

12.15 hrs.

**THE PUNJAB BUDGET\*, 1980-81—  
GENERAL DISCUSSION, DEMANDS  
FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (PUN-  
JAB) 1980-81 AND SUPPLEMEN-  
TARY DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS  
(PUNJAB) 1979-80.**

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Item Nos. 11, 12 and 13 relating to Punjab together for which one hour has been allotted.

**Motions moved:**

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, on account, for or towards defraying

the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1981 in respect of the heads of demands, entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 41."

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1980 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7 to 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 to 22, 24, 32 to 41"

**Statement**

*Demands for grants on Account (Punjab), 1980-81 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.*

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of demand for grant on Account submitted to the Vote of the House.	
1	2	3	
		Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.
1	State Legislature . . . . .	25,31,000	..
2	Council of Ministers . . . . .	26,19,000	..
3	Administration of Justice . . . . .	92,85,000	..
4	Elections . . . . .	89,89,000	..
5	Revenue . . . . .	2,75,72,000	..
6	Excise & Taxation . . . . .	1,02,22,000	..
7	Finance . . . . .	3,53,11,000	..
8	Public Service Commission . . . . .	4,35,000	..

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

1	2	3	4
9	Civil Secretariat . . . . .	86,87,000	..
10	District Administration . . . . .	1,39,94,000	..
11	Police . . . . .	8,58,02,000	..
12	Jails . . . . .	79,41,000	..
13	Stationery and Planning . . . . .	1,14,86,000	4,33,000
14	Miscellaneous Services . . . . .	92,92,000	..
15	Rehabilitation, , Relief and Resettlement . . . . .	21,28,000	..
16	Education . . . . .	32,32,87,000	..
17	Technical Education . . . . .	50,03,000	..
18	Medical and Public Health . . . . .	15,12,55,000	..
19	Housing & Urban Development . . . . .	71,99,000	2,70,17,000
20	Information and Publicity . . . . .	43,20,000	..
21	Tourism and Cultural Affairs . . . . .	14,54,000	15,00,000
22	Labour, Employment and Industrial Training . . . . .	1,72,61,000	5,00,000
23	Social Security and Welfare . . . . .	5,80,86,000	48,33,000
24	Planning and Statistics . . . . .	34,07,000	..
25	Co-operation . . . . .	1,82,16,000	2,16,93,000
26	Agriculture . . . . .	6,93,72,000	2,43,33,000
27	Soil and Water Conservation . . . . .	1,27,95,000	..
28	Food . . . . .	2,76,48,000	3,59,50,21,000
29	Animal Husbandry . . . . .	2,25,97,000	..
30	Dairy Development . . . . .	17,85,000	7,00,000
31	Fisheries . . . . .	15,08,000	..
32	Forest . . . . .	1,16,04,000	..
33	Community Development . . . . .	4,96,15,000	..
34	Industries . . . . .	1,89,73,000	1,59,17,000
35	Civil Aviation . . . . .	6,88,000	2,67,000
36	Roads and Bridges . . . . .	6,99,37,000	4,16,67,000
37	Road Transport . . . . .	13,76,38,000	2,33,33,000
38	Multipurpose River Projects . . . . .	2,29,52,000	9,05,99,000
39	Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control . . . . .	10,07,95,000	10,68,08,000
40	Buildings . . . . .	6,87,67,000	2,71,84,000
41	Loans and Advances by the State Government . . . . .	..	42,80,82,000

## Supplementary Demands for Grants (Punjab) 1979-80 Submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Supplementary Demands for Grants submitted to vote of the House.	
		Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	
		Rs.	Rs.
1	State Legislature . . . . .	3,40,000	..
3	Administration of Justice . . . . .	33,67,000	..
4	Elections . . . . .	2,90,000	..
7	Finance . . . . .	1,93,73,000	..
8	Civil Secretariat . . . . .	29,93,000	..
9	District Administration . . . . .	49,72,000	..
10	Police. . . . .	4,43,52,000	..
11	Jails . . . . .	12,74,000	..
13	Miscellaneous Services . . . . .	29,59,000	..
15	Education . . . . .	11,92,31,000	..
17	Medical and Public Health . . . . .	80,02,000	..
19	Information and Publicity . . . . .	33,87,000	..
20	Tourism and Cultural Affairs. . . . .	5,60,000	..
21	Labour, Employment and Industrial, Training . . . . .	15,16,000	..
22	Social Security and Welfare . . . . .	..	1,00,00,000
24	Co-operation . . . . .	..	1,20,00,000
32	Community Development . . . . .	5,30,11,000	..
33	Industries . . . . .	21,36,000	..
34	Civil Aviation . . . . .	8,39,000	..
35	Roads and Bridges . . . . .	1,23,78,000	..
36	Road Transport . . . . .	4,35,13,000	1,18,44,000
37	Multipurpose River Projects . . . . .	24,27,000	..
38	Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control . . . . .	97,67,000	2,11,93,000
39	Buildings. . . . .	62,51,000	7,56,000
40	Loans and Advances by the State Government . . . . .	..	9,000
41	—Appropriation to Contingency Fund . . . . .	..	13,00,00,000

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Sushil Bhattacharya.. Not here, Shri Suraj Bhan.

**श्री सुरज भान (अम्बाला) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले महीने मुल्क में दो ग्रहण लगे—एक सूरज ग्रहण था जो 16 फरवरी को लगा और चन्द्र ग्रहण मुल्क पर रहा, दूसरा सियासत का ग्रहण जो 16 फरवरी के अगले दिन यानी 17 फरवरी को लगा और मुल्क के दो-तिहाई हिस्से पर अभी तक कायम है। सूरज ग्रहण के बुरे असर से बचने के लिए बहुत से लोगों ने अपने मकानों और दुकानों के दरवाजे बन्द कर लिए, लेकिन इस सियासी ग्रहण से बचने के लिए कुछ लोगों ने हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश और कुछ दूसरी जगहों पर दल-बदलिया की। हरियाणा में तो यहा तक हुआ कि भजन लाल अपनी पूरी की पूरी भजन मण्डली को लेकर चले गये। जिन लोगों ने सियासत के ग्रहण से बचने के लिए दलबदलियां की हैं, मैं इन लोगों को ...

चन्द्र चान्दी के टुकड़ों के लिए या कुर्मी के लिए इन को जहां चाहें वहां ले जाया जा सकता है। मैं पंजाब के .... (व्यवधान) ....

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Is it parliamentary? (Interruptions).

**SHRI SURAJ BHAN:** Yes, yes, I call them.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** आप अपनी भाषा को स्वच्छ रखिए।

I am trying to look into the record to see whether the word is unparliamentary or not.

