

the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1983, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

*The Motion was adopted.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I introduce\*\* the Bill.

I beg to move\*\* :

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1983, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1983, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

*The Motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The questions :

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

*The Motion was adopted.*

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

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

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The Motion was adopted.*

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18 08 hrs.

\*SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB), 1984-85

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up item No. 27.

Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Punjab for 1984-85.

Motion moved :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demand Nos. 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19,  
20, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 33,  
34, 37, 39 and 40.

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

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (Punjab), 1984-85  
Submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant Submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue (Rs.)	Capital (Rs.)
10	District Administration	2,00,00,000	...
11	Police	2,80,21,000	...
12	Jails	1,18,25,000	...
14	Miscellaneous Services	2,55,12,000	...
16	Education	1,77,54,000	...
18	Medical and Public Health	50,00,000	...
19	Housing and Urban Development	...	4,44,45,000
20	Information and Publicity	18,00,000	...
24	Planning and Statistics	14,00,000	...
25	Co-operation	1,72,81,000	29,24,000
26	Agriculture	3,38,60,000	67,00,000
29	Animal Husbandry	...	8,00,000
31	Fisheries	2,00,000	...
33	Community Development	18,02,000	...
34	Industries	64,40,000	1,70,00,000
37	Road Transport	...	3,00,00,000
39	Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control	..	78,50,000
40	Buildings	2,00,00,000	5,01,05,000

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) :  
Can we not take it up tomorrow, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have already decided. Now you may move your cut motion. You have already given notice of the cut motion. You may please move it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I beg to move :

“That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,80,21,000 in respect of Police (Page 2) be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to bring normalcy in the State through negotiations] (1)

“That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,18,25,000 in respect of Jail (Page 3) be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to pursue the policy of peaceful negotiations] (2)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Punjab for 1984-85 and the Cut Motions moved are before the House.

Now, Shri Satyagopal Misra.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk):  
I shall speak in Bengali.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : How long are we sitting, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Upto 7 O' clock. We have already decided.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) : \*\* Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill, though unwillingly .....

(Interruptions)

[English]

AN HON. MEMBER : Translation is not audible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wait. I am looking into it. Now, Shri Sultanpuri.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the supplementary demands presented here in respect of Punjab. The situation in Punjab took such a turn that elections for Parliament could not be held there. So far as the economic condition of Punjab is concerned, our Government have invested a lot of money in Punjab for its proper development. This is the reason why Punjab is considered a leading State in the field of agriculture and industry. Our Government had to deploy Army in Punjab to control the situation there. Even our Prime Minister was assassinated in the same situation. Our leader, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has said that stern action would be taken against those who resort to violence. I think, unless we take such a step, this country cannot be kept united. The Members of Parliament who have been elected to this House have kept it in mind that India's integrity and unity have to be maintained. All the industries in Punjab are running in loss. The people of that State feel that market for their production is diminishing. Himachal Pradesh has sacrificed much for the Bhakra Dam Power Project so that it could develop. Similarly, Kashmir has also sacrificed much for its development. The waters of all the rivers and streams of our State flow into the fields of Punjab. Had the law and order situation been controlled earlier, as has been done now, such a situation would not have arisen. Earlier, the opposition used to say that as a result of conspiracy of Congress, people walk in Punjab with arms in their hands. When Opposition was asked, they said that there were no arms in the Gurudwara of international fame and as such there was no danger. But when it came to light that there were extremists in the Gurudwara and arms were

\*\*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

being collected there in large quantity, they started dividing Hindus and Sikhs. Whose conspiracy was this? Conspirators have gone to their homes. Punjab is a neighbour State of our Himachal Pradesh. Whatever happens in Punjab affects Himachal Pradesh also. Neither Himachal Pradesh nor Haryana have got the parts of Chandigarh which were to be given to them. We said that our share may also be given to them. If there is peace in Punjab, the whole India remains quiet and our Northern India remains quiet. We have to keep in mind that had the money spent on maintaining law and order in Punjab been spent on welfare measures, the condition of that State would have been different. In that case elections would have been held there also and the representatives of that State would have been here with us. In the elections held in 1980 only one Member of Akali Dal could get into this House and others could not get elected.

So far as Anandpur Sahib Resolution is concerned, it will not be conducive to the unity of our country. Our leader has already said that this Resolution would not be accepted, because we want the country to remain united. Our Congress Government want to maintain the unity of the country. If Akalis want to uphold the integrity of the nation then talks can be held with them with open mind. They would also have to make efforts to keep the country united.

I would like to mention one thing more here. In Punjab, industries have developed, expanded and flourished. In comparison with the rest of the country, Punjab is the most developed in respect of industries. But I would like to draw your attention towards roads and bridges. There is a big river which flows from Anandpur Sahib near Ropar towards our Nalagarh Region and Punjab as well as Himachal Pradesh have to face heavy losses every year due to that river. Therefore, Punjab Government should earmark more funds, so that a bridge may be constructed from Anandpur to Dobhote. In addition, Government of India should make efforts to renovate the railway track from Sarhind to Nalagarh, which is the neighbouring area of Punjab and which is adjacent to my constituency. This railway track

was earlier used for the transportation of stones from Punjab. The Britishers had dismantled it. I want that Government of India should re-lay the line and commission it.

