

[S. Buta Singh]

Member is always borne in mind. We are keen to see that the Bills are introduced in Parliament but whenever it becomes necessary it is the Constitution which has given the power to the Government that in case the Parliament is not there and it is difficult to go to the Parliament ordinance is provided for in the Constitution. We have followed that only. We have to follow that only. All I can say is that we will continue to keep this in mind.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Now it is easy to have the ending of this time when the session is there. There is no difficulty and the House will approve it. Why should you lose that opportunity and resort to an ordinance for a simple purpose ?

S. BUTA SINGH : I am sorry, Sir. We cannot accept it.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 1.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave,
withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

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

The motion was adopted.

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

S. BUTA SINGH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.07 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB)
1988-89

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up the next item, that is, discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Punjab for 1988-89.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : Sir, as the House is aware, the Annual Financial Statement of the Government of Punjab for 1988-89, together with the Demands for Grants, was laid on the Table of the House on 21st March 1988. An explanatory memorandum on the budget was also circulated among the hon. Members. After general discussion of the budget and discussion of the Demands for Grants on account, the House granted Vote on Account sufficient to meet the expenditure of the State during the first six months of 1988-89.

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

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 29."

Demands for Grants in respect of State of Punjab for 1988-89 submitted to the Vate of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 24.3.1988		Amount of Demands for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
		1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	Agriculture and Forests	37,04,05,000	17,21,63,000	37,04,05,000	17,21,64,000
2	Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	12,96,66,000	81,50,000	12,96,66,000	81,50,000
3	Co-operation	6,78,77,000	22,80,42,000	6,78,77,000	22,80,42,000
4	Defence Service Welfare	1,60,22,000	6,50,000	1,60,22,000	6,50,000
5	Education	178,88,29,900	6,32,000	178,82,28,000	6,33,000
6	Elections	82,66,000	...	82,66,000	...
7	Excise and Taxation	4,28,84,000	...	4,28,84,000	...
8	Finance	160,49,97,000	3,18,30,000	160,49,96,000	3,18,30,000
9	Food and Supplies	1,56,15,000	515,44,26,000	1,56,16,000	...
10	General Administration	6,63,50,000	...	6,63,50,000	...
11	Health and Family Welfare	66,43,94,000	...	66,43,95,000	...
12	Home Affairs and Justice	55,70,16,000	1,75,00,000	55,70,15,000	1,75,00,000
13	Industries	6,32,43,000	7,92,32,000	6,32,43,000	7,92,33,000
14	Information and Public Relations	1,51,85,000	...	1,51,85,000	...
15	Irrigation and Power	56,53,64,000	381,47,24,000	56,53,64,000	381,47,24,000
16	Labour and Employment	1,86,10,000	...	1,86,09,000	...
17	Local Government, Housing and Urban Development	1,71,42,000	10,22,00,000	1,71,43,000	10,22,00,000
18	Personnel and Administrative Reforms	29,11,000	...	29,11,000	...

1	2	3	4	5	
19	Planning	3,80,96,000	...	3,80,97,000	...
20	Programme Implementation	2,00,000	...	2,00,000	...
21	Public Works	62,97,48,000	40,48,80,000	62,97,48,000	40,48,80,000
22	Revenue and Rehabilitation	16,03,66,000	...	16,03,65,000	...
23	Rural Develop- ment and Panchyats	22,35,42,000	23,00,000	22,35,43,000	23,00,000
24	Science, Techno- logy and Environment	11,50,000	61,00,000	11,50,000	61,00,000
25	Social and Women's Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes	20,62,08,000	71,50,000	20,62,07,000	71,50,000
26	Technical Edu- cation and Industrial Training	7,63,24,000	15,17,000	7,63,24,002	15,17,000
27	Tourism Cultural Affairs	88,68,000	1,82,48,000	88,68,000	1,82,48,000
28	Transport	44,15,75,000	6,54,00,000	44,15,76,000	6,54,00,000
29	Vigilance	71,18,000	...	71,19,000	...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, just after the NSA discussion here, we are again taking up the question of supplementary demands to Punjab budget. It is unfortunate that monetary matters, like budget and supplementary demands for Punjab are being discussed here for quite some time. We all understand that from the Centre and in this House, we may have good intentions to boost the economy in a particular State where you have the President's Rule. But so long we do not have the direct representative Government, the needs and aspirations of the people cannot be met fully. Today the situation that has been prevailing is not politically conducive for that in Punjab. You have to resort to

placing the economic matters of Punjab in this House. Again, when you have got this opportunity to show to the people of Punjab that you have a concern for the development of economy in Punjab, we have to ask what concrete actions you have taken in the times that we have passed by. We all know that there are certain economic problems which have given the background for this present turmoil. We know that the question of water that has formed a very essential part of the accord that was signed by the Prime Minister and Mr. Longowal is a very vital issue which is connected with the political sphere and on this water, the growth of agriculture in this agriculturally developed State is very dependant. Now, much has been said before about the construction of Thein dam. What happened

to that? How much progress have you made in that regard? There is no doubt that Punjab is considerably developed agriculturally but that does not mean that we can ignore Punjab in matters of industrialisation. That will again create tension in the society. A large number of unemployed youth can be frustrated, can be misled and can be misdirected and can be used against the unity and integrity of the country. We can see this happening in Punjab. Even on that matter, what actions have you taken to see that new industries are coming up and to see that there is no sickness of industries in Punjab? Many industries have become sick. It is not only in Punjab but all over the country. But when you have taken charge of Punjab, what particular action have you taken to prevent the sickness of industries in Punjab? We all know that you have decided to set up the integral coach factory. What is the development in that regard? What is your total plan for providing employment to the unemployed youth in Punjab? The agricultural base that we have in Punjab can provide us a very good ground for setting up industries based on agricultural products. In the Central Government, you have created a new department called the Food Processing Department. Anybody may debate whether Mr. Tytler has been promoted or otherwise but I am not going into that debate. Considering the given situation of our country, this department can do a lot. It has a very vital role in the boosting up of economy in our country and we can begin this in Punjab. We all know that there is a controversy about the collaboration with the Pepsi Cola for setting up food processing plant in Punjab. We do not support the entry of Pepsi Cola but you have the responsibility to see that these kinds of industries are set up in Punjab. There are certain other urgent demands of the people of Punjab. I think you are in the know of all these things. When are you going to give clearance for third units of Ropar and Bhatinda power plants in Punjab? That is also important. They have a long standing demand that there should be a natural gas pipeline created from Delhi to Punjab. This proposal has been mooted by the Government of Punjab. What is the reaction of the Central Government in Delhi?

Though the economic measures I have suggested and those that will be suggested

by other hon. Members are very important to tackle the problem of Punjab youth and the problem of economy there, but that alone cannot gear up the whole economic process in the State without having a political climate conducive for this kind of economic development. That can only come by a political settlement of the Punjab problem. It is very difficult to envisage a steady economic growth in Punjab. How this political turmoil is really harming the economic interest in Punjab can be seen through the attack that was made on the labourers who came from other States to work there.

When you talk of economy, its not only something concerning the economy that has to be tackled in Punjab, or something administrative that some people try to emphasise, but it is mostly political and in the background of what the Home Minister has said, there are many things to be reiterated.

I want to know what is the clearcut policy that you have about the settlement of Punjab problem. I do not think anybody in the country can understand what is your policy in regard to a solution of Punjab problem. It is not only we who do not understand, even the members of your own party, PPC (I) are confused. According to the Tribune of 17th May, in a closed door meeting of PPC (I), the members accused the High Command for following contradictory and confusing policy thereby making the party men a laughing stock of the masses. There is a totally confusing situation.

DR. G.S. DHILLON (Ferozepur): They have retracted that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: We know that can be done.

It is quite some months ago when we were told that Shri Rajiv Gandhi had a definite plan for the solution of Punjab problem and it would be unfolded gradually. When will it be unfolded? What is the definite plan?

In regard to the mobilization of the people, the Lok Shakti Conferences had begun. What happened to that? Are you serious about it? Mr. Home Minister solicited support of the Left parties,

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

We welcome that. We gave our support, but then what did you do? Anybody who want to support your initiative, who are sincere to find out a solution to the Punjab problem and who are desirous to act for the mobilisation of the people, I must say, that today they are frustrated. They may be doing on their own anything they would like to do. Many of them have shed their blood. They may sacrifice their lives. But in today's situation it is very difficult to cooperate with the Government which has no policy about Punjab. Today, when you arrest the extremist leader, Mr. Rode, I support you but tomorrow you release him, what do you expect me to do! What should I do?

Now, the Prime Minister says that there is nobody in Punjab to whom he can talk. What does it mean? What is the meaning of that? Whom do you want to talk to in Punjab? It means that in your recognition there is nobody like.* You want to create* You want to surrender to them, or recognise them and dignify them who do not follow the democratic policies of a movement or who depend on their fine powers and who kill people. If anybody has a high command over killing, you will start negotiating with him. Plead don't do it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up. 15 minutes are already over.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) :
Yak sak on the Budget.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
I have spoken earlier on Budget.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA
(Bankura) : He has already spoken on that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please
don't waste the time of the House.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Sir, for their understanding I must say that
the economy is politics filtrated.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
B.K. GADHVI) : Sir, I would like to
submit one thing about his reference to...*

This is not in a good taste.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Why not, Sir?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : You can verify
what his version was.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What
was his version?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go
through the records and see.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Sir, what is he objecting to.....*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Is.....*
unparliamentary?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will see
it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Anyway, he wants somebody who will have
unquestioned command over the killing of
the people. Now, I must say that this kind
of attitude reflects a deformed mind. I must
say that. We should encourage people who
have even a bit of democratic attitude in
their minds and who can withstand all the
pressure and threats.

What is happening? When the SGPC
appointed a new Jathedar of the Akal
Takth, how is it that you had to release the
extremist leader Rode? You please tell us.
I think it is because you want that they
should continue to fight with each other.
That is the kind of politics that you want
to play. So, however good your economic
measures may be, they will not work. You
have to explain why Rode was released. You
please tell us that. You have seen the
killings of the Jathedar of Harminder Sahib,
Gumnam Singh and so on. What do you
want them to do? You want these extre-
mists leaders to be strengthened so that
they can kill all those who can be taken into
the mainstream of democratic movement. Is
that the way you are going to behave?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Time is
over, you please wind up. We have to take
up Half-an-hour discussion at 5.30 p.m.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Before 5.30 he
will finish.

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : But there are other Members also who want to speak.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Well, I don't have any problem if you want me to finish just now. I can finish my speech.

So, Sir, while taking part in this discussion I would like to reiterate our Stand that you have to take up a very clear cut policy. In regard to the political settlement of the Punjab problem you have to encourage those people who can really contribute in the mobilisation of people's support and in fighting the terrorists. There should be a democratic dialogue and measures to build up confidence among people should be undertaken. If these steps are not taken, with amount of economic measures you just cannot achieve the goal. And these economic measures will be interpreted in a different way. The interpretation will be that you are going to purchase them. Therefore, you should pay more attention to their long standing demands. I really do not know as to what happened to the release of the Jodhpur detenus. Rode has been released but those innocent people, whose cases can be scrutinised properly, are not being released. Secondly, everybody has referred to the payment of compensation that is to be given to the victims. What happened to it? Thirdly, nothing is done to punish the guilty who are responsible for the riots. Lastly, transfer of Chandigarh is one very important point in the Accord. You may not effect the transfer right now. But why are you not building a separate capital for Haryana? Build another Chandigarh for Haryana. Then, people will understand that you are sincere about the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab. As far as the clause of contiguity, etc., is concerned, we agree that there can be transfer of certain areas from this side or that side. I hope all agree to that. But Sir, the Government is not doing anything about all these important aspects and they are totally silent and this is the messy situation that they are creating.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have asked me not to take much time. I will not take much of your time. I only conclude by saying that this Punjab Budget is being placed in this House again and again by the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister

may say that he cannot talk about the political side of the problem. I request him to discuss with the Government and tell them to expedite the political solution of Punjab problem so that he will be unburdened of this additional responsibility of placing the Budget of Punjab again and again in this House.

DR. G.S. DHILLON (Ferozepur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, only two minutes are left. Even then, I thank you for calling me. Sir, several times we have already discussed Punjab and its various problems. We have discussed the question of law and order in Punjab. Last week and before that, we had discussed about the misuse of religious institutions. We also discussed about the National Security Act. So, we have had enough discussions and many references were made about the terrorists, about the killings and all that. I think, I take this present opportunity to talk about only the economic issues rather than discussing the same subject again and again.

Sir, in spite of the deteriorating law and order situation, Punjab has kept up its name in agricultural production. There is diversification of agriculture with new projects. In spite of the bad drought during the last two or three years, Punjab kept up its name in its contribution too and the procurement level is near about 60 per cent. Earlier its contribution level was 65 per cent. Though not exactly as earlier, 60 per cent contribution is good. In this 60 per cent, 27 per cent comprises wheat, 17 per cent cotton and 9 per cent rice. The drought situation was not very much visible in spite of the bad conditions. All that now I would like to mention is about the neglect of our State in the field of industry and also in the field of various projects and their diversification so that more employment could be created, more value added processes and production could be added. I would particularly take the field of industry, first.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can continue Dr. Dhillon, tomorrow.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : Thank you.