**श्री सुरज भान :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब के बजट में 41 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा दिखाया गया है और एक पैसे का भी टैक्स नहीं लगा है। यह पंजाब के लोगों की आंखों में धून झोकने की कोशिश की है कि हम कोई टैक्स नहीं लगा रहे हैं, ताकि वे आइन्दा होने वाले चुनावों में उन्हें वोट डाल दें। लेकिन पंजाब के लोग सूझ-बूझ के मालिक हैं, वे इन को मुह-तोड़ जवाब देंगे। उन को पता है कि जब सही बजट आयेगा... (व्यवधान)... उस वक्त यह घाटा 41 करोड़ के बजाय 60-70 करोड़ का हो सकता है और तब कमर-तोड़ टैक्स लगेगे, इसलिए वे लोग इलैक्शन के मौके पर मुह-तोड़ जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

जब से वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का राज हुआ है, तीन-चार बातें उल्लेखनीय हुई हैं। पहली सरकार ने शराब के इस्तेमाल पर पाबन्दी लगाई थी, लेकिन अब शराब की खुली छूट कर दी गई है। आषाढ महात्मा गांधी की आत्मा को शान्ति देने

का यही एक तरीका है। दूसरी चीज—पंजाब एक कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश है, न वहां डीजल मिलता है, न मिट्टी का तेल मिलता है, न बिजली मिल रही है, न सीमेण्ट मिल रहा है, पहले से ज्यादा किस्मत हो गई है। अब फसल काटने का टाइम आ गया है, डीजल की ज्यादा जरूरत है, बिजली की ज्यादा जरूरत है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि पंजाब और हरियाणा दोनों कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश हैं, इन में डीजल की मिकदार को बढ़ाया जाय और बजली की कटौती को कम किया जाय, ज्यादा बिजली दी जाय ताकि वे गेहूं और दूसरे अनाज निकाल सकें।

तीसरी बात—वहां पर महंगाई पहले से ज्यादा बढ़ गई है जनता पार्टी के राज में लोग राशन कार्डों को भूल गये थे, लेकिन आज चीनी तो दूर रही, गूड भी लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है। सरसो का तेल जनता राज में साढ़े सात रुपये किलो था। अब किस भाव मिल रहा है और इस बजट के बाद महंगाई कहा जायगी, इसका अन्दाजा आप स्वयं लगा सकते हैं। विशेष रूप से तीन-चार चीजों की महंगाई को, सीमेण्ट, डीजल, चीनी और बिजली की कमी को रोकना चाहिए।

चौथी चीज—सरकार की तरफ से कुछ दिखावा किया जा रहा है, छोटे-छोटे दुकानदारों को पकड़ने की कोशिश की जा रही है, हैगम करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, लेकिन जो बड़े मगर-मच्छ हैं उन के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। जो ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करते हैं, मुनाफाखोरी करते हैं, उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। आज पंजाब में व्यापारियों को सेल्ज टैक्स के "सी फार्म" नहीं मिल रहे हैं, लोगों का माल स्टेशनों पर पड़ा है, बैंको से विल्टिया नहीं छूट रही हैं—इस का बन्दोबस्त तुरन्त होना चाहिए।

बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर वहां जाली वोट बनाए जा रहे हैं, ताकि इलैक्शन को जीता जा सके। इस सम्बन्ध में "बनूर" के लोगों को हाई कोर्ट की शरण लेनी पड़ी है—इस की जाच होनी चाहिए। जब तक वोटस-लिस्ट ठीक न हो, वहां पर इलैक्शन नहीं होने चाहिए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय,** आज पंजाब में कोई सरकार नहीं है, उस की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र सरकार पर है, इस लिए दो शब्द में हरिजनों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। दूसरी ज्यादातियां तो उन के साथ होती ही हैं, लेकिन सविस्त्र में पंजाब में हरिजनों की जो हालत है—उस को भी देख लीजिए। सुपर जुडीशियल सविस्त्र में 25 फीसदी के बजाय सिर्फ

2 फीसदी लोग सर्बिसिज में हैं। क्लास 1 में 25 फीसदी के बजाय 7.2 प्रतिशत लोग सर्बिसिज में हैं। क्लास 2 में 25 फीसदी के बजाय 5.9 फीसदी हैं और क्लास 3 में 25 फीसदी के बजाय 12.13 फीसदी लोग हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में कानून बनाया जाय ताकि वहाँ हमारा रिजर्वेशन का कोटा पूरा हो सके। इस तरह का कानून तीन स्टेट्स में पहले ही बन चुका है, वेस्ट बंगाल, उड़ीसा और मणिपुर ने इस सिलसिले में अपने यहाँ कानून बना कर कदम उठाये हैं।

प्रब आखरी बात कह कर मैं बैठ जाना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब में जन-सेवाओं में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर ट्रांसफर्स हो रही हैं। एक-दो ट्रांसफर हों, तो बात समझ में आ सकती है। मेरी जानकारी है कि एक निरंकारी आई० ए० एस० अफसर था, उस को गलत तौर पर केस में फंसाया गया, बाद में अदालत ने उसको बरी कर दिया। उसको आप ने किसी जगह पोस्ट कर दिया तो वह ठीक है, यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन जिस ढंग से आज वहाँ ट्रांसफर्स हो रहे हैं, यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है। चीफ सेक्रेटरी ने जो ट्रांसफर्स की थीं, उन को कैंसिल कर दिया गया और सैप्टर के इशारे पर ट्रांसफर्स की जा रही हैं, इस से अफसरान के मन में बहुत असन्तोष पैदा हो गया है। उत्तरी भारत का एक विख्यात अखबार है, उस का नाम "ट्रिब्यून" है, उस ने अपने एडिटोरियल में लिखा है—मैं उसे पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ—

The Congress (I) which has obviously something to gain from transfers at this stage has used its influence, both local and Central, to effect moves which, in the party's calculation, would bring its candidates the maximum benefit during the coming poll. To take the principal changes first. As many as 28 IAS officers, including Financial Commissioners, Secretaries and Deputy Commissioners, were mentioned in the List of transfers published on Monday. i.e., 3-11-80 Officers of the IPS though slightly less moulded have also been pushed around like pieces on a chess board.

वहाँ पर यह आम बात हो रही है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब इन ट्रांसफर्स को करा रहे हैं।

Home Minister of India is Chief Minister of Punjab in residence at New Delhi.

इन सब बातों के कारण मैं इस बजट का विरोध करता हूँ।

**SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar):**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the recent General Election, the Akalis were routed because of their past action. Since they are not represented in this Parliament they were asked our friend from Haryana to speak for them. So, what he has been saying is not true. Whatever the circumstances he has explained with regard to Harijans and the farmers of Punjab were all due to Akali rule during the last three years. Before the Akali regime, when Congress (I) was in power, land was distributed to Harijans. But all those lands have been taken away from the Harijans and they have been removed from those lands. There were so many atrocities which had taken place which he had been brought to the notice of this House. I do not know why our friend is defending those Akalis whom the people of Punjab had rejected.

