

I do not know what will be the police version about this, but it is a reported fact and it is not denied as yet. It is the twenty-fifth today and three days after there is no denial—about a person in police lock-up being mercilessly beaten and killed. I do not want to say anything more than that.

What is the type of administration that is going on now? This incident took place in Gujarat and Gujarat is a State where a popular Government was there and the Assembly has been dissolved. It is one among the nine Assemblies dissolved. It is the presidential Government, it is the Central Government there and it is the Central writ that is running there. What explanation has the Government to give on this. It is a matter on which everybody in this country will be watching with interest, Sir.

1. THE BUDGET (PUNJAB) 1980-81—GENERAL DISCUSSION

2. THE PUNJAB APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1980.

3. THE PUNJAB APPROPRIATION BILL, 1980.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the 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, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I also move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1979-80, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The questions were proposed...

श्री राम लखन प्रसाद गुप्त (बिहार):

उपसभापति महोदय, यह पंजाब का बजट है और पंजाब में प्रति व्यक्ति आय सबसे अधिक है। परन्तु उस प्रदेश की विधान सभा को भी डिजौल्व किया गया है और वहां की सरकार समाप्त की गई है और अब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 41 करोड़ रुपये का घाटे का बजट वहां पर रखा है। इसका अर्थ यह होता है कि पंजाब में भी बहुत ज्यादा करों का भार आने वाला है। पंजाब जितना ही आगे है उतनी ही आज भी वहां पर कमियां हैं और उन सारी कमियों को पूरा करने की जिम्मेदारी वर्तमान सरकार के ऊपर है। मैं पंजाब के फीगर्स देख रहा था तो मुझे पता चला कि पंजाब में भी हरिजनों के साथ उसी तरह का दुर्व्यवहार होता है जिस तरह का दुर्व्यवहार हम हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य भागों में देखते हैं। वहां पर उनको दी हुई जमीन छीन ली जाती है और उनको मजदूरी भी कम दी जाती है। हरिजनों को मजदूरी कम देना वहां पर भी एक आम बात है। सरकारी नौकरियों में जहां उनको 25 प्रतिशत नौकरियां मिलनी चाहिए वहां उनको उसके अनुपात में नौकरियां नहीं मिलती हैं। कई स्थानों पर उनका प्रतिशत बहुत ही कम है। क्लास-1 पदों पर उनका प्रतिशत 7.2 परसेंट है, क्लास-2 पदों पर उनका प्रतिशत 5.9 परसेंट है और क्लास-3 में उनका प्रतिशत 12.13 परसेंट है। यदि आप सब आंकड़ों को देखें तो पता चलेगा कि नौकरियों में जहां उनका प्रतिशत 25 परसेंट होना चाहिए था वहां उनकी संख्या बहुत ही कम है। इसी प्रकार से ला एण्ड आर्डर की व्यवस्था भी है जिसका जिक्र अभी हुआ है। आज वहां भी, पंजाब के अन्दर भी, ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति में

[राम लखन प्रसाद गुप्त]

किसी प्रकार का कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है बल्कि और भी ज्यादा वहां की हालत बिगड़ती जा रही है। उसी तरह से डकैतियां, चोरियां, रोबरी आदि हो रही हैं। खास तौर से फरीदकोट और भटिंडा में जिलों इनकी संख्या बढ़ी हुई है। पंजाब के अन्दर जनता सरकार ने जो शराब बन्दी करवाई थी, उसको फिर से शुरू कर दिया गया है और जो आम जनता, गरीब हरिजन आदि शराब-बन्दी से लाभान्वित होते थे, आज फिर से उनकी हालत बदतर होती जा रही है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब एक बहुत ही मेहनतकश प्रदेश है। वहां कृषि में भी लोग बहुत आगे हैं। माडर्न टेक्नालाजी के सहारे और अधिक मेहनत करके कृषि में बहुत आगे बढ़े हुए हैं। आज वहां पर एक लाख ट्रैक्टर्स हैं और 6 लाख डीजल पम्प हैं। परन्तु डीजल वहां पर 40 हजार किलो-लीटर दिया जा रहा है पर मंथ के हिसाब से जो बहुत ही कम है। यह 40 हजार किलो-लीटर डीजल जो है यह 1974 में मिलता था। यही मात्रा अभी तक वहां के लिये मिल रही है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, तो इससे आप ही समझ सकते हैं कि वहां पर खेती के मामले में पावर में कितनी कमी है। जिस प्रदेश ने आज हिन्दुस्तान को गल्ले के उत्पादन में सेल्फ सफिसियेन्ट बनाया है, जिस प्रदेश का इसमें सबसे बड़ा योगदान है वहां पर डीजल की इस तरह की कमी है। इसके अतिरिक्त वहां पर गल्ले का जो उत्पादन है उसकी कीमत में भी बहुत कमी हुई है। अभी इस साल अग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन ने गेहूं की कीमत में सिर्फ 2 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल बढ़ाये हैं यानी कि 117 रुपये का 119 रुपया किया गया है। ओवर-आल जो कीमतें हैं उनके अन्दर

20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। जहां पर सब चीजों की कीमत 20 प्रतिशत बढ़ी हो वहां 117 के बजाय 119 यानी केवल 2 प्रतिशत से कुछ अधिक की वृद्धि करना इसका मतलब यह होगा कि उनको हतोत्साहित करना और गल्ले की वही हालत होगी जो कि आज चीनी की हालत है। आज किसी भी हालत में गेहूं की कीमत कम से कम 125 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल वहां होनी चाहिए थी।

रई के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां रई की 400 से 500 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल कीमत थी वहां अब 250 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल इसकी कीमत है। इसी तरह से आलू के मामले में भी मैं कहना चाहूंगा। पिछले वर्ष आलू 5 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के भाव से बिका था कोई उसको लेने को तैयार नहीं था। जहां 6 रुपये एक बोरे की कीमत होती है वहां एक क्विंटल आलू की कीमत 5 रुपये थी, यह हालत वहां पर हुई थी। इसलिये मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब के मामले में कृषि के ऊपर पूरा ख्याल करके कि कृषि का जो उत्पादन है वह किसी तरह से घटे नहीं, वह बढ़ता रहे, इस ओर उसे ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात है। जिस समय हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की 1969 में वर्ल्ड बैंक के द्वारा बात हुई थी पानी की समस्या के सम्बन्ध में और उस समय लगभग सौ करोड़ रुपया हिन्दुस्तान को पाकिस्तान को देना पड़ा था कि रावी नदी का पानी किस तरह से पंजाब में लाया जाये और कैसे उसका उपयोग किया जाये। परन्तु आज वह भी नहीं हो सका है और रावी का पानी जो कि पर्याप्त

मात्रा में है वह पंजाब में नहीं आ सका है।

इसके साथ साथ पंजाब उद्योग के मामले में भी बहुत आगे है। खासकर छोटे छोटे उद्योगों में। बड़े उद्योग तो बहुत कम हैं और बड़े उद्योग भी वहां पर लगने चाहिए। लेकिन जो छोटे उद्योग हैं आज उसके लिये भी राँ-मैटीरियल स्टील, इस्पात की कमी है, बिजली की भी कमी है और कोयले की भी कमी है। इन सारी चीजों की कमी के कारण आज वहां पर जो बहुत जहरी उद्योग हैं वे उद्योग चल नहीं पा रहे हैं। मालूम हुआ है कि इस वक्त केवल अमृतसर में 30 उद्योग बन्द कर देने पड़े हैं और वहां से वह दूसरे राज्यों को जा रहे हैं। इस तरह के उद्योगों की हालत वहां पर हो रही है। पंजाब के लोगों ने नेशनल इज्ड बैक्स में 837 करोड़ रुपया जमा किया है आज उन्हीं बैंकों के द्वारा वहां 311 करोड़ रुपया मिलता है। वहां के लोग 837 करोड़ रुपया जमा कराये और 311 करोड़ रुपया वहां खर्च के लिये मिले और केवल इतनी ही धनराशि उनके लिये और उद्योगों के लिये दिया जाये यह बहुत ही गलत बात है। अगर कोई प्रदेश उद्योगों में आगे है तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि बैंक उनको कम रुपया दें और बिजली के उत्पादन की तरफ ध्यान न दिया जाये, राँ-मैटीरियल की तरफ ध्यान न दिया जाये। अगर इस तरह की बात होगी तो इसका मतलब यह होगा कि जो प्रदेश बहुत आगे चलता चला जा रहा है उसको और आगे बढ़ने के लिये प्रेरित न किया जाये। इसलिये, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इन सारी चीजों को देखकर और इन सारी चीजों के ऊपर

खयाल करके पंजाब का प्रशासन सम्भाले। किसी भी पापुलर गवर्नमेंट के हाथ से सत्ता छीन लेना और अपने हाथ में ले लेना आसान काम है परन्तु चलाना आसान नहीं है। आज वहां की जनता के अन्दर असंतोष है। जनता इससे काफी क्षुब्ध है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में ले लेने के बाद भी प्रदेश के बढ़ने के बजाय अवनति होती जा रही है। इसलिए यह जो अलोकतांत्रिक ढंग से डिजोलुशन हुआ है यह भी नहीं होना चाहिए। इतना कह कर मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL (Punjab): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Punjab has been considered to be one of the most progressive and prosperous States of the country. But it is not so now. It is straining under the Akali-Janata Government's misdeeds and misrule. The thirty months of Akali-Janata rule has been a rule of shortages, a rule of complete breakdown of law and order and the hang-over of that rule is still continuing. My submission to the Janata-Akali Members, one of whom is sitting here—my esteemed lady friend—in unmistakable words is that the Akali-Janata Government's misrule in Punjab is the projection of what the Janata Government did in the country.

श्रीमती राजेन्द्र कौर (पंजाब): बिजली तो अभी नहीं मिल रही है। दो दिन भी बिजली नहीं मिलती।

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: You cannot expect miracles in two and a half months.

श्रीमती राजेन्द्र कौर : अभी मिलनी बन्द हो गई है : क्या बात कर रहे हैं, भाई साहब ?

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: You cannot expect miracles in two and a

[Shri Sat Paul Mittal]

half months. I am going to permit you to speak even if you do not permit me to speak. What the Janata Government did, the Akali-Janata Government followed suit. The Janata Government scrapped the 20-point programme simply because that programme was going to benefit the poorer sections of the people, simply because the 20-point programme was going to benefit to the working classes, the students, the poor, those who were straining under the age-old debt of the landlords. How could the Janata Government tolerate that? And how could the Akalis tolerate that? And what did they do? They snatched the lands which the Congress Government had given to the Harijans and house sites given to four lakhs of people in Punjab. They snatched them. The only thing that progressed under the Akali-Janata coalition Government was smuggling. That was the only flourishing trade during the Akali-Janata coalition Government.

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी (पंजाब) :

क्या आप यह बतायेंगे कि श्री बलराम जी के पास पंजाब में कितनी जमीन है ?

श्री सत पाल मित्तल : मेरा मुंह न खुलवाइये; अकाली जनता पार्टी ने जो किया है, जिस तरीके से वहाँ डकैतियाँ हुई हैं, चोरियाँ हुई हैं, धर्म के नाम पर झण्डे लगा कर जमीनों पर बहजे किए गए हैं जिस तरीके से.....

(Interruptions) यह किसी से छिपा नहीं है, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I seek your protection from those interruptions because it will only generate heat and nothing else.

