

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Panika, you are late. That is the problem. You have come late.

SHRI K.C. PANT: It is also to be noted that the final proposal was lower in cost than what was earlier approved by the CCPA. It is amazing how any reasonable person can find anything in the C&AG report which can be construed as even remotely critical of any action taken at the Prime Minister's level. It is this very absurdity of the allegation not backed by even a shred of evidence which exposes the hollowness of the stance adopted by the Members of the Opposition parties. It is evident that Members of the Opposition parties knew that this fact would come out on a discussion of the report and, therefore, they did their best to first scuttle the debate, and knowing that they would ultimately fail in this endeavour took refuge in flight.

16.15 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB),
1989-90

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): Sir, I have a suggestion that if the august House agrees, we will take up item No. 14 and postpone item No. 13 for the time being because we have other important items of business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope the House will accept this suggestion. We shall now take up Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Punjab for 1989-90.

Motion moved:

"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, 1990, respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 30."

Mr. Minister, do you want to say anything? If you want, you can.

STATEMENT

Demands for (Punjab) 1989-90 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on.27.3.1989		Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture and Forests	49,54,30,000	12,72,33,000	49,54,30,000	12,72,33,000
2.	Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	16,71,31,000	1,31,25,000	16,71,30,000	1,31,25,000
3.	Co-operation	7,46,06,000	27,29,50,000	7,46,07,000	27,29,50,000
4.	Defence Services Welfare	1,74,84,000	10,00,000	1,74,83,000	10,00,000
5.	Education	227,84,06,000	24,43,000	227,84,07,000	24,42,000
6.	Elections	56,24,000	—	56,23,000	—
7.	Excise and Taxation	5,94,51,000	—	5,94,61,000	—
8.	Finance	104,70,32,000	3,79,00,000	104,70,32,000	3,79,00,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Food and Supplies	1,75,75,000	500,34,47,000	1,75,75,000	—
10.	General Administration	7,67,24,000	—	7,67,24,000	—
11.	Health and Family Welfare	72,86,04,000	—	72,86,03,000	—
12.	Home Affairs and Justice	104,64,17,000	17,00,00,000	104,64,18,000	17,00,00,000
13.	Industries	6,85,18,000	10,58,43,000	6,85,19,000	10,58,43,000
14.	Information and Public Relations	2,34,00,000	—	2,34,01,000	—
15.	Irrigation and Power	65,11,60,000	339,03,85,000	65,11,61,000	339,03,84,000
16.	Labour and Employment	2,23,63,000	—	2,23,63,000	—
17.	Local Government, Housing and Urban Development	14,00,57,000	10,78,25,000	14,00,57,000	10,78,25,000
18.	Personnel and Administrative Reforms	47,64,000	—	47,65,000	—
19.	Planning	11,92,79,000	—	11,92,79,000	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Programme Implementation	50,000	—	50,000	—
21.	Public Works	76,90,34,000	39,73,35,000	76,90,33,000	39,73,36,000
22.	Revenue and Rehabilitation	22,26,39,000	—	22,26,39,000	—
23.	Rural Development and Panchayats	21,37,63,000	35,00,000	21,37,63,000	35,00,000
24.	Science, Technology and Environment	18,00,000	1,30,13,000	18,00,000	1,30,13,000
25.	Social and Women's welfare and welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes	26,09,75,000	64,68,000	26,09,75,000	64,69,000
26.	State Legislature	1,08,16,000	—	1,08,16,000	—
27.	Technical Education and Industrial Training	9,71,16,000	15,85,000	9,71,15,000	15,84,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Tourism and Cultural Affairs	98,62,000	83,75,000	98,61,000	83,75,000
29.	Transport	45,80,06,000	10,20,50,000	45,80,06,000	10,20,50,000
30.	Vigilance	93,97,000	—	93,97,000	—

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B K GADHVI) Sir, as the House is aware, the Annual Financial Statement of the Government of Punjab for 1989-90 together with the Demands for Grants were laid on the Table of this House on the 17th March, 1989. An Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget was also circulated among the hon. Members. After general discussion of the Budget and discussion of the Demands for Grants on Account, the House granted Vote-on-Account sufficient to meet the expenditure of the State during the first six months of 1989-90.

I would now request the House to consider and grant the balance of Demands needed for meeting the expenditure of the State Government during the current financial year.

16.16 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur) Mr Chairman, Sir, regarding the Demands for Grants respect of Punjab, the question is as essential as it is inescapable. We know what is happening in Punjab over the last few years. And it becomes our bounden duty to ensure the normal flow of life going there and without adequate funding and passing the Demands for Grants it will not be workable. There are certain things which are inescapable in running certain governments, and I am very happy to find that the Finance Minister has adequately covered varied aspects of the case in hand.

I feel a little sad on one affair in this context. We have been discussing Punjab which remains a highly disturbed State under the circumstances and Opposition Members used to take so much of interest time and again by asking about Punjab and discussing about Punjab which of course is concerning all the people of India and lo and behold! Knowing fully well that we are going to discuss Punjab—it is on the cards as per busi-

ness in hand—they forgot all about it, it is not only the CAG's Report but having to leave everything else and then run away from the field, I think, is unbecoming. It is like your going into the field of battle and whilst you are ready with your arms and what have you, in the field of battle, the normal operations, you leave everything and run away from the battlefield. That is not fair. That is neither fair to Punjab nor fair to India. I look at it rather very sadly on the occasion. There is no reason why hot and cold could not be discussed. They could, but not in this manner. Suddenly you say, 'We walk out and we resign' and that means you are not interested in Punjab. They are not interested in the burning questions of this particular country. If that is the attitude I feel sad about it. The less I say the better. In so far as the demands are concerned, it is very essential to see the manner in which they have been covered and we all must realise that without money, things cannot be buttoned up properly in Punjab, a State which is under an unprecedented type of turmoil. At the outset, I won't even mind opening a special appeal through you, to our Finance Minister. From fiscal point of view, we must have a very open mind at this particular juncture of our life in Punjab, to send as much aid as we can, so that the situation is ameliorated to advantage. I thank the hon. Prime Minister for having sent aid here and there out of his special fund to see through Punjab, which is in difficulty. It may be the question of compensation and it may be to cover certain other aspects to cover. So, this is an open minded appeal put up through you, Sir, for consideration to help in whatever manner possible, over and above this normal type of process that we are going through, because there is no Government in Punjab at the moment except the Governor's Government and that Government has to look up to us, in that manner. The Legislature does not exist. Therefore, it is our bounden duty to see the situation and then have a turn of our mind to plug those loopholes fiscally, as best as we can do. There are so many things happening, the border question and then various types of compensation have to be paid. The forces which try to control and bring about