While presenting this Budget, the Finance Minister rightly said that the misrule and directionless policies of the Janata Government created a situation which was a legacy to us, which was a misrule in this country. Similarly, in Punjab the Akalis who lacked intelligence as well as capacity govern had also created problems for us in Punjab. We are glad that this Budget has been presented by the Union Minister and that he will take care of all the problems which the Akalis have created.

Now, Sir, Punjab is predominantly an agricultural State and our problems are related to agriculture. Punjab which gave a lead to this country by adopting the modern technology and the scientific approach to the agriculture has brought this country from the stage of deficit to the stage of surplus in foodgrains. But, Sir, what we find is that now the farmers of Punjab do not

[Shri R. L. Bhatia.]

the fruit of their labour. The cost of production has gone so high, the prices of tractor and agricultural implements have gone very high and diesel is not available. All these factors have pushed the cost of production upwards. But you have fixed a ceiling on the procurement price of the foodgrains. When the cost of production has gone up, the farmers are not getting remunerative price for their produce because of the ceiling in prices. The farmers of Punjab find themselves extremely difficult to produce foodgrains under these circumstances.

During the last three years, the Akalis who claimed themselves the representatives of the farmers, the farmers of Punjab suffered the most during that period. The farmers in Punjab were not getting remunerative price for their produce during the Akalis regime. They were getting very low price and the result was that Punjab farmer was most affected during their regime.

Coming to another point, before 1977, Mr Badal, who was the Chief Minister of Punjab, brought a piece of cotton here outside the Parliament House and burnt it. At that time, the price of cotton was ruling between Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 per quintal. Mr. Badal was demanding a price of Rs. 800 per quintal. He said the Congress Government had ruined the farmers. But during the Akali regime, the price of cotton in Punjab was Rs. 250 per quintal. But the same person, Mr. Badal, burnt a piece of cotton before the Parliament House. From this, it is clear that the Akali Government had ruined the farmers of Punjab.

Sir, potatoes were thrown in the streets last year. Even the monkeys did not eat it. The price of potato was Rs. 5 per quintal. Even the cost of a gunny bag is Rs. 6 each. Even

the cartage was not covered for the price offered. The result was that people of Punjab have not returned the Akalis to this House. They promised that they would be the benefactors of the farmers, friends of the farmers, but they have ruined the farmers of Punjab.

The Government have raised the procurement price of wheat by Rs. 2; formerly it was Rs. 115 per quintal, it is now Rs. 117 per quintal. This is most inadequate. This is a joke which you have done to the farmers of Punjab. You mentioned in your speech that there is a twenty per cent rise in the overall prices and, therefore, this rise of Rs. 2 per quintal is thoroughly inadequate for the farmers. We do not accept it, we want that the minimum price should be fixed at Rs. 125 per quintal so far as Punjab and other wheat growing areas are concerned.

Now, I come to the other problems. There is a great shortage of diesel in Punjab. We have got one lakh tractors and six lakhs diesel pumping sets. You are giving us roughly forty thousand kilolitres of diesel per month. This quantity of forty thousand kilolitres was fixed for us in the year 1974 when there were drought conditions. Thereafter in six years there has been such a big development in Punjab; we have got so many tractors, so many diesel pumping sets and the overall consumption has gone very high. This quantity of forty thousand kilolitres is no match to what we require. We would, therefore, request you to come to our rescue immediately because the coming two months are very important for us in Punjab. You will get more wheat, Punjab has always stood by the Centre, whether it was a time of war or time of peace, or whether it was a question of green revolution, Punjab has always been in the forefront to help the Centre. I would

request you to come to our rescue and we will give you better results.

Then, there are no heavy industries in Punjab. There are only small scale units like woollen goods, units, hosiery units, hand tool machines, wrap knitting machines etc. All these industries are suffering for want of coal. There is shortage of electricity in Punjab and people are using diesel generating sets. We need diesel for that, and that is also in short supply. The small scale industries are, therefore, suffering tremendously. I would request the Government to come to their rescue. The industry in Punjab is going to be ruined. At least thirty factories in Amritsar, in my constituency, have closed down and the machines have been purchased by people from Surat because there is no electricity in Punjab. Punjab is suffering on this account also.

The industries in Punjab are also suffering for want of raw material. Raw materials like steel, coal etc. are not available and there is a great deal of unemployment in Punjab.

Further, there is one important point which I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister particularly, because it concerns his department. You are giving us two crores for this project, four crores for another project like small irrigation etc. According the figures available with me, the Punjabis deposited Rs. 837 crores in the nationalised banks and the nationalised banks have invested only Rs. 311 crores in Punjab. You may be giving us a total of Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 crores for the various small projects, but what about the drain of Rs. 500 crores from Punjab. You are draining out the capital from Punjab. That is why there is no growth in industry agriculture is also suffering because of lack of investment. Punjab is

suffering for want of this investment and on the other hand you are draining away the money from that State. This is a very serious matter and I would request you to remedy the situation since this concerns your Department.

There is another problem concerning Thein Dam. In 1969 India and Pakistan through the good offices of World Bank agreed on the use of water of Ravi in Punjab. India had to pay hundred crores of rupees for that.

What is happening? Since 1969—we are now in 1980—water is flowing to Pakistan, for which we paid Rs. 100 crores. Why can't something be done? We require that water. Lakhs of acres of land will be cultivated by that water, and lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains obtained.

Punjab, with its meagre resources, has invested Rs. 12 crores upto 1978; and thereafter about Rs. 10 crores for laying a railway track, but no help is coming from the Centre. The technical committee of the Union Government has passed that project as viable. Why is this valuable source wasted, I fail to understand.

12.36 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

One more point; before 1977, the G.T. Road, Highway No. 1—which is now called the Shershah Suri Road—was proposed to be made a 4-lane road. Traffic there has tremendously increased. Foreign tourists are coming there. There are so many accidents on that road, that it requires your attention. It was agreed that a 10-mile track will be built by Haryana, and another 10-mile track by Punjab. Haryana has been given the sanction, but not Punjab. Please look into this matter.

[Shri R. L. Bhatia.]

Lastly, you must have a comprehensive agricultural policy. You are helping wheat sometimes, and sometimes rice. This will not solve the problem. If you want to solve it, you will have to have a comprehensive agricultural policy, in which you must see agriculture as a whole, keeping in mind the price of fertilizers, seeds and various agricultural implements; or on the other hand, you must see the price-structure of foodgrains. You must see whether the producer or the agriculturist gets a proper return for his labour. Unless you do it, we will suffer. That is why you don't have enough seeds. That is why people have turned to other crops. I am afraid agriculturists will revert to other crops and people will suffer thereby. So, you must have a comprehensive agricultural policy to solve this problem. The moment you solve it, the problems of Punjab will be solved.

**SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA** (Burdwan): The interim budget of Punjab for 1980-81 and the Supplementary Grants for 1979-80 do not reflect the wish and will of the people of Punjab. After the undemocratic dissolution of the State Assembly, mass transfers of the Government employees and officers are going on, from the Secretariat to the districts. Most of the deputy commissioners and SSPs have been transferred. Most of the officers have been transferred from the Secretariat. This is in violation of the Election Commissioner's circular. This is done from the narrow angle of winning the coming Assembly elections. This mass scale transfer will demoralize the Administration; and ultimately, people will lose faith in the Administration.

As a result of the mass transfer, law and order situation is fast deteriorating. Robberies and thefts are rampant. Particularly in two districts, viz., Faridkot and Bhatinda, they have reached the peak. In Taran

Taran of Amritsar district, an unhappy incident took place. Two persons arrested on charge of theft, were beaten to death in the Police lock-up. Local people had to lead a demonstration to compel the authorities to take necessary action.

Price rise is all all-India phenomenon. In Punjab too, people are facing it, particularly poor peasants and agricultural labourers. Punjab is facing a serious crisis in power and diesel. Most of the industries are facing this crisis. The small industries particularly are getting closed down; and the workers working there are facing lay-offs and termination of services. I can mention about Punjab's thermal plant and the fertilizer plant. They are facing a serious crisis of shortage of coal. Hon. Members are aware that Punjab produces surplus wheat and rice and the entire country has to depend on this surplus; but due to shortage of power and diesel, the farmers are facing a serious crisis which may affect the surplus food grains supply to the country.

The construction of Thein Dam was started during the previous government. Now it is in doldrums. May I request the hon. Finance Minister to allocate sufficient money for the projects which are under construction? The previous government promised to nationalise the entire road transport system. Sufficient money is not allocated in the budget to complete it. 60 per cent has already been done.

I beg to invite the attention of the government to victimised policemen. A large number of policemen were victimised for the expression of their legitimate demands and they have not been reinstated. I urge upon the government to reinstate them. Before I conclude, I share the agony of Punjab all the more since I come from West Bengal where the left front government have provided education free for all students upto Class XII, provided unemployment benefit, pro-



vided old age pension for poor farmers and helpless widows, distributed surplus land to the landless and poor farmers, ensured a fair wage for agricultural workers and have been able to stabilise the foodgrains prices through successfully implementing the "food for work" programme. I am sorry to say, all these provisions have been absent in the hon. Finance Minister's budget. With these words, I oppose the budget. Thank you.

**SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR** (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, Punjab is a rich state with the highest per capita income in the country. In the last three years, however, the State has not been able to mobilise enough resources for the plan and therefore the plans have really suffered and the tempo of development has also received a serious setback.

The balance from current resources which represented the surplus of the State Governments' resources over expenditure has not been rising satisfactorily. In 1977-78, it was Rs. 81 crores; in 1978-79, it rose by a paltry sum of Rs. 14 crores to Rs. 95 crores. This year, again it has fallen to Rs. 80 crores, and in the next year, it is expected to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 88 crores. The result of this poor performance is that the resources of the state have been almost stagnant. Due to shortage of resources, the State has not been fulfilling the Plan outlays as approved by the Planning Commission. In 1977-78, a plan outlay of Rs. 254 crores was approved by the Planning Commission and the Centre gave an assistance of Rs. 50 crores as committed by it for the plan, but the State achievement was only Rs. 204 crores, thus signifying shortage of Rs. 50 crores. The same dismal failure was repeated again in 1979 when the approved plan outlay was Rs. 260 crores but the State could achieve only Rs. 221 crores thus showing a shortfall of nearly Rs. 40 crores.

Seeing the poor performance of the State, the Planning Commission, last

year, approved the same budget as of the previous year. And this year again the indication is that the progress of the State will be much below the target.

The development of power is very important for the progress of the State, but there have been serious slippages in the Anantpur Sahib Hydel Project with the result that the project which was to be commissioned some time in 1980-81 will now be commissioned in the distant future. The government, instead of concentrating on some important projects which would yield benefit for the future, is spending money on many projects at the same time with the result that all of them are going to be delayed.

Rs. 104 crores allotted for power and Rs. 41 crores for irrigation will at best be able to maintain the development activities at the existing level and take care of essential commitments of on-going projects in the power and irrigation sectors. I request that larger outlays be given for power and irrigation sectors so that some important projects which have a bearing on the future development of the state may be taken up. This is possible only if, apart from the state raising resources, the central government also gives adequate assistance. Some projects which are important from this point of view are the Thien dam and the Shahnehr extension and development project. In the case of Thien dam, as some Members have already mentioned the progress is not satisfactory. Last year the finance and planning department could spare only Rs. 13.50 crores as against Rs. 50 crores demanded from the dam directorate. Besides finance, vital supplies like cement and steel are not available and this hampers the progress of the project. It is anybody's guess how long this project will take to complete with this pace of financial assistance. According to expert opinion, power situation in the eighties is going to be grim unless

[Shrimati Sukhbans Kaur]

the 480 mw which the Thien dam would generate is made available; the project has to be speeded up.

From experience it has been established that Bhatinda thermal plant has not come up to expectations mainly due to insufficient supply of coal. Coal has to be carried from over a thousand miles and the slightest dislocation in rail traffic causes disruption in the generation and supply of power. Bhakra dam which is another source of power has to depend upon the vagaries of nature. In any case there are other user states to share in its power. I should request the Central Government to seriously consider putting up a nuclear power plant so that Punjab is assured adequate supply of electricity to the farmer and agriculturist and the industries. This would give tremendous confidence to the farmer and the industrialist to invest in future development.

The rural health programme stands badly neglected and the health centres which were opened are without staff. The scheme for nutrition and environmental development of urban slums has also been neglected. The centrally sponsored programme called the small farmer development agency programme was expected to cover the stipulated number of beneficiaries but the coverage was poor as no attention was paid to this important programme. It should be ensured that there is maximum coverage under this programme. This programme should be closely monitored so that the backward and weaker sections receive benefits.

My constituency is a border area and I should request the state government to pay special attention to the development of border areas. Also, Gurdaspur, my constituency, is a backward area. Efforts should be made to establish small scale industries. The central and state governments may have reservations in putting up largescale industries because

it is a border area. The employees of Punjab government are getting some benefits and some special incentives working there in the border areas in my district. The central government employees who are working there do not get these benefits. Rs. 4 crores had been allotted for the welfare of scheduled castes and tribe. I do not know whether it is known that Punjab has a large number of Christians and they are as poor as the Scheduled Castes and tribes. I should request the state government, because they are concentrated, in Punjab, to pay special attention to them and make some provision for them.