With these words, I support the demands which have been presented and Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to congratulate you as you are new to this office and because you ring the bell promptly. Even now you have rung the bell. Therefore, I strongly support these demands and also thank you.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the supplementary demands for grants in respect of Punjab presented in the House. A major portion of the demands, submitted by the hon. Minister today, relate to law and order. These funds have been provided to strengthen the agencies which are functioning there to maintain law and order. This is necessary also, because it is the result of the efforts made by the Government to control the extremists and secessionists who are operating in and around Punjab that today there is peace in Punjab and other arrangements are also working well. Had such an action not been taken, foreign powers and their collaborators in India would have succeeded in separating that State from our country. But we should appreciate the foresightedness of our late leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi who sacrificed her life to maintain the unity and the integrity of this country. Today we are very grateful to her. She should be praised for what she did. Thereafter, our leader Rajiv Gandhi Ji who is a young Prime Minister, when he was not the Prime Minister, had announced in Parliament that they had all rights while in India. If they want Right to Equality, we are prepared to hold talks with regard to their problems but we shall not allow secessionist tendencies to grow. We shall not tolerate such activities even for a minute. Today our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who is the Prime Minister of the country, has taken steps to maintain the integrity of India. Punjab is an integral part of India. No power of the world can separate it from us. No doubt, in order to solve the problems, to mitigate the difficulties we would



hold discussions with people and find out solutions.

Mr. Sultanpuri has just now said that previously opposition parties had supported Akalis and had said that Government should accept their demands. But those demands included such demands as could not be accepted. We accepted their religious demands and with regard to their other demands, we had said that Chandigarh issue would be referred to a Tribunal and a judge of the Supreme Court or High Court would decide the matter about territory. But we would never like to talk on such demands as relate to separation of Punjab from the rest of India. We would also not encourage the presentation of such demands here.

Yesterday also I had stated that a number of people had asked the Government a number of times to accept the demands of Akali Dal. Whenever discussions have been held on Punjab, they have said that the demands of Akali Dal may be accepted and peace may be established there. The demand to separate Punjab from the rest of India can never be accepted. Whatever is said by the opposition parties in regard to this type of demand, it cannot be accepted. These people have always been inciting and provoking them.

It has been their constant endeavour to disrupt peace and unity of the country. Constant efforts have been made to divide us. Therefore, the demands submitted by them are not proper.

All types of complaints regarding police personnel deployed to maintain law and order there should be redressed by the Government.

You must have noted the allegations made against the police when the Akali Dal agitation was going on. The police was not able to take any action against those who were responsible for spreading terror, committing murders and killing innocent people. Therefore, the police should be reorganised to ensure that in future they do not dare demand separation of Punjab from India. Steps should be taken to ensure that the

police use able to take suitable action against these people.

I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to sanction necessary funds so that the police could be reorganised. Steps should be taken to ensure strict action against people disrupting law and orders, killing innocent people and who want to separate Punjab from us. We have developed this State by spending crores of rupees. It is one of the most developed States. It has the highest per capita income. It has got the maximum of small and large scale industries. Government of India have developed this State by spending huge money on construction of dams, setting up power plants and big industries.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : .....  
(Interruptions)

SHRI GIRDHARILAL VYAS: Prof. you fanned the fire. You held camps for them in Kashmir and tried to instigate them. These elements have been taking shelter in Kashmir also. Strict action should be taken against those who want to separate Kashmir from us. Action should be taken not only in Punjab but in Kashmir also. Action should also be taken in those States where the people want to separate those States from the country.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Yesterday I had said that his speech should be expunged. It was not agreed to. This is nothing but untruth.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARILAL VYAS : The way your Government, Farooq Abdullah's Government, encouraged the extremists, that should be strictly dealt with.

I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister that he should fulfil the demand for reorganising the police and maintaining law and order. For this purpose, the Department should sanction whatever funds are required. Let us have a Punjab which may take the country forward. With these words I conclude my speech.

**\*SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the supplementary demands for grants in respect of Punjab is under discussion in this House. I rise to support it, though against my will. There are two reasons for my unwillingness. The first is, that these demands were to be discussed in the Punjab Assembly. But since the assembly there is not functioning, this is being discussed here in the Lok Sabha. The second reason is that even in the Lok Sabha there are no elected representatives from Punjab. Two members of the last Lok Sabha elected from Punjab, have come back in this Lok Sabha also but they have been re-elected from Rajasthan this time. Therefore while debating the supplementary demands of Punjab, this question naturally arises and we will all jointly hope and pray that peace and calm may soon return to Punjab and their elected representatives may join us through peaceful elections and in Punjab also a democratically elected popular Government may start functioning soon. The happenings in Punjab have been discussed here in great detail. The Government of India have also published a white paper in this connection. But, Sir, it is a matter of regret that all those who are participating in this discussion today have not gone through that white paper at all. They are constantly criticising the various opposition parties without rhyme or reason.

The basic fact is that some foreign imperialist power is helping and financing some youngmen and misleading them to turn extremists. This way they are trying to disrupt the unity and integrity of our country. But the Congress(I) party and their Government at the Centre do not have the moral courage to name that foreign imperialist power and to put them in the dock for engineering the disturbances in our country. That is why they are constantly attacking the opposition parties.

