

(xiv) Need for the Government to adhere to the policy of recruitment through employment exchange in its various departments

12.57 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB)
1984-85—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Punjab for 1984-85.

Hon. Members, 1 hour was allotted for this. We have already taken 1 hour and 55 minutes. I would like to know from the hon. Members whether they still want to speak because we have already taken about 2 hours.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : 2 hours more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As a special case, I allow one hon. Member from this side and one hon. Member from that side and then the Minister will reply.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record what he says.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You know what happens when you sit late in the evening. There should be some discipline. I will not allow you.

I allow Prof. Satya Deo Singh from this side and Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap from that side.

Please don't record whatever Mr. Girdhari Lal Vyas says.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :*

(*Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas then left the House*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Satya Deo Singh.

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पंजाब विनियोग विधेयक, 1984 का हादिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री रामावतार शास्त्री, ने कल कहा था कि सीमा पर पुलिस विभाग के अधिकारियों की तस्करों के साथ मिली-भगत है, पुलिस विभाग में बहुत गड़बड़ है, उसने पृथकतावादी तत्वों को प्रोत्साहित करके अनुचित काम किया है और इन बातों की जांच की जानी चाहिए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि सेना को बहुत समय तक पंजाब में नहीं रखना चाहिए।

प्रधान मंत्री ने बार-बार कहा है कि पंजाब में जब तक सेना को रखने की आवश्यकता है, तभी तक हम वहां पर सेना को रखेंगे और जब सेना को वहां पर रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी, तो उसे हटा लिया जाएगा। पंजाब में ऐसी विषम परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई थी, जिसमें भयंकर हत्या-कांड और अत्याचार होने लगे थे, जिसको नियंत्रित करना सामान्य प्रशासन के लिए सम्भव नहीं हो सका। इसी कारण वहां पर सेना बुलाई गई थी, जिसका स्वागत सब ने किया। जनता पार्टी के श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने इसका समर्थन किया था। सभी ने कहा कि इस कार्यवाही में कुछ विलम्ब हुआ है, लेकिन जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष श्री चन्द्रशेखर को छोड़कर और किसी ने यह नहीं कहा कि पंजाब में सेना को नहीं भेजना चाहिए था। मैं समझता हूं कि अभी सेना का वहां पर रहना बहुत आवश्यक है। प्रधान मंत्री ने घोषणा की है कि जब सेना को पंजाब में रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी, तब उसको वापस बुला लिया जाएगा।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री जगपाल सिंह, ने कल कहा कि पंजाब में लोकप्रिय सरकार बनानी चाहिए और फौज के बल पर पंजाब में सामान्य स्थिति नहीं रखी जा सकेगी। प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा है कि सामान्य स्थिति को लाने के लिए ही हम सेना को वहां पर रख रहे हैं। जब वहां पर सामान्य स्थिति हो जाएगी, तो सेना का वहां पर कोई उपयोग नहीं रहेगा, मगर जब तक ऐसी स्थिति नहीं होती है, जब तक सेना का वहां रहना आवश्यक है।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि बाबा संतासिंह से कार सेवा करवाकर सरकार अच्छा काम नहीं कर रही

है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बाबा संतासिंह एक संत हैं। उन्होंने स्वतः स्वेच्छ्या एक धार्मिक अनुष्ठान मान कर यह काम किया है। सरकार द्वारा कार सेवा के लिए उनसे अनुरोध नहीं किया गया है। श्री जगपाल सिंह ने कहा कि अकाली दल वाले कहते हैं कि बाबा संतासिंह की कार सेवा द्वारा स्वर्ण मंदिर के किसी भाग की अगर मरम्मत की जाएगी, तो वे उसको गिरा कर फिर उसका निर्माण करेंगे। ऐसी बात कही। इस बात की चर्चा सदन में नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि इससे समाज-विरोधी तत्वों को या आतंकवादियों को या वैसे तत्वों को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है जो राष्ट्र-हित में नहीं है। इसलिए यहां दूरदर्शितापूर्ण बात होनी चाहिए, ऐसी बात कहनी चाहिए जिससे समाज में और देश में सुध्यवस्था कायम हो सके।