Rs. 20 crores had been allocated for road transport. The condition of roads has much deteriorated in the last two and half years; the roads were built—I am talking especially village roads built over a period of 27 years during the Congress rule. No metalling work has been done. My district needs two bridges because some of the areas of my constituency are accessible only through Jammu and Kashmir, a Bridge need to be built over river Ravi and on the river Beas so that the district of Hoshiarpur can be joined to Gurdaspur. I hope that when the regular budget is presented, the hon. Finance Minister will make provisions for these projects as assistance to the state government. Finally, you know, that the Punjab farmer given the opportunity and adequate inputs has been able to bring up the yield of crops which is amongst the highest in the world. But to ensure that the tempo for agricultural development is maintained, it is necessary to see that the Punjab farmer gets adequate supplies of inputs mainly diesel and fertilisers specially during the next two months. For the rabi crop diesel is very essential and then for harvesting. At the same time remunerative prices should be given for the crops. Rs. 117 has been fixed. We thank the Government.

But I also say as other hon. Members have said, it is not enough. Another thing is that although this price has been fixed yet it is upto the State Government to ensure that this price is given to the farmer. Last year Rs. 95 per quintal was fixed for the paddy but the farmer got not more than Rs. 84 to Rs. 88. Besides that money was given over a period of two to three months.

Simultaneously with the development of agriculture, greater attention should be paid to the industrialisation of Punjab. New sugar and spinning mills should be licensed on a liberal base as the raw materials are available.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) सभापति महोदय, पंजाब में जहां तक लैण्ड रिफार्म का ताल्लुक है 1937 से मैं उस के लिए लड़ाई कर रहा हूँ। 1952 में मैं वहां लेबर मिनिस्टर था और लाला भीमसेन सच्चर उस वक़्त चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने मुझसे साफ कह दिया था कि जमीन जिन के हाथ में है वह जबर्दस्त हैं और जो लेने वाले हैं वे कमजोर हैं। और चाहे जो मर्जी आए ले लो, यहां जमीन नहीं मिल सकती है। आज जितनी पार्टीज हैं तमाम हरिजनों का नाम लेनी है। मगर मुझे पता है कि दिल से इन की कोई बेहतरी नहीं करना चाहता। उस का नतीजा यह है कि जो हरिजन हैं वे अभी तक तरबकी नहीं कर सके हैं। जहां तक लैण्ड रिफार्म का ताल्लुक है, मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक यह ममला हल नहीं होगा, हरिजनों की बेहतरी नहीं हो सकती है क्योंकि मैं खुद जमींदार हूँ, मुझे इसमें वाक्यात पता है।

जहां तक जनता पार्टी का ताल्लुक है, अभी मेरे भाई जनता वाले बोले हैं, उन्होंने कहा है कि पंजाब में कुछ नहीं हुआ है, तो मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस का सबूत यही है कि बाबू जगजीवन राम, जनता या लोक दल अच्छा होता तो उस को कभी न छोड़ते। अगर जनता पार्टी और लोक दल अच्छे होते तो वह उस में रहते। लेकिन वह भांग गए इसलिए कि ये निकम्मे आदमी हैं, ये कुछ नहीं कर सकते। यही इस का सब से बड़ा सबूत है। जहां तक जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस का ताल्लुक है, पिछले दिनों में उन्होंने वायलेंस की थी, तमाम गाड़ियां उलटवा दी थी, उन की मौजूदगी में जब वह जनता पार्टी और लोक दल में थे, हमारी बहुत बुरी हालत हुई, उन के जमाने में हरिजनों पर इतनी मारपीट हुई है कि जिस का कोई हिसाब नहीं है। इसलिए उनका जो केस है वह भी बड़ा कमजोर है।

2793 LS—9.

सीपी एम वाले जो हैं वे जनता के साथ मिलते हैं और मिल करके कहते हैं कि हम हरिजनों की बेहतरी करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनका जस्टिफिकेशन क्या है? वह कहते हैं कि हम बड़े प्रोग्रेसिव हैं लेकिन कोई प्रोग्रेसिव नहीं हैं। वह बड़े अच्छी अच्छे स्पीकर हैं और प्रोग्रेसी पर उनका बड़ा अच्छा कमाण्ड है।

Education is not the amount of information that is put in your brain and runs riot there undigested all your life. You must have life-building, character building and assimilation of ideas. If you have assimilated five ideas and made them your life and character, you are more educated than a man who has got by heart the whole library. If education were identical with informations, then the libraries would be the greatest sages in the world and the encyclopaedias the *rishis*.

किसी को बोलने नहीं देते हैं। वह जनता से मिल कर और दूसरो से मिल कर हरिजनों की बेहतरी करने की हमी भरते हैं लेकिन यह उनकी खाम खयाली है और इस तरह वह कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं।

जहां तक लैण्ड रिफार्म का ताल्लुक है, पंजाब में कोई लैण्ड रिफार्म नहीं है। पहले कानून बनते थे लेकिन वह कानून अधूरे रह जाते थे। अपनी जमीन देने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि जो हमारी हमी भरते हैं वे अगर जमीन नहीं देते हैं तो वे हमारे खीर-ख्वाह नहीं हैं। कोई भी आदमी बिना जमीन के देहात में रह नहीं सकता है। मैं खुद एक जमींदार हूँ और मुझे पता है कि देहात में जब तक जमीन नहीं होगी तब तक किसी का भला नहीं हो सकता है।

12.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

जहां तक जनता पार्टी का ताल्लुक है, उसने हमें बड़ी तकलीफें दी हैं। अब जनता पार्टी का फ्यूचर बिल्कुल डार्क है और वह पार्टी हमेशा के लिए डूब हो गई है। हम समझते थे कि जनता पार्टी पाबर में आई है तो कुछ अच्छा काम करेगी लेकिन उन्होंने भट्टा ही बिठा दिया। उन्होंने सब सत्यानास कर दिया। वे पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू का नाम लेते हैं लेकिन मैं हैरान हूँ कि जब उनके रास्ते पर चलने के लिए वे तैयार नहीं हैं तो उनका नाम क्यों लेते हैं? वे महात्मा गांधी का नाम लेते हैं लेकिन जब उनके रास्ते पर चलना ही नहीं है तो फिर

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

नाम क्यों लेते हैं? सिवाये श्रीमती इन्द्रा गांधी जी के हरिजनों व गरीबों का नाम तक नहीं लेते अगर कोई उम्मीद हो सकती है तो केवल श्रीमती इन्द्रा गांधी जी से ही हो सकती है।

अब मैं थोड़ी सी बात अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मिसेज भिण्डर ने कयलोर के निकट पुल बनाने के बारे में अभी कहा है उसको मस्तो का पुल कहते हैं। मिसेज भिण्डर इस पुल को बनवाने में हमारी मदद करेंगी और अगर यह पुल बन जायेगा तो वहाँ की बैकवर्डनेस दूर हो सकती है। इसके अलावा हमारा जो इलाका है वहाँ पर नहरें काफ़ी हैं और वहाँ पर बिजली भी बनाई जा सकती जिससे अभी जो वहाँ पर बिजली की समस्या है उसको भी दूर किया जा सकता है। गुरदासपुर, जाँसधर, कपूरथला—इस इलाके में बिजली की जो तकलीफ है इस प्रोब्लम को हल किया जा सकता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ सियाल कोट डिस्ट्रिक्ट से लोग आए हैं जो आकर जालन्धर में बस गये हैं।