श्रीमती राजेन्द्र कौर : बात करना

बहुत आसान है ।

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am not yielding. I would only say go to Punjab and

find out about the smuggling. The only trade about the flourishing was smuggling, smuggling of opium. (Interruptions). Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, opium had a second name in Punjab. Opium goes by the name of "talwandi", a village in my district. (Interruptions) Mr. Gupta, you are misinformed; you are completely misinformed. You say about prohibition. There was no prohibition in Punjab. You should know the number of liquor shops opened during the Akali-Janata coalition Government. You should know that before you speak about prohibition. You have poor knowledge of the things that were taking place in Punjab.

I tell you that the only credit which should go to the Akali Government is the public agitation. They did not do anything to better the lot of the police. The illiterate "jathedars" went and interfered in the administration of police. They went to police stations and tried to cow down the police officers. And the result is obvious. Policemen started agitations. That is the only credit that the Akali Government can claim—the unrest that was created as a result of interference in the day-to-day administration. And that agitation spread to all corners of the country. That is the only credit of the Akali Government. I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister to see that the recommendations of the Police Commission are implemented and also to guarantee that no political party is able to influence or interfere in the day-to-day administration of the police in any State of the country. (Interruptions) About opium I have already said.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I was referring to the 20-point programme. The scrapping of the 20-point programme led to untold miseries and atrocities inflicted on the Harijans all over the country. In my State of Punjab, Harijans were subjected to barbarous and inhuman treatment. Their land was snatched. Even social boycott was enforced on them by the feudal landlords with the help of those whose

money bags and lathi-power brought Akalis in Punjab to power. It was with the help of money bags of the feudal landlords, money bags of big industrial houses, the money bags of smugglers, racketeers and with the money bags of the monopolists that the Akali and Jatha Governments came to power in my State. The result is obvious. The result of the last Lok Sabha elections has proved beyond doubt that the people felt suffocated during that misrule. They were feeling that they made a wrong choice in 1977. The result is that there was a massive victory for Shrimati Indira Gandhi. What did the Janata Government do (*Interruptions*). I will come to the budget. But before that, I will deal with the political aspect. What did they do? What have your Government done during your tenure? You were only after the blood of Indira Gandhi and Sanjay Gandhi. What did the Akali Government do in Punjab? They set up cases and inquiry commissions against public men and leading Congress(I) leaders. What did these commissions find out against these leaders? Not even one single case was substantiated. One of these leaders against whom enquiry commission was set up is today the Home Minister of the country.

What has been the achievement during the twenty-seven month misrule by the Akalis? It was a rule of shortages. It was a rule of atrocities and barbarities against Harijans. It was a rule of oppression against the backward classes and economically weaker sections of the society. (*Interruptions*). May I remind my dear sister of the treatment meted out to Nirankaris by your Government in Amritsar? How were the Nirankaris treated by the Akalis? Everybody knows about the partisan manner in which the Akalis treated Nirankaris in Amritsar. And the judgement of the Sessions Judge of Karnal is a pointer to the partisan manner in which Akalis have dealt with Nirankaris. They discriminated against the minorities and Harijans in Punjab. These were

the black deeds and dark deeds of Akalis during their misrule in Punjab.

Sir, the Punjab farmer . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: You have taken more time.

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: I will seek the protection of the Chair and will ask for more time from the Chair, if necessary. Sir, the Punjab farmer is one of the most hard-working and the most industrious farmers in the whole world. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND (Punjab): Who?

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: The Punjab farmer. But, Sir, the farmer of Punjab is probably the worst sufferer, worse than even the Harijan. Everything is denied to him. Diesel and all inputs are denied to him. (*Interruptions*). Everything that I say will be new to you because that concerns you, because that touches you, because that hurts you. But what I am saying is that all the inputs were costly and were beyond the reach of the farmer. So also tractor. Punjab is proud to have more than half the tractor population of the whole country over one lakh in number and six lakhs of diesel pumps, but diesel allocation was inadequate and irregular. The Akalis were busy fighting amongst themselves and they were busy promoting their own interests, the interests of their narrow group or their party interests.

SHRIMATI RAJINDER KAUR: What about diesel now? Is it available?

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: You were the counterpart of the Janata misrule here in this country. Don't forget, my sister. You have tried to damage the economy of this country. . .

* SHRIMATI RAJINDER KAUR: Is sugar available in your regime? (*Interruptions*). Is cement available now?

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: . . . and we are going to build it up. (*Inter-*

[Shri Sat Paul Mittal]

rptions). We are building it up and you will see the results shortly. You have played havoc with the economy of the country and you have played havoc with the law and order situation in this country and we are going to set things right again. I can assure you of that. (Interruptions). What about the farmer? The farmer did not get his due and he was denied all the essentials; inputs, as I said, tractors, diesel, cement, and everything was denied to him and the agricultural implements and machinery were beyond his reach and his pocket could not afford them.

SHRIMATI RAJINDER KAUR: Sir, I cannot understand one thing in what he says. There is a contradiction in his own statements.

SHRI SAT PAL MITTAL: You have to understand more than what you have to tell me.

SHRIMATI RAJINDER KAUR: I cannot really understand what you are saying.

SHRI SAT PAL MITTAL: My esteemed colleague does not understand me and that is not my fault. Sir, I wanted to say that the Punjab farmer was the worst sufferer. The price that he got for cotton was half the price that the Congress Government gave him, that is, Rs. 500/-. My esteemed colleague, Mr. Gupta, himself has said that it is Rs. 500/- which was offered to the farmer during the Congress regime headed by Giani Zail Singh who is now the Home Minister of India and as against that, Sir, (Interruptions)

श्री पैनजी, जेडी प्राईवेट गल ए ओ
आपे कर लवांगे ।

श्री रामलखन प्रसाद गुप्त : लकी में
जाकर कर ले ।

श्री खुरशीद आलम खान (दिल्ली) :
जो गरजते हैं, वे बरसते नहीं हैं बादल ।

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: As against that, Sir . . . (Interruptions). I seek protection against Mrs. Kaur. Sir, as against the Rs. 500/- that was given to the farmer by the Congress Government, the Akali Government, headed by no less a person than Prakash Singhji Badal himself, who set fire to cotton outside Parliament by saying that the Congress would not give the farmer his due, gave how much? He said that the Congress would not give the farmer his due, but if the Akalis and the Janata came to power, they would give Rs. 800/- as the price of one quintal of cotton. But what happened, Sir? (Interruptions). What happened? The farmer got only Rs. 250/-. But these Akali landlords had sold their crops earlier. They had sold their crops much before the price was determined. They sold it for Rs. 800/- . . . (Interruptions) My poor sister does not have a farm . . .

श्री खुरशीद आलम खान : जो बादल
गरजते हैं वोह बरसते नहीं ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: In respect of cotton also, he was not given his due. There was a loss to the tune of crores and crores of rupees.

What happened to potatoes? I am reminded of an incident. I was campaigning for a Congress candidate in one of the segments of the Parliamentary constituency. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Ch. Balram, who is one of the most leading Congress-I leaders of the State, was with me. Both of us were touring. We saw a poor farmer sitting on a heap of potatoes, a big heap of potatoes. We passed him and came back. When we came back we asked him: Why are you guarding this heap of potatoes; potatoes are selling at a throw-away or 'no price' practically? He replied: Do you think I am protecting these potatoes? I am sitting on the heap of potatoes to see that the farmers of the neighbouring farms do not bring their potatoes to heap them here. That was the situation of potatoes. The price of

the gunny bag was more than the price of potatoes. And this Akali Government, which was crying from the house-tops, shouting from the house-tops that theirs was party of the farmers, a party of the rural—they were a party of the rural but they were a party of the rural rich, they were not a party of the rural poor, they were not a party of the toiling millions, they were a party of the feudals—And what can you expect from a feudal? They will only try to get the maximum price for their produce—guaranteed—although they will deny the same to the poor.

Take the case of industry. What is happening to the small-scale industry? I come from Ludhiana. Ludhiana has been called the 'Manchester' of this country. Ludhiana is the greatest centre, the biggest centre, of small-scale industry, not only in Punjab but in the whole country. What are the small-scale industry people getting? They did not get coal, they did not get steel, pig iron, they did not get lubricant oil and whatever was needed for the promotion and growth of the small-scale industry. They got nothing during the long 27 months, an agonizing period of the Akali-Janata misrule in Punjab. They were discriminated against. They were denied their due. They were denied all kinds of facilities, not to speak of incentives that go to the small-scale industry. There was complete stagnation. But I salute to the working people, I salute to those who have run the industry . . . (Time Bell rings) They have done wonders in the field of small-scale industry. I will request the hon. Minister to kindly see that uninterrupted supply of electricity which is meagre, which does not fulfil their requirements today, is guaranteed to them—uninterrupted supply for ten hours, if not more during the 24 hours, day and night; but should be uninterrupted supply. I will request through you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, to the hon. Finance Minister that Thein Dam should be completed at the earliest. I have read a statement in the Lok Sabha that some fund is be-

ing spent on it. The Finance 4 P.M. Minister has said that the construction has been started in some part of the Thein Dam. I am not satisfied with the progress. I am very unhappy about the progress of construction of this Thein Dam. When conceived, Thein Dam was estimated at Rs. 80 crores. If it could have been completed within the stipulated period of time, it would have cost Rs. 80 crores. I understand that the estimated cost has now gone up to Rs. 260 crores. Within the seven-year period which the hon Finance Minister has outlined for its completion while replying to the debate in the Lok Sabha, I am afraid that the estimated cost of the Thein Dam will multiply and it may cost several crores of rupees more. It is a loss to the country as a whole and also to the State of Punjab and the neighbouring States which are pooling their resources.

I would request the hon. Minister to keep in view the ever-increasing demand for electricity not only by the industrialists or the agriculturists, but by the people and by all those neighbouring States which are going to be benefited by the electricity supply. I shall request him kindly to speed up the construction work at the Thein Dam.

Punjab has no mineral resources. It does not have either clinker or lime stone or other minerals. Punjab has only one mineral resource and that is water, water beneath the surface and water above the surface. (Interruptions) When I say mineral, I mean that Punjab cannot set up cement factory. I mean that Punjab cannot have other big plants or big industries which have hitherto been denied to them.

SHRIMATI RAJINDER KAUR: You can ask for an atomic plant.

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: The industrial licences which were guaranteed to Punjab were not given. The nuclear plan demand has already been referred to in the Lok Sabha.

[Shri Jagjit Singh Anand.]

(Interruptions) Anyway, you may say so in our speech. I think you are going to speak on it. I am leaving some of the things for the hon. Member. When I said mineral . . .

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: If he says the same thing, it will carry greater weight because he is on the Treasury Benches. I know that we are one on this point. There is no question of difference.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: You have more lungs power than I have. The only difference is that you are sitting on different benches.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: I agree with you on that.

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: Since Punjab cannot have factories like the cement factory or like the one which we have in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and spread all over the country. I have no grudge to it. At least the water potential must be exploited. It is possible only if the Government of India gives more grants. The State of Punjab and the neighbouring States should build up their local resources to augment and supplement it. It was in this context that I was saying that the Thein Dam must be completed at the earliest. Regarding the other dam which is going to be completed within a period of 3 years, I shall request the hon. Finance Minister to see that that is also not delayed. If it is completed within three years within the schedule time, we will be getting some electricity supply.

Sir, the Budget has provided Rs. 104 crores for power as against Rs. 86 crores last year. Obviously, it seems to be an increase of Rs. 18 crores. But this will not in any way meet the requirement of industry and agriculture. And Sir, 45,000 kilolitres of diesel is insufficient, is inadequate. I shall request the Finance Minister and the Government to see that during the two months of the

rabi crop—that is a very delicate period for the farmer—enough diesel is supplied to the farmer. Sir, Punjab has the honour of contributing to the tune of approximately 60 per cent of the Central pool reserve. Sir, if the diesel is not supplied to the farmer at this critical juncture—the farmer who may have been doing miracles in the past—I am afraid will be helpless and the Central pool reserve will suffer. So, in this context, I am appealing to the Finance Minister to guarantee supply of diesel to the farmer in the coming two months.

Sir, the small-scale industry has also suffered an irreparable loss in the last 30 months. Sir, the export potential of Punjab is quite big. Punjab has exported woollen hosiery worth Rs. 40 crores or ever more to the USSR, to Czechoslovakia and other countries. We are today supplying even bicycles to America. We have all the handicaps. Punjab does not get even indigenous material such as coal, iron and steel, etc. in sufficient quantity. The supply centres of all these indigenous materials are far away, hundreds of miles away from Punjab. Despite all these handicaps, Punjab has the capacity to compete not only in the home market but also abroad. We are competing in the European market also. Sir, my request to the Government through you is that the small-scale industry must be given all the incentives. Sir, diesel sets have been recommended by the Industries Department to the small-scale industry. But the loan is not forthcoming. As my friend Mr. Gupta, has rightly pointed out, the deposits of the people of Punjab are three times more than the money being doled down to them for industry or agriculture. Sir, my request is that the money which the people of Punjab have saved by way of deposits must be placed at the disposal of the small-scale industry or the small agriculturists so that with that he can run his factory or the farm well. Sir, diesel is very badly needed for industry also. Due to inadequate and oft-interrupted supply of electricity, the small-scale industry is

not able to run properly. So, if they have to run the factories with the diesel generating sets, then diesel has to be made available to them. Besides, financial assistance should go to them from the Government and the banks very liberally.

Lastly, Sir, I would request the Government to examine the setting up of a dry port in Punjab. It is a demand of the industry being voiced for over a decade now. Sir, small-scale industry people have been voicing their grievances time and again and one of their major demands has been the setting up of a dry port. The ports being hundreds of miles away, as I said earlier, it is not possible for Punjab to import materials at rates at which they are available to the industry in other parts of the country.

So, I shall request that the Central Government while considering their own budgetary proposals later on must consider the possibility of setting up a dry port in Punjab.

Lastly, Sir, I shall request that the Government of India must give all the requisite incentives to farmers and industrialists in Punjab.

With these words, Sir, I thank you very much.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN:
Delhi has got a demand for a dry port for the last ten years. We do not want to give it up.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

उप-सभापति जी, मैं पंजाबी बिच बोलना चांदी सी, लेकिन मैंतू मालम की सी कि इत्ते पंजाबी बिच ट्रान्सलेशन का इन्त-जाम नहीं ए। एस वास्ते मैं इंगलिश बिच बोलांगी।

Mr Mittal, the hon. Member before me, besides the politics he introduced into his budget speech made a comment, which, I would probably feel, would affect a lot of us that we were all silent when the preceding Government was out to penalise Mrs. Gandhi.

I just want to remind the hon Member that at that time he was in our party.

Sir, Punjab is an agricultural State. When the hon. Members pointed out that there are no heavy industries, it has been pointed out by the Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha that it is not always possible to put up heavy industries if the raw materials like cement, steel, etc. are not locally available. Doesn't it then mean that if it is an agricultural State, and the whole country knows it, Punjab has not only been self-sufficient for meeting its own requirements but also for meeting the requirements of the whole country in respect of foodgrains? In fact, it takes credit for taking this country out of the red and putting it on a credit side. It takes credit for converting us from a grain-importing country into a grain-exporting country.

Sir, discussing a budget today in the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha becomes a very cold procedure, far removed from the emotional reactions of that man and woman who survive hot-weather, rain weather and cold weather to produce food for this country. The cold statistics which we reel out here one after another do not satisfy that innocent man or woman. The farmer in Punjab today wants to know what, if he grows grain, if he grows wheat, if he gives the honour and the privilege to India to say that it is a grain exporting country, has the Government, its chosen representatives in Parliament and other people, be on the Agricultural Prices Commission, or in any other positions of responsibility, done for him. What thoughts have they given and what programmes have they undertaken to see that the procurement price takes into account the cost of inputs, the cost of fertilisers, the cost of diesel, the cost of tractors and the cost of seeds? What is the procurement price today? Mr. Mittal very eloquently took cudgels with us that the Akali-Janata Government did not do such and such a thing. I do not want to speak up for them because there is very little

[Shrimati Ambika Soni]

to speak for them. It is true that the Akali-Janata Government in Punjab had promised the Punjabi farmer a fair price for cotton, had promised the Punjabi farmer a fair price for wheat but they were unable to give it. They could only give Rs. 155. And, cotton has already been spoken about. They could not even raise it to Rs. 500. Sir, the Congress (I) party in the course of its election tours in Punjab promised the people that the procurement price would be raised to Rs. 140. The Congress (I) candidates were elected by these people. I want to ask today when the procurement price has not been raised to Rs. 140, do these representatives feel duty bound to resign? Every Member of the Congress (I) is saying that Rs. 117 is not enough. But what are they going to do about it? They just support the Budget. We just do not accept Rs. 117 when you promised us Rs. 140. We say, you should give Rs. 140. It is for you to implement. We are in the opposition.

Sir as far as potatoes are concerned, last year the potato growers in Punjab were reduced to poverty, were reduced to starvation. Why? It is because potatoes rotted in the streets of Punjab village.

SHRI SULTAN SINGH (Haryana): You were in the Government at that time. Why did you not do it?

उस वक्त क्या बात थी ?

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: That was a caretaker government and no policy decision was taken by that Government.

श्री कल्प नाथ राय (उत्तर प्रदेश) :

जब ब्राह्मकी सरकार थी तो आपने उस समय क्यों नहीं कहा ?

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: They have a guilty conscience and it is not for me to clear their conscience.

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: It is easy to say but it is very difficult to prove.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: If I am saying anything to which they do not agree, I cannot help it. But do they not agree with me that Punjab farmer is not satisfied with Rs. 115/-? Do they not agree that Punjab farmer was promised Rs. 150/-? Punjab farmers are not satisfied today.

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: Do not defend Akalis.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: I am only defending the Punjab agriculturist, the cultivator there who suffers the hail and the storm. The farmer in Punjab could not sell his potatoes because suddenly this Government stopped exporting potatoes. Cold storage facilities were not enough. The Food Corporation of India could not pick up all the potatoes. The price for the cold storage facilities was fixed at Rs. 11/- but even for Rs. 14/-, the people could not get cold storage facilities. I would like to ask the Minister if he has made a higher allocation for cold storage facilities.

Sir, all of us have talked about shortage of power. We all have talked about shortage of diesel. We have all talked about shortage of electricity and of coal. But it is not enough. Even if the power is restored from 5 hours to 10 hours, this will not be enough. Sir, this is the time when harvesting is going to take place. This is the time when tubewells and tractors are going to work. I would request the Finance Minister to increase the allocation so that all these projects which are supposed to generate power in the coming future are able to fulfil their task and we complete the work within the given project.

Sir, it has been mentioned on the floor of this House and also in Lok Sabha that Thein Dam requires an allocation of Rs. 50 crores annually. It is not yet received. Only Rs. 104 crores have been kept aside for power and Rs. 41 crores for irrigation purposes. I also want to say that we have a diesel supply of 40 thousand kilo litres and the increased demand

now is of 110 thousand kilo litres. What is the Finance Minister going to do for it?

Sir, I also want to point out that today the prices of tractors are increasing and the farmer is being hardpressed in getting his inputs. He cannot get fertilisers at the controlled price; he cannot get seeds at the controlled price. Co-operative system has not yet become effective in our State. I want to ask the Finance Minister whether he is aware of the fact that the farmers are being compelled to change their crop pattern. They are being compelled to give up certain crops because those crops do not procure a price for them and they take to other crops. This will spoil the entire economy of our country, the entire agricultural pattern of our country. He has to come forward with some assurance to the agricultural community in my State that the Government is well-acquainted with their problems and is involved in giving them immediate—if not immediate, at least in the near future—substantial remedies.

Sir, I also want to say that it has been mentioned in the debate in the Lok Sabha that the farmers whose crops are destroyed by havoc of nature, whether it is due to drought or due to flood—are not given enough compensation. A paltry sum of Rs. 300 per acre is given. Sir, there are villages, there are individuals, there are farmers who have had three bad successive crops. What do they do? I would ask the Finance Minister whether he is thinking in terms of bringing about a crop insurance scheme whereby we can protect the farmer against the vagaries of nature.

As far as the industry is concerned, it is true, as Mr. Mittal pointed out, that Punjab has some model small-scale industries, whether they are in Ludhiana or in Amritsar. But these small-scale industries are also closing down. It was pointed out by the earlier speaker that so many of these industries have closed down and are being bought up by big industrialists

of either Surat or other places in Maharashtra or other States which have the financial resources. I would like to know if any arrangements are being made to see that Punjab has uninterrupted supply of coal, whereby the small scale industries are not forced to shut down. During the Janata rule, there was the much popularised, though I do not know, how far effective, scheme of district industrial centres. I do remember that the then Industry Minister called all of us, Members of Parliament from Punjab, and he asked the Punjab Industry Minister as to what he has done in regard to these district industrial centres. The reply given at that time, as is the case usually, was that 'we have opened so many centres; so many people have been allowed to open industrial enterprises, factories, small scale industries and so on'. My question then and now is: How many of these district industrial centres cater to the unemployed young men and how many of them have gone to those people who already have large business houses, who already have large financial resources and are only expanding their business by way of these district industrial centres? This is because unemployment is growing. I would not like to blame the Congress(I) Government. It has been there even before. Here, I would like to make a request and an appeal to the Members of this House. Among the many issues, unemployment is an issue which should be discussed on a national platform. There should be national consensus on issues like unemployment, family planning and such other issues. If party politics is introduced into such vital programmes, people suffer. If they are not assured adequate means of livelihood, the unemployed youth are forced to take to violent activities and to become anti-social elements and it is these people who suffer. What I would like to suggest is that if this scheme of district industrial centres is going to be carried on, it should be kept in mind that those people who have no means of livelihood at all, should be given facilities, loans, subsidies and the neces-

[Shrimati Ambika Soni]

sary wherewithal. Then, Sir, I remember, the Punjab Government, the Akali Government, had announced that they would give an unemployment allowance. I do not know whether they had given it or not. If they had not given it, please find out why they had not given it after having announced it. If they had given it, I would like to know why is it that an allocation is not being made. All those people who have been registered in employment exchanges for two-three years, should be given unemployment allowance. Unless we discuss this issue of unemployment seriously, this will become such an enveloping issue that we may all go along with it and it will be too late. Sir, it has been stated that Punjab is a State which has progressed a lot and which contributes a lot of national resources. It has been pointed out that adequate investment is not being made in Punjab. When Punjab contributes Rs. 830 crores to the national exchequer, only an amount of Rs. 311 crores is invested. I read the Finance Minister's reply in the Lok Sabha. He has said that there is no rule or criterion laid down that an investment made by a particular State should be re-invested in that State only. I agree. He has said that if proper schemes come up, they will be looked into. I would like to know: Has any scheme come up or not that the road transport system in Punjab should be improved? There are roads through which it is impossible to move by any vehicle. I come from Hoshiarpur district. The road approaching Hoshiarpur is full of what is called slush? There are flash floods and there have been numerous incidents where buses with passengers have been drowned or have been carried away by the on rushing waters. Hence, I would like to suggest that the question of developing the national highways of improving roads and constructing bridges, should be taken up and this is a scheme where money could be invested in Punjab. For districts like Hoshiarpur and other districts like Gurdaspur and Ferozepur, which are

border areas, special allocation should be made for developing these districts. I would also like to say that the State which develops, which makes progress and which contributes to national progress and prosperity, naturally looks forward to some welfare measures. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to assure us that in the near future, or, when he presents the final Budget, he would make, at least, for Punjab, education free up to 12th Class. He should also give an assurance that health facilities will be improved and all those who do not earn, or, who are unemployed, will be entitled to free medical facilities in the State of Punjab. I would also like to request the hon. Finance Minister to look into the provision of providing old age pensions to the old people and widows of Punjab. In spite of the family system that we have in this country, in spite of the fact that we give respect to old age in our country, still the plight of old people all over the country is something to be sympathised with and something to work for. So, I would like to ask him if he is able to give old age pensions for those people who have no other source of livelihood.

Finally, I would like to bring in, what may seem to be a little political matter. An administration is judged not by strength, but by decision-making capacity. The people lose faith in an administration which, they feel, could be subjected to violent changes overnight. Unfortunately, disregarding all circulars of the Election Commission, all such norms which have been in practice for all these years, officials, police and otherwise, IAS officials and other officials, are being transferred in large numbers day in and day out in Punjab. So, I would like to ask you, Sir, how would you expect people, an average common man, to have respect for an administration where he does not know that the officer with whom he had discussed his case yesterday had been transferred and another officer has occupied the seat? He also does not know whether some other officer

would occupy the seat in place of the transferred officer tomorrow. The other thing in Punjab besides these *ad hoc* transfers is that the prices are increasing. Sugar price, onion price, etc. were taken as election symbols in this country. It was called an 'onion' election. Fortunately for the people, the prices of onions came down not because of anything have been done by this Government, but because of good crop; otherwise the price of sugar should have also come down, the diesel and petrol should have been in greater quantity. Even today the farmers are standing in lines and lines with as many tractors for getting diesel. For getting kerosene and sugar the entire family budget is upset. The women in Punjab are against politicians, elections and political persons because they spend their whole days in long queues, waiting for kerosene and sugar. Just attacking small trader or a small shopkeeper with this Preventive Detention Act is not going to fool anybody. The small trader or the small retailer is not going to contribute to the change of price. The change of price can only be brought about if the big hoarders, industrialists and the capitalists of this country are touched, but does the ruling Party, does the Congress (I) Government have the courage to touch those big people who gave them finances for the 1980 elections and to whom they are looking for finances again in the forthcoming Assembly elections?

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND:

Sir, the first observation that I have to make is that I hold no brief for the past actual Janata Government or the Government that followed and I hold no brief for the past Janata Government at the Centre or the interim Government that was there. But, Sir, the situation in Punjab today is as if an interim Government is already installed—an interim Government of the ruling Congress (I) party at the Centre. And it is behaving as irresponsibly as the interim Government earlier behaved. Now, Sir, the President's rule has come in, but is it really the President's rule? Punjab has been

subjected to the President's rule many times before, but in some way or the other it used to be a gift of fresh breeze, but now I find that it is not the President's rule, it is the rule of those who are in a hurry to take over in Punjab though they are relying too much on their potencies and they are taking Punjabis too much on a trust and they may have to cut a sorry figure after the results in Punjab are announced.

Now, Sir, I will refer to some of the problems. Just now the question of transfers was mentioned. Apart from the fact that 50 transfers at a very senior level were affected, within the first few days of taking over power by the President's representative the funny thing is that the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, Mr. J. S. Gill, who was known to be a very impartial officer, was transferred and another person, Shri Harbail Singh, IAS, was brought in and before he could familiarise himself with any work, he was transferred and Shri Bhagat was brought in. Now the old I.G. was sent on leave and instead of bringing in the seniormost person, Shri Mathur, a person who was a favourite of the then Chief Minister of the Congress (I) Government and now the Home Minister, Shri D. S. Grewal, was brought in. The way these transfers have been effected has demoralised the entire cadre of the Punjab officers. These have been effected only keeping in view the interests of the ruling party at the Centre and the way this thing has gone about has led to a furore inside the Punjab faction of the ruling party at the Centre. The Punjab faction of the ruling party has openly voiced its grievances that Giani Zail Singh, instead of sitting at the Centre and looking after his Home portfolio, is interfering too much in the Punjab administration and trying to manipulate things in such a way that his own coterie of people—whether in administration or in politics—can come up. And there is enough evidence of this if you go through the Punjab press.

[Shri Jagjit Singh Anand]

The second thing I want to say is about corruption. Sir, there used to be a Chhagani Commission which was buried by the Janata Government when it came to power to let Mr. Prakash Singh Badal to come as Chief Minister. There is a demand by some Congress friends that the Chhagani Commission should be revived. —I would be one with my Congress (I) friends on this. But there is also the Gurdev Commission going on. Why should this Gurdev Commission be buried just because Giani Zail Singh has been catapulted into the office of the Home Minister of the Government of India. My party says Chhagani Commission—revive it; Gurdev Commission—continue it. Have a judicial commission which will look into cases of all past and present Ministers of the Centre and the State and all the past and present Members of Parliament and State Legislature and have a close look so that some stoppage should be put to corruption which is, of course, a concomitant of capitalism itself and which has grown at such a fast rate that it is almost a geometrical progression. Some sort of reversal is possible here and some stoppage should come to that.

Now, Sir, I would like to talk about the State of the economy. While doing so, I will quote a newspaper which belongs to Congress (I)—the *Milap* which is run by Shri Yash who has been more than one time a Minister in the Congress Government in Punjab. That newspaper had written a week ago that no raw materials were available some of the factories in Jullundur had come to a stop and others were going to be stopped. Thousands of workers were unemployed. Neither steel nor coal, nor electricity was available. At the end, the paper had said that the Congress (I) was leading a deputation to the Governor. Sir, what is the actual state of affairs in the Punjab today? The factories are not getting even 8 hours of power every day, though it is claimed that more coal is being supplied to Bhatinda thermal plant than it needs. Sir, the controlled rate

of wrought iron is Rs. 2900 per tonne, but it is openly being sold in the black market at Rs. 2900 per tonne. The controlled rate of iron rods is Rs. 2600 per tonne but these are being sold at Rs. 4200 per tonne. Certain factory owners had installed their own generators so that they could run on diesel when there was a shortage of electricity. But there is no diesel for these generators to run. As far as the question of hard coke—I am not talking of soft coke—is concerned, it is so bad that one cannot even describe it. The sugar molasses, instead of Rs. 40 per tonne, are now going at Rs. 280 per tonne. This is the state of economy which is available from a paper run by the Congress (I).

Now take the case of agriculture. There has been an increase of only Rs. 2/- in the price of wheat—though the prices have risen very sharply as compared to last year—and Rs. 7/- in the case of gram. Not only the prices for the agriculturists are not profitable and proper but there is a report that has appeared on the 19th of March in a leading paper of Punjab—the *Tribune*—which says that 58 per cent of the farm labour households live on borrowed money and the average borrowing is more than Rs. 1500. The average rate they have to pay is 30 to 40 per cent, 11 per cent of them paying more than 50 per cent interest on borrowed money. Apart from that, Punjab has been stricken by drought when the Akalis were there and by hailstorm when the Congress came there. For the people of Punjab from the Akalis to the Congress is from the devil to the deep sea. And there has been no proper compensation either for the drought or for the hailstorm. The minimum compensation that should be paid should be Rs. 1,000 per acre when there is more than 51 per cent of the crop destroyed. But nothing is being done.

Then the chronic problem that arose during the Emergency when Chaudhuri Bansi Lal was in great favour with the Emergency rulers was the wrong division of water between Haryana and Punjab. That problem

is pending though many Governments have passed at the Centre as well as in the States.

Then, when I am talking of law and order, I want to say that a horrible situation prevails. In the town in which I was born, Taran Taran, I am ashamed that two brothers were brought from a village five miles away because they were alleged to have stolen some copper wire and they were murdered within the police station—Vir Singh and Gurdip Singh. It led to a great agitation and only when thousands of people demonstrated that the S.I., five constables and one head constable were arrested. That is one picture of law and order. I belong to the district of Amritsar. In Amritsar a road was being repaired and a half of that road was closed because of repairs. Then the son of a great leader of the Congress (I), which is not yet in power there, came there in his posh car and he broke all the traffic rules when he passed through that half of the road which was closed. Some labourers were working there with coal tar and inadvertently some of the coal tar fell on the bumper of the car with the result that the great son got out of the car, began beating the employees of the Municipal Corporation and took them to the police station. Two of the mates went to the police station. The workers as well as the mates were beaten in the police station because the administration had come to believe that, after all, the Congress (I) is going to come into power though their beliefs were to be belied very soon.

Now take the transport policy. This Government and the previous Government—the Congress (I) and the Akalis—both have been befooling the people of Punjab from the 60's that within ten years the entire transport would be nationalised. Not only has there been no nationalisation but a process of de-nationalisation is there of the routes nationalised. But now the Punjab Roadways, which is a Government concern, is sought to be transferred to a corporation denying the

rights that are due to the Government servants against the wishes of the employees of the Punjab Roadways, and a great agitation has been going on. The Akalis wanted to do it and they stopped short of doing it because, after all, it was an elected Ministry, but under the President's rule that obnoxious policy is being pushed.

I would say a word about the excise policy. Now it is the biggest scandal in my State. There are three or four big monopolists who are *sharab-ki-thekedars* and they cornered three or four crores of rupees and provided a good half of it to the ruling party, whoever it is. Towards the end of its rule the Akali Government decided on a new policy—that there should be no auction of the *sharab thekas* but that it should be like the English wine, against licence. And the policy was announced by the Governor the day he took over. But such high pressure was exerted on the Governor by those who imagined to be would-be rulers that the policy has been reversed. And why has it been reversed? The man who has been a Minister in the Punjab Government, and a man who has been a Minister at the Centre and President of the Congress and belongs to Madhya Pradesh, both of them are related, by marriages, to a man who is the king of bootleggers and the king of monopolists of *sharab-ki-theka*. And that notorious person ran a free canteen for all those who were at Kamagata Maru Nagar at the Congress session during Emergency and lavishly he fed all the people who went there. So, under the pressure of such people the excise policy which was the first step decided by the Akali Government towards the end of its rule has been reversed.

Then, Sir, take the shortages. There is shortage of everything. People are running after things and things are disappearing. There is such a shortage of sugar that instead of pumping more sugar through ration shops, the announcement is made, "We will pump more sugar in the free market so that there is some relief." Why

[Shri Jagjit Singh Anand]

sugar in the free market? There is no nationalisation of sugar though the present Congress (I) was born with the slogan of sugar nationalisation during the split in the Congress in 1969, and the shortage of sugar has led to such a situation where a cup of tea which earlier sold for thirty paise has already crossed forty paise and the poor people are suffering.

Then, Sir, I wanted to say something about the present interference in law and order by the forces that be from Delhi. As you know, Sir, the other day there was the case of the Nirankaris in relation to the Durg incident where the Baba of the Nirankaris was attacked when one of his close relatives, a lady, was shot dead.

Sir, I am informed that they were not the Akalis who had attacked the motorcade but that they were very much the Congress (I) people. The person concerned who fixed the shots was Mr. Avtar Singh. His own brother-in-law, Mr. Suchcha Singh, is the Vice-Chancellor of the Durg Municipality. It has 23 out of 33, Congress (I) Members. That Mr. Suchcha Singh came here and met our Home Minister and others also because he is an applicant for a ticket in Madhya Pradesh. Earlier—he was a bootlegger—he was banished from Madhya Pradesh for three years. I am told that the Nirankaris themselves say that it is not the Akalis who are attacking them. No. It is the same Sant Binderwala who was the stooge of Giani Zail Singh when he was the Chief Minister and who attacked the Nirankaris for the first time in 1973, who is being egged out again.

SHRIMATI RAJINDER KAUR: Giani Zail Singh went to the Nirankaris and told that he would give justice to them.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: My sister, Giani Zail Singh went to the Nirankaris. All right. He went to Mr. Binderwala also to blessh him. That Mr. Binderwala is notorious for keeping arm gangs and whom fresh arms were given by the Badal Sarkar

after the tragedy of Amritsar on the 13th April, 1978. Now Giani Zail Singh is patronising the some Sant Binderwala. (*Interruptions*). Your people went to attack the procession. Do not bring that now. After Karna it is shameful to bring that thing here. (*Interruptions*). There is no appeal filed by Mr. Badal. He has run away from appeal. The lady will get her time. Let me go on.

What I am saying is that it is shameful that the new set up should be patronising the same old goondas who are pretending to be saints and are rearing all sorts of dacoits and all sorts of bad elements

While I am at it, I also want to say that there are some running sores in Punjab. One of the running sores is the Jullunder TV Station. I also had my part in seeing it pushed through. The Jullunder TV Station is already 3½ years behind schedule, and when the elected Government was there, I had requested it to dish out some money for the Jullunder TV Station so that it does not remain a standing shame. Just for want of three lakhs there was a quarrel between the AIR and the contractor, and we are being put to shame. The Jullunder TV Station does not only serve Punjab but also our neighbours in Pakistan. It is in a very pitiable condition. There is no progress. In order to save time I will not dilate on it. But I would request the Finance Minister to look into the matter and see if by spending Rs. 2 to 3 lakhs which could have been normally spent by the Central Government, the Jullunder TV Station can be brought on proper radius. Now, it is serving only for 20 km. Then it can cover the whole of Punjab, a part of the Ganganagar District of Rajasthan, a part of Haryana and a good part of the Himachal Pradesh also. Neither the TV Station is in order nor is a bigger studio set up, nor are the programmes planned properly. We have to cut a very sorry figure. Programmes are also projected by the Lahore TV Station, and there is a completion.

Then, Sir, I would like to say that the present situation is so horrible that about the police I wrote a letter to the hon. Home Minister, Giani Zail Singh, when he took over, that all the State Governments were a party to the decisions that were taken when Mr. H. M. Patel called them here but that they did not uniformly carry them out. Especially in Punjab the decisions were violated both in letter and in spirit. The orderly system has not been abolished till today. No effective system for redressal of the policemen's grievances has been evolved, though the agitation in Punjab had been by and large peaceful. Though these very Congress (I) leaders during the Lok Sabha elections pretended to champion their cause, 1,390 policemen in Punjab are still on the road. Giani Zail Singh is the Home Minister, and he is not raising his little finger in order to rehabilitate the policemen who, it is acknowledged on all hands, were peaceful, and who, it is acknowledged on all hands, had genuine grievances. On their grievances, there are the recommendations of the Police Commission. I have been taking it up when Mr. H. M. Patel was there, I am raising it when Giani Zail Singh is there. And I would request the hon. Finance Minister to ask the present administration not to delay the cases of all these policemen and to give them proper jobs. (*Time bell rings*). I will just be closing, Sir.

What I want to say is that there are specific demands of Punjab which are never fulfilled. Punjab is crying for railway connection from Ludhiana via Chandigarh to Sharanpur. And this is something very important from the strategic angle also. It also opens up the hinterland and the interior areas of Himachal Pradesh and Haryana. It provides an alternative rail link also. Nothing has been done in this regard. The past Akali Government offered to bear the cost of the land from Ludhiana to Chandigarh. Now a new administration is there. The hon. Finance Minister should look into it and see that the past pledge of

the Akali Government is honoured and the Centre is compelled to take up this project, of Ludhiana-Chandigarh-Saharanpur. I do not want to dilate on this.

Then Punjab is suffering from extreme deficiencies. The previous Akali Government had said that it would meet a big part of the cost if Amritsar airport is converted into an international airport. That will facilitate many passengers because we Punjabis are people who are going out from India at a very fast rate. But no progress has been made in this regard.

Then we have been demanding that Amritsar and Chandigarh should be connected by air. Chandigarh is the Capital and Amritsar is the main town. The feasibility report has been done. We have also been demanding that Ludhiana and Delhi should be connected. There are positive reports. So I would urge on the present administration to look into this demand also.

Then, the Guru Nanak University non-teaching employees have been on strike for many days. Their demands are very simple. The Vice-Chancellor is under the Chancellor, and the Chancellor is the administrator of the State. And the administrator has agreed that the demands of the employees are just. Why can't the Chancellor lift his little finger and see that the Vice-Chancellor accepts the demands? Now is the time when examinations are to be held. During the examinations if the clerks are not available, no proper examination can be held and everybody will suffer. (*Interruption*). If there is no chance of examinations being held, it is all the more reason that the just demands of the non-teaching employees should be conceded without delay.

In the end, I would say that we are talking of the 20-point programme. My friend, Mr. Mittal mentioned about it. I have said earlier also about the way the 20-point programme was implemented in Punjab. I was on a "pada yatra". In the Home Minister,

[Shri Jagjit Singh Anand]

Giani Zail Singh's constituency land was allotted in Darya ka Bet, that is on the side of the river which is washed away every year. And in Kartarpur, land was allotted where people were burning their dead. If there had been any serious attempt to implement the 20-point programme in relation to land reforms in relation to the wages of agricultural labour and in relation to other issues, the sorry, spectacle of the defeat of the Congress in the past would not have been there. As in Karnataka, the Congress in Punjab would have come out with success if it had really stood by the poor and the down-trodden. Now, this is all wishy-washy talk by the Congress administration of the past and the Congress (I) at present to fool the people of Punjab at the time of elections. The Punjabis are progressive, are enlightened and with 2 per cent of land, they are giving more than 50 per cent of the foodgrains of the country. Their demands should be looked into sympathetically. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider sympathetically any demand in favour of the progress of Punjab whether it was raised by Mr. Mittal or by Mrs. Ambika Soni or by this poor self. Here I would like to say that an atomic power plant in Punjab for generation of electricity is a "must" because other alternatives are not possible. An electronic complex was promised earlier when the Congress was ruling Punjab. That has been denied to us. It should be there in the Punjab. You know when the Punjab was partitioned, it was reduced to ruins. But it has come up in such a big way in agriculture. In small industries and big industries also we have made some progress. We should have more such industries so that the progress of the Punjab is put on a firm basis. Thank you.

SHRI HARKISHAN SINGH SURJEET (Punjab): Mr. Deputy Chairman, there is nothing much to be said about budget because it follows the same old pattern, whether the budget

is presented in the Parliament here or in the Vidhan Sabha at Chandigarh. Even after Independence every Government thought that Punjab should remain mainly, and primarily as an agricultural State, perhaps to provide foodgrains for the rest of the country. And everybody has lot of praise for Punjab in that respect.

So far as industrialisation of Punjab is concerned, no Government there—whether Akali or Congress—can take credit. It is only because of the efforts of the Punjabi people who have taken initiative in the matter and in spite of the Government, they have achieved a certain measure of industrial development.

So far as this Government is concerned, in the budget what is the amount allocated for industries? What is the proportion? Out of Rs. 284 crores only Rs. 11 crores have been allocated and this represents only 4 per cent. In the earlier budgets also, for the last 30 years, the same percentage had been there. That means there is no provision for big industries and it is said there is no raw material. Raw materials are there, though some raw materials are taken for small scale industries from outside. Even for small scale industries no help is provided. Even the Congress (I) Member said that raw materials are not available, such as, steel, coal, power and diesel. Because of shortage for these things, industries are closing down leading to further unemployment.

It may be said that we are concentrating on agriculture. Even in the agricultural sector, the picture is not very good. So far as this budget is concerned, it will not inspire confidence among the agriculturists. In 1969 an Indo-Pak agreement was arrived at about Rabi waters. We were quarrelling with Haryana and Rajasthan for water. After the agreement, even now Rabi waters are flowing into Pakistan.

Everybody knows that thermal power production is costlier than hydel

power. There was a proposal for construction of Thein dam power project. But no sanction was coming forth. Now my friend from the Congress (I) Party was saying that the cost has gone up from Rs. 80 crores to Rs. 260 crores. Who is responsible for this delay? It is only two years ago that the sanction came. When the country is facing huge power shortage, how much money has been provided for this hydel project? Only Rs. 12 crores have been provided in this budget. Is it a joke? This only means that the project is not going to materialise for another 15 years and we will continue to suffer from power shortage. Today our shortage is about 45 lakh units. This shortage affects our agriculture adversely and also industry. No serious effort is being made to remove this shortage of power. A project was started in Ropar and the total cost is Rs. 400 crores. No serious effort is made to further develop it. Even the Bhatinda thermal project is running at 45 per cent below the capacity.

So far as the diesel is concerned, it was stated that the Akalis or Janata people have taken it away. But who can forget that the diesel allocation for Punjab was decided upon in 1974 by the Centre at 40,000 kilo-litres. There is no change in that allocation since then. It is, therefore, good to remember that we have been experiencing diesel shortage right from 1974. In Punjab we have more than one lakh tractors. Everybody has praised the green revolution in Punjab. We have six lakh diesel sets. But no diesel is there. For transport also diesel is being used in a big way. But today nothing is there.

So far as coal is concerned, it is in short supply. Transport charges are very heavy. The result is that brick kiln owners are charging at the rate of Rs. 300/- per 1,000 bricks. This was unheard of in the past.

Then, what about the price of wheat? I am very happy that friends from both the sides have talked about higher price. I would like them to

stick to Rs. 500 per quintal for cotton. I would be very happy if they stick to it. I want them to stick to it, whether they are the Akalis or the Congress (I) men or anybody else, because it helps me. It helps me if the peasant can get a higher price for his product. But the present allocation made by the Central Government does not go to prove that they are going to get a higher price because there is only an increase of Rs. 2 per quintal in the price of wheat whereas in the case of paddy price last year, the last Government had made an increase of Rs. 10 per quintal. But there has been an increase of Rs. 2 only per quintal this year, whereas the prices of general commodities have gone up by more than 20 per cent. This increase is less than two per cent. Can this satisfy the peasants? The peasants cannot be satisfied with this. But what is the minimum price demanded? All the Chief Ministers have demanded Rs. 140 while the Kisan Sabha had demanded a minimum of Rs. 125. Can this be called a remunerative price? If the minimum price is not given, then the peasants will stop sowing and they will take to other crops and this has happened in relation to sugarcane. The production has come down to 70 per cent and because of that we are finding the shortage of sugar in this country and all these things are there and it is because the peasant is not getting his price, because the peasant is not assured a proper price. He is not assured of a proper price in relation to sugarcane and he is not assured of a proper price in relation to cotton. Naturally, what will happen then? What happened yesterday in Nasik? He is being given Rs. 50 per quintal of onions. When last year it was being sold at Rs. 500 per quintal in the market. This is the fate of the peasantry and I think no satisfactory answer is being provided and the price fixed is not remunerative for the peasant at all.

Then, Sir, what about the distribution system? Much is being talked about the distribution system. But

[Shri Harkishan Singh Surjeet]

then what is happening? Everything is available and it is not that nothing is available. But everything is available in the black market and there is no allocation here. No allocation I find here in the Budget for the distribution system, to take the stocks of all essential commodities and distribute them properly. There is no provision in this Budget also and we cannot hope that something will be done in this respect too.

Now, in relation to the calamities, Sir, there has been a hailstorm and it has affected four districts very heavily and the wheat crop has been adversely affected. The estimated loss is Rs. 30 crores. But what is the allocation, Sir? Rs. 2.60 crores in the present Budget! The peasant is to be provided Rs. 2.6 crores and that also will not reach him, whereas the total loss is Rs. 30 crores; Then, in relation to land reforms also, they do not mention anything in the Budget. I would like to know, if somebody is so proud of it, as to what has been done in relation to the 20-point programme. I would like some committee to be appointed and let the Congress (I) people appoint a committee and let it produce a report before us to show what has been done in regard to this. I led a movement in 1974 for providing house sites and for providing fair wages and also for the distribution of lands. I received a letter from the then Chief Minister of Punjab, Giani Zail Singh and who is the present Home Minister of our country. He had written a letter in which he had said: "By August 15, 1974, every agricultural worker and every adult Harijan would be provided a house site in the State." Sir, I would like to know what has happened. After 1974-75 has gone, after 1975-76 has gone, then Akalis came and nobody is there now and I would like to know how many houses have been provided to them, how many house sites have been provided to them, today. By saying that it is four lakhs, three lakhs or two lakhs, you

cannot hoodwink anybody and nobody can be hoodwinked that way. I would like to have the correct figures in relation to land reforms. Punjab, as I have said, is the worst in this respect. Sir, if you travel on the main roads, you will find farms of 200 or 300 or 500 acres. But, if you go into the question of surplus land, it is not in thousands. There is little surplus and that also is not available for distribution and that is the fate of land reforms in Punjab today. Sir, so far as the other things are concerned, some figures have been quoted here. Even in regard to the question of reservation for the Scheduled Tribes, it is not even during the last two years, but during the last 30 years also, everybody has been talking about it. Everybody is talking about the reservation for the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people in the country. But what about their welfare? Nobody is serious about it. Till today, nothing has been done. In relation to the Class I posts, only 7.25 per cent of the total of 25 per cent has been filled; in relation to the Class II posts only 5.9 per cent of vacancies out of the total of 25 per cent have been filled; and in relation to Class III also, only 12.13 per cent of the vacancies have been filled out of the total of 25 per cent. And, Sir, no guarantee is there that the other vacancies will be filled also by them. Only mere talk is there and that is the position. In relation to transport, Sir, whatever Government comes, it says in the beginning that there would be nationalisation. They collect money from the transport owners and workers are left at their mercy and nothing is done. There is no fulfilment of their commitment to the policy of nationalisation. New taxes are in store. There is deficit to be met. It is said that deficit will be met by lessening expenditure and by new sources, which means new taxes in the coming Budget. Now it is very difficult because elections are there and there will be criticism of the same. But that will come.

6 P.M.

So far as relief measures are concerned, unemployment has been talked about a lot. It is very serious. But nothing is there. Last time the Akali Government did say that they **would provide unemployment allowance** on the pattern of West Bengal Government. But I do not know what provision is made. I do not find anything on this score.

Similarly, about crop insurance there is nothing. No provision is there. Similarly, about agricultural labour, even in Punjab we have many complaints there is bonded labour in Punjab. Workers who come from Western U.P. and Bihar are treated as bonded labour. But nothing about them is being done. That also is not there. The West Bengal Government and the Kerala Government have announced a provision for old-age pension for agricultural workers and poor peasants, and for those who have nobody to depend upon. There is no such provision in this Budget; no relief measures are there which can provide some relief to poor sections and weaker sections, who are at the mercy of landlords and others.

Sir, no doubt, one point was that the whole money which is mopped up from the rural areas should be used there itself in the State, not in the country. One would justifiably ask, if money is to be mopped up and taken away outside to help the monopoly houses, what would happen to the economy of that State? Now, Sir, everybody says that a number of nationalised banks have been opened in the rural areas. Figures are given— for the peasantry so many branches are there. Correct. It is said that more than Rs. 800 crores have been deposited in Punjab in the nationalised banks. But the total spending in Punjab is hardly Rs. 300 crores. But this also has been spent on the landlord or the capitalists or the richer sections. The poor sections also must be provided with amenities by which

self-employment can be generated. This can be done.

Then, Sir, many other things are there. About the police, much is said by both sides. The service conditions of the policemen are such that they cannot be tolerated in this society— working as orderlies with officers and doing all sorts of jobs for them. It was accepted that many of the demands were justified. Then, why is it that 1300 are not taken back? They must be taken back.

Whether it is the Congress Government or the Akali Government or any other, nobody thinks of the working class. Many cases are pending in courts. All the cases pending against the workers must be withdrawn, so that in the coming elections they can participate in the democratic process of the country.

Then, Sir, there are many other things. The technical and other staff working in the Bhakra Dam has not so far been absorbed in other projects, although there are so many other projects like Thein Dam, Salal etc. This should be done urgently.

Sir, I do not like to repeat the other points which have already been made. I shall not repeat what has been going on the Gurunanak University. If the Chancellor, the Governor does not intervene, and if the strike is not tackled properly, it may lead to the loss of one year for all the students. The sufferers will be the peasants and the poorer sections of that State. Some immediate intervention is required. If something goes to the head of the Vice-Chancellor that he will not concede the demands, some intervention is required so that the problem is solved.

I do not want to repeat all other demands. They are related to the central budget. Since I come from Punjab, I will say about the International Airport. Why we cannot start at least one Boeing 737 service from Amritsar? Lots of passengers come from England. They have to hire a taxi

[Shri Harkishan Singh Surjeet]

paying Rs. 700/- per taxi. They have to take the taxi to Punjab. One 737 service can be started. If an international service can be there from Trivandrum which is necessary why not from Amritsar?

Sir, I do not want to repeat all the other things. Many things have been said about Ludhiana—Chandigarh rail link, Thein Dam, about the agricultural sector, industrial sector, etc. But nothing has been done about the working class.

Two gifts have been given by the present Government to the people of Punjab. One is the policy on liquor. You know that we have been opposing prohibition. Prohibition cannot be enforced in the country by law. It can be done by raising the consciousness of the people. Although I never take any liquor drinks, I have seen through experience in Bombay, in Madras, in so many reports, Khosla Report, etc. that it leads to crime and nothing else. Earlier some shops were being auctioned. Some people used to unite and get all the Vends.

The Akali Government before it was dismissed, changed to the new policy and that new policy was endorsed by the Governor. Suddenly some pressure was brought to bear and the new policy is again changed. The papers say that there are some 5 families who cornered the liquor trade. The Times of India correspondent has written about that. It writes.

"Similarly, there were cogent reasons behind the recommendations of the Excise Department for publishing the system of auctioning country liquor vends and replacing it by the licensing system. Excise officials said that the experience of the last 15 years proves that country liquor vends were cornered by four or five contractors who were concentrating liquor vends in Patiala, Amritsar, Jullundur, etc."

The Akalis have said that they have taken one crore of rupees. I know

nothing about it. But they have given a memorandum. But there is one fact. Most of the contractors belong to Congress (I). There is no doubt about it. I would like anybody to challenge it. Naturally some doubt arises among the people as to why this is being done and why the policy is being changed.

Finally, I want to say one thing. It is about the administration. The Government will come and go. The period when only one party was ruling in the Centre as well as in the States is gone. Sometimes it is Congress (I). Sometimes, some other party is there. They will be coming and going. But the way in which the administration is being dealt with, it will have a very harmful effect. Immediately when the administration changes, transfers take place. Firstly, about 50 Deputy Commissioners and Superintendents of Police were transferred. Only three days ago, most of the S. D. Ms. are transferred. What is the criteria? What is the motive behind it? If you associate the administration with a particular political party loyalty to the state will not remain and the officials will be committed to individual persons. This will lead to collapse of administration. You will find—I have always seen—that many sycophants gather when some change takes place in the administration and the Ministry. Later on that loyalty does not remain because they think about their careers and not the welfare of the people. So, I would request that some rule, some criteria must be there so that one can be there for three years or forty years and that should be followed by every Party. I do not say that the other parties did not do it at all. But that I am saying is that if it is done in the State, it can have very harmful effect and it will not serve the Congress (I) Party also. This is what I want to submit. Sir, after all, this is what is happening. And I would like to request the Finance Ministry to go through all these things and try to find out what can be done. He can say that when a fuller Budget comes

then everything will be explained. But I would like him to see what can be done now in respect of agricultural workers, in respect of distribution of essential commodities, in respect of supply of diesel, coal and all those things. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI AMARJIT KAUR (Punjab): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for many years now in the economic field, Punjab and the spirit of the endeavour of the Punjabi has been taken for granted. And though the Punjabi farmer has for all these years been exploiting his lands for the benefit of the nation, he in turn is being exploited by business vested interests. No one, Sir, likes to be taken for granted and be exploited as a reward for yeoman services rendered to the nation. Look at the criminal raising of prices of tractors, over 130 per cent in the past five years. The non-availability of diesel, kerosene and cement, the high price and the scarcity of fertilizer, the acute shortage of power, and the low prices he receives in return for his output. Sir, scientific mechanisation of agriculture is the base of a Punjabi farmer. If he is not supplied with his basic inputs and requirements within reasonable rates and on time, the backbone of the Punjab's economy will be dislocated to the disadvantage of the nation.

Sir, Punjab's Annual Plan size has remained stagnant around Rs. 260 crores per year since 1977-78. The previous Government, in fact, cut the Plan by Rs. 50 crores in 1977-78, and further reduced it by Rs. 26 crores in 1978-79. And no imaginative plans were made to mobilise additional resources. But, Sir, what hurts the Punjabi most is the step-motherly treatment being given to them by the Central Government. In spite of the fact that Punjab has been contributing over 50 per cent of foodgrains to the Central reserve year after year, in return, it receives only 15 per cent Central Government assistance which is the lowest percentage of assistance for a State. Compare this, Sir, with the

Central assistance of 60 per cent for Orissa, 41 per cent for Uttar Pradesh, 35 per cent for Rajasthan, and 33 per cent for Tamil Nadu. Is this not unfair to Punjab?

Because of the acute power shortage in Punjab, the need to develop power potential urgently must be given top priority. In 1979-80, our energy availability stood at 5,522 MW. And when all the projects are executed and are operational according to the fixed time schedule the availability will rise only to 6,420 MW in 1982-83 when the actual demand at that time will reach 8,351 MW. This massive gap in demand and supply in the very near future urgently necessitates the quick completion of the Thein Dam project and the Ropar thermal plant. The Central Government must finance the Thein Dam project to the tune of Rs. 50 crores at least per year and actively participate in the construction of the Ropar thermal plant. Or else, let the two projects be posed as World Bank projects. For years now, Sir, Punjab has made a demand for an atomic power plant. So far this demand has been ignored due to either the expense involved or because Punjab is a border State. This small State which extinguishes the hunger of the nation surely deserves a few power projects in return. No encouragement has been given to large and labour intensive village agro-based industries in Punjab. The contribution to the State exchequer by existing industries in the State is only 13 per cent. This shows the bankruptcy in the State industrial growth. Industries in the State are a must since diversification of the economy is much needed.

Sir, very little finance has been allotted to the sphere of flood control, drainage and lift irrigation. There are large tracts of land in the State that are pathetically backward in agriculture because little finance and attention has been paid towards these three spheres. If finances are made adequately available on these subjects

[Shrimati Amarjit Kaur]

the foodgrain production of the State will go up by 35 per cent. Finance for the maintenance of village link roads for the completion of rural link roads and most important of all the supply of pure drinking water to all villages in the State that require this necessity, is inadequate in this Budget. The Finance must be increased to make the programmes practicable and time bound.

Sir, no mention has been made regarding the scheme of crop insurance for, in all probability, the insurance experts have convinced the Government about the non-feasibility of the scheme. Therefore there is a constant strain in the State Budget for compensation to be paid for crops damaged due to natural calamities. The crop insurance can work, Sir, provided it is confined exclusively to natural calamities, i.e., hailstorm, tornadoes, floods and total drought. The Government, Sir, can try this scheme for two years in my district of Patiala as an experiment. I am sure it will be a success.

Very little encouragement has been given in this Budget to animal husbandry and the enhancement of horticulture. No mention at all has been made for giving subsidised education to the economically backward people of the State up to the stage of graduation. We were supposed to have stepped from the green revolution into the white some four years back, into fruit pastures some three years back and into a socialistically educated State many years back. It is now imperative that the financial allocations for these three spheres must be reviewed and increased. In the case of horticulture I would venture to suggest that the incentive potential within the Punjabi farmer must be tapped by offering him an exemption from the land ceiling of only one hectare of land if he grows intensively a fruit orchard within that one hectare. I assure you, Sir, if this be allowed, Punjab will become the leading State in the export of fresh and

canned fruit and juices within the next seven years.

Sir, I conclude by saying that the national policy should be so framed that it does not act as a disincentive to a forward looking state like Punjab. Thank you.

SHRIMATI RAJINDRER KAUR:

Sir, I would first like to answer to the point raised by Mr. Mittal. It was better if he had been here in the House. He has called my party as a party of landlords and feudals. I would like to know from him as to who the feudals are and who the landlords are, because the landlords' system was abolished in Punjab much earlier than we were even born, much earlier than the British stepped into the soil of Punjab. It was during the brief period of Banda Singh Bahadur that absentee landlordism was absolutely abolished. After that there were certain people who had some land and there were others who had a little less. And among the Akalis only Mr. Prakash Singh Badal is the one who has got some land but he has inherited his property. He has not acquired this property during his tenure in office. Sir, for me, the country's interests is the foremost and the interests of the party comes later. Whosoever is a corrupt politician, must be brought to book, whether he is Mr. Prakash Singh Badal, whether he is Gian Zail Singh or anybody else.

Mr. Anand mentioned about Gurdev Singh Commission or Singhani Commission. I would welcome the renewal of the Singhani Commission and also the continuation of the Gurdev Singh Commission and I would also request that such commissions should be set up on every politician. Every member coming into public life, every person coming into public life should declare his assets and it should be seen by the Government agency as to how much of assets that person has acquired and how much he lost during his tenure in office. Sir, Janata or Akali Governments have remained in power only for a short time and they did

not even acquire the art of corruption. But I know of the Congressmen who have acquired wealth disproportionate to the known sources they had. And I welcome any commission being set up for the Congressmen, the Janata people and the Akalis combined.

He again said that the Akalis in Punjab were defeated because they were discredited with the public and the people have thrown them out. Does it mean that in the next Lok Sabha elections if the Congress is defeated in Punjab, the Lok Sabha will be dissolved just because the people gave their verdict against the Congress party? I think even the Home Minister of the Congress Government will not agree to it. In his interview with the *India Today* the same question was asked by a reporter that supposing Congress is defeated in some of the States, will the Lok Sabha be dissolved. He replied that Lok Sabha elections are held on national issues while the State Assembly elections are held on local issues. I agree with it because in one of the Punjab assembly segment constituency, Ferozepur, the Akali candidate for the Assembly won, while from the same segment constituency, Congress-I candidate took a lead of 12,000. It was not only an election issue; it was an issue as to who is to be next. Prime Minister. The choice was between the three: Charan Singh, Shri Jagjivan Ram and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. And the obvious choice was of Shrimati Gandhi and people voted her to power. But to take it as a stick to dissolve all the Assemblies, I think, is a bad precedent. It is a bad precedent if the Assemblies of the States are treated just like local bodies, to be dissolved at the sweet will of the Centre. India is a big country with regional sentiments, regional religions, regional cultures and unless these regional cultures are satisfied and the country is run under a unified ~~from~~ government, I think the

long-term repercussions would not be good.

It has been said time and again that Punjab is an agricultural State. Punjab is leading in agricultural output. About 1.5 per cent of the total land is contributing 60 per cent to the food basket of the country. But in spite of the fact that Punjab's per acre agricultural production is the highest in the world, in regard to per capita income, Punjab has slipped from the first position to the third position. What is the reason? It may be that the value of the Crops is disproportionate to the inputs which the farmers put in. But the most important reason is that Punjab lags behind in industrial production. Whereas agricultural production is the highest in Punjab, Punjab's contribution to the industrial basket of India is the lowest. Even agro-based industries have not been set up in Punjab. Here, it was said that 50 per cent of the total production of tractors is taken to by Punjab. But there is absolutely no tractor factory in Punjab. The national average in respect of consumption of sugarcane by sugar factories is 30 to 35 per cent. In Maharashtra, it is 60 to 65 per cent. Sixty-five per cent of the production of sugarcane is consumed in sugar factories. But in Punjab, it is only 14 or 15 per cent. No Government whether it was the Janata or Congress, has set up any sugar factory in Punjab. Punjab has a substantial cotton production, but no cloth mill worth the name has been sanctioned in Punjab. In fact, Punjab green revolution has served as a readymade market for the rest of the States. As a result of this, about four or five years back, Rs. 300 crores was taken from Punjab. Two years ago it was Rs. 425 crores. Now, it is Rs. 519 crores. How can this economic exploitation of Punjab be justified? There is one more reason. For example, when we want to set up a thermal plant, 95 per cent will be the State's contribution

[Shrimati Amarjit Kaur]

and only 5 per cent will come from the Centre by way of aid. But when a similar plant is set up in U.P., 95 per cent will be the Central aid and 5 per cent will be the State's contribution. Punjabies are being penalised. What for? Simply because, they are more hard working and more adventurous. They can work hard and make things go. There was a talk here about farmers and I can say with confidence that before the advent of the Congress regime, there was no power cut in Punjab. Now, there is power cut for ten hours. In Amritsar, there is absolutely no power even for two days. These people talk about rural development. I have gone through the Budget. I am yet to find the word 'rural development'. How much money has been allotted? Absolutely, no funds have been allotted for rural development. My colleague, Shri Surjeet, has talked about the Ludhiana-Chandigarh rail link and the international airport. Even in the case of tractors, when the Congress came to power, the price has been increased by Rs. 10,000. The question is: Why the economic resources mopped up in Punjab not being utilised in Punjab? For how long, the people can afford this economic exploitation? I think special funds should be allotted for the development of industries in Punjab.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA:

Sir, I have heard with great attention the speeches made by the hon. Members. Some of the suggestions made by the hon. Members are really worthwhile. I can assure the hon. Members at the outset that they will definitely be considered and, if found suitable and practicable, suitable action will be taken.

Sir, it is not a fact that the Plan Outlay for this year does not provide for more amounts as compared to last year because the Plan Outlay approved for the last year was Rs. 260 crores while the provision

for this year has been to the extent of Rs. 284 crores. It means there is an increase of 9.2 per cent.

Sir, one hon. Member mentioned about the per capita outlay, i.e. per capita outlay for Punjab State as compared to the all India figures. May I mention that the per capita outlay for 1979-80 was 192 while the per capita outlay for 1980-81 is 209. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the per capita outlay has not been increased. If I give the figures in terms of all India, the per capita outlay for all States, is 107 while in case of Punjab it comes to about 124. It means Punjab is one of the top-most States where the per capita outlay is more. Sir, a mention has been made regarding the Central assistance also. May I also mention that the normal assistance under the Gadgil formula in 1979-80 was Rs. 31.50 crore and the provision for this year is Rs. 33.22 crore? It means the Central assistance in this regard has gone up. So is the case for the Centrally aided projects also. The provision in the last year was only Rs. 10 crores and now the provision has been raised to Rs. 12.28 crores. So is the case with the IADP assistance also. The provision in the last year was Rs. 5.80 crores and the provision for this year is Rs. 6.78 crore. It means if I total up the figures, the provision for 1979-80 was 49.36 crores while the provision for 1980-81 is Rs. 52.20 crores. Sir, I do not want to go into details of all the points mentioned by hon. Members, but an important point has been made regarding per capita plan assistance also. May I also mention that the figure, as shown in the plan, for the year 1979-80 is 36 while for the year 1980-81 it comes to about 38. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the per capita Plan assistance has been reduced.

Sir, though no mention has been made in particular for the 'food for work' programme, a point for unemployment was made. May I also mention that the provision for 29,000

tonnes of foodgrains has been made so that under the normal 'food for work' programme employment to those who are needy persons could be made available?

Sir, some points have been made by Mr. Gupta. These points were raised in Lok Sabha and were replied to by the Minister of Finance who is fortunately sitting here. Mr. Gupta and others have mentioned that though an amount of Rs. 100 crores has been given to Pakistan on behalf of India, the Ravi waters are not utilized by India. Sir, as the House is aware, the World Bank paid to the Pakistan Government on behalf of the Government of India Rs. 100 crores for developing other source of water so that India could use the Ravi waters. The Ravi waters will be used when Thein Dam is complete. Thein Dam is under construction and if necessary, larger funds will be provided to the Government of Punjab. Government of India itself wants that the construction of the Thein Dam should be completed as soon as possible because we know the importance of the Thein Dam.

Shri Gupta and Shri Mittal have also mentioned about the bank deposits in Punjab and have said that the investment in the State is not of the same order. Sir, as you are aware, the deposit-investment ratio is not based on the local deposits received. The investment in each State and in each area is determined on the basis of the various schemes. If there are good schemes which qualify for investment, the banks will not refuse to provide the loans. I can mention to the hon. Members that if they come forward with proposals individually, or ask their State Governments to come forward with schemes which can qualify for the loans, the Government of India will be happy to ask the banks not to refuse the loans.

Mr. Mittal, Mrs. Ambika Soni and others have also pointed out that the provision made for water development is not adequate.

They have also mentioned regarding power position, diesel distribution etc. If we go through the Budget Estimates, it will be clear that the Budget Estimates for 1980-81 provide Rs. 41 crores for irrigation, while the provision for 1979-80 was only Rs. 31 crores, which means an increase of Rs. 10 crores for the irrigation schemes. So far as power is concerned, the Budget for 1980-81 provides Rs. 104 crores while the provision for 1979-80 was only Rs. 81 crores. It means that in 1980-81, the provision is more by Rs. 23 crores. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the funds have not been raised for the purpose of irrigation and power. Though it is a fact that there are possibilities to provide more water and power to the State of Punjab as well as to the other States in the country, the only thing in view is the scheme received. The Government of India has not only provided more funds, but I can assure on behalf of the Government of India that as and when the funds are required to complete these schemes, we will be happy to consider these proposals.

Sir, Mr. Anand and Mr. Surjeet have alleged that there is a change in the excise policy made for 1980-81 under the pressure of liquor lobby. I have to mention that country liquor have all along been auctioned in Punjab. This year the proposal was to change to a system of allotment of vends. This proposal was approved on the file and under the orders of the Governor, but later after a few days when the matter came up before the Governor-in Council, the proposal to change the excise policy was not approved and the auction system continues as it was previously. Mr. Anand has strayed away from the Budget proposals and gone back to Kamagats Maru Nagar and mentioned that all members of the Congress who attended that Session were provided liquor. Mr. Anand will be happy or sorry—I do not know—but I can very honestly mention that I was one of those who attended that session and even dis

[Shri Jagannath Pahadia]

not see the distribution of liquor there, what to say of taking the liquor. I think it was Mr. Anand and other members of his party who had gone to have a look at the session and perhaps they utilised the whole liquor from these liquor vendors.

SHRI HARKISHAN SINGH SURJEET: He did not say that. I do not know how you listened. He said that there was a tea shop which was run and all arrangements were made, not about liquor being served.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: He said liquor.

SHRI HARKISHAN SINGH SURJEET: If you want to say it, that is a different matter.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: If he has not said I will be very happy, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARKISHAN SINGH SURJEET: Mr. Anand is here.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: Other points made by hon. Members, I think, have been replied by me. I do not want to go into details of all the points which have been raised by hon. Members on that side because most of the points have been replied by my friends on this side and most of the points are politically motivated. If I am permitted to say, I will say that things have improved in Punjab so far as law and order position is concerned, so far as distribution of power is concerned, so far as distribution of diesel is concerned. (*Interruptions*) I have nothing to hide from hon. lady Member. Power which was being supplied to the farmers daily, has been increased by ten hours and we have not received any complaint during this week. The necessity is there and the Government of India as well as the Government of Punjab are trying to increase power supply also. The hon. lady Member will be happy to know that so far as distribution of diesel is concerned, the quantity has also been increased. There has been improve-

ment in the distribution system and the law and order position has comparatively improved. Sir, I do not think any point has been left.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: Mr Pahadia, I never said that any liquor was distributed, I was away for a short time. I said that the liquor contractor freely ran a canteen providing all sorts of facilities. I would not be unjust or unfair to mention that liquor was served.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: If he has not mentioned it, I withdraw my remarks.

With these words, Sir, I thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate and I hope they will all support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We take up the motion for consideration of the Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1980. The question is:

"That the 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, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 and 3 and the schedule were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the motion for considera-

tion of the Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1980. The questions is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1979-80 as passed by the Lok Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

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

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

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPT. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Rajasthan Budget.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to know the position because we started discussion on the Budget of Punjab at about 4.30 and this has taken about 2½ hours. Another three States are yet to be discussed. Are you going to finish them today? I would suggest that the discussion on Tamil Nadu and UP can be taken up tomorrow. Wait Mr. Kesri. As it goes, we take 2½ hours for each Budget. Another 2½ hours will be taken for Rajasthan. I think we should not be hustled for time for Tamil Nadu. Ten speakers are there. If you give 2½ hours on the whole, are you prepared to sit up to 11 o'clock? It may be done if the Ministers are prepared to sit. But we do not want to be hustled for time when we discuss on the Budget of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: I want to beseech through you the hon.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that just now it is 7 o'clock, and it will at least go beyond 8 o'clock when we take up Rajasthan. And tomorrow the main business will be of two Bills, one is Tamil Nadu and the other the Uttar Pradesh. I assure that we on our side will co-operate. The Tamil Nadu Members have flown here after 6.1½ hours. They are not in a position to contribute worthwhile. I beseech Mr. Kesri. He is sore because of the way the things happened in the past. We will all co-operate and the business will finish well in time. If it is necessary we will sit tomorrow. Instead of taking it up at 9.30, it can very well be done tomorrow. Through you, I would beseech him to take up Rajasthan today and take Tamil Nadu tomorrow. He wants that all of us should assure him. Gentlemen from this block and from that block assure him, and the Treasury Benches will all co-operate with him, and we will persuade the Cabinet Minister, and they will agree.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Deputy Chairman, if it can be assured that these two Bills can be taken up at 2 o'clock, it can be accommodated. If it goes on like what it was today, I am afraid, it cannot be.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: Today it came at 4.30. Tomorrow it will come at 2.30 at the most, not beyond that, because if there are two or three mentions, they can be over by 2.30.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): No. One thing. There was an agreement with the Opposition that at 1.30 the Calling Attention and the special mentions would be finished, that the House would adjourn for half an hour for lunch and that at 2 o'clock the business of the House would be started, but since I have seen today that the Chairman had allowed twenty special mentions and that instead of 1.30 it ended at 4.30.

[Shri Sita Ram Kesri]

Since the Opposition did not abide by their own decision today, how can I think that they will abide tomorrow? Please listen to me. We have already finished one. If they co-operate, they can take lesser time than they ask.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. V. SWAMINATHAN (Tamil Nadu): The Chairman should not allow twenty special mentions tomorrow.

श्री हरीशंकर भाभड़ा (राजस्थान): उप-सभापति महोदय, मेरा निवेदन भी है। चाहे आप 9 बजे तक बैठिए लेकिन समय कम करने की बात मत कहिए। या तो कल लीजिए और आपने जितना समय पंजाब बजट को दिया उससे कम राजस्थान वाले नहीं लेंगे। अगर आज लेट बैठेंगे तो फिर आप बार-बार कहेंगे कि जल्दी करिये, जल्दी करिये।

Do not take it up today; take it up tomorrow. We are prepared to co-operate with the Government.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : उपसभापति जी, यह निर्णय बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में हुआ था कि हर स्टेट को एक घंटा मिलेगा और इस आधार पर हमको 23 मिनट मिला है। मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि अगर एक-एक घंटा लें जैसा कि निर्णय किया है आप सब लोगों ने, बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने, आपके लीडर ने, हम लोगों ने मिलकर निर्णय लिया है... (Interruptions) जब एक मत से आपने निर्णय लिया है तो आप उस निर्णय पर एबाईड कीजिए, उसी पर चलिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us proceed with Rajasthan at least.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Tamil Nadu): Please listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will see what the position is after Rajasthan is finished.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: It will be too late. Today something has happened.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has been happening almost every day.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: We will stick to the hon. Members' advice. We will start the business at 2 o'clock. We are the Members of Rajya Sabha from Tamil Nadu. Our flight was delayed by 6 1/2 hours. We arrived at 4-30 A.M. That is why my special request is that tomorrow we can take it up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no objection. The House should agree. The Government business has been delayed considerably. There is no doubt about it. Unless we stick on to some schedule, this will never be finished.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, if the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs had to say something, he should have said it when the budget discussion started today. After all, when one State has been given a particular number of hours or we have utilised a particular number of hours for one State, it will be unfair to give less time to our State of Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, I would plead that at least there should be equity and equal time.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : आप सच कहते हैं। सुन लीजिए। इसमें हमारा दोष नहीं है। मैंने चेयर को हमेशा निवेदन किया है कि समय निश्चित कर दीजिए, समय निर्धारित कर दीजिए। इसलिए मैं कभी आपके साथ अनफंयर नहीं रहा, हमेशा आपका सम्मान करता रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: So, it is agreed that after Rajasthan, it will be over and tomorrow we will take up the rest?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, we will consider it after Rajasthan has been finished.

I. THE BUDGET (RAJASTHAN) 1980-81—General Discussion.

II. THE RAJASTHAN APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL 1980.

III. THE RAJASTHAN APPROPRIATION BILL, 1980.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Rajasthan for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I also beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Rajasthan for the services of the financial year 1979-80, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I am not going to make any speech. I reserve my right to reply to the points which will be made. I hope the House will agree to the proposals that have been made.

The questions were proposed.

श्री हरीशंकर भाभड़ा (राजस्थान) : श्रीमान्, इसके पहले कि राजस्थान के बजट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहा जाए, मैं राजस्थान की भौगोलिक स्थिति के बारे में कुछ आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, राजस्थान एक सीमावर्ती प्रान्त है जिसके नौ जिले रेगिस्तानी हैं, आठ जिले पहाड़ी हैं और नौ जिले ऐसे हैं कि जो

समतल मैदान में हैं। राजस्थान के कुल क्षेत्र में से 55 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र ऐसा है जो केवल रेगिस्तानी हिस्सा है। राजस्थान में सारे देश की आबादी का 4.7 प्रतिशत भाग है, क्षेत्रफल कुल देश का 11 प्रतिशत है। लेकिन राजस्थान में जहाँ तक खनिज का सवाल है, अतुल भंडार खनिज का राजस्थान में है, जो आठ सौ करोड़ रुपए से एक हजार करोड़ रुपए तक हो सकता है। राजस्थान में पशुधन अन्य प्रदेशों की अपेक्षा कम नहीं है और ऊन का उत्पादन तो राजस्थान में 40 प्रतिशत सारे देश का होता है।

जहाँ तक राजस्थान में गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे लोगों की संख्या है, जब सारे भारतवर्ष में औसत 43 प्रतिशत है, राजस्थान में गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वालों की औसत 56.3 है, जिसमें से 81 प्रतिशत खेतियार मजदूर और 50 प्रतिशत किसान हैं जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहते हैं। जहाँ सारे देश की औसत वार्षिक आय रु० 850 है, राजस्थान में वार्षिक आय प्रति व्यक्ति रु० 769 है।

The Vice-Chairman, (Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia), in the Chair.

जहाँ तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, राजस्थान जम्मू-काश्मीर को छोड़ कर के सब से नीचे है। केवल 19 प्रतिशत लोग राजस्थान में शिक्षित हैं।

जहाँ तक सड़कों के बनाने का सवाल है, जबकि सारे देश का औसत 37 किलोमीटर है, राजस्थान में 14.6 किलोमीटर के हिसाब से सड़कें बनी हुई हैं।

जहाँ तक खाद के उपयोग का सवाल है, जबकि सारे देश की औसत 17.1 किलोग्राम प्रति हैक्टर है, वहाँ राजस्थान में केवल 4.9 किलोग्राम प्रति हैक्टर है।

यह है राजस्थान का भौगोलिक नक्शा लेकिन इसके बावजूद, जैसा कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा, यह जो बजट हमारे सामने