बार-बार विरोधी पक्ष के भाई यह कहते हैं कि सेना को वापस बुला लेना चाहिए। सेना वापस बुला ली जायगी तो ऐसी हालत में वहां शान्तिव्यवस्था कैसे कायम रह सकेगी? अभी भी वहां छिट-पुट घटनायें हो रही हैं, अभी भी वहां हिंसा की संभावना है। इसलिए लोगों की जान और माल की सुरक्षा करना भी सरकार का पवित्र धर्म है। अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी या हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ऐसा सोचते हैं कि नागरिकों की सामान्य सुविधा के लिए पंजाब में सेना का रहना आवश्यक है तो यह नितांत आवश्यक है कि वहां सेना अभी रहे और इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

प्रो० सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती ने बताया कि पंजाब में दस प्रतिशत भूमिपति 37 प्रतिशत भूमि पर अपना अधिकार रखे हैं और प्रत्येक के पास 87 एकड़ जमीन है। 44 प्रतिशत के पास 5 एकड़ से भी कम जमीन है। 45 प्रतिशत आबादी गरीबी रेखा के नीचे हैं। हरित कांति का फल केवल दस प्रतिशत को मिलता है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा आबादी कृषि-कार्य से बाहर निकाली जा रही है। कृषि कार्य से जो बाहर जाते हैं उनको काम करने का मौका नहीं मिलता। उनके सामने एक विवशता है। इस प्रकार से वह मानते हैं। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। प्रो० सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती एक विद्वान

[प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह]

व्यक्ति हैं और विद्वान का ऐसा तर्क मुझे आश्चर्य-जनक मालूम होता है क्योंकि पंजाब में तो काम करने के लिए खेतिहर मजदूर हैं ही नहीं। जैसा कि अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार से वहां मजदूर आते हैं। ये उद्योग धन्धे में इतने आगे बढ़े हुए हैं, इतने समृद्ध हैं, पंजाब भारत का एक समृद्ध प्रदेश है और वैसी हालत में जो कृषि सेवा में काम करने वाले खेतिहर मजदूर हैं वह वहां रहे ही नहीं हैं। उनकी दैनिक आमदनी इतनी अधिक है कि खेती में काम करने वाले श्रमिक वहां मौजूद नहीं हैं और बिहार के गरीब मजदूर और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के मजदूर वहां आते हैं। इसीलिए यह कहना कि कृषि कार्य से बाहर निकाले जा रहे हैं, यह अनुचित है और सही बात नहीं है। पंजाब के आर्थिक विकास का यह प्रमाण है कि वहां पर खेतिहर मजदूर नहीं मिलते, खेतों में काम करने वाले लोग नहीं मिलते क्योंकि वहां के लोग गरीब नहीं हैं, वहां के लोग समृद्ध हैं; सम्पन्न हैं। इस कारण उनके सामने ऐसी बेवसी नहीं है।

प्रो० चक्रवर्ती ने यह भी कहा कि पंजाबी युवकों को रोजगार गांवों में नहीं मिलता इसलिए शहरों में जाते हैं और शहरों में काम नहीं मिलता तो आतंकवादी हो जाते हैं। यह कल्पना की बात है। वह आतंकवादी इसलिए नहीं होते कि उन्हें काम नहीं मिलता। पंजाब तो ऐसा प्रदेश है कि जो भारत के दूसरे प्रदेशों के लोगों को भी अपने यहां नियोजन और रोजगार देता है। इसलिए यह कहना कि आतंकवाद वहां इस कारण से बढ़ रहा है, यह सही नहीं है क्योंकि आतंकवाद के पीछे कुछ उनकी पृथकतावादी नीति है, वह भारत के मूल राष्ट्र से, सम्पूर्णता से अलग एक खालिस्तान का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं। उस कल्पना के आधार पर वह समस्त भारत से अलग होना चाहते हैं। उनकी यह एक कल्पना है। इसलिए हम यह नहीं मानते कि इसके चलते उनको परेशानी है।

प्रो० चक्रवर्ती ने यह भी बताया कि हरित

क्रान्ति से सामाजिक तनाव है क्योंकि इसका लाभ मुट्ठी भर लोगों को मिला है। ऐसी बात नहीं है। न केवल पंजाब के लोगों को बल्कि हरित क्रान्ति का प्रतिफल या लाभ समस्त भारत को मिला है। भारत आज इस स्थिति में है कि खाद्यान्न के मामले में वह आत्म-निर्भर है। यह हरित-क्रान्ति की देन है। इससे सामाजिक तनाव की स्थिति नहीं आती। इससे तो और सामाजिक सुविधा होती है, सामाजिक वैमनस्य मिटता है, खाने को दोनों वक्त भरपेट अन्न मिलता है। इसलिए यह सामाजिक तनाव का कारण कभी नहीं हो सकता। दूसरे प्रदेशों के मजदूर पंजाब जाते हैं क्योंकि पंजाब समृद्ध है और वहां खेतिहर मजदूर हैं ही नहीं।