[Sh. R.S. Sparrow]

law and order, are, in my opinion, not adequately ready in the sense, that they do not have the first rate type of vehicles to move about. They should have first rate type of weapons for dealing with the people who are using sophisticated weapons weapons against them. Their communication system must be of number one quality. In other words, those who command, control and bring about law and order in the right direction have to be supreme and most efficiently rigged up in so far as their duties are concerned. For that matter, there are so many avenues one has to cover in Punjab, where it is question of unprecedented turmoil that has developed today. In so far as various grants and demands are concerned, they are very much applicable by our Bill, as has been presented by our hon. Minister. The other things that we have to watch again is to make certain as to how the poorer sections of the society are looked after. There used to go so much of labour from outside to Punjab, from various States, as well all know not in tens and hundreds but in lakhs. It is a State where so much of production comes about in every field, small-scale, medium-scale and large-scale. Besides, as you know, the agro-industry is working with a flourish. Today, I must say, with the aid we got from the Centre and with the effort that we put in on the agricultural side, we are breaking previous records. This is no joke. So, we want to boost it up so that everybody is satisfied in so far as the economic angle is concerned. We can even correct the youngsters who make mistakes and go a little bit in the wrong direction. If there are enough of jobs of money coming out, we can do that. I comes to be an international affairs in so far as Punjab is concerned. You go to any big store in Europe, it may be anywhere in America, even Russia, then you see in that store, woolen stocks, there is written down Kashmir wool, meaning thereby Ludhiana product from Punjab. Not only that. Today we can sell our agro-industrial products, even the ordinary type of tomatoes and other type of things, so very easily and bring in so much of outside wealth and circulate it. That means

we have to find ways and means of uplifting the economy of Punjab in the best tradition of the workmanship and the qualitative manpower of Punjab. They are prepared to do that. On that, first, one has to put in money. Any venture, any kind of idea that you may have about progress, monetary angle is essential and, in that case, I would wish to recommend all over India that wherever you can help Punjab in its dire difficulty fiscally, kindly do so. This is the time we need your help. We talk about what we are going to do to our big and important and cultural and religious centre of Punjab, the Golden Temple. The Golden Temple has got somewhat desecrated in many ways. I do not want to bring in that at all. But we had to plan and their plans are still there for setting about beautiful corridors round about for various purposes and make life so beautiful that used to be every side in Punjab. About Golden Temple, money shortage is there and that project is not working. So there are many avenues we have to cover besides the normal routine and ritual that we have to follow in so far as helping and passing our Budget and so on. Punjab still needs youngsters. They get swayed to wrong channels by getting a little money here and there. I want to assure you "Give them as many jobs as you like. Put them into different types of projects and they would abstain from that type of hira-pheri and other wrong things." In so far as the saving grace is concerned, I congratulate my people of Punjab, Hindus, Sikhs, Harijans, Christians, Budhists, Muslims, all. Till today in so far as Punjab is concerned, there has been no communal violence, no communal difficulty. In other places in India, I see certain wrong type of things coming up here and there, not in Punjab. Whatever is happening through the hands of perpetrators, that we all understand and we see. There are no two views about it. But in so far as the people of Punjab are concerned, every one of them, and you have certain examples also where people of different communities and religions fight for others and some of them die for others. This is something about which we have to be proud and the question of fighting any kind of battle is the principle of it. The principle is,

when you see some success coming, don't wait for things to happen and then say "Yes I have won the battle-field." Not only you must win the battle-field, but you even enlarge your responsibilities. You enlarge your name, your stature and do all for Mother India. It is for Mother India and it is for nobody else. My ten Gurus sacrificed everything for Mother India, Bharat Mata, every thing, in one way or the other. So it is not good repeating that. Same is the question about my Hindu brethren, Muslim brethren and others. I have attended Idul Fitre. I have gone to attend Idul-Zuha. Thousands of them speak the same lingo and they speak in the same manner. Why? It is because of the fact that culturally, racially hereditarily and historically they all belong to the same stock. There is no doubt about it. There is no difference among them. Today, somebody wishes to do some kind of a pooja somewhere on one thing. No harm is done. That is his own bent of mind. You should please yourself. Human beings are made that way. If someone loves his own Thakur, let him do that. They are all God's blessings. God's blessings are there for every one to share. Therefore, I would like to thank you for having been so prompt in bringing this particular consolidated demands and the Appropriation Bill to enable us to go through it. I wish you success in every respect for that. I stand here to support it through and through and to full advantage.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me some time to speak on this subject.

SHRI R L BHATIA (Amritsar) Mr Chairman, Sir, I stand to support these demands for grants. As has been explained in detail by my senior colleague Gen Sparrow, I would like to add to what he has said. It is not the Bofors or the Fairfax that endangers the unity of this nation. It is the enemy within what is playing a role and that is endangering the unity of this nation. Whenever you look at it, you see separatist tendencies are coming up and challenging the authority of the Government. On the one hand, we see the movement of Jharkhand

and on the other hand we have seen the Gorkhaland movement and various Groups playing the role in various other States like the TNV in Tripura, ULFA in Assam, the NSCN in Manipur and also we see the turbulence in Kashmir where the foreign hand is playing an important role and creating a situation which needs to be dealt with strongly. Similarly, my State of Punjab which has been the leading State in India, which has been giving grains to the kitty of Government of India, which is a very well developed State and has played its role in the past either in the freedom struggle or in building this country and also fighting wars against the enemy, unfortunately that Punjab State has also been subjected to that situation.

Sir, there are various reasons in which Punjab has been subjected to this position. The first is, the fundamentalist zealots came forward to demand Khalistan. Then there are criminals who are also playing a role and who have joined hands with them and this has created a big problem in Punjab today. I can say, Sir, that 90 per cent of the murders that is being done in Punjab is done by the criminals who are taking money from the people. They have created a law and order situation there. There are our own boys who are misled and have become tools in the hands of the foreign forces and they are trying to create problems in Punjab. In this situation we are facing problems. There is a fight between the nationalist patriotic forces on the one side and anti-national forces on the other side. The other major party in Punjab, I mean the Akali Party, has not been able to make up their mind as to whether they are on the side of the patriotic or the nationalist forces, or they are with the anti-national forces. Their silence and their action encourage the extremists and terrorists in Punjab. That is that sad story of Punjab which we are seeing just now.

So far as our party is concerned and our Government is concerned we try to solve the problem of Punjab. Right from the moment Mr Rajiv Gandhi became the Prime Minister of India, he tried to solve this problem and we saw that an agreement was made between

[Sh. R.L. Bhatia]

Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and Mr. Longowal and we thought that it was the end of the problem. But the same situation arose and some of the Akali groups did not agree to that and tried to upset the situation. Thereafter, we had the elections in Punjab and Mr. Barnala became the Chief Minister. The Akali Party got a very big majority and they formed the Government. But the same Akali Groups who were opposing the Rajiv-Longowal Agreement, started opposing Mr. Barnala and they did not cooperate with him. As a result, the situation deteriorated and terrorists and extremists took advantage of the situation.

Then another situation arose. Five Priests disbanded the two Akali Dals and started having a unified Akali Dal which was not agreeable to Mr. Barnala and he opposed it. Then he was turned out by Shri Darshan Singh who was the Head of the *Akal Takht*. Then Shri Darshan Singh was also thrown out by another extremist group of Shri Manochahl. And simultaneously, what we found was where the Akali groups were supporting the Barnala Group, the extremists captured the Golden Temple. That was the situation which was very serious. And then we had the President's rule in Punjab. At the same time, there were migrations from Punjab and lot of people started leaving Punjab. Industrialists left Punjab and many people from villages came to towns and people from the towns left Punjab. It was the first time in the history that migration started within the country from one State to another.

Now people ask: "What is the difference between the Barnala Government and the President's rule? The murders are still going on; the extremists are still playing the role and killing the people. So, what is the difference that President's rule has made in Punjab? I will tell you and I will explain it like this. Now there is a change in the situation in this respect that formerly, extremists and the terrorists under the leadership of Mr. Bhindarwale had the goal of Khalistan. They had a leader under whom they were fighting. The

Leader is no more there and the people of Punjab have rejected totally the Khalistan. Terrorists are totally alienated. That is one big difference that has come to be there.

Secondly, there is improvement in the situation in the sense that more industries have come to Punjab. Now there is an investment climate and many factories have come up, mostly in the small scale sector and some in the big sector also. Land prices in Punjab have risen. Where everybody was selling his house and land and going out, people have started coming back and industries are also coming up. The price of land has also gone up. The Central revenue has gone up. I was told the other day when I was in Amritsar that the Central Excise and the Customs Duty which was four to five crores of rupees a year has not gone up to Rs. 20 crores. You can very well imagine the confidence of the people in the President's rule in Punjab. Formerly, as I told you, this was not the situation. But all these things are there, as I have mentioned. I would like that the Government should take further action in the matter especially in the matter of solving the Punjab problem.

I appreciate what the Government has done so far. They had the Longowal-Rajiv agreement, the Jodhpur detenus were released, then a Cabinet Sub-Committee also went there to find out a solution and talk to the various parties, although Akali parties did not joint it.

Much more is needed to be done in Punjab. There is a need for further investment because after all there is also a problem of unemployment. All these youth who do not get services, get to this. The son of a farmer today who is educated does not want to go to the land. He does not want to till the soil. He wants a job and so many jobs are not available. Hence he falls a prey to the extremist and terrorist elements. So the Government must invest more in Punjab and help these agriculturists.

Today although Punjab is doing very well on the agriculture side and they have

contributed 56 lakh tonnes of wheat to the Central kitty, yet the agriculture at this stage is not remunerative there. The prices of implements have gone up, the prices of medicines have gone up, the prices of tractors have gone up and all these things have gone up; the result is agriculture today in Punjab is not as economical as it used to be. This is also another factor of dissatisfaction in Punjab. The Government must see that adequate prices are paid to the agriculturists and cheaper fertilizer and implements are given to them.

I would also like to point out two things. I have noted, for the people who have suffered in the hands of the extremists, although the Government is giving some money and also offered jobs, it is not being implemented. I would like to know from the Minister if he could throw some light as to how many families have been given jobs. To the best of my knowledge, even 10% people have not got jobs as declared by the Punjab Government. The little that we can do to the families whose all earning family members have been killed and no earning member of the family is alive is to see that at least one of its members is provided with a job.

Secondly, I would like to say that amnesty should be declared for those boys who are prepared to lay down arms. Because these boys have unfortunately fallen prey to them, taken up arms and created a law and order situation in Punjab. I think the Government must come forward and boldly say that all those boys who want to get down to the normal life may lay down their arms and they will be excused and amnesty would be given.

With these words I support the Demands.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while discussing the Punjab problem in the House, we also get an opportunity to express our feelings on the situation prevailing there. In my opinion the Punjab problem is not limited to Punjab alone but is

a national problem. We have not been able to persuade the distractors in Punjab to join the mainstream of our country despite our best efforts. This is the brainchild of a few misled people but it is not limited to Punjab alone. It is part of a larger conspiracy to disintegrate the country ever since India emerged as a peace loving country and a power to reckon with. Right from Gandhiji's time, our effort has been to defuse tension in other parts of the world. India has made significant contribution in this mission for peace and would continue to do so in future as well. Therefore, we wanted that our country should become strong. Consequently, the other powers of the world, who were interested in the imperialists designs, were afraid that India might emerge an even more powerful country. The imperialist forces were frightened. They wanted to extend their rule to more colonies and India's efforts could put an end to their imperialist expansion. Those countries felt that they could expand only if they increased their resources and strength. They felt that it would be difficult for them to face the challenge of peace. Therefore, their attempt was not to allow such a country to become strong, which was emerging as a harbinger of peace. This alone could create an atmosphere in the world favourable to their mouce to enslave other countries.

This focussed their attention on India and they examined the special characteristics which helped it emerge as a powerful force. All religions and languages blossom in India. India is the only country in the world where all religions of the world are flourishing. Therefore they felt that under pressure people belonging to different faiths may divide leading to disintegration of the country.

These designs of the imperialist countries are very old. They have been indulging in this game from the very day our freedom struggle started. Our culture has been giving full liberty and protection to all religions to flourish for the last thousands of years. There are a number of organisations of different cases and religions in our country. Today, at their behest some powers are trying to spread hatred among the people throughout the

[Sh. Keyur Bhushan]

country. Even during our freedom struggle we had achieved some success in checking curbing their attempts. Even at that time we had seen that some people were incited in the name of religion. At that time our national leader, Gandhiji, who was a strong protagonist of secularism, did not let their designs succeed. There were many other leaders in our country at that time, like Maulana Azad who fought against such forces. However, these forces succeeded in spreading communalism and securing partition of our country. They knew that our leaders wanted to spread the message of peace throughout the world and they would not allow their motive to succeed. Therefore, they felt that if India was partitioned, they would succeed in their designs. However, due to Mahatma Gandhi, they achieved only partial success because he was a man endowed with foresight and possessed the qualities of head and heart.

The people brought up in Indian culture, who are now divided might write one day and India may perhaps once again emerge as a power and peace may prevail here. Due to this fear, they felt that Mahatma Gandhi was their chief enemy and they engineered his assassination by preaching religious fanaticism among Indians. However, his spiritual guided our destiny and we continued to tread undauntedly the path of nationalism. We got the same leadership from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and we continued our efforts of maintaining peace in the world. When we emerged as one of the powers in the world, the same imperialist powers started spreading fanaticism to divide India and have now given expression to it in the form of Khalistan. They have not only tried to divide the country but also tried to disintegrate the fabric of Indian society as well. However, we stood that test and after having made the biggest sacrifice for achieving independence realisation dawned on us and we succeeded in this test. In the pre-independence era our country had a number of national leaders of very high stature and they were ahead of their times. Today the masses are full of

national fervor and there is on the whole no communal frenzy or secessionist tendencies. This is what we see in Punjab and every corner of India. People of all religions have joined hands for nation building. Conspiracies are being hatched to incite the masses but these are all foiled. This is happening everywhere.

When the nation building era began under the leadership of our hon. leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi and when efforts to establish peace in the world were being made, the same power which wanted to weaken our country and was responsible for the murder of Gandhiji, murdered Indiraji also. But fortunately, under Shri Rajiv Gandhi's leadership we are once again marching ahead and are constantly making efforts to establish peace in the world. It is Shri Rajiv Gandhi who is leading all of us. Apart from emerging as a power, India is making constant efforts to save the whole world and bring peace but we know that a conspiracy is being hatched against us.

I mean to say that we should not take the Punjab problem lightly. If the situation in Punjab improves a little, communalism is incited in some other part of the world. If we view this problem in this context then alone we can realise the seriousness of this problem. Today we see that the masses of Punjab are in the national mainstream and they are marching ahead. But as soon as a solution to the Punjab problem is in sight efforts are made to deteriorate the situation by incidents of communal frenzy. Our opposition leaders have quitted but they are not able to see the other side of the picture. They are trying to draw political mileage out of it. Problems in the form of *Babri Masjid* and *Ram Janambhoomi* are being created by those very people and it is being deliberately done with an eye on the elections. Our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi is fully vigilant in this regard and in order to solve it, he is carrying both the communities together. He will certainly succeed. The imperialist forces can never have their way in the independent India. Their efforts to divide the country cannot succeed because people have faith in the

leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. These people try to raise some problem or the other. Shri Rajiv Gandhi is the symbol of national unity and is trying to march ahead. We have faith that he will succeed in this endeavour. There is a conspiracy behind the terrorism in Punjab even today. Certain forces having faith in national unity resigned from the House for political reasons. However, the socialist parties should try to understand that it is extremely essential for the Congress, which is making efforts for national unity, to bring peace in Punjab. We should help the Punjab people in marching towards peace. Today, it is extremely essential to develop Punjab from economic perspective because it has proved that it is the forerunner in our country's defence as well as in patriotism. Patriotism is not only fighting against communalism but also against imperialism. The happenings in Punjab are not at all a consequence of communalism. Both the Sikhs as well as the non-sikhs are unitedly engaged in the war against this conspiracy. Had this situation been somewhere else we would have perhaps failed. However, it is in Punjab only that we are succeeding by making all kinds of sacrifices. If an editor or a reporter is killed there, it means they are ready to sacrifice their lives for the country. The Government should do every thing for their protection and should fulfil all their needs, the Government should give every possible assistance to the police, the administration and the state authorities there to strengthen them. Proper attention should be paid in this direction. Punjab enjoys the foremost position in industry but this state is required to be taken further ahead. It is a border state. A vast track of land is required for the arms forces deployed there to defend the border, as a result of which land becomes scarce for the local people. In order to fill the gap caused by shortage of land in the State, industries are needed. The Government should not reduce the amount of grants-in-aid required for this purpose. Besides agriculture, industries also play an important role in their life. The situation has taken a new turn these days and other industrialists have come forward to set up industries there. But the problem is to find out a way as to how these industries could

grow. The Government should pay full attention to industrial development of Punjab so that people could get other means of livelihood besides agriculture. In small scale industries, also, they are quite ahead. Small scale industrial units can be seen in almost every village. Agricultural labourers in Punjab excel in industrial fields also and thus they contribute to the development of industries in Punjab. A mis-conception has developed in the minds of people, which should be removed. When the partition of the country took place and a theocratic state of Pakistan came into being, people thought that a separate nation is required for preservation of a religion but later on that belief proved to be misfounded and its result is quite evident before us. It is wrong to presume that a country created on the basis of the one country one religion theory is immune to internal disturbances and divisive tendency. Now it is a hard fact that one such country which was carved on that theory also faces communal disturbances and it had to bear the brunt of division also and it has not made any progress. On the contrary, India is a country where all religions have liberty to grow. It was all because India emerged as a nation and a nation provides equal opportunities to flourish all religions. We should convince them of the fact that it was only due to the existence of India that Sikhism prospered. If India exists, all religions, be it Sikhism, Hinduism or Islam, will exist and prosper. If India is divided, no religion would be safe. I can go a bit further in proclaiming that with the existence of India all the religions in the world would prosper. Because it is India which protected Islam, Christianity, Hinduism, Zoroastrianism and Jainism. So long as India exists, all religions would prosper.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the people of Punjab. As my the hon. Members preceding have stated, the fight in the State is against terrorism. India is emerging as a torch-bearer of peace in the world and so imperialist powers have hatched a conspiracy in this State in order to

[Sh. Jagannath Pattnaik]

push out country back. The people of Punjab have been struggling hard against the same forces. Had bonds of communal harmony not been strong there, the recent sad incident that happened in Moga would have led to communal conflagration, as it was committed with an evil design to foment communal tension between Hindus and Sikhs in the name of religion. Certain political forces gave a call for a Bandh in the name of religious fundamentalism in order to take undue advantage of the situation. But the Hindus and Sikhs did not clash with each other anywhere in Punjab. This proves that there is no communal tension there. The issue of Khalistan in that State was raised and supported by foreign powers. But today the people of Punjab and the patriotic people of India under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi have emerged victorious in foiling their evil designs and they were forced to stop their movement in countries like Canada etc. because of changes affected in the native laws by those countries on our persuasion. Today, Hindus and Sikhs in union have rejected the demand for Khalistan. The present terrorist activities in Punjab are the handwork of some frustrated individuals who are getting foreign assistance. But the recent developments all over the world—the new political developments in Pakistan and the improvement in law and order in Punjab after the imposition of President's rule—, all these things have strengthened the confidence of people in the Government. On the basis of the new morale building in the Punjab police, we can say that terrorist movement in Punjab would soon come to an end because feeling of mass resistance is developing quickly among the rural people. I would like to submit to the Government to change their viewpoint about the younger generation who associated themselves with this movement on emotional grounds and due to their ignorance. But now they are realising that they committed a mistake. So the Government should adopt a sympathetic attitude towards them and pardon them. Job guarantee should be given to at least one eligible member of all families which fell prey terrorism. I think that

une. ployment is also a major cause of frustration among the younger generation. Employment opportunities will have to be created on a large scale in order to remove their frustration. Adequate supply of water and power will have to be made to the farmers in Punjab. The Government will have to utilise the infrastructure available in Punjab for the industrial growth of the country. It will strengthen the economy of the country. I hope that the Government would give a serious thought to these points and take effective steps to remove unemployment and for industrial and agricultural growth of Punjab. With these words, I support the Punjab Appropriation Bill.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a special purpose in speaking on Punjab Budget. So far as Punjab Appropriation Bill is concerned, there are no two opinions about it that the amounts sought under the different heads should be voted in full. Today, when a person talks about Punjab, his heart is filled with auguish. Despite large scale terrorist activities in Punjab, lakhs of people from Bihar, eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh and Orissa continue to work there. They are compelled by the satiation of hunger to work there. There is no doubt that thousands of Bihari workers including the people of my constituency have been killed in Punjab during the last few years; but even then people in large number have been coming to Punjab in search of employment. At present Punjab is under President's rule and the Central Government should provide life insurance cover for Rupees one lakh to each laborer going there from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa. Entries with regard to their names and addresses should be made in a consolidated register so that a track of their whereabouts at their place of work, could be kept. I would like to tell you on the basis of my personal experience, that even today, I receive hundreds of letters from the people of my constituency, seeking my assistance in finding out the whereabouts of their kith and kin who have not returned to their native places from Punjab for the last three-four years as they fear that their wards might have been killed by the terrorists. I

have no means through which I could trace them and enquire about their welfare. The labourers from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have a special characteristic that they invariably visit their native place on the occasion of all important festivals. Even if they earn a little money, they would go to their home on the occasion of Dushehra or Diwali. It is natural for the family members to be concerned for their kith and kins who neither returned home for the last four years nor sent any money to them. So I would urge upon the Government to take some measure with regard to compulsory life insurance cover for these people so that the family member gets reasonable compensation in case the person meets with an accident. As a matter of fact, I cannot urge upon the Government of Punjab to do this, because it is a State Government. But at present, Punjab is under President's rule, I would like to urge upon the Central Government for this. I would like to submit one thing more that once Abraham Lincoln said that unless a person faced the worst period, he would not realise how prosperous and happy he was. People in Punjab have not so far realised what poverty is. They have not seen such bad days when crops ready for harvesting or standing crops are destroyed by floods or a hut is swept away by the flood water soon after it was raised or when people are not sure of their next meal. If you want to see the poverty in its worst form, it can be seen in North Bihar.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would urge upon the Government that some teams from Punjab should be sent to such parts of Bihar so that they could for themselves the pitiable conditions of the families of labourers who have gone to Punjab to work there and how hard they have worked in order to make the people of Punjab prosperous. When they will see the difficulties which others have to face, only then they would realise how prosperous they are. Otherwise they would remain ignorant of this factor.

Sir, another thing that I want to say is that in Western countries, if a person belonging to one region goes to another region and contributes in the latter's agricultural and

industrial development, the Government of the benefited region helps in improving the economic lot of that person. In North Bihar, from where many labourers migrate to other parts of the country, a large number of people have been affected by flood and earthquake. If the people of Punjab take the trouble of visiting Bihar and helping the Kith and Kin of labourers working in Punjab, people's attention will be diverted from terrorism. It will be a very sacred task on their part. People will learn to live in peace. This work may either be done by the Government or by big farmers.

Sir, besides other issues, several hon. Members said that there was rampant unemployment in the State and a need to set up industries, so that students graduating from Universities do not take to terrorism. I too feel that same way, but we must see whether such a move would generate employment for the poor also. T.V. programmes used to be very good 3-4 months ago. The last few months have seen mutually all these good programmes being taken off the air. What little is shown is of an extremely low quality. Television is a very powerful medium in our country and virtually every household in Punjab has a T.V. set. I request the Government to produce effective programmes for telecast on T.V. in order to have a positive influence on the people of Punjab. It is such an influence which thwarted the efforts of a handful of people who wanted to instigate Hindu-Sikh riots. T.V. programmes should be as effective as they were before.

I would like to conclude by saying that the Punjab problem is not that of the people of Punjab alone but of the entire country. The Government headed by hon. Rajiv Gandhi is doing its best to find a solution. It is our duty to co-operate with the Government. Even in such a trying situation Punjab has been able to produce surplus foodgrain. If the situation normalises, Punjab has the potential not only to feed the entire country but also to produce something for export. This will help the country earn foreign exchange which we so desperately need. There was a time when Punjab used to be called an abode of peace

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

and prosperity. We hope it will regain that status.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Chairman Sir, I want to express my views on the Appropriation Bill. Once again the Punjab crisis has thrown a challenge before the nation. Our Government is making every possible effort to tackle this crisis. Political parties like the Congress (I) and the C.P.I are working together in this direction but we have not been fully successful in combating terrorism. Our police force too is dealing with terrorism in a courageous manner. Now, we frequently hear of encounters between police and terrorists in which terrorist leaders as well as policemen are getting killed. But the question is how to put an end to terrorism? This problem cannot be fully solved however much of force is used. The one and only solution to this problem is the implementation of Rajiv-Longowal Accord. All parties, except the Akali Dal are willing to abide by the Rajiv-Longowal Accord. On the other hand, this solution is not acceptable to the Devi Lal Government. What is needed is to create conditions in which the Devi Lal Government and the Akali Dal so as both should relent from their respective stands to come to terms with each other in accordance with the Rajiv-Longowal Accord. But how should the initiative be taken? Which party should be approached? We cannot have a dialogue with the terrorists unless they want to talk within the Constitutional framework. The Government is willing to have a dialogue with the Akali leaders but as yet we have not seen a favourable climate for such a dialogue. All political parties in the country should work together to find a solution to this national problem.

Despite all this, Punjab has made progress. So far as the implementation of 20-Point programme, is concerned Punjab tops the list. The same is time of development. This State is in the fore-front in terms of agricultural and industrial productivity. In the midst of terrorist activity and a tension-ridden atmosphere, Punjab continues to prog-

ress normally. People are going about their daily routine as usual. They are not thinking in terms of migrating from the State. Such a state of affairs augurs well for the future. *

The attempts at creating communal tension in the wake of the Moga Killings also did not succeed. I want to thank hon. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee for his large contribution towards maintaining Hindu-Sikh amity. The public and all political parties are fully geared to diffuse any communal tension that may arise. So the atmosphere is pretty good. At no cost will we accede to the demand for Khalistan. Similarly we cannot accept the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. The Government's weak policy at the initial stage of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution encouraged the terrorists. Had we opposed when the Anandpur Sahib Resolution was passed, the demand for Khalistan would not have arisen. But we did not adopt any strict measures then. The Janata Party was in power when this Resolution was passed and it was not opposed at all at that time. That is why this situation has come about. How is our Government expected to accept the Anandpur Sahib Resolution now? Because acceptance would lead to the formation of Khalistan which would disintegrate the country and would therefore, be detrimental to country's unity. The Anandpur Sahib Resolution cannot be accepted at any cost.

My hon. colleagues have spoken at length on the problem of unemployment. Although this problem affects the entire country, in Punjab it assumes critical proportions because it is one of the factors sustaining terrorism. Therefore, special attention should be given to removing unemployment in Punjab for which there should be maximum investment from the Central Government. Will the hon. Minister clarify as to the amount of funds already spent and the amount of funds proposed to be spent for this purpose? Steps should be taken to prevent the youth in the State from getting attracted towards terrorism. It has been seen that youngsters resort to theft and dacoity because they are unable to get jobs. These impressionable young minds think that since

looting and dacoity is a profitable proposition, it is a worth-while line of occupation. We can help in bringing about a change in their thinking process by providing them unemployment.

I wholeheartedly support the suggestions given by hon. Shri Bhatia. Youngsters who are not supportive of the demand for Khalistan and are willing to lay down their arms should be asked to come forward and do so. After they surrender their arms, they should be provided jobs, so that they do not take to the old path again. The Central Government must give this suggestion a serious thought. What I mean to say is that the problem of terrorism must be solved. What is most important is strengthening the unity of the country. We must resist the forces which seek to weaken the national unity.

With these words I express my support for the Appropriation Bill.

[English]

SHRI N. T. OMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Sir, I support the Punjab Budget. It is a very painful fact that such advanced and one of the most developed provinces of the country is still under disturbed conditions; and for that matter, the budget of that province, the financial proposition of that province, has to be taken up in this House for discussion and passing.

In spite of stiff condition, turmoil, that is taking place in that province, in the field of agriculture, industry and in so many other fields like sports, Punjab is still leading the rest of the country. We have to learn much from the people of Punjab. There are many aspects of the Punjab problem. Mention has been made of the political and insurgent problems. Insurgency in Punjab is unique in one sense. I belong to North-East region and particularly the State of Manipur neighbouring with Nagaland and Misoram where a particular type of insurgency has taken place. The country, the police force, all the available agencies, have taken steps to solve it,

the solution is not there fully, but some solution has been possible.

Our neighbour Pakistan has perhaps mis-read the situation in the State of Punjab. Perhaps they want to enact a drama that took place in Bangladesh in 1971.

The situation is very different. They wanted to put one community against the other and to put a section of a community against the other. Perhaps this is a very wrong reading of the situation and even now in spite of the new Government and the new Prime Minister coming up and making statements—which is encouraging to some extent—that they will not further involve in training of insurgents and sending money and arms to the supporters of Khalistan in Punjab, still, there are reports with full evidence that Pakistan in some way or the other is still involved and they are not very clear of their involvement. This is very unfortunate. Even so, we can look forward with hope, with much optimism, that a solution certainly is round the corner.

With the little experience that I have in my region, the solution to the insurgency problem and the problem of terrorism, this can be made easier by the refraining of overground politicians from involvement with terrorists. Today, I do not know how much the overground politicians are involved. I do not like to name any political party, political parties work overground, they are involved; if not all of them at least some leaders are involved and have their share of these criminals or terrorists who can be hired for criminal action and which may lead to inhuman activities. So, I would like to appeal to all political parties like the Akali Dal, which have not been able to say clearly as to where they stand about Khalistan. They say on the floor of the House and in the public platforms something and actually get themselves involved on the other hand with the terrorists with the underground people, particularly the Khalistan elements. This should be stopped.

When I had the occasion to speak on

[Sh. N. T. ombi Singh]

Punjab in some debates earlier, I had mentioned that police action is necessary and that also with proper training and with proper objective. But this is one of the means for a solution. This is one of the means and to that end I would like to suggest that the Government should continue making research and investigations, because they learn from experience. Police people also learn from experience. In this connection, I would like to mention that police action should be free, at least from harassment of innocent people. In my experience of the North-Eastern region, the Army and then the police, the paramilitary forces have learnt by action, by their experience and they got the benefit of their experience. Similarly in Punjab also for the last, say some years, we have seen that police have proved themselves better and more effective now and they can control and refrain themselves at least from harassing the innocent people. They can minimise public suffering. They can have their targets, the targets of elimination of the terrorists or arrest of the terrorists those involved in the underground activities actually. So, in this process they should minimise the harassment of innocent people. This I think the Punjab Government under the direction of the present Governor Shri Ray is doing and I think things will improve; and this process must go on.

Another aspect I would like to mention is that Punjab has got its specialities, say agriculture, and then those people's love for industrial activities, development of sports and on top of that providing of employment to educated youth. Wherever educated youth are unemployed, they fall easy prey to terrorist and insurgent activities. So, the best thing to make these youths free from the temptation of terrorists, is that the educated youth and even the uneducated youth who could do industrial activities, should be provided with suitable work in industries and in agriculture. Similar is the position in the rest of the country. A particular mention must be made of my zone, where educated unemployment is increasing day by day. This is

causing a problem to the Government because these young people are taking arms with good or bad reasons, with sufficient or insufficient reasons. For instance, the Tripura, the insurgent problem has been solved because our ground politicians did not involve themselves with the underground people and our Government honestly and sincerely is trying to provide solution to TNV problem not merely by shouting but by sincere rehabilitation programmes. Similar is the position in Nagaland and Mizoram.

Now in Punjab there might be young people who are on the periphery of the involvement because of their economic conditions. They should be given amnesty. Those who have been given amnesty should be provided with proper rehabilitation programme and this will go a long way in solving the insurgency problem. That is how I would like the Government to look at the method.

With these words, I support the Punjab Budget and I wish that peace should come quickly to Punjab so that normal administration, legislature and normal activities of the people could come back in Punjab.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I rise to support the Punjab Budget.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have been passing the Punjab Budget here in the Lok Sabha for the last few years and it is definitely not a matter about which to feel happy. When I say so, I feel that majority of the people in India also think in these very terms. Every peace loving Indian wants that day to dawn soon, when this Budget would be passed by the elected representatives of Punjab and not by Lok Sabha. They should pass it every year. We pray to God for bringing that day soon.

Many things have been said in this House but I would not repeat them and waste the time of the House. I would like to

say only one thing regarding the role of the police in dealing with the terrorists. Some of my colleagues have expressed their views on this matter. I feel that the Punjab Police and those who are at the helm of affairs there should try to understand that there is a basic difference between an ordinary criminal and a terrorist. They should always bear this in mind while dealing with them and while solving their problems whether it is the case of encounter or administrative problem. Dealing with the thieves, decoits and *goondas* is quite different from dealing with the terrorists. If we try to deal with this problem, keeping this basic difference in mind, significant results will follow.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, terrorism and communalism are fighting their last battle in Punjab. This battle will be the last one in the entire country. The people of Punjab have decided to fight terrorism steadfastly in every nook and corner of Punjab. A new culture and a new history is being created there and every Indian will have to make his contribution to it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir a suggestion has been made to grant amnesty to certain terrorists, which I think is definitely a good idea. The Government should pay serious thought to it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, recently I read an article dealing with the Russia presence in Afghanistan. It was written by a foreigner. It was stated therein that if the amount spent by Russia on fighting tanks and ammunition had been spent on despatch of medicines, blankets, foodgrains and other consumer goods to Afghanistan, Russia would have gained tremendous popularity and all this would have very good impact on the people of Afghanistan. In my opinion if, apart from the efforts by the police, we try to create a psychological atmosphere in Punjab, we will be able to wipe out terrorism very soon.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have to educate people and build public opinion in Punjab.

We have to tell the people that religion has never been successful in uniting the people in any part of the world. Religion has never been a rallying force. History of entire world bears testimony to it. In all the Arab countries of the world there is one religion, one language, one culture and one climate but still they have not been able to unite themselves. They keep quarreling among themselves. We have seen the results of Iran-Iraq war. I need hardly state the magnitude of the extensive destruction caused by it. Relations between Nepal and India are before us. Crores of Hindus live in India and Hindustan is the State religion of Nepal. But when China attacked us and Pakistan attacked us twice, Nepal neither said a word nor supported us. Not only this, they concluded an agreement with China after the Indo-China war, and concluded agreements with Pakistan after Indo-Pak war. Everybody knows it.

We have to create a feeling among our Sikh brethren and the youth in Punjab that no problem could be solved in the world on the basis of religion. This can be accomplished by providing them economic and basic necessities of life. Then only, we will be able to set up a new society and usher in a new era in our country or in particular state. I am reminded of a saying of Khalil Zibran. He said that many people closed their eyes in the face of the sun and went to sleep but keep awake in complete darkness of the night waiting for the new era to dawn. The number of such people in the world who are misleading the people in the name of caste, creed and community is very large. They force the people to close their eyes even when there sun shine and ask them to keep awake during the night. I want to say that the people of India will not be misled by such people; they will not tolerate them and a new history will be created. A new India will be born, and so will be a new Punjab. We all will welcome it unitedly. Wishing for a new tomorrow and having full faith in the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Punjab administration and other officers of Punjab who have tried to solve this problem with steadfastness, devotion and dedication, I support the Punjab Budget.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will sum up my views in a few minutes. I know that the time is short and we have the Punjab Budget before us. I would like not only to support this Budget but also to that even if the amount of Punjab Budget had been double the present amount, I would have supported it.

Conditions are really bad in Punjab. But inspite of terrorism. Hindu-Sikh relations have not been affected. There are instances in the recent past in Punjab where our Sikh brothers made sacrifices to save Hindus and similarly, Hindu brothers made sacrifices for the Sikhs. I fully agree that terrorists have no religion whether they belong to Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir or any other State and all the political parties should oppose squarely the forces of terrorism and communalism in the entire country. The Central Government is also making all out efforts in this direction. But there are many political groups in Punjab who are indulging in politicking and consequently, terrorism and extremism cannot be checked in Punjab and the flames are now engulfing Jammu and Kashmir too. Though, I feel that, Jammu and Kashmir is the most peaceful State in India but still stray incident continue to occur due to those people, who have been defeated and rejected. They are power hungry and want to be in power on one pretext or the other.

Recently, you saw that they forced their entry into a Shrine and placed the Holy Relic on the third storey so as to incite the people. One of our colleagues said during Zero Hour today that this Holy Relic was fake. It was a wrong statement on his part. Three days ago, an announcement was made from Srinagar Kendra of Doordarshan in the National Programme and thousands of people saw the Holy Relic. So I was saying that the politicians who want to grab power without people's mandate, would not succeed. People have voluntarily accepted the unity of the Congress (i) and the National Conference. It is an elected Government, which came to power through the ballot and it can be removed only through the ballot. Maulvi Farooq is living in a Mohalla. He creates

disturbances in that Mohalla. As a matter of fact, the Fundamentalists will not get power through votes, but these elements want to create disturbances and instigate the youth. I would like to appeal to the Government that they must ensure that not even a single youth should remain unemployed in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, because politicians are provoking these unemployed youth to meet their political ends and there lies the trouble. I would like to say one thing about Jammu and Kashmir, and the Central Government should take note of it. Farooq Abdullah is the symbol of unity and identity of the State. So far as patriotism and nationalism is concerned, he is second to none. Therefore, the Central Government should take note of the sporadic incidents of terrorism that are taking place there, though at present there is peace in the State. During Zero Hour, it was said that it was a law and order problem. Whatever may be the problem, basically it is an economic problem, it is a problem of lack of industries and shortage of transport and electricity, taking advantage of which the local politicians want to incite the youth to achieve their political ends. I would request the Central Government that whether it is the question of providing funds to Punjab for removal of unemployment or for industrial development, they should lose sight of Jammu and Kashmir. There is peace in the State, but the politicians are trying to engineer riots. They are hatching a big conspiracy and are out to topple the constitutional Government. I condemn these activities and request you to make efforts to find out a political solution for the development of Jammu and Kashmir, and to solve the economic problem of Punjab.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am highly thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on this issue. Personally, I am not happy in passing the Punjab Budget here. I wish that the day should come soon when the people of Punjab will themselves pass their budget. We have got to tackle the present situation. With the passage of time,

the form of terrorism and the activities of violence are also undergoing a change.

Naxalite movement has been started, which has spread to the eastern region also. Now these activities have gripped Punjab and Kashmir also. By now we have gained lot of experience in dealing with these kinds of activities.

17.45 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER—in the Chair]

I would like to submit that we should review the situation from time to time to find out ways how to tackle terrorism in an imaginative manner. The problem of terrorism is not confined to India; it is a world-wide phenomenon. We should keep ourselves prepared to face these activities as and when they occur. We have no doubt that today all the people of India have rejected communalism and fundamentalism. As has been said by my colleague Prof. Soz, be it Kashmir, Punjab or any other part of India, the situation is that Kashmir State is in the neighborhood of Punjab. Therefore, the dangers which are lurking on Punjab today are also before the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Today in Kashmir also, the communalists are taking undue advantage of our weaknesses and they want to instigate the youngsters so that terrorism could spread to that part of the country too. I would like to appeal to the Central Government to consider our problems sympathetically as these are the real problems affecting the State. Our State enjoys the status of a special category state, but the attitude adopted towards our state is different from the other special category states. For example, 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant is given to us whereas 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan is given to the rest of the special category states. Today, on the one hand, we are facing the communalist forces and bombs are exploding there, but on the other hand, we are facing budgetary deficit to the tune of Rs. 100 crores which we are unable to bridge. Therefore, the Central Government should help us. You have to see the effect of consignment levy and simi-

lar other things in Jammu and Kashmir. You can see our means of communication. Our roads remain blocked for weeks together. Therefore, we cannot stop terrorism merely by repression. We are happy to know that you have set up new industries in Punjab and have provided employment to the youths of Punjab.

But so far as our State is concerned, out of a total investment of Rs. 76 thousand crores in the public sector in the country, our share is just .01 per cent. Therefore, there is no scope of employment in the Public Sector in our State. I am not saying so merely with an eye on the elections or to woo voters. It is a humanitarian problem. On the one hand, the people of Ladakh are agitated and on the other hand, the people of Jammu are airing their grievances. Those living in the valley have their own problems. I would like to request the Central Government to view these problems sympathetically and find out a solution. A time-bound programme should be prepared to improve the situation not only in Punjab but in Jammu and Kashmir as well.

[English]

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Sir, the time may be extended so that we can finish the Punjab Budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is half-an-hour enough for this?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: 10-15 minutes are enough.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If we finish early, it is well and good.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): We can finish it tomorrow.

AN HON. MEMBER: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the House will accept the suggestion made by Shri Gadhvi. We extend the time of the House by half-an-hour.

Now, Shri Sriballav Panigrahi may speak.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Punjab Budget as presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, it is not a happy thing that the Lok Sabha has to pass the Punjab Budget again and again. In fact, it is no pleasure on our part to participate in this debate also. It is rather an irony—why we call it an irony?—that in this largest democracy of the world, that is, in our country, Punjab is the most prosperous State.

18.00 hrs.

We can salute to the people of Punjab who have laid down their lives in different wars defending the territory and solidity of our country. Punjab was also in the forefront of our national struggle for independence. After independence also, Punjab has taken the lead in the agricultural revolution. It is Punjab's hard working and industrious peasantry who are feeding so many people in different parts of the country. In Punjab, disturbance is continuing now. Of course, there is a ray of hope now. Just two days ago, we have seen the Governor of Punjab, Mr. S.S. Ray, in Television categorically saying to Mr. M.J. Akbar in an interview that Punjab will go to the polls with the rest of the country to elect Lok Sabha members, which will be forthcoming in three or four months. He is also confident that elections can be held for the State Assembly. We welcome this statement. There has been a lot of improvement in the law and order situation and when there is improvement; again there is spurt of violence in some places. When it needs concerted efforts by all concerned, the Opposition parties are running away from their responsibility and they are complicating the issues in different parts of the country, particularly in Punjab.

Sir, I do not want to take much time. I support the budget. The unemployment problem is giving rise to the problem of

terrorism and therefore it has to be tackled effectively. So provisions should be made in the budget to tackle this problem also, if we do not implement progressive land reforms, because Punjab is a predominantly agricultural State. Despite disturbing law and order situation, the Government of India is keeping the wheel of economy moving in right directions. So, unless the progressive land reform is implemented properly, concentration of wealth will be there in the hands of a few and unemployment problem also cannot be solved in the rural areas.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I could see the anguish of Gen. Sparrow in his speech, who initiated this discussion. Gen. Sparrow's contribution as a Member of Parliament as well as in the defence of our country has gone into the annals of our history. Any man who is dedicated to the concept of democracy and parliamentary system will find that those people who had taken oath to upkeep and uphold the Constitution, have cut at the very root of parliamentary democracy by running away, by resigning their seats. This speaks for itself, what hollow words they are using for upholding democracy. It totally reveals their true designs and the plain fact that they are fascists. They do not have any faith in democracy; they do not have any faith in Parliament and Parliamentary procedure. Parliamentary democracy is an integral part of the Constitution and therefore, those who try to scuttle it will be scuttling the Constitution itself. I, therefore, could perceive the anguish in the speech of Gen. Sparrow, who has rightly thought that the Opposition have not played a healthy role in the growth of democracy and in the consolidation of our parliamentary system of the country. Anyway, that is not my concern to comment upon that right now. People of this country are wise enough and they have shown their wisdom and sagacity time and again and it will be shown in future also.

So far as Punjab is concerned, I am

thankful to all the 11 participants who have participated in this discussion. It is not a matter of joy for us that we come here for Punjab Budget. We would very much wish as Mr Aziz Qureshi and other friends have said that the legitimate forum for this Budget to be passed in Punjab Assembly and we would very much wish that the atmosphere in Punjab would be so congenial that the Assembly would be in a position to come back on the rails and pass the Budget. But we cannot be oblivious of our constitutional responsibilities and that is why we have come before this House to pass this Budget. Despite the conditions that are obtaining today in Punjab, I can say with confidence that the over-all progress of Punjab, in all sectors, industries small-scale, tiny, large-scale industries, agriculture, agro based industries, education, animal husbandry, in all areas, the progress is on and if you compare, then perhaps we are finding more greater percentage of progress as the time advances and that is a sign that although we have not been able to contain terrorism totally, it is an indication and indice that terrorist activities have been isolated and there is no support of the people. Therefore, in other activities there is progress.

But we are not happy with the situation as it obtains today in Punjab. Nobody, no patriotic citizen of the this country, would be happy if there is any disturbance in any part of the country. I would like to assure Mr Ayub Khan that we look upon all the States and all parts of this country as our own limbs of the body and, therefore, there is no question of discriminating between one State and another. Wherever legitimate help is needed, we are trying to give it. We know that development and progress of the country depends upon development and progress of all the regions of India. It may be a different matter that because of the geographical situation or because of the particular type of region that is there, a particular type of development may not be there. If you want something which may be available in the hills, in the plains, it would not be there. Geographical situation is very important. But, at the same time, I would assure him that as

far as Jammu & Kashmir is concerned also, Government of India is equally keen that Jammu & Kashmir develops, as a very good State. After all, it is a crown-jewel of the country and it cannot be forgotten.

PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ Thank you

SHRI R L BHATIA You are lucky that you are passing your own Budget

SHRI B K GADHVI But you should congratulate yourself when Mr Bhatia says that you are able to pass your Budget despite there being neighbouring trouble. I am very happy that Jammu & Kashmir and other neighbouring States have not been contaminated by the disease that we are facing today in Punjab. But we can try to contain it. All the hon. Members who participated, by and large, have stressed upon one subject and that is the political atmosphere or the law and order situation prevailing in Punjab. Only recently, we had a very indepth discussion on Punjab and the Home Minister and other people, all participated and had a very long discussion and, therefore, I need not go into the details. But I would only say that although there is terrorist activity, it has not been totally extreme. It is under control. Some sporadic incidents are sometimes being magnified or they are of gruesome nature. But at the same time, the overall atmosphere is a little more congenial than it was in the past when the State Government was there.

With regard to seizure of arms, with regard to arrest of terrorists and with regard to combat with the terrorists in encounters, our brave police officers are laying down their lives. They are laying down their lives in combats and encounters with the terrorists.

With regard to upgradation of the police, weaponry and other things also, the progress is on. There is a plan for it. I need not reveal it here. But I would assure you that on that count also, Punjab is receiving sufficient funds from the Central Government and we are upgrading the police in the areas of weaponry and communications etc.

[Sh. B.K. Gadhvi]

Sir, Shri Sparrow pointed out that the Central Government should help the State of Punjab more. Let me tell him that so far as Government of India is concerned, Punjab is being given a special loan assistance of Rs. 560 crores this year. At the same time, we are giving Rs. 85 crores also for strengthening the law and order machinery in that State. So far as the Golden Temple Complex is concerned, we have already released Rs. 70 crores for that. So far as the flood situation is concerned, we have already approved the ceiling expenditure of Rs. 150 crores.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: What about the crop loan loss which took place there?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I understand your point. So far as last year's flood situation is concerned, we have already approved the ceiling expenditure of Rs. 150 crores. The officers of the Punjab Government met me. Their demand is for Rs. 85 crores or something like that. I have asked my officers to go into it and let us see what we can do in the matter.

Shri Bhatia wanted the details of assistance given to the dependents of those who were killed by the terrorists. I would give the figures upto now. 1400 terrorist affected families including the families which were affected in November 84 riots have been given jobs.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Out of the total of?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: We do not have the total now. I do not have the figures. If you want, I can furnish it later on. But again I would say that the victims of the terrorists are given employment by the State Government on priority basis without any formal examination and if they fulfil the minimum qualifications. We do not go for a formal examination. Further, the youth of the border districts are also given job on priority basis if they fulfil the minimum qualifications. This is one way that

we are trying to solve the problem of unemployment in the borders and affected districts.

Sir, all the hon. Members have stated about the unemployment problem especially that of the youth. They said that it is the great contributory factor for the dissatisfaction of the youth and going astray resorting to violence. I may agree that it is because of frustration they are doing so. But look here. Our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi wants to bring the *Bekari Hatao* programme under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. But the Opposition objects here. The entire nation want that *Bekari* must go from this country. Our plans are on. In the rural areas, regarding *Bekari Hatao* scheme, under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana we are spending more than Rs. 2000 crores. But these people say: "No., *Bekari* should not be removed from this country." That is the stance of the Opposition. We say that people should manage their own affairs through the Panchayats because the wearer knows where the shoe pinches. But these people say that it should not be there.

Sir, Indira-ji nationalised the Banks 20 years ago and abolished the Privy Purses. You remember, the grand alliance was formed at that time. Now, when we have got a programme *Garibi Hatao*, there is a grand alliance. The design is constant. The manoeuvre is constant. They should fail in this attempt. They fail miserably at that time—I mean the grand alliance failed at that time. They didn't want banks to go to the rural areas and the poor people should get benefits from the banks. From 8000 banks branches now we have got 57,000 branches in this country. All their fears that the banks would collapse and the banks would be liquidated and everything were proved wrong. Today also their fear proved wrong. This is the part of the design not of today but it started 20 years ago when Indira-ji wanted the poverty alleviation programmes must be there. Indiraji wanted that the poor people must come up. The design of the grand alliance was there. This is a part of that. We should not be surprised about it.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: They are going to meet the same fate.

SHRIB.K. GADHVI: Perhaps, the worst fate because, at that time, the people who were leaders of that grand alliance had a little integrity. But these people have got nothing. They are totally bereft of that integrity and morality. Therefore, they will face the worst.

Shri Rajhans mentioned about the persons who go from Bihar to Punjab and get killed there. I should tell him that whoever is killed, whether he is a man belonging to Punjab or an outsider, by the terrorist, Rs. 20,000 compensation is paid to him. Shri Rajhans mentioned that sometime he was not in a position to verify the whereabouts of a migrant labour who had gone to Punjab. I may tell him that he can write to the Government of Punjab. That is the only machinery to verify the whereabouts of a man and they will report back to him, they will reply back to him, if a man is available in Punjab. Therefore, to say, that there is no machinery to verify the whereabouts of a labourer or he is not traceable, is not correct. The Punjab Government would do all the needful.

Shri Bhatia and other Members suggested that there should be a scheme of amnesty. Certainly, I would pass on this suggestion to the Home Ministry for their due consideration. After all, it is our policy that those who give up the violence and speak under the Constitution, they are welcome to have talks with us. We want a solution to the Punjab problem. As you know, solution of Punjab has not been a law and order situation. It has got great complexity. Let us hope that wisdom also prevails upon our neighbourly countries and they also shun with this prompting of the violent activities from across the border. I believe, it will prevail upon them because the present Government of our neighbourly State, namely, Pakistan and their Prime Minister has experienced the fascist tendency in the death of her father.

Not very many points have been raised

in this discussion. With these few large political observations as I stated—because Members only dwelt upon the larger and broad views—I commend these Demands for Grants to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants (Punjab) for 1989-90 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, 1990, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 30."

The motion was adopted

18.18 hrs.

PUNJAB APPROPRIATION (NO.2) BILL,
1989

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister may now move for leave to introduce the Appropriation Bill.

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 Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1989-90.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is: