000	457,44,20,000	1,01,30,000	...
29. Animal Husbandry	6,57,88,000	...	6,57,88,000	...
30. Dairy Development	33,46,000	...	33,46,000	...
31. Fisheries	56,28,000	...	56,28,000	...
32. Forest	8,56,06,000	4,50,000	8,56,07,000	4,50,000
33. Community Development	28,70,88,000	...	28,70,89,000	...
34. Industries	5,84,30,000	3,94,30,000	5,84,30,000	3,94,00,000

1	2	3	4
35. Civil Aviation	32,27,000	2,50,000	32,28,000 2,50,000
36. Roads and Bridges	12,18,30,000	23,27,50,000	12,18,30,000 23,27,50,000
37. Road Transport	37,27,82,000	6,00,00,000	37,27,83,000 6,00,00,000
38. Multipurpose River Projects	6,75,29,000	20,81,80,000	6,75,29,000 20,81,80,000
39. Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control	34,42,86,000	27,03,37,000	34,42,86,000 27,03,38,000
40. Buidings	30,01,67,000	6,15,08,000	30,01,67,000 9,15,98,000
41. Loans and Advances by the State Government	...	131,37,69,000	... 131,37,69,000

12.56 hrs.

**PUNJAB APPROPRIATION
(NO. 3) BILL***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to move for leave 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 1985-86.

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 1985-86."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move 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 1985-86, be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"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 1985-86, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House will take up Clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Title and the Enacting Formula stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to move :