13.00 बजे

चमड़े की हालत यह है कि आप सारा चमड़ा एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं जिससे उनका भट्टा बैठ रहा है। पहले ये लोग चमड़ा 14 रु०, 16 रु० और 18 रुपये में लेते थे, किन्तु चमड़े की कीमत बढ़ने से उनको 24 रु० 25 रु० और 26 रु० तक चमड़ा लेना पड़ता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि उस पर लेवी लगनी चाहिए, 20 प्रतिशत तो आपने लगाई है यदि 20 प्रतिशत और लग जाए तो उनका काम बन सकता है। एक्सपोर्ट करने की वजह से कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं जिसकी वजह से बहू बहुत तंग हैं और भूखमरी की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि वित्त मंत्री जी जरूर उनका ब्याल रखेंगे।

जहाँ तक बैकवर्ड इलाकों का ताल्लुक है—गुरुदासपुर, संगरूर, होशियारपुर और भटिण्डा—यहाँ छोटे-छोटे कारखाने हैं। इन कारखानों को केवल इनकी जरूरत का कच्चे माल 25 प्रतिशत अधिक कोटा दिया जाना चाहिए, यदि वित्त मंत्री जी इनकी समस्याओं पर ध्यान दें तो ये कारखाने भी तरक्की कर सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have got only one more minute.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : इतने में तो मेरा काम नहीं चलेगा और जो मैं दिल की बातें यहाँ कहना चाहता हूँ, वह रह जायेगी, आपको मुझे और टाइम देना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक प्रोबक्शन आफ नांगल फर्टिलाइजर का ताल्लुक, इसका प्रोबक्शन दो हप्तार मीट्रिक टन से घट कर 300 मीट्रिक टन रह गया है, इससे जमीदारों

को नुकसान हो रहा है। जब तक इन राज्यों को फर्टिलाइजर नहीं मिलेगा तब तक इनका काम कैसे चल सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितने भी हरिजन हैं, चाहे कहीं के भी हों, उन सबको इकट्ठा होना चाहिए और इकट्ठे हो कर लड़ाई करनी चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं समझता कि कमियाँ एक ही तरफ से हैं, कमियाँ दूसरी तरफ भी हैं और जनता पार्टी ने तो इनको बिल्कुल नजरअन्दाज कर दिया था। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार इसकी ओर ध्यान देगी ताकि इनकी समस्यायें हल हो सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतिहारी) : सब से पहले तो मैं इस बात का विरोध करता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 9 राज्यों की विधान सभाओं को भंग कर दिया है और अब उन राज्यों के बजट को यहाँ पेश किया गया है। यह एक तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के जनतन्त्र पर हमला है। जनता पार्टी का रिकार्ड भी इस सम्बन्ध में अच्छा नहीं रहा है, उन्होंने भी सरकार में आने के बाद ऐसा ही किया था और आप ने भी वही कदम उठाया है। ऐसी कार्यवाही पूंजीवादी जनतंत्र में होती है, उन के अपने तरीके होते हैं, जिन के अनुसार वे जनतन्त्र को अपने हंग से चलाते हैं, उस में कांग्रेस (आई) हो या जनता पार्टी हो, इस से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है।

पंजाब की जनता बहुत महान है। उस महान जनता के राज्य के सम्बन्ध में जो बजट पेश किया गया है, वह उन की मांगों के अनुरूप नहीं है। अभी हम को जानकारी मिली है कि पंजाब के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, जो आज केन्द्र के गृह मंत्री हैं, उनके इशारों पर पंजाब में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर अधिकारियों की तबदीलियाँ की जा रही हैं और हर तरह से रोज़मर्रा के शासन में हस्तक्षेप किया जा रहा है, जिस से प्रशासन के लोगों में मानसिक गिरावट आ रही है, उन के मन में ये भय उत्पन्न हो गया है कि वे अपनी बुद्धि और अपनी इच्छाओं के अनुसार आगे कार्य नहीं कर सकेंगे। यह बात ठीक है कि पंजाब में आज डीजल का संकट है, बिजली का संकट है, कैरोसिन तेल का संकट है और महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं भाटिया जी की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि पंजाब एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और इस दृष्टि से उस प्रदेश का जो विकास पिछले 30 सालों के कांग्रेस राज्य में और बाद में जनता पार्टी के तीन सालों में होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हुआ। मुख्य उद्देश्य यही रहा है कि वहाँ की कृषि को टेकनिकल फार्मिंग के आधार पर डेवलप किया जाय, लेकिन इस का लाभ किस को मिला, जो बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति थे, उन्होंने उसका लाभ उठाया, गरीब किसान को इस का कोई लाभ नहीं मिला। न केवल

पंजाब, बल्कि सारे देश के किसानों को उन की फसल का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिला और आज यह एक राष्ट्रीय सवाल बन कर रह गया है। पंजाब में गन्ना पैदा करने वालों, कपास पैदा करने वालों, आलू पैदा करने वालों को आज लाभप्रद मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है—यही ममज्ञता है कि भाटिया जी भी मेरी इस बात से सहमत होंगे। इस सवाल को हल करने के लिए आप के बजट में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है, आप ने ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है जिस से उन को सही मूल्य मिल सके।

पंजाब में भूमि सुधार कानूनों को अभी तक ठीक से लागू नहीं किया गया है। फ़ाजिल ज़मीन का बंटवारा ठीक से नहीं हो पाया है। चूंकि आप का कानून डिफ़िकल्ट है, इस लिए इस सवाल का हल नहीं होता है। आज पश्चिमी बंगाल और केरल ने हिन्दुस्तान को एक राह दिखलाई है वहाँ पर भूमि सुधार कानूनों पर अमल सही ढंग से किया गया है। क्या पंजाब में वैसा नहीं हो सकता था? कुलक्स के प्रभाव में आ कर वहाँ की पिछली सरकारों ने पंजाब की उम पिछड़ी जनता के हितों की उपेक्षा की है, जिन की संख्या 25 फीसदी के लगभग है। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप पंजाब के किसानों को लाभप्रद मूल्य दिलाये, उनकी फसल में लगने वाले सामानों को उचित दामों पर उपलब्ध कराये, उन को ऋण की सहायता दीजिए, उन को बिजली दीजिए, उन को सस्ते दर पर डीजल उपलब्ध कराइये और उन के लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कीजिए। साथ ही यह भी जरूरी है कि भूमि सुधार कानूनों को तुरन्त लागू कीजिए और उम के ज़रिये भूमिहीनों, हरिजनों के जीवन में सुधार लाने की कोशिश कीजिए।