One question naturally arises as to how so much of arms and ammunition came to be accumulated in the Golden Temple? Who brought it, how was it brought? What were your intelligence agencies doing? The

ineffectiveness and failure of the intelligence department has been proved again and again. It has been proved in Punjab. It has been proved in the assassination of our late Prime Minister and it has been proved in the post assassination incidents. So you have also to share some responsibility. The Punjab problem was not in existence prior to 1980! This problem has cropped up after 1980 only. Who is responsible for creating this problem? Does not the responsibility lie with the last Government? Today when the new Prime Minister is inviting cooperation of the opposition, we, as a opposition parties are fully prepared to cooperate with him. None of us want that the unity and integrity of the country is disrupted. We all want that our Sikh brothers are not alienated, that they may come back in the mainstream of the country. We will all have to strive together to find a healthy solution to the Punjab problem. To find that solution, all those who are in responsible positions must also talk responsibly. It will not be proper for them to talk in an irresponsible manner. During the last general elections it has been said repeatedly by people in responsible positions that the opposition parties are agents and spies of foreign powers. Allegations have been made that the opposition had supported the 'Anandpur Sahib resolution'. You must be sincere in finding a solution to the Punjab problem through negotiations. We, the opposition parties have cooperated with the Central Government earlier also to solve this problem and today also we are fully prepared to cooperate with the Government.

Sir, about these supplementary demands of Punjab, the previous Speaker spoke at length about expenditure on maintaining law and order. But in the entire booklet I cannot find any law and order item. Some demands have been made here and there for some welfare schemes at various places. This does not call for any debate I will only like to ask one question in this connection. A little while ago a discussion was going on about the overdrafts of certain States. On the 18th of this month, in reply to a question in Lok Sabha, the hon. Minister of Finance said that—on 11.1.85 the amount of

\*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

overdraft drawn by Punjab was Rs. 92.31 crores. Now you are yourselves running the Government in Punjab. How will this problem of overdraft be solved? You are always talking about financial discipline. Let that discipline be enforced in Punjab, so that we may also learn something about financial discipline. Again talking about plan expenditure and non-plan expenditure everything is made very confusing. You should make it clear, I also want to learn as to what are the plan items and what are non-plan items of expenditure. I want to clearly understand whether 'education' will be considered a plan item or will it be included in Non-plan item? Because in relation to West Bengal, the bogey of non-plan expenditure is often raised. Most of the expenditure in West Bengal referred to as non-plan expenditure, is incurred on 'education'. Therefore this plan and non-plan business should be discussed and clarified properly.

The Central Government who are at present controlling the financial affairs of Punjab, how will they solve this overdraft problem of Punjab, I will like to know clearly from the hon. Finance Minister.

I conclude with the hope that peace and quiet will return to Punjab soon so that the unity and integrity of the country is not disrupted. Let us all cooperate and work together towards that end. Let a healthy and peaceful atmosphere return to Punjab wherein elections may be held peacefully and the people there may lead a peaceful and tension-free day to day life. Let the Sikh brothers of Punjab return to the mainstream of the country. Let the Central Government announce its decision soon on the two outstanding issues, viz., Chandigarh and the sharing of river waters. This should be done without any delay.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I fully support the Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1985 presented in the House by the hon. Minister. The speech made by the hon. Member just now does not appear to have any relevance to the Appropriation Bill. A few days ago the Hon. Speaker organised some classes to educate the new M.P.s regarding proceedings of the House. It appears that the hon.

member did not think it necessary to attend the classes and did not learn anything. I mentioned yesterday and earlier also that the public had taught them a big lesson, but they did not understand it.

1984 was a year of crises and challenges for the country and our Congress Government had to undergo an acid test. Our Government came out with flying colours in this test. It has been proved by the massive mandate it got from the people. This shows that the people of the country have endorsed the policy of our Government and the action taken with regard to Punjab problem. These people have not yet learnt a lesson. All the big guns of the Opposition have lost whether it was Chandrashekhar, Hemvati-nandan Bahuguna, Devilal or Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Why mention members who are not here? It is unparliamentary. They are not here to defend themselves.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : You should correct her.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Hon Prime Minister has reiterated firmly that he would not consider Anandpur Sahib Resolution. I welcome it and also fully support it. It should not be accepted when it poses danger to the unity and the integrity of the country and when it is against the Constitution. Secondly, water dispute and other matters have been referred to the Sarkaria Commission. We have also seen that by conceding the religious demands only, this problem cannot be solved. This biggest tragedy of brutal assassination of our beloved Indira ji amounts to murder of humanity. Her sacrifices are before all of us. She made a great sacrifice for the unity and the integrity of the country. The role of Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee in this matter was far from commendable, rather it was very painful. They should have atleast condemned extremism and collection of arms in the Gurudwara. But they did not do so. In these circumstances what is the guarantee that if

territorial or water dispute and other disputes are resolved piecemeal, they won't create any trouble in future for the country? Therefore, it is our request that the solution of problems should be found out simultaneously and not piecemeal. Our Government is fully competent to do so and in future also the unity and the integrity of the country would be maintained. The Government would keep it in view while taking decisions and would also take right steps. I am fully confident that the Government would succeed in this matter.

Just now, some hon. Member from Opposition was saying that Buta Singh Ji was given ticket from Rajasthan. We always respect all the religions and for us the whole country is one, its people are one and we all are citizens of India. But it will be worthwhile to observe the criterion adopted by them to give tickets, e.g., how many women have been offered the tickets or how many tickets have been offered to Sikhs. People have fully endorsed our policies and all the citizens of India shall remain united. We want to rise above casteism and regionalism. People have taught them a lesson but they do not want to learn and we are not responsible for it.

With these words I support the Punjab Appropriation Bill.

[*English*]

**SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH** (Inner Manipur) : Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the State of Punjab.

Punjab is a strategic State. It is one of the most advanced States of the country in agriculture and many other fields, as my predecessors have rightly pointed out. But, unfortunately, it is in the grip of insurgency, the like of which is not to be seen in other States. As other hon. Speakers have pointed out, most of the demands relate to control of the law and order situation in the State. I represent a region, Manipur, where there has been insurgency for the last 3 1/2 decades. When we face insurgency and the national leaders advise our people to stop insurgency, quite possibly, the young people

there are angry because advancement of the people in other regions of the country is greater than that in our region. As I compare Punjab with our region, there is only one thing common. My region is in the north-east and Punjab is in the north-west. But it is rather a fact that we do not have many things in common. It is not the youth of Punjab who is angry. It is a very confusing situation that is prevailing. There have been attempts to blame the entire Sikh community—blanket blame. Perhaps, that is not correct. Even so, there have been tendencies from time to time to encourage people, the critics of insurgency in Punjab, to say as if the whole community, the whole State, all the people there are angry. Let us hope that it is not correct. And it is not correct also, because in our own region, the region which faces insurgency for the last 3 1/2 decades, we have our problems—problems of industry, poverty, lack of roads, bridges, lack of facilities for development. Practically there is no infrastructure for normal livelihood. The entire north-east including Assam and other places, is not considered viable from the economic point of view. When the young people of this region are angry and they adopt the insurgent way, there is a point in that. I remember when the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, was presiding over the North-Eastern Region Council in Delhi itself, she said that she could understand why the youth of the north-east particularly Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram were angry because the other regions had advanced far ahead in all respects, particularly in industry and it was time that we should take up the developmental activities in that region with great care and speed.

When we speak of Punjab and make a reference to deployment of Army and other security forces for a solution of the insurgent movement, it has been said very rightly that military methods cannot solve these problems. They are only temporary solutions. Wherever insurgency takes place, we have to identify the particular problems as to how the unrest has taken place. We cannot generalise it. There is something special to Mizoram and also special to Manipur. Inside Manipur also—in the valley and the hills—the problems are different. Nagaland

is there. Assam is very much in grip of it in a different character. So, when we speak of Punjab, we should handle this issue in a somewhat different way.

It has been rightly pointed out that since Punjab is one of the advanced States in prosperity and is full of hope and dynamism, the methods to be applied for the solution of insurgency and extremism in Punjab should be different. Punjab being a border State, the solution should be at the highest political level. We appeal to all the political parties, particularly the Opposition parties that a time has come when they should not take advantage of the parties, the views, the conferences or the resolutions that directly or indirectly encourage extremism in Punjab. It is a time when they should have a national view and work together forgetting about their political barriers and political differences with the ruling party. With these words I express my desire for quick recovery of Punjab from the shock it has had from the spell of insurgency. It should prosper. A solution should be found which should be well thought out, well planned so that there will be no chance for incubation any further. Now apparently peace is there but this peace should not be regarded as permanent peace, as lasting peace. We should have lasting peace there and we should give no chance to any extremist group now to incubate in this State or in any other State in the country.

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada)** : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is really very painful that the Supplementary Demands for Grants are being discussed in this House. Actually, it is a task which should have been undertaken by the people elected for the Punjab Assembly but since the Assembly is kept in suspension, this issue has come before this House. But I would like to tell you that this is a very unfortunate situation because the economy of the State which is mainly responsible for taking India on the agricultural map of the world, which has been on the forefront in achieving Green Revolution, in crossing the results of several Asian and Western countries in the matter of wheat, production is now crip-

pled. A State which has attained the highest *per capita* income and where the Gandhian ideology, that is, the small-scale and cottage industry sector has advanced like anything, has now come to the present sorry state of affairs where everything has gone to the winds. I would like to remind you that apart from all this, the Punjabi people, the Sikh people are the people who are known for defending our frontiers. Actually in our Army, more than ten per cent come from Punjab and almost from every family, there will be a person who will be working in the Army. Day in and day out, in winter or in summer, they keep a vigil on the frontiers of our country. Unfortunately, now a situation has come where some misunderstandings have arisen between vast sections of the population. I believe the issues are not very intricate.

If I remember correctly, in fact, in regard to Chandigarh the concerned parties had almost come to an understanding that Chandigarh was to be given to the Punjab, but Haryana should be given the necessary financial assistance to construct its own capital. The Government of India which has spent more than hundreds of crores of rupees on Asian Games should not feel much difficulty to help Haryana in financial assistance if it is felt necessary for constructing a capital for Haryana to solve the Punjab problem.

( *Interruptions* )

Now, I come to the sharing of waters between Haryana and Punjab. Previously there was a dispute between Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra on sharing of water of the Krishna River. Bachawat Tribunal was instituted to resolve this dispute. It heard the arguments of all the three State Governments. After considering all the aspects, and also considering the engineering and legal aspects, it gave an award that so much quantity of water would be shared by Maharashtra, so much by Andhra Pradesh and so much by Karnataka. All the States agreed to this award. Now, as per the Award we are utilising the water to our best uses. Similarly, regarding sharing of waters bet-



ween Punjab and Haryana a Committee like the Bachawat Tribunal can be instituted to arrive at an amicable solution.

Now, I come to the dispute regarding territorial areas. People of Andhra Pradesh are quite familiar with some problems regarding territorial areas. We were in the composite Madras State. Then Andhra was formed. Later the Nizam State was divided into three parts. Some were merged into Maharashtra, some into Karnataka and some into Andhra Pradesh. Here also there was a Committee which went into this matter and gave its verdict. So here in this case also a high-powered Committee or body can be instituted to solve the territorial problem, including that of Fazilka and Abohar.

During the last few days I have heard any number of times from any number of hon. Members regarding the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. Here I would respectfully submit that speaking one hundred times a lie does not make it a truth. We reiterate that none of the political parties represented here ever supported the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. In fact, some of the political parties asked the Central Government to take action against the extremists who were using the Golden Temple for their nefarious activities which were against the interest and safety of this country. But this Government took so much time to take action. Was it not the failure on the part of the Government of India to take timely action ?

Punjab Assembly was suspended, President's Rule was imposed and very high and efficient officers like Shri B D. Pande and others were entrusted the task of running the State. In other words the State was put directly under the control of the Central Government. It had taken the reins of the governance of the State in its hands and during that time it allowed so much quantities of ammunition and arms, including anti-aircraft missiles, into Golden Temple. One fails to understand how all this went into the Golden Temple without the knowledge of the Central Government.

What is your border security police doing ? What is your intelligence network doing ? Where is our country's defence ? Where is our country's safety ? So, I humbly submit that, all past is past. As the Prime Minister has said very recently, let us forget the past. Let us try to solve the problem of Punjab. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I appeal to both the Akali Dal and the Government of India and all the peace loving citizens interested in the prosperity of the country to help in the solution of Punjab problem and for restoring normalcy.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to place my view point.

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) :** Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Supplementary Grants submitted to this House by the Minister for Finance. The grants amount to Rs. 35.57 crores.

I would plead with the Minister, through you, that Punjab's case should not be lost simply because the State is not represented in this House and because there is no popular Government in that State. Sir, Punjab has been very much on the march to progress and it has been established by the fact that 63% of the total procurement of wheat for the entire country has been done by Punjab. I am quoting the figures for the year 1983-84. 45% of the total procurement of rice in that year has also been done by Punjab for the whole of the country. So, keeping in view these two figures, we have to salute the farmers of Punjab and also take note of the progress made in that State.

But, Sir, there are some very important things which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister for Finance. Punjab has not been getting its due. We were also part of the Punjab but fortunately our leader, Dr. Y. S. Parmar led the people of Himachal Pradesh into a beautiful State and a strong State and Indiraji inaugurated Himachal Pradesh as the 18th State of the Indian Union on the 25th of January, 1971. We are happy in our progress and in the

progress of Punjab. There are so many joint projects between with Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. Though we definitely retain our separate identity and take Himachal Pradesh on the road to progress, we would also like that Punjab should not lag behind and in this case, I would like to plead the case of Punjab for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The annual Plan for Punjab has been stagnating at Rs. 440 crores. It has been the case in 1983-84. It is also the case in 1984-85. But it is not the case with any other State. While Punjab spends the least amount on establishment on its services and more on development, it is unfortunate that this State has been subject to discrimination. Even in the case of mobilisation of additional resources, the then Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee was on record to say, "When the popular Government comes there which is likely to happen soon, this question can be taken up". So, in the absence of a popular government the additional resources have not been mobilised, with the result that the Punjab's economy has been stagnating and its Plan figures have been fixed. What I mean is this. In the case of other States, the Plan figure for 1983-84 has been subject to an increase for 1984-85. But in the case of Punjab, it has not been done. It has been kept at the same figure. This is what I mean by stagnation.

Secondly, now the Sixth Five Year Plan was of the order of Rs. 1957 crores. I plead with the Minister of Finance and the Planning Commission that in the Seventh Five Year Plan, Punjab should be given its due and the projected figure of Rs. 4500 crores should be adhered to. Then, Sir, there are some rail projects common to Himachal Pradesh and Punjab which have been pleaded by both the State Governments and which should be expedited. There is one project called Nangal-Talwara railway line which passes through some areas in Punjab, then in Himachal Pradesh, and then again in Punjab and as a link to that, Morinda-Chandigarh line was also suggested so that Chandigarh is brought on this line. That should also be accepted because Punjab would develop very fast if Chandigarh has been given an alternative route

from Himachal side to Pathankot, which will be a shorter route.

19.00 hrs.

The Thein Dam Project has been there for a pretty long time. For the last 20 years, nobody has paid attention to it. The catchment area comprises three States, like a triangle, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. There is a bilateral agreement between Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and between Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. Yet the Planning Commission has only given a conditional clearance to this project. What we want is that it should not be subject to sharing of waters and power. It is a big project and the sharing is to be done within the States of the Indian Union. While the waters flow to Pakistan, we dither with our solution to these problems we do not give approval to the project and we do not execute it, with the result that the economy of the nation is suffering. I would plead with the Planning Commission to give total clearance to it. The Ministry of Finance should provide adequate funds so that the Thein Dam project is taken up on a priority basis.

Similar[y, I would also plead for more funds—funds for Punjab. The thermal power plant at Ropar was built in record time. Indira Ji laid the foundation stone and within three years it was completed. The people of Punjab have shown that they have the capacity, the aptitude and the energy to do what they want to do. Let us give them the necessary funds. Let this Parliament give funds to Punjab. If there is no Assembly in Punjab, let this Parliament, this Lok Sabha, act for the people of Punjab. Let us look after the welfare of the people of Punjab. We want the present Himachal Pradesh created on the basis of *Pahari* language and culture and the modern Punjab to prosper as good neighbours. We are against merger, as proposed by some quarters. We wish them well, as they are constituted at present.

We want the solution to Punjab problem to take place immediately so that a popular



Government is restored and, till the time a popular Government is restored, I would plead with the Minister of Finance to look from the point of view of people's representative as if he has been elected from the State of Punjab and then what he would do for the State of Punjab. That should be the approach of the Minister of Finance towards the solution of the Problems of the Punjab State.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Punjab.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want to go into all those details at this stage. But I would like to make an appeal to the people of Punjab and, particularly, our Sikh friends to take a leaf from the experience of Italy vis-a-vis the Papal State there and see that however much respected the high Priests are, they should be appealed to by the Sikh masses to confine their activities to their religion, religious way of looking at things and not interfere in politics as they have been doing till now.

I am extremely sorry that the high Priests have taken the line that they have taken in not positively disapproving of the tragic things that had happened and also in not disapproving the ghastly assassination that had taken place at the hands of three of their co-religionists. I strongly disapprove of their high and mighty attitude in regard to the Government of India and the people of India as a whole and going about saying that they would not allow their people to resile even by an inch or by an iota from what is known as the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. It must be understood that the core of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution is a demand for the creation of a separate State, a State which would not owe much of an allegiance to the Indian Union as a whole.

The whole of this country has already decided, excepting those areas where you did not have elections, that we are not going to allow the creation of an independent State within the Indian Union, posing itself as a rival to India. We do not want repetition of what has happened on the

eastern side of Pakistan in those days. We do not want to allow other countries to try and take advantage of this demand and this attitude of our people in Punjab in order to worsen the situation that is there between India and Pakistan. Unless they learn their lesson, they read the writing on the wall, so far as the mandate of more than 600 million people in our country is concerned, they would be making a very great mistake and they would be drawing upon our goodwill much to their harm. It is no good thinking in terms of various parties. Let us all remember the will, the feelings and the emotions, of more than 600 million people who have expressed themselves in this election. When they were voting for the Opposition or when they were voting for Government, they made it very clear.

I would like to appeal to the people of Punjab to realise what they owe to their own martyrs, to their own freedom fighters who had fought for the freedom of India. They did not fight for the freedom of Punjab alone or for Sikhs alone. They fought for the whole of India, from Bhagat Singh, right up to anybody else. They would be doing an irreparable injury to the memory of those great martyrs if they were to persist in their impossibly anti-Indian attitude.

I appeal to the priests as well as their leaders to take a lesson from the manner in which our own national leaders have behaved in regard to that resolution that was passed on the banks of Ravi in 1929 under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. Then we decided that we should have complete independence for India. But, at the same time, when we achieved our freedom, we did reconcile ourselves to our membership of the Commonwealth and also the United Nations. Similarly, they should be prepared to exercise similar statesmanship and modify their Resolution and then make themselves happy fellow members of our country.

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla):** I have just now heard three brilliant speeches from Prof. N.G. Ranga, Prof. Narain

Chand Parashar and Shri Tombi Singh. It is very difficult to differ with the ideas they have expressed on Punjab. But earlier to them, Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas....

*(Interruptions)*

I have said that I have appreciated the three speeches. From these three speeches, I accept every word.

Earlier to them, Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas has spoken. He is an elderly person. I respect him. But sometimes he gives an impression that he should not be taken seriously.

Today, for once, I am requesting Mr. Deputy-Speaker and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs here that they must go through the records.

*(Interruptions)*

He has said it in his exuberance. In one of his sentences, he held that the entire community of Kashmiris was anti-national.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Never.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I say that the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and the Deputy-Speaker should go through the proceedings. Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas should withdraw his words.

*(Interruptions)*

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should go through the proceedings and expunge those remarks or else he should apologise or else I will raise a privilege motion.

*(Interruptions)*

Anyway, he withdraws any derogatory remark. He should not have gone to that extent. That is my point.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI (Banaskantha) : Right now he is saying he did not utter any word.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I entirely agree with what Prof. N.G. Ranga, Prof. Narain Chand Parashar and Shri Tombi Singh have said.

They want resolution of the Punjab problem. I also want resolution of the Punjab problem. But when I saw these figures, I paused and thought about it. All this money is meant for jails and police administration. When there is an atmosphere of violence in the country, you will have to have more jails and more jeeps for police officers, more wireless sets and more of jail administration. I feel that this is the time after the sacrifice of Shrimati Indira Gandhi—nobody can deny that she made a sacrifice because she wanted India to be united, she stood for India's integrity, and so do I and every one of us—But I suppose you cannot pump another dose of violence in Punjab. Of course, these Demands for Grants will be accepted, they will be passed just now. But kindly think over this : you cannot resolve the Punjab problem in an atmosphere of violence. So, I have moved these Cut Motions which relate to Demands Nos. 11 and 12. I want resolution of the Punjab problem under normal conditions through negotiations. I want peace in Punjab ; nothing more and nothing less. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Vyas, for a moment, kindly be serious. You are bringing in, again and again, the Anandpur Sahab Resolution. You must think of the expressions uttered by Prof. Ranga. He also talked about Anandpur Sahab Resolution, but he did not charge any one of us that we supported the Anandpur Sahab Resolution. Every time you stand up and say that the Opposition supported the Anandpur Sahab Resolution...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Your Party has not condemned the Akali Dal for standing by the Anandpur Sahab Resolution.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : We have condemned terrorism, we have condemned violence in Punjab, and we have not accepted the Anandpur Sahab Resolution. We have

not accepted the demand of the small, microscopic section in Punjab for a nationhood; it may be 'Khalistan' or it may be the Sikhs calling themselves 'Sikh Nation' or it may be Anandpur Saheb Resolution. All the three put together means a kind of secessionism, a State within the State, and that cannot be granted.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Was it not the position of the Opposition that the Anandpur Saheb Resolution should be discussed at the table as if it was a matter for discussion ?

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I say here that we did not support the Anandpur Saheb Resolution.

When you talk of the Akalis, do you talk of Mr. Longowal or Mr. Tohra or Mr. Balwant Singh ? I had a long talk with Mr. Balwant Singh in Calcutta last year and he said that the Akali Dal and, for that matter, the Sikh Community do not stand for secessionism, they are a part of India, they will live in India and die in India. You (congressmen) did not allow me to speak on what Harkishan Singh Surjeet told to his Party men. Lt. Gen. Arora has reminded all Members of Parliament and he was speaking on behalf of the National Sikh Forum and he has requested you not to paint the Sikhs black and that they stand for India's unity and integrity. You have to accept them for their words. I must tell you that we condemn terrorism, we condemn violence and we do not accept the Anandpur Saheb Resolution. We stand for India's unity and integrity. We want you to have negotiations, peaceful negotiations. We want you to solve the Punjab problem in the Gandhian way, because the kind of force you are pumping into Punjab will not resolve the crisis and the atmosphere of bickering between the Hindus and the Sikhs will continue. We do not want that kind of a situation there. Particularly our State is the hardest hit because Punjab is our life-line; I have told you that our tourism, in fact on the entire economy, is in a shambles because of Punjab. Therefore, I press my cut motions because there is a difference in

attitude although the spirit behind the speeches made from the Treasury Benches I accept.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA (Hoshangabad) : Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Punjab Appropriation Bill 1985. I am not going to repeat all those points which have already been mentioned here. But the points Soz Saheb put forth here would have proved very helpful to solve this problem, had he put them forth earlier. I want to tell Soz Saheb through you that the role of the Opposition in such matters has been very controversial. Today you might have changed your opinion, taking into account the people's mandate and opinion in India.

*[English]*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Go through the record. I always have the same opinion.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA : But, prior to this when you convened the meeting of opposition parties, you had also invited the Akali Dal and at that time Akali Dal presented Anandpur Sahib Resolution. You neither criticized nor protested against this Resolution at that time. On the contrary Farooq Abdullah Sahib always pleaded for the Akalis.

Our party and our leader, who sacrificed her life for the country, had always been praising the heroic deeds of the Sikhs. She had a good opinion about the Sikhs. She had always been of the view that the Sikhs are integral part of India. When she was asked to remove Beant Singh and Satwant Singh, Madam Indira Gandhi had said that if the Sikhs were removed from her place, they won't find a place anywhere in the country. She had such a great respect for them. So it is not correct to say that our party or our leader had the feeling that all the Sikhs were supporters of Akali Dal. Akali Dal represented a few persons and not the whole Sikh community. This has been proved fully during 1984 elections.

I do not want to go into all these things. Our Hon. leader, Rajiv Gandhi invited all the opposition parties with an open mind to come together to solve the Punjab issue. But your role has never been clear in this matter.

I want to request you that all of us should oppose the Anandpur Sahib Resolution keeping in view the national interest. We should support the demands of the Sikhs in general and also make efforts to solve their problems. If it is done, perhaps this problem may be solved early.

With these words, I oppose the cut motion you have placed before the House. A demand for Rs. five crores has been made in it to be spent on administration, jail and police which is inevitable. I thank the authorities of Punjab for demanding that amount for such a big State like Punjab which is facing a major law and order problem. Certainly, there was demoralisation in administration a year back but today it is no more there. Officers and other personnel are also trying to solve this problem. At a time when the police, the administration and the public are engaged in solving this problem, I oppose the cut motions tabled by the hon. Member with regard to those demands and I support the Punjab Budget presented here.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for having taken part in the Debate. I value their views and also I have noted down the suggestions made and the views expressed by them.

Sir, in the very beginning, when this Debate started, I thought that I should not touch upon the political aspect of the matter and that I should deal with only the economic aspect of the matter. Still I maintain this and I confine myself to this. But, Sir, when I heard the speech that was made by our veteran freedom fighter and old Gandhian, I am compelled to say something about the speech. Sir, here is a man who has

appealed to the people of Punjab. I am not a person who is saying anything against the views expressed by the hon. Member from Jammu and Kashmir. I share his views so far as the first part of his speech is concerned where he agreed with the expression that has been made by the three hon. Members of this august House.

Here I want to say only one thing about the situation which was prevalent in Punjab. Have our Administration, after June 1984, and the people of Punjab, risen to the occasion? The question is whether they have overcome the difficulty, the turmoil, the disturbance etc. which were there? They faced these things very bravely. Here I can tell you one thing. Even though there was disturbance, even though those things would have come in the way of the developmental activities and the economic activities of Punjab, in fact, they have not come. The credit for this goes to the people of Punjab. Here I want to make the position very clear by giving the facts.

During 1983-84, Punjab produced a record quantity of 94 lakh tonnes of wheat and 45.36 lakh tonnes of rice contributing to 62.3 per cent and 45.1 per cent respectively to the Central pool. During the year 1984-85 also, upto the 31st December, 1984, 50.03 lakh tonnes of wheat and 68.33 lakh tonnes of paddy have been procured. During the Kharif season bonus was paid to the farmers at the rate of Rs. 3 per quintal of paddy procured by the State agency. This bonus was paid along with the price directly to the farmers. An amount of Rs. 20 crores has been disbursed in this manner.

During the Sixth Five-year Plan Punjab is set to achieve an addition, which is a record addition, of 659 M.W. to its generation capacity. Now, what is their performance? Here I may bring to your notice facts about performance so far as generation is concerned. The Punjab State Electricity Board has won an award of Rs. 3.16 crores for the performance of the Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant, Bhatinda. The plant load factor has risen from 41.3 per cent, in 1981-82 to 57 per cent during 1983-84. The performance of the Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant, Bhatinda was the highest during

1983-84. It was 57 per cent plant load factor and this performance has been recorded here out of all the thermal units of the same capacity in the country.

About sterilisation, Punjab has been given a cash award of Rs. 2.5 crores for being the third best category State in respect of Family Planning.

Sir, Punjab has been given a cash of Rs. 2.5 crores for being the 'best' (Third category) State in respect of Family Planning, achieving 1,40,246 sterilisations (109.6%) compared to the target of 1,28,000.

In regard to Elementary Education and Adult Literacy, Punjab has won an award of Rs. 1.12 crores for performance in the enrolment of girls in the age group of 6-14 and adult literacy for women. Against the target of 12.02 lakh girls during 1983-84, 12.83 lakh girl students were enrolled. 74,703 women were enrolled under the Adult Education Programme, out of the total achievement of 1,13,113 (Male and Female) against the target of 1,00,000 (Male and Female).

Sir, an incentive bonus of Rs. 1.86 crores has been given to Punjab for exceeding the target for providing basic civic amenities to the Slum Population. Against the target of 1,65,000 slum dwellers, the State covered 1,90,616, giving a percentage achievement of 115.53.

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY** (Hanamkonda) : Sir, we know all these things. We want to know how the Government is going to serve the people.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY** : Sir, we are stating the present economic condition of the State. The criticism is that this situation should not have arisen in that State and we should not have come to the present situation of discussing the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Punjab. I agree with their views. But I would like to mention what was the situation and what is the performance of the Central Government during the President's rule.

Now, in regard to the relief measures in the agricultural sector, the State Govern-

ment with the assistance of the Government of India and 'NABARD' has come out with a programme of massive cooperative credit assistance to Punjab farmers totalling Rs. 160 crores as short-term loans for the current kharif season and over Rs. 56 crores as long term cooperative loans. To remove any credit blockade due to the disturbed conditions, the Government also decided to extend the period of recovery of the short-term and the long term loans ending on the 30th June, 1984 upto the 30th September 1984 and the 31st December 1984.

Sir, from these facts, we cannot say that there is stagnation in economic development and economic activities in Punjab. But what I want to make clear here, in this august House, is that the brave farmers, the workers working in the factories in Punjab, the people who are governing the State administration have been doing their duties in an exemplary manner and they are discharging their duties along with the rest of the country and we should congratulate them on their success in all these fields. Even though there was turmoil and disturbance in the State, the people of the State did not at all deterred from the economic activities.

Here I would like to remind the hon. Members that while taking part in the debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President the hon. Prime Minister had stated that we would solve all these problems in the near future. He had also stated that he would look forward to the cooperation from the Opposition parties here in this House as also outside the House. So, it is the duty of the Opposition Party, as stated by the hon. Member from Jammu & Kashmir that they should extend their full cooperation in this regard. It is not a party issue. It has been made very clear by the hon. Prime Minister that it is a national issue. It is in the interest of the country and it is in the interest of the unity of this country that all of us sit together and make our united efforts to solve this problem.

Now, here Sir, I want to repeat again at the cost of repetition, that here is a veteran Parliamentarian, a freedom fighter aged



about 84, he spoke in the interest of the nation and in the interest of the integrity of the nation which has been endorsed by the Opposition people also. This is the voice of the nation, this is the voice of the people of this country, who endorsed it by giving a massive mandate so far as the integrity and unity of the country is concerned.

I appeal to the hon. members in the interest of the nation, let us sit together, solve this problem, negotiate and come off with a solution. This is the only request that I am making.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Cut Motions moved by Prof. Saifuddin Soz to the vote of the House.

*The Cut Motions No. 1 and 2 were  
put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Punjab) for 1984-85 to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1985, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demand Nos. 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19,  
20, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 33,  
34, 37, 39 and 40."

*The Motion was adopted.*

PUNJAB APPROPRIATION BILL, 1985\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a 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 1984-85.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a 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 1984-85."

*The Motion was adopted.*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

Sir, I 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 Punjab for the services of the financial year 1984-85, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question 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 1984-85, be taken into consideration."

*The Motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

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

*The Motion was adopted.*

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

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2 dated 24.1.1985.

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