ऐसी हालत में यह कहना कि सेना का वहां रहना अनुचित है, मैं समझता हूं यह ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि अभी यह स्थिति नहीं है। जब यह स्थिति आएगी तो हमारी लोकप्रिय सरकार और माननीया प्रधान मंत्री जी, देश की सेवा में जिनका सारा समय लगता है जिनके पूर्वज, पिता, पितामह ने भी भारत को अपने प्राणों से अधिक महत्व और ममता दी। उसी परम्परा में आज वे भी हैं। उनके सामने राष्ट्र की सेवा, मानव सेवा और विश्व की सेवा से बढ़कर कोई दूसरी बात नहीं है। इसलिए पंजाब में जब तक लोकहित में और राष्ट्र हित में सेना की आवश्यकता है तभी तक सेना वहां पर रहेगी वरना उसको वहां से वापिस बुला लिया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूं वहां पर सामान्य स्थिति स्थापित हो जाने के बाद सेना की आवश्यकता नहीं रह जाएगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पंजाब के बजट का समर्थन करता हूं और वित्त मन्त्री जी के उपयोगी कदमों का हार्दिक अनुमोदन करता हूं।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब का बजट एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति में यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है। जबकि इस बजट पर पंजाब की विधान सभा में जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा चर्चा और निर्णय किया जाना

चाहिए था वहां यह कार्य संसद में हो रहा है। मैं इस बात में नहीं जाना चाहता कि इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कौन है। इतिहास के अगले पन्ने बतायेंगे कि दोष किसका है। हमारे सत्ता पक्ष के सदस्यों ने पंजाब बजट पर कोई चर्चा नहीं की है। लिहाजा मैं भी इस बजट पर कितनी चर्चा करूँ यह समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ। हम यहां पर पंजाब के बजट की चर्चा कर रहे हैं और पंजाब में एक बाज आ रहा है, लोग कहते हैं कि गुरु गोविन्द सिंह का बाज़ है। यह जो गलत फहमी पैदा हो रही है इसके बारे में कुछ पता लगाना चाहिए क्यों इस प्रकार से वहां पर लोगों को भड़काने की कोशिश की जा रही है। कहा जाता है कि जब भी संकट आया तब बाज़ दिखाई दिया है। तो इस बजट पर चर्चा के समय पंजाब में बाज़ का होना—इस स्थिति को सरकार द्वारा साफ करा दिया जाना चाहिए कि कहां तक उसमें पोल है, कहां तक ढोंग है।

पंजाब में सेना लगी है, हमारी सारी पुलिस फोर्स लगी है और हमारा पूरा प्रशासन लगा है लेकिन पंजाब में विदेशों से ऐप्टी इंडियन पोस्टर लाकर लगा दिए जाते हैं। इसके लिए विरोधी दल दोषी नहीं ठहराये जा सकते। प्रशासन को जिम्मेदारी के साथ देखना चाहिए कि किन तत्वों ने उन पोस्टर्स को लगाया है। हम यहां पर बड़े-बड़े भाषण झाड़ रहे हैं और आतंकवादी वहां पर नहरें काट रहे हैं। पीछे भाखड़ा नहर काटी थी और अब समाचार है और नहर काट दी है। आतंकवादियों ने अपनी कार्यवाही को कम नहीं किया है। सेना की मौजूदगी में भी यह सब हो रहा है। सरकार को बहुत सतर्क होकर काम करने की आवश्यकता है।

एक अजीब तमाशा और है। सभी जानते हैं कि भिण्डरावाले अब इस दुनिया में नहीं हैं लेकिन कभी पाकिस्तान, कभी अमरीका और पंजाब में पोस्टर्स लगाए जा रहे हैं कि भिण्डरावाले जिन्दा हैं, तो न महीने बाद वे दर्शन देंगे तथा खालिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में नई दिशा देंगे। आखिर ये कौन लोग हैं जो इस तरह का प्रचार कर रहे हैं? सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है कि इस तरह की अफवाहें

फैलने न पावें। भिण्डरावाले की मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में सारी स्थिति साफ की जानी चाहिए क्योंकि इस देश में अंधविश्वासी लोग मौजूद हैं। आज भी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस को लेकर तरह-तरह की अटकलें लगाई जा रही हैं। इसलिए सरकार इस स्थिति को साफ करे तथा पूर्ण रूप से सतर्क रहे।

मैं समझता हूँ गुरुद्वारों में या अन्य धार्मिक स्थानों में अब हथियार इकट्ठा होने की नौबत नहीं आयेगी।

आप चाहे इस बात को किसी भी रूप में लें, लेकिन मैं खास तौर से अकाली दल के नेताओं से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके हाथ से यह आन्दोलन निकल गया था और आतंकवादियों के हाथ में आ गया था। देश को वह दुर्दिन देखना पड़ा था, जब वहां पर सेना को उपयोग में लाना पड़ा। अकाली दल के नेताओं से मेरा अनुरोध है, वे जो भी आन्दोलनचलाने की बात कर रहे हैं, वह उसको वापिस ले लें और इसकी निर्भीकता से देश में घोषणा कर दें। हमारे देश में जो राजनीतिज्ञ हैं, जो समाज-सेवी हैं, जो देश के हित में सोचते हैं, उनको अकाली दल के नेताओं से सम्पर्क करके अनुरोध करना चाहिए कि वे आन्दोलन वापिस ले लें। अहिंसा का आन्दोलन जब हिंसा की तरफ चले, अहिंसक आन्दोलन हिंसक हो जाए, तो उसको देश के हित में वापिस लेना होगा। एक दफा महात्मा गांधीजी ने भी आन्दोलन को अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध वापिस लिया था, जब उनका स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन हिंसक हो गया था। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि मैं इसको वापिस लेता हूँ। इसलिए अकाली दल के नेताओं से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वे पंजाब के आन्दोलन को किसी भी तरह से वापिस ले लें और बैठकर मामलों को तय करें।

पंजाब में शिक्षा की स्थिति भी बड़ी खराब हो गई है। दो-तीन साल से शिक्षा संस्थायें चल नहीं पा रही हैं। अभी अखबारों में निकला है कि जो परीक्षार्थी परीक्षा देने जा रहे थे, उनसे आतंकवादियों ने कहा है कि आप परीक्षा देने जायें, लेकिन घर वापिस नहीं जा पाओगे। वहां आतंक

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

का एक वातावरण पैदा हो गया है, जो समाप्त होना चाहिए, ताकि वहां शिक्षा की स्थिति ठीक हो सके। इसके अलावा जो वहां उद्योग हैं, रोजगार के काम हैं और जो वहां के व्यापारिक काम हैं, वे कायदे से चल सकें, उसके लिए भी आपको विशेष रूप से बजट में व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उससे काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं इतना ही कहते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने मुझे अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): I rise to support the Budget for Punjab which has been presented to Lok Sabha because the Assembly is not there.

We have discussed so much about Punjab in this House for the last 2-3 years that there is nothing further to add. When we were in Australia during those days and when we came to know the announcement of the Prime Minister on the 2nd, then there was a sigh of relief not only in this country but even all over the world who were thinking that perhaps some divisive forces are trying to destabilise such a great country like ours.

Sometime back in the year 1974 in a congregation of religious leaders of the entire world, Sai Baba answered some questions put by some foreign correspondents. The foreign correspondents asked Sai Baba whether India would survive through these turmoils. This was in 1974. I am surprised how Sai Baba replied to those foreign correspondents. He asked them, 'What part of India have you seen? How long were you in India?...'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it the old Sai Baba?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The present Sai Baba. I am telling about 1974 when there was a turmoil in this country....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So you mean the present Sai Baba - the Puttaparthi Sai Baba.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : He asked, 'How many months you were there in India?' They said 'We were there for 8 to 9 months.' 'Which part of the India did you see?' They said 'We saw Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi. We have seen the Ganga also.' Then Sai Baba asked them, 'Where did you see the Ganga?' They said 'We saw it in Hooghly.' Sai Baba asked, 'What did you see there?' They said 'It is full of dirt.' Then Sai Baba told them, 'You have not seen any part of India nor India itself.'

You have seen Ganga at Hooghly and you say it is full of dirt. You have not seen the Ganges at Gangotri. There it is pure. Then Sai Baba told them return with this belief that as long as there are Himalayas and as long as snow falls over the Himalayas, melts and flows into the Ganges and as long as Ganges is not dried up India remains and survives. He also told them that their country's history maybe 400 years old but the written history of India is 8000 years or more old. In India we do not call religion as Hindu but 'sanatan'. It ever flows like Ganges and it can never be destroyed.

Sir, in Gita Lord Krishna has said whenever there is any decline in religion or there is any decline in India's culture someone arrives in that critical moment to save India from destruction—

(Wicked will be punished and those who are saints will be protected.) It is at this moment, therefore, that the entire world felt a sigh of relief when the Prime Minister took this decision and when a religion which can be proud of its past—the entire Sikh masses having a glorious revolutionary past—when it was in decline at the critical moment the Prime Minister has taken this courageous step. Sir, in the entire country wherever I have gone after June 2, I find there is sigh of relief and everybody feels India has been saved from division and destruction. Therefore, we solidly stand by whatever measures have been taken.

Sir, here I would again like to quote the foreword written by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in 1956 to the famous book of Dr. Dinkar 'The four phases of Indian culture'. There Pandit Nehru has said that there are

two forces and I do not call any culture as Hindu, Sikh or Muslim culture. I think reading the history of India, India has developed a composite culture through ages. So, Pandit Nehru used to call it a 'composite culture'. He said that two forces are working all along. It is not only today that we see it in Punjab or elsewhere and the regional parties which are growing in different States. To safeguard this composite culture—the forces of integration and the forces of separation are working—we have to stand and see that the forces of integration are strengthened and then triumph so that India's unity and integrity remains and today what we find is that those forces of separatism are being influenced by foreign powers and helped and abetted by foreign agencies because they do not want to see India grow stronger, prosper and become third or fourth country in the world in the next twenty years. So, they want to destabilise India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI CHINTANI PANIGRAHI : So, I say the caravan of reaction rolls on in Punjab and here I want to cite some instances. Sir, about fifty years ago—in the years 1921 to 1924—the 'mahants' had occupied the gurudwaras in Punjab.

The Sikh masses have now forgotten that it was their forefathers who between 1921 and 1924 besieged Punjab's Gurudwaras to oust the corrupt 'Mahants' who were amassing land and property under British patronage. This was the progressive outlook of the Sikh peasantry. I had visited many places in Punjab in 1957. I had addressed many public meetings and in those days I could see how the Sikh peasantry was organised to resist landlordism and the rich landlords. In those days it was from village to village I could see this spirit of resistance among the Sikh masses. There was no question of religious fanaticism, no bigotry, nothing of that sort. It was a progressive ideal thinking which was building the Punjab with the help of the Sikh masses. But what has happened now ? This inspiring episode of an upsurge against corruption and tyranny in Punjab sixty-years ago, stands out in sharp contrast with what we

see today. The vast majority of Sikh masses gripped by a mood of stupor which allowed their Gurudwaras to be taken over by a coterie of religious zealots and enabled them to tyrannise the people, kill anyone opposing their fanaticism. Therefore, I say that the political parties, specially the Left political parties which have the great task to do have become irrelevant. Even the progressive people were called "Akali Marxists". You can understand to what extent the political parties have become irrelevant to the aspirations of the masses of Punjab. Such a kind of new change has taken place in Punjab. Therefore, the failure is on the part of the political parties and specially the Left parties. All these years, we are not able to politicalise the masses. Therefore, what we see in Punjab now is the growth of regional political parties, regional parties and so on. It is because of the lack of will and the lack of strength of the political parties to politicalise the masses in the right direction. Therefore, today we see a very strong upsurge in the majority of the Sikh masses which opposed the kind of fundamentalist idea which came into being. Therefore, my honest submission is that today our Government by presenting this Budget has not done much, because for the last two years or so Punjab has suffered a lot. If we are to look to the analysis of the Third World countries by the Agro-Scientists—they had said that in a land where such technological innovations took place and agriculture made such a great advance among the Third World countries—how is it that fanaticism could come into play and religious bigotry could come into being when we have introduced so much of technology in the field of agriculture ? How is it that this kind of mass upsurge based on nationality is emerging ? We have to analyse how could it happen. How in Twentieth century, the spirit of middle Ages could reborn in Punjab.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is because of the advancement of science and technology..

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Therefore, with such an advanced technology in Punjab which was introduced long back, how could the middle age come in there ?

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

You could see how the people kill each other in Punjab.

Therefore, like our 20-Point Programme which the Prime Minister has introduced for the whole of the country for the upliftment of the downtrodden and the poor people, in Punjab we have to isolate the Sikh peasantry from the rich farmers and the landlords, and we should have a special crash economic programme for the Sikh masses in the coming six-months to one year period. Our entire programme in Punjab should be directed towards the speedy implementation of the land reforms and in Punjab we should see that the peasantry and the artisans gets the maximum advantage out of these programmes. First we have to isolate the Sikh masses from the rich landlords and rich farmers. Today the entire movement in Punjab, the separatist movement, has been carried on only by the rich landlords and rich farmers benefited from the Green Revolution.

And their slogan has been to take recourse to religious fanaticism, which was represented by Bhindranwale, to achieve their ends. Today, our economic programme should be devised in such a manner that the vast majority of the Sikh peasantry is isolated from the clutches of the rich farmers and landlords.

My appeal to the progressive forces, to my own Party and the Government is that we must meet this challenge before us. We have to challenge and meet these obscurantist, divisive and separatist forces with all the force at our command. In the next six-seven months, we must draw up a vast economic radical programme for the benefit and welfare of the Punjab peasantry, and they should get a feeling that here is a real programme to improve their lot and not the rich farmers, who have been carrying on this propaganda. Let us wage a political battle, we cannot fight religion with religion, we cannot fight bigotry with bigotry. We are in the twentieth century and the best method to solve such a problem in this century is to have some programme to improve the living standard of the vast masses and to provide social security measures to the youth.

Let us have some special programme for the Sikh peasantry of Punjab, as we have the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme etc. for the whole nation. Why not ask the Banks to give loans to the Sikh peasants under some special scheme so that they can be saved from the clutches of the rich farmers ? My appeal to the Government is that they must have some massive economic programme for these people in the coming months and year so that we can rehabilitate and provide a healing touch to the Sikh peasantry.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I start by offering my thanks to my colleague, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi for his participation in the debate. He has been able to meet political points made out by certain hon. Members of this House. I will, therefore, confine myself to the economic aspects of the debate, which ought to have been focussed and have dominated this discussion. The political and law and order aspects of Punjab have already been debated considerably in the last few days and it would not be useful for me to add anything in terms of inputs to throw greater light on these issues.

It is a fact that Punjab has been going through a traumatic experience and it has affected its economy tremendously. The hon. Members who participated in this debate have touched the economic activities in Punjab and asked how the Government would be taking measures to bring about some soothing touch in this disturbed situation.

Let us start on the agricultural front, what has happened in Punjab and what has been the toll that the recent events have taken on the agricultural sector. I have some figures with me and these figures justify the optimistic presentation that I might perhaps try to draw out of it. Punjab has been the major contributor to the Central pool of foodgrains over the past years. In 1980-81, the contribution of wheat was roughly 42.77 lakh tonnes, and in terms of percentage share in the Central pool, it works out to 75.3 per cent. In 1981-82, it went down to 37.63 lakh tonnes, and the percentage share in the Central pool also dipped at 57.1 per

cent. That year, the wheat was ruined in Punjab and that caused a great anxiety so much so that the Prime Minister had to go there for a personal visit to appreciate the problems of the wheat growers.

In 1982-83, it picked up, amounting to 48.25 lakh tonnes accounting for 62.5 per cent, and in 1983-84 it further stabilised at 51.65 lakh tonnes, accounting for about 62.3 per cent of the Central Pool. These figures by themselves may not present a true picture because between 1982-83 and 1983-84, there were other States also in the country, which made a major break-through in wheat production and they have also chipped in a bit and to that extent the percentage of Punjab's contribution in the Central Pool stands a little decreased.

Now in the field of rice, in 1980-81 it was 25.23 lakh tonnes; in 1981-82 it rose to 30.92 lakh tonnes; in 1982-83 it was 32.31 lakh tonnes; in 1983-84 it was 32.38 lakh tonnes. So between the production of wheat and rice, Punjab has done fairly well. But for these unfortunate developments and the disturbed conditions, Punjab could have, perhaps, done better than what they have done in 1982-83 and 1983-84. Now a point was sought to be made by a number of speakers that agricultural production and industrial production have been seriously affected in Punjab.

Now let us come to the industrial scene. These are the figures that I have on industrial production. I would first come to the investment. Cumulative investments in 1981-82, (actuals) Rs. 688.20 crores. In 1982-83 (provisional) it went upto Rs. 745.81 crores. In 1983-84, the likely achievement is about Rs. 1046 crores and the target for 1984-85 is about Rs. 1175.08 crores.

Now let us take exports. In 1981-82 it was Rs. 116.16 crores and in 1982-83 it went up to Rs. 128.33 crores. Again in 1983-84, it further increased to Rs. 143.99 crores and in 1984-85, a target of Rs. 160.53 crores has been set by the State Administration.

So, these are the factors which should act as some kind of an economic indicator, so that we can come to a proper assessment of the situation.

Sir, the House would be happy to know that as a special concession, the Government have agreed to paying a bonus of Rs. 3 per quintal, over the above the support price of paddy as announced by the Government of India in respect of all varieties of paddy. This will give the Punjab farmers, a uniform increase of about Rs. 8 per quintal over the last year's prices. So, it confers an aggregate benefit of about Rs. 18 crores to the farmers of Punjab.

Sir, Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty did draw the attention of the House to what he termed as some of the distortions which have crept into the economy, particularly in the agricultural sector.

He was trying to make out a case that the Green Revolution which brought happiness to the millions of people in the country, particularly in Punjab, has been concentrated only in less than 10% of the land holdings. In 1953, there was a land reform legislation in Punjab, and the ceiling fixed then was 30 standard acres. In 1972-73, there was an amendment to the Land Reforms Act in Punjab. The ceiling was then reduced, as was done elsewhere also wherever Congress was in power, to 17 standard acres. That is in force in Punjab to-day.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : On paper.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : It is in force to-day. It must be the endeavour of the State administration to implement this particular reform, so that concentration of power in the hands of a few landlords is taken away. I am sure that the tremendous contribution that Punjab has made in adding to the agricultural might of this country cannot be under-estimated. It has to be taken due note of, by the entire country.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Just a moment. You know I spoke yesterday about it. You will find to-day an article in the Indian Express by Shri Sharad Joshi who is not a politician, but a leader of the farmers. I would like you to go through that article, wherein he has written how this Green Revolution has distorted things. I want to invite your

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

attention to it. It is not an article written by a politician.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : I am grateful to you. I would certainly go through that article.

Certain Members, particularly Shri Ramavtar Shastri and others, mentioned about Police administration. They also mentioned that it has to be improved. There are no two opinions about it. If there are suggestions that the Police administration has to be improved, we certainly accept them. We will see that it is done. There is nothing like an ultimate satisfaction that we can derive in these matters.

Some other Members also mentioned about the concept of compensation in connection with the recent developments. I can assure this House that both the State administration and the Army authorities have made adequate provisions to see that the death of everyone who sacrificed his life is properly compensated, in terms of ex-gratia payments, and in terms of providing for the families left in a pitiable condition. That is being taken care of. Certain slabs have already been mentioned, and according to that framework, within the parameters of those slabs, compensation is being given.

In respect of shops in and around the Golden Temple complex which have been either destroyed or looted, certain ex-gratia payments are being made, and estimates are being made by the authorities concerned about the extent of damage inflicted, and the losses suffered. These losses will be taken into account when the compensation amount is fixed by the authorities concerned.

A mention was also made about the breaches in the Bhakra main canal.

Two breaches were reported from Ropar District. The first one was repaired. The State administration was quick in their work. The work was taken up on a war footing and about 125 pieces of mechanical earth moving equipments were marshalled and mobilized from all other irrigation projects for the

Punjab Government. Army bull-dozers were procured. As a result of massive effort by the Punjab Government, the breach was fully repaired and the canal was restored on 10.9.1984. But, unfortunately, again, another breach occurred on 21.7.1984 and now the work on a war footing is going on ; and they say it may be around 27th of August, but I would say by the end of the month, the second breach would also be taken care of ; and there would be a smooth flow of water in the main canal. I must commend the work of the Punjab Government Public Works Department Authorities for taking up these two works and the manner in which the first breach was completed and the second breach which is being attempted.

Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty mentioned about the families who are below the poverty line in the Punjab State. I have some figures which I would like to place before the House so that the House can draw its own conclusion. In 1980 itself, to identify economically weaker sections of the society, a study was undertaken perhaps according to the administration of Punjab. It was the first of its kind in the country. They identified about 8.2 lakh households who were identified to be living below the poverty line, who are earning less than Rs. 3,600 per annum. 5.37 lakh households including 3.16 lakh belonging to the SC were assisted through the grant of loan during 1980-81 and 1982-83, to cross the poverty line. During 1984-85, about 99,000 SC households could be helped economically. As against the 6th Plan target of about 4.19 lakh identified SC households 4.15 lakh would have been assisted in crossing the poverty zone by the end of the plan period. Out of the Rs. 440 crores, which is the plan allocation for the 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 77.41 crores were identified as divisible and in fact Rs. 23.33 crores were earmarked as special component for SC alone.

Now, with reference to the tubewells which have been energised in Punjab, up to now about 3.8 lakh wells have been energised and 45 per cent of the total power is being consumed in Punjab for agricultural purposes. That shows how agriculture has got the right attention from the State administration ; and these are all indicative

of that concept.

Some hon. members, particularly Acharya Bhagwan Dev has mentioned about the compensation ; and you have also mentioned about police administration.

He wanted that emotional integration should be brought about in the Police Administration. The Government has taken note of all these suggestions, which have been made by the Members who participated in this debate. I am sure that the suggestions will be considered and such of those suggestions which have to be implemented will be implemented by the State administration.

With these words I commend the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Punjab for 1984-85 to the House.

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

The question is —

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the 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, 1985, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 41."

The Motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Punjab for 1984-85 voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 19th March, 1984		Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	4		
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1.	State Legislature	55,42,000	..	55,43,000	..
2.	Council of Ministers	43,82,000	..	43,83,000	..
3.	Administration of Justice	2,25,18,000	..	2,25,19,000	..
4.	Elections	66,20,000	..	66,19,000	..
5.	Revenue	5,43,54,000	..	5,43,54,000	..
6.	Excise and Taxation	2,87,70,000	..	2,87,70,000	..
7.	Finance	22,81,76,000	..	22,81,76,000	..
8.	Public Service Commission	9,32,000	..	9,33,000	..

1	2	3	4
9.	Civil Secretariat	2,40,96,000	.. 2,40,95,000 ..
10.	District Administra- tion	3,32,88,000	.. 3,32,88,000 ..
11.	Police	24,93,47,000	.. 24,93,46,000 ..
12.	Jails	1,97,63,000	.. 1,97,62,000 ..
13.	Stationery and Printing	2,19,76,000	9,20,000 2,19,77,000 9,20,000
14.	Miscellaneous Services	2,52,86,000	.. 2,52,87,000 ..
15.	Rehabilitation, Relief and Resettlement	30,60,000	.. 30,59,000 ..
16.	Education	91,44,12,000	.. 91,44,11,000 ..
17.	Technical Education, Science and Techno- logy	1,01,32,000	5,25,000 1,01,31,000 5,25,000
18.	Medical and Public Health	35,73,23,000	50,00,000 35,73,23,000 50,00,000
19.	Housing and Urban Development	1,23,38,000	3,81,96,000 1,23,38,000 3,81,97,000
20.	Information and Publicity	91,00,000	.. 91,00,000 ..
21.	Tourism and Cul- tural Affairs	29,06,00	12,50,00 29,07,000 12,50,000
22.	Labour, Employ- ment and Industrial Training	4,26,93,000	8,41,000 4,26,93,000 8,42,000
23.	Social Security and Welfare	13,18,64,000	82,00,000 13,18,64,000 82,00,000
24.	Planning and Sta- tistics	70,69,000	.. 70,69,000 ..
25.	Co-operation	3,27,86,000	4,64,83,000 3,27,86,000 4,64,83,000
26.	Agriculture	14,43,66,000	1,54,00,000 14,43,66,000 1,54,00,000
27.	Soil and Water Conservation	1,95,75,000	.. 1,95,75,000 ..

1	2	3	4
28.	Food	73,56,000	4,36,14,20,000
29.	Animal Husbandry	6,25,62,000	..
30.	Dairy Development	29,55,000	..
31.	Fisheries	46,41,000	..
32.	Forests	5,51,48,000	..
33.	Community Development	21,79,88,000	..
34.	Industries	5,50,60,000	3,81,00,000
35.	Civil Aviation	22,35,000	4,00,000
36.	Roads and Bridges	11,56,62,000	11,15,00,000
37.	Road Transport	33,09,37,000	4,50,00,000
38.	Multipurpose River Projects	5,92,35,000	15,83,08,000
39.	Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control	30,29,83,000	21,34,76,000
40.	Buildings	25,73,31,000	6,92,98,000
41.	Loans and Advances by the State Government	1,30,16,67,000	1,30,16,66,000

**PUNJAB APPROPRIATION NO. 2
BILL***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up the Punjab Appropriation (No. 2) Bill for introduction, consideration and passing.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of

Punjab for the services of the financial year 1984-85.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1984-85.”

The Motion was adopted.