आज भी पंजाब में जो भूमिहीन लोग खेतों में काम करते हैं उनकी उचित बनिहारी (मजदूरी) नहीं मिलती है। हरिजन महिलाओं की शिक्षा का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है, बल्कि इस बजट में उम के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। इस अवसर पर एक विशेष बात की तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ जिसे हमारे पंजाब के कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के विधायक दल के नेता श्री सत्यपाल डांगे ने वहाँ के गवर्नर को भी लिखा है। पंजाब में जो मैट्रिकल आफिसर्स हैं, उन के विभाग में जा महिलाये काम करती हैं, उन को मैट्रिकली लीव नहीं दी जाती है। उन के साथ ही व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता, उन का तिरस्कार किया जाता है। इस तरफ आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आज पंजाब की ज़िम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार पर है। जानी जैन सिंह पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं और आज गृह मंत्री हैं। इस बजट को देख कर मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस में पंजाब के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान दें, महिलाओं को मैट्रिकली लीव अवश्य

मिलनी चाहिए, वहाँ के मजदूरों की समस्याओं को हल किया जाना चाहिए और महिलाओं की शिक्षा के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

पंजाब में सिंचाई और ड्रेनेज के लिए एक सर्वांगीण योजना बनाई गई थी जिस के लिए अकाली दल की सरकार ने कुछ कदम उठाये थे। क्या यह सरकार उस योजना को लागू करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने जा रही है या नहीं जा रही है? इस बजट के द्वारा उस योजना को पूरा करने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं, इन बातों का मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें और मुझे आशा है कि वे इन पर ध्यान देंगे।

श्री हाकम सिंह (भटिंडा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्टूडेंट्स बेकार हैं और जो बेरोजगार हैं, उनके लिए जो बजट 1 करोड़ 72 लाख 61 हजार रुपये रखा है, उस को 5 करोड़ रुपये किया जाए क्योंकि प्रजा में बेरोजगारी बहुत बढ़ रही है और लोगों को नौकरी में नहीं लिया जाता है। जिन को नौकरी नहीं दी जा सकती, उन को उम के लिए भत्ता दिया जाए, ऐसा मेरा आप से कहना है।

इस के बाद सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए 5 करोड़ 81 लाख 3 हजार रुपये रख गये हैं। इस को बढ़ा कर 10 करोड़ रुपये किया जाए। खाद के लिए जो 2 करोड़ 76 लाख 48 हजार रुपये रखा गया है, उस को 5 करोड़ रुपये किया जाए खेतीबाड़ी के लिए 6 करोड़ 93 लाख 91 हजार रुपये जो रखा गया है, उस को 10 करोड़ रुपये किया जाये। किसानों को सब्सिडी दी जाए ताकि किसान अच्छी फसल पैदा कर सकें और ज्यादा गेहूँ पैदा कर सकें।

अब मैं गड़कों के विकास के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिए जो 13 करोड़ 78 लाख 16 हजार रुपये रखे गये हैं, उन को बढ़ा कर 20 करोड़ रुपये किया जाए। पिछले तीन सालों में सड़कों का कोई विकास नहीं किया गया है और वे सड़कें टूटी पड़ी हैं और उन की मरम्मत नहीं हो पाई। इसलिए इसके लिए ज्यादा रुपया रखा जाए।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा के लिए जो 50 करोड़ 3 हजार रुपये रखा गया है, उस को बढ़ा कर 60 करोड़ रुपये किया जा०।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Amarinder Singh, you may take two minutes.

SHRI AMARINDER SINGH: (Patiala): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since it is my maiden speech, I crave your indulgence in giving me a little more time.

[Shri Amarinder Singh]

Sir, I rise to support this Vote on Account. I do so because I know our State requires the finances to function with during this interim period. However, the figures we see, the exercise that we have in front of us, reflects the thinking of the previous government and the provisions made here are such that would not meet the aspirations of our people. In respect of projected plan for 1980-81 there is a great need for enlargement of this Plan so that an infrastructure could be created to meet the road agricultural and industrial development of in our State.

I will come to the plan later, Sir I would first like to speak on some other matters arising out of the Budget. The first issue is power. There are some of my colleagues who have already spoken on this; however I mention this as it is a very important issue in the Punjab today. We are Sir, in the grip of acute power famine failure, we have upto 16 hours of power cut daily in the rural, industrial and domestic field. In fact our power requirement today is 1.7 crore units a day whereas we are actually getting 1.25 crore units. In fact this, Sir, is an improvement. A few weeks ago our generation went down to 1 crore units a day, which meant a shortfall of 40 per cent over demand.

Our growth rate is in the region of 40 per cent a year, and if this continues, as indicated by this year's demand over last year's with the next power unit going into production only in 1983, these next few years will be a very critical for us. I would request that special allocation and deliveries of coal be made to us for our present thermal unit at Bhatinda, so that our power supply is, maintained. We are at the moment in a very critical time of the year as in another month's time we have to harvest our rabi crop. We have so far been fortunate in the last month as we were blessed with a little rain. otherwise, the entire rabi crop could have withered. After the harvest we have to get to ready for the Kharif sowing which is going to be even more de-

manding on water, with paddy etc. Therefore, I would at this once again request the Government to consider seriously moving special allocations of coal for the Bhatinda thermal unit and then to maintain their supply.

Some of my colleagues have also spoken about new projects that have been cleared for us the Thein dam, the Ropar thermal plant and the Anandpur Sahib hydel unit. Sir, we have a plan provision of Rs. 100 crores for power enhancement, but the requirement for Thein alone is Rs. 263 crores, and for Ropar the thermal unit Rs 400 crores. Unless we get Rs. 50 crores a year for the Thein dam alone, we shall not get power for it within the next four or five years as forecast. For the Ropar unit we have not even made any provision so far. The earliest unit that is likely to go into production is the Anandpur hydel plant which is forecast for January 1983. If we do not make sufficient provision for these projects in fact larger allocations at shorter intervals. we are not likely to stick to our forecasts, and then to meet the growth rate of 40 per cent is going to be an impossible task.

As regards diesel we are getting 45 000 K. L. of diesel a month, but our requirement per month, for the next three months, is 110,000 K. L. we know that diesel is now available in the country, our Government has made it available, but the bottleneck is transport. So, I would like to impress upon the Petroleum Minister the need to move diesel to Punjab as early as possible, certainly before the harvest starts, otherwise, our harvest will suffer, and we will not be able to make our contribution to the Central pool in the quantum that we have always done. We have only two per cent of the cultivated area of the country, but as you know, we make over 50 per cent contribution to the Central pool.

The third matter I would like to mention is hailstorm relief to our farmers. We have provided Rs. 2.68 crores in the budget. However, the da-

mage in the last one month alone is estimated at about Rs. 30 crores plus. At the moment we are giving Rs. 300 an acre for this to the farmers who have lost 75 per cent to their entire crop in my constituency alone there are 70 villages affected by hail, for some of them this is their third consecutive crop loss, twice by hail and once by floods. Unless we give them suitable and enhanced relief, some of these people of my constituency are likely to starve, let alone have the resources to plant a kharif crop.

The last matter I would like to mention today, Sir, is the question of wealth tax on land. This is not directly related to this Budget. However, it is a matter concerning the economy of our State, and especially the livelihood of our small farmers living alongside cities. Somehow, in the past five or six years, due to the inflow of capital from Punjabis living abroad there has been an artificial increase in land prices in Punjab around the A, B and C category of cities, as well as proportionately in the interior of the countryside, and the value of land around some of these cities has reached in the region of Rs. 1.5 lakhs an acre, which has brought the small illiterate farmers owning just three acres of land, within the purview of the Wealth Tax Act. The consequence is that not only are they being harassed by the department, they are being taken for a ride by lawyers too, these people will have no option but to sell out to urbanisers, such as colonisers or industrialists and completely go out of the agricultural field. They will have nothing left. I would therefore request the Finance Minister to please give consideration to this and to look into this matter urgently as this is a serious problem affecting the economy of our State which is traditionally agricultural. This problem is illustrated by tax collection itself. Of the annual tax collection of around 2400 crores only 7 crores is Agricultural Wealth Tax and of this 2 crores

is collected from Punjab alone. Sir, we cultivate 2 per cent of the cultivable area of the country and yet pay 29 per cent of the Wealth Tax collected. This illustrates the unfair treatment that has been given to the Punjabi farmer.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. members for participating in the debate and giving very valuable suggestions. We are conscious of the very grand part played by Punjab in our national polity; both in war and in peace, it has made its magnificent contributions.

So far as the budget is concerned, we have made an adequate provision by way of plan for 1980-81 and also maintained the relative priorities in the allocations. I wish to point out that as against an allocation of Rs. 260 crores in 1979-80, the allocation in 1980-81 would be Rs. 284 crores and the Central assistance will go from Rs. 46 crores to Rs. 52 crores in the next year.

With regard to the food for work programme, we are making an allocation of 29,000 metric tonnes. The State has made very good provision for irrigation and power. It has provided Rs. 150.31 crores, of which Rs. 104 crores is for power and Rs. 46 crores for irrigation. This compares favourably with the previous year's allocation of only Rs. 86 crores for power. Again if you look at the irrigation potential proposed to be created in 1980-81, under the major and medium irrigation schemes, 29,000 hectares and under the minor irrigation scheme, 65,000 hectares will be the additional potential. This gives broadly the picture of the State and its very sound financial position and economy.

I will now deal briefly with the various points by the hon. members. Shri Bhatia raised the question of utilisation of the Ravi waters and he mentioned that inspite of Rs. 100 crores that was paid to Pakistan, the waters are still unutilised. The hon. members are aware that under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement on Indus waters,

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

the World Bank has contributed this Rs. 100 crores to Pakistan for developing other sources in lieu of the waters that India is to take, the Ravi waters that we are to use. This would be used only if the Thein dam is completed and the Thein dam is in the process of construction. I share with the hon. members their concern that the progress is slow in this matter. At the moment, although the Budget provision for this is about Rs. 12 crores, I want to assure the hon. members that when the regular budget is made, adequate provision will be made for the Thein dam in accordance with the needs of this particular programme.

Mr. Bhatia also made two more points, one relating to power shortage and the other relating to the national highways. So far as power is concerned, I have already mentioned how the installed capacity is going to be increased. In fact, in the next year, the capacity will be increased from 1383 megawatts to 1549 megawatts. To other hon. Members who said that till 1983, there will be no addition of power, I wish to point out that the year 1980-81 is expected to witness an increase in power to the tune of 1549 megawatts, not the increase, but the total will be 1549 megawatts.

With regard to the national highway, the work has already been started to make it a four-lane traffic highway and patches or stretches of it have been taken up for execution. It is a scheme which will take some time but every year provision will be made and it will be completed.

I also want to inform the House that the supply of power to the farmers has been increased from 5 hours a day to 10 hours a day in order that the crop may not be allowed to wither away for want of water.

Mrs. Kaur, whom I wish to compliment on her excellent speech, said that the outlay for the small sector should be increased, that there will be more

small industries which will be put up in Punjab and she also stressed the need for better allocation for power. I wish to inform her that the development of small scale industries in Punjab is almost a model for the other States to follow. At the same time, I share her concern that no heavy industry has been started. While the starting of heavy industries depends on various factors, like, the natural facilities, the raw material, etc., no blanket permission can be given for starting heavy industries without examining the viability of the projects in those areas.

A point was raised by the hon. Member that the greater part of deposits in nationalised banks comes from Punjab but only a small part of it is invested in Punjab. I wish to point out to the House that the deposit/lending ratio is not based on the local deposits received. It is really based on the investment requirements of each State and each area. If there are good schemes, investible schemes, schemes which qualify for the investment of money, in those areas certainly the banks will not refuse. But to say that merely because certain deposits are raised in a particular place and, therefore, a proportionate amount of that should be invested in that area is a proposition which will not be acceptable to the country as a whole.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Does it mean that Punjab has not sent you viable and good schemes?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is for you to come forward with viable and good schemes and then point out that these are the schemes which have not been accepted.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwai): May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Differential Rate of Interest scheme has been successful in Punjab or whether the Punjab banks have done hundred per cent of their duty on that score?



**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I do not have the information immediately available with me. But I wish to tell the hon. Members that this is a proposition which none of us will accept, that merely because the deposits are raised in a particular place, the deposits received there must be invested in that particular place or in that particular State.

All that I would say is that the investment will depend on the viability of the projects, the needs of the places and the schemes that are put forward. That is why I say, if the worthwhile schemes have not been accepted, it is a matter which can be taken up with the Reserve Bank of India. But I quite agree that the needs of every State, not only Punjab, must be met whenever they want funds for viable projects and viable schemes. While I cannot subscribe to the proposition that the deposits raised in a particular area or a particular State should be available for that particular State, I endorse his appeal that sufficient funds should be made available for meeting the needs of a particular State, including the State of Punjab.

I have nothing more to add and I request the House to accept the Budget.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I shall now put the Demands for Grants in respect of Punjab to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during

the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1981 in respect of the heads of demands, entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 41.

The motion was adopted.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I shall now put the supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Punjab to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1980 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7 to 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 to 22, 24, 32 to 41.

The motion was adopted.

13.32 hrs.

**PUNJAB APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL\*, 1980**

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I introduce the Bill.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is: