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Wednesday
21 November, 2001
30 Kartika, 1923 (Saka)

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RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
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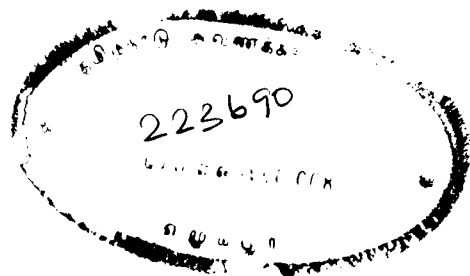
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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 21st November, 2001/30 Kartika, 1923 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. Chairman in the Chair.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer, with profound sorrow, to the passing away of Shri J.P. Javali, a former Member of this House, on 7th October, 2001, at the age of seventy.

Born at Tumkur in 1931, Shri Javali had his education at Karnataka College, Dharwad. A dedicated social worker, Shri Javali was associated with various trade and small industrial organisations. He was President of the Karnataka Chamber of Commerce and Industry during 1977—80. He also served as Director of Canara Bank and Mysore Paper Mills Limited. Shri Javali represented the State of Karnataka in this House from April, 1988 to April, 1994. In the passing away of Shri J.P. Javali, the country has lost an active social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri J.P. Javali.

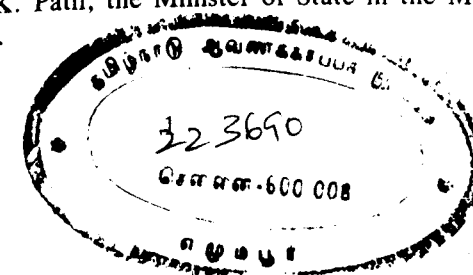
I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTER

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI JASWANT SINGH):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have the privilege and honour to introduce Shri Annasaheb M.K. Patil, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development.



ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Law and Order situation in Delhi

*41. SHRI RAJU PARMAR:†
SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that law and order situation has deteriorated during the last six months in the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT);

(b) if so, the details of cases pertaining to theft, robbery, extortion, rape etc. reported; and

(c) what action Government have taken to control the law and order situation in NCT of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir.. The number of IPC related cases reported in the National Capital Territory of Delhi during the last six months from May, 2001 to October, 2001 registered a decline of 4.62% when compared to the number of such cases reported during the corresponding period last year, as per details given in the Statement-I. (See below)

(c) The steps taken by Delhi Police to improve the law and order situation in the National Capital Territory of Delhi include intensification of beat patrolling; posting of armed pickets at strategic points; strengthening of intelligence network; close watch on and frequent raids at the suspected hide-outs of criminals and terrorists; verification of antecedents of domestic servants and tenants; increased surveillance on history sheeters, individual gangs and desperate criminals; coordination meetings with officers of neighbouring states; meeting with members of Residents Welfare Associations; formation of anti-terrorist cell in each police

† The Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Raju Parmar.

district; and deployment of police personnel in plain clothes in running buses, market places, business places and other crime-prone places.

Statement-I

The number of IPC related cases, Head-wise, reported in the National Capital Territory of Delhi during the period from May, 2001 to October, 2001 as compared to the number of such cases reported during the corresponding period of the preceding year

A. Heinous Crimes:

	2000 (May-October)	2001 (May-October)
Dacoity	41	24
Murder	294	267
Attempt To Murder	321	255
Robbery	364	309
Riot	80	81
Rape	240	198
Kindnapping for Ransom	26	25
TOTAL	1366	1156

B. Non-Heinous Crimes:

	2000 (May-October)	2001 (May-October)
1	2	3
Snatching	516	370
Hurt	1282	1147
Burglary	1732	1543
Theft	10462	9645

1	2	3
Extortion	74	109
Other Ipc	13502	13624
TOTAL:	27568	26438
TOTAL IPC:	28934	27597

SHRI RAJU PARMAR: Sir, the comparative figures furnished by the hon. Minister in his reply do not show much reduction in the number of offences. If you compare the figures of May-October, 2000, with that of May-October, 2001, you will know the position. The number of murder cases during May-October, 2000, was 294; during May-October, 2001, it is 267; the number of cases of attempt to murder registered during May-October, 2000, was 321; during May-October, 2001, it is 255; the number of robbery cases registered during May-October, 2000, was 364; between May and October, 2001, it is 309; the number of riot cases registered during May-October, 2000, was 80; during May-October, 2001, it is 81; in the same way, the number of rape cases registered during May-October, 2000, was 240; during May-October, 2001, it is 198; and, the number of cases registered for kidnapping for ransom during May-October, 2000, was 26; during May-October, 2001, it is 25. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is attributed to the lack of training given to the police, inefficiency and lack of co-ordination.

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: Sir, these figures clearly indicate that there is a decline in the rate of certain crimes. The figures mentioned by the Hon. Member are already laid on the Table of the House. There is a 4.62 per cent decline in the crime rate in Delhi. The police have been able to achieve this because of their systematic analysis of crime, close monitoring and specific efforts made by them. Of course, I do not say that there is a total decline or it has reached to decimal. However, it is a favourable sign that the crime rate in Delhi has come down, and it is because of

the constant efforts of the local police, that the crime rate in Delhi has come down. It is not lack of training. They are making all efforts to see that the crime rate in Delhi is reduced. They are taking various steps.

SHRI RAJU PARMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, one of the reasons for the increase in crimes in Delhi is the obsolete communication system of police. This poses a danger to the security of the people of the Capital. Because of inadequate communication technology, available at present, there is a threat to the VVIP security as also to the security of other citizens from the terrorist organizations. The PCR, which is the nerve-centre of police operation, is handicapped due to their present communication system. The messages of the PCR are frequently intercepted by the terrorist organizations, resulting in crimes committed by these groups. Therefore, Sir, my question is: what steps the Government has taken to upgrade and modernise the wireless and radio system of the PCR. How many cases have come to the notice of the Government so far wherein the terrorists have intercepted the messages of VVIP movement?

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: Sir, in this regard, a number of steps have been taken by the Delhi Police, and the Government has also assisted them, to a large extent. Earlier, whenever such a crime took place, it was due to lack of scientific knowledge. So far as electronic devices and communication system are concerned, they are also taken into consideration. Mobile Crime Prevention Teams have been constituted in Delhi. In order to provide scientific aid to the investigating officers, at the scene of the crime itself, the Government has sanctioned nine Mobile Crime Prevention Teams in Delhi, one for each district, to work on three-shift basis, which involved creation of 135 posts in the grades of Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Constables. Moreover, vehicles have also been purchased for use by these Mobile Crime Prevention Teams in Delhi. The Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi has separately accorded its approval for purchase of requisite equipments for use of these teams. Secondly, 1000 posts of Sub-Inspectors have been created. Bomb detection and disposal squads have been set up in Delhi. The Bomb Disposal Squads work on three-shift basis. Sanction has also been given for nine Bomb Detection Teams to work on two shift basis, and they have started operating. So far as modernisation of the police force is concerned, the conventional type of very high-frequency-based communication between the Central Police Control.

Room and the PCR vans has been replaced by the state-of-art where ultra high-frequency digital radio system, procured at an expenditure of Rs. 14.21 crores. The installation and commissioning of this sophisticated communication equipment has been completed and the system has been put to use for its intended purposes. They are effectively controlling this kind of crimes with the modern equipments.

श्री भगत राम मनहर: सभापति महोदय, हर शहर और स्थान का महत्व राजनैतिक होता है। यहां दिल्ली के लोगों और शहर की पुलिस व प्रशासन के बड़े हिस्से को इस बात का अंदाज तक नहीं है कि यहां कौनसी चीज महत्वपूर्ण है और किस बात का सुरक्षा के लिहाज से कितना महत्व है, जिसके चलते दिल्ली में सिलसिलेवार चोरी, डकैती, महिलाओं पर अत्याचार, विस्फोट आदि की घटनाएं होती रहती हैं। श्री आई० डी० स्वामी ने महानिदेशकों की बैठक में कहा था कि आतंकियों का निशान बन सकने वाले महत्वपूर्ण ठिकानों की पहचान कर ली गई है और उसकी सुरक्षा के आवश्यक उपाय किए गए हैं। इसके बाद भी घटनाएं, दुर्घटनाएं रोज हो रही हैं। मुझे एक किस्सा याद आ रहा है कि दो आलसी ठंड के दिनों में फुटपाथ पर कंबल ओढ़ कर सो रहे थे। एक चोर आया और एक कंबल लेकर चल दिया। दुसरे आलसी ने पहले से कहा कि उठो, एक चोर कंबल उठाकर ले जा रहा है। तो पहले आलसी ने कहा कि अभी जाने दो, जब तकिया लेने के लिए आएगा तब हम इसको पकड़ेंगे। इस तरह की स्थिति इस सरकार की है, जो यह घटनाएं, दुर्घटनाएं रोज हो रही हैं। इसके लिए मैं समझता हूं कि गृह मंत्रालय पूरी तरह से जिम्मेदार है और यह किस्सा भी इसी के ऊपर लागू होता है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि अपराधों का बढ़ता ग्राफ घिंता का विषय है, इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि दो साल के अंदर दिल्ली में अपराधों की संख्या में वृद्धि की दर क्या है? दूसरे, दिल्ली की जनसंख्या को देखते हुए क्या वर्तमान पुलिस बल पर्याप्त है, पुलिस एवं जनसंख्या का रेश्यो क्या है तथा 1980-81 में क्या रेश्यो था, पुलिस बल बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार के पास क्या कार्य-योजना है?

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: Sir, it is not correct to say that there is an increase in the crime rate in Delhi. But, so far as that particular incident is concerned, I am not going into that incident. As far as the general crime ratio of the last two years is concerned, it is definitely showing an enormous downward trend. Sir, the total number of heinous crimes reported in the year 2000 was 2405; in the year 2001, the total number is 2072. Out of these reported crimes, the number of admitted cases in the year 2000 was 2380; in the year 2001, the number of admitted cases is 2033.

The decline in the total number of heinous crimes is 13.85%. Out of these, the number of worked out cases in 2000 was 1819; in 2001, the number of worked out cases is 1640. The percentage of worked out cases in 2000 was 76.43%; in 2001, it is 79.3%. As far as non-heinous crimes are concerned, the total number of non-heinous crimes reported in the year 2000 was 46,761; in the year 2001, it is 44,573. Out of these, the number of admitted cases in the year 2000 was 45,803; in the year 2001, it is 43,438. The decline is 4.68%. The number of worked out cases in 2000 was 24,404; in the year 2001, it is 24,048. The percentage of worked out cases in the year 2000 was 53.28%, and 55.36% in the year 2001. The total number of cases reported under the Indian Penal Code in the year 2000 was 49,166; in the year 2001, it is 46,645. The decline is 5.1%.

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम: सभापति जी, यह सही है कि दिल्ली में पिछले कुछ समय में अपराधों की संख्या का ग्राफ कुछ कम हुआ है, मगर दिल्ली देश का दिल है, दुनिया के प्रमुख प्रतिनिधि दिल्ली में रहते हैं, भारत के प्रमुख प्रतिनिधि दिल्ली में रहते हैं, इसलिए दिल्ली में अपराध खत्म होने चाहिए, कम होने चाहिए। अब इन अपराधों के बहुत से कारण हो सकते हैं और इससे पहले कि मैं सवाल पूछूं, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि मैं मुख्य रूप से इनके चार कारण समझता हूं। पहला, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र बनने के कारण बाहर से बराबर पलायन दिल्ली में हो रहा है और हर तरह का ऐलिमेंट तब दिल्ली में आ रहा है। तो प्रश्न यह पैदा होता है कि इस नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन का क्या होने जा रहा है जिससे कि क्राइम में कमी आ सकती है, इस बारे में क्या मंत्री जी कुछ बताएंगे? दूसरे, दिल्ली सरकार और पुलिस के अंदर क्या संबंध है, बारों में क्या मंत्री जी कुछ बताएंगे? दूसरे, दिल्ली सरकार और पुलिस के अंदर क्या संबंध है, यह भी एक संदेह का विषय बना रहता है, इसके बारे में भी कोई सामंजस्य स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में मंत्री जी का क्या ख्याल है? तीसरे, आवश्यकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में मंत्री जी का क्या ख्याल है? तीसरे, दिल्ली पुलिस का जो बल है वह यहां सिविलिटी पर बहुत ज्यादा लगा हुआ है और जब से अमेरिका में घटना हुई है तब से वे ऐसी और सब जगह लगे हुए हैं। तो पुलिस बल के लोग अपराधों को रोकने में लगे या सुरक्षा में लगे, तो उस दृष्टिकोण से बहुत संख्या बढ़नी चाहिए, तो वह संख्या क्या है? और चौथी बात, जो हम सबकी जिम्मेदारी है कि मो-बाय का नियंत्रण अपनी औलाद से हटता जा रहा है और नौजवानों की आपराधिक प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है, ऐसे अनेकों कांड यहां नौजवानों ने किए।... (व्यवधान)... मैं अपने पहले तीन सवालों का मंत्री जी से जवाब चाहूंगा।

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: Sir, so far as this question is concerned, these three of four supplementaries do not

arise out of this question. However, as far as Delhi is concerned, we are directly responsible for it. Though law and order is a State subject, Delhi being the National Capital Region, we are responsible for it. However, I have noted all the points raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN: Sir, I would like to know about the various crimes, the figures for which have been furnished here. I would also like to know, out of these cases, the figures for which have been given here, how many cases have been registered; how many people have been arrested; and how many of them have been punished so far.

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: Sir, I am giving the hon. Member the figures of the rate of conviction, up to the fortnight ending on 31.10.2001. The total number of cases brought before the lower courts is 11,93,012, before the sessions court—80060; the total is 12,73,072. The number of fresh cases received by the lower courts during the last fortnight was 1431; the number of cases received by the sessions courts was 272; the total is 1703. The number of cases disposed of by the lower courts during the fortnight was 1155; this number was 254 in the case of sessions courts; the total is 1409. Sir, the number of persons convicted during the fortnight by the lower courts was 342; by the sessions courts—97; the total is 439. Sir, the number of persons discharged, acquitted or compromised by the lower courts during the fortnight was 519; by the sessions courts—134; the total is 653. Sir, the total number of lower pending cases at the close of the fortnight is 11,95,088 before the lower courts; before the sessions courts—80035; the total is 12,76,023. The number of people convicted till date, during the year, by the lower courts is 7140; by the sessions courts—1130; the total number of persons convicted till date, during this year, is 8270. The number of persons discharged and acquitted or compromised by the lower courts, till date, during this year, is 10,103; by the sessions courts—2320; the total is 12,429. The percentage of conviction by the lower courts is 47; and by the sessions courts—43; the total is 46. The all-India average of convictions as per the report of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), for 1990 is 40 per cent. So, here, the conviction rate, so far as the cases in Delhi is concerned, is 46 per cent.

श्री गांधी आज़ाद: सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली ही नहीं प्रायः सभी जगह अखबारों में यह निकलता है कि पुलिस ने हत्या होने की दशा में त्वरित गति से जाकर डैड बॉडी को अपने कब्जे में ले लिया है और पोस्टमार्टम के लिए भेज दिया। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे ऐसी कोई योजना पुलिस के लिए बना रहे हैं जिससे त्वरित गति से अपराधों को रोका जा सके? क्या इसके लिए कोई कारगर उपाय है? क्या वे उन उपायों के ब्यौरा देंगे।

गृह मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी): सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली की कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति वर्षों से एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती रही है। इसीलिए कल जब यह सवाल आज यहां उत्तर देने के लिए प्रस्तुत हुआ तो यहां के पुलिस अधिकारियों से मैंने इस बारे में विस्तार से बातचीत की क्योंकि मुझे स्वयं लगा कि हमेशा दिल्ली का अपराधों का ग्राफ बढ़ता गया है और बढ़ने के अनेक कारण हैं और वह एक सबसे बड़ा कारण है कि यहां हर साल पांच लाख की आबादी बढ़ती है। 40 प्रतिशत दिल्ली की जनसंख्या स्लम में रहती है और इसके अलावा यहां पर दुनिया भर के दूतावास हैं, संसद है, सांसद हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार है। इन सबकी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था भी पुलिस को करनी होती है। उसी प्रकार से जब आतंकवाद बढ़ा है तो वह केवल जम्मू कश्मीर ही नहीं उसका एक प्रमुख केन्द्र दिल्ली भी बना है और इसीलिए सामान्यतया मैं स्वयं मानता था कि अपराध में प्रति वर्ष थोड़ी-थोड़ी वृद्धि हो रही है, यह कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है। इसीलिए जो मुझे आंकड़े मिले उसके अनुसार पिछले चार सालों में ग्राफ नीचे गया है तो मुझे लगा कि इसकी छानबीन करनी चाहिए, केवल जगलरी नहीं है स्टेटिक्स की और इसीलिए मैं बहुत लीखे सवाल सबसे पूछे। मुझे देख करके कुछ संतोष हुआ कि वास्तव में हीनियस क्राईम का ग्राफ नीचे गया है तथा चार सालों में लगातार नीचे गया है और इस कारण भी मैंने उनसे और पूछा कि यह कैसे हुआ, क्यों हुआ। तो उन्होंने जो अनेक कदम उठाए उनका उल्लेख किया। मुझे लगता है कि यहां पर कोई भी घटना होती है, अगर दो लोग मारे गए, पति-पत्नी की हत्या हो गई तो स्वाभाविक रूप से पत्र-पत्रिका में छपता है। लेकिन विश्लेषण करने पर जब यह पता लगता है कि अपराध का ग्राफ नीचे गया है तो पुलिस की आलोचना करने के बजाए मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका साधुवाद करना चाहिए, उनका अभिनन्दन करना चाहिए। अगर कहीं पर कोई कमी हो तो उसे जरूर बताना चाहिए। लेकिन कुल मिला करके एक कारण रहा है कि पिछले तीन-चार सालों में लगातार जो रेजिडेंट्स एसोसिएसंस हैं उनके साथ उन्होंने अपना तालमेल बढ़ाया है और उनका सहयोग लेकर के बहुत सारी बातों पर नियंत्रण पाया है और कुल मिला करके जो स्थिति है उसके बारे में मैं संतोष तो नहीं प्रकट करूंगा लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि सुधार की दशा में जो स्थिति जा रही है वह अच्छी बात है और उसको और बढ़ाने का हमारा प्रयत्न रहेगा, जो भी कमियां होंगी उसको दूर करेंगे।

PROF. (SHRIMATI) BHARATI RAY: Sir, I want to put a simple

question. It relates to the answer given by the hon. Minister. You say that there is a decline in heinous crimes, but what about riots? Riot is one crime that has not decreased since 1980-81. Rather it has increased. I would like to know the reason. I would also like to know whether the Crime Branch of Delhi Police has been entrusted with the task of analysing the crime graph, identifying the crime-prone areas, particularly, the riot-prone areas.

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: During the year 2000-2001, if you take the number of riot cases reported up to 15th November, 2000, there is, in fact, a decline. In the year 2000, the number of reported cases of riots was 157, in the next year, the number came down to 155.

PROF. (SHRIMATI) BHARATI RAY: This is not what I am asking. I am asking the reason for the increase in the number of riots. I do not want any figure. That is all here.

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: In totality, there has been a decline.

PROF. (SHRIMATI) BHARATI RAY: I am not talking of the totality. I have put one simple and specific question.

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: As in the case of other crimes, there have also been cases of riots. But, when you compare the crime rate of last year with that of this year, you will find that there is definitely a decline.

PROF. (SHRIMATI) BHARATI RAY: That is not the question. Kindly answer my one single specific question. Figures are all there. The Hon. Home Minister has cited the figures very nicely.

श्रीमती सरला माहेश्वरी: जो ऐसे आंकड़े हैं उसका क्या कारण है?

PROF. (SHRIMATI) BHARATI RAY: The figures are all there.

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: Sir, there is no

significant increase in the number of cases of riots. It is all on the record. There is no increase in the number of riots. There is no specific reason...

PROF. (SHRIMATI) BHARATI RAY: Is there no reason? Without a cause nothing happens. My point is that the number of riots is increasing.

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: The reason for the decrease in the crime rate is, police stations have been provided with extra manpower and vehicles. In Delhi, most of the police personnel have been provided with motorcycles for their movement. All the police stations have been asked to identify the top ten criminals who indulge in crimes or instigate riots. Because of the effective steps taken by the Government, the crime rate has come down.

PROF. (SHRIMATI) BHARATI RAY: No, Sir. I am not asking this question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why is there an increase in the number of riots?

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम: आप उन्हें बोलने दीजिए।

श्रीमती सरला माहेश्वरी: वह समझ नहीं रहे हैं।

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: In fact, there is no increase in the number of riots. The figures given by me are crystal clear. It shows that there is no increase in the riots. I have given the complete figures and the percentage with regard to crimes and riots upto 16th November, 2001. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी: माननीय सदस्या ने जो सवाल पूछा, संभवतया उनके मन में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों की बात है और यह जो उत्तर दिया गया है, उसमें भी जो आंकड़े पुलिस ने दिये हैं, relating to riots. They are not really relating to communal riots. मैं मानता हूँ कि कुल मिलाकर दिल्ली में साम्प्रदायिक घटनाएँ विगत वर्षों में कम हुई हैं लेकिन अगर—घटनाएँ जिनको दंगा कहा जा सके या क्रिमिनल भाषा में रायट कहा जा सके—वह हुई हैं तो उनका संबंध बहुत सारे सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शनों से है। कभी सीएनएनजी के ईशू पर ही गया या अर्बन डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट ने कुछ डेमोलीशन की कार्यवाही की, उसके विरोध में प्रदर्शन हुआ,

उनके कारण टकराव हुआ या जिसको रॉयट कह सकते हैं, वह हुआ। ऐसी घटनाएं हुई हैं लेकिन साम्प्रदायिक घटनाएं कम हुई हैं, साम्प्रदायिक दंगे नहीं हुए हैं, यह संतोष की बात है।

SHRI HANSRAJ BHARDWAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is beyond doubt that the crime rate is on the rise throughout the country. Nobody can deny this aspect. Since this question relates to the Union Territory of Delhi, I would like to clarify a few things. I would be one of those who would like to give the police in Delhi its due because they work very hard; particularly, in the last few years. But the tragedy of Delhi is, sometimes, when the leadership is weak, the lower staff is doing well. Now the leadership of the police is doing very well in Delhi. But what is happening? Your police at the grassroots remains the same. The quality of the training that is imparted, the quality of intelligence and the quality of infrastructure that exists are absolutely the same. It is the same as it was in the British Raj.

SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: When you were in power, what were you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HANSRAJ BHARDWAJ: I would like to inform the Member that when we are discussing the problem of internal security, the problem of protection of a citizen, there is no question of "You" and "me". There should be "us". Therefore, the Member should learn this culture.

SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Thank you.

SHRI HANSRAJ BHARDWAJ: I was only saying we go on criticising the police. I think they are doing their best in Delhi. If we see the latest crime statistics in the country, everybody knows that there is a lot of pressure on the police. That is why I want to request the Home Minister to look into the 14th Report of the Law Commission headed by Justice Setalvad and 154th Report of the Law Commission headed by Justice Jaichandra Reddy. There are specific points with regard to the police which will improve their performance. You have still not separated the investigation wing of the police from the main job. Most of your police remains on the VIP duty and for maintenance of law and order. Therefore, if the crimes

are to be tackled seriously, sufficient funds should be allotted to the Police Department. The Police Department is always starved of funds. The police in India are working under miserable conditions. I share the responsibility, if at all it is on me. But it has been emphasised. I think Hon. Home Minister would appreciate that this component of the administration of the State requires special attention rather than being criticised.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully endorse what the hon. Member has just now said. He has had experience, in Government, of attending to these problems. Over the years, various recommendations have been made in respect of the police set-up in the country, including the well-known Dharmavir Commission's report. We have, since then, taken it up, revived it and referred it to a special Committee which has made its own recommendations. The courts also have taken cognizance of it. And, various steps have been taken in pursuance of those recommendations. I would, certainly, agree and accept that for the sake of the country's internal security, for the sake of the citizens' security and for the sake of law and order in the country, the principal instrument is the police, the police administration, and, therefore, their needs of accommodation, their emoluments, their facilities and conditions of service need to be considerably improved. The Government is fully conscious of it and is alive to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

Afghan citizens living in the country

***42. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN:†**

SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Afghan citizens living in the country;
- (b) whether all Afghan individuals are registered, if not, the

† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Satish Pradhan.

number of such Afghans who are not registered and since when they are living in India; and

(c) the action being taken by Union Government to push out such unregistered Afghans from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO):

(a) and (b) As on 30.6.2001, there were 19254 Afghan nationals living in India who are also registered.

The Afghan nationals have been coming to India since the outbreak of disturbances in Afghanistan in early 1980s. All Afghan nationals are required to register themselves within 7 days of their arrivals in the country. However, some Afghan nationals came without passports/travel documents and did not get themselves registered.

The Government has recently liberalized the registration policy for Afghan nationals to encourage even those of them, who are still unregistered, to get themselves registered with the authorities.

(c) Due to continuing ethnic and other disturbances in Afghanistan, it is not considered feasible to push out unregistered Afghan nationals back to their country, particularly as a majority of them belong to Hindu-Sikh community. Further, the suspension of commercial flights to Afghanistan and absence of any other mode of travel has made it physically impossible to deport Afghan nationals.

श्री सतीश प्रधान: सभापति जी, आदरणीय मंत्री ने अभी बताया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में 30 जून, 2001 में 19254 अफगान नेशनल्स रहते हैं जबकि दूसरे सदन में 14 अगस्त, 2000 को स्टार क्वेश्चन नम्बर 336 का जवाब देते समय बताया गया था कि 31.12.2000 को टोटल 19761 अफगान नेशनल्स हिन्दुस्तान में रहते हैं। इस संबंध में जो फीगर्स दिए जा रहे हैं, ये मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहे हैं, क्या कुछ लोग चले गए हैं या उनका क्या हुआ? यदि मंत्री जी इस संबंध में प्रकाश डालेंगे तो मैं उनका अति आभारी रहूंगा।

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: Most of the Afghan nationals who are staying here have got registered with the authorities. But some of them would not renew their registration.

Because of that, there is always a variation about the number registered and their exact number.

SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Sir, if some Afghan nationals have come here, and once they have registered themselves here, they have to renew their registration. If they have not renewed their registration, then what is going to happen to them? You must have the machinery to monitor this thing, and you must have the up to date record. Whatever information you are supplying now to the House, if something which cannot be imagined or understood. Kindly clarify this point.

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: Sir, they are supposed to continue these renewals before the FROs. But out of 19254 Afghanis, most of them are with valid documents, visas and passports. Out of the 19254 Afghan nationals, only 7,244 have renewed their registration with the FROs. This is because of the fact that they are facing so many problems with regard to getting their passports, and they are finding it difficult to renew their registration. As per the law, they are liable to be deported back to their country if they have not renewed their registration. But we are not deporting them because there is no communication, and because of the pathetic conditions which are prevailing in Afghanistan. Moreover, they are very poor. Taking all these things into consideration, the Government has granted certain facilities to them. As far as the report is concerned, after about 12,000 people having come, we gave certain relaxations to them. Firstly, an opportunity is given to all Afghan nationals to register themselves with the concerned FROs with valid travel documents, till 31.12.2001. Secondly, those who are not having any travel documents, will be considered after identification for issue of the identity certificates. Thirdly, extension of stay in India is being given on yearly basis, instead of six-monthly basis, as was done earlier. Fourthly, the registered Afghan nationals can move in India without special restrictions. Only those restrictions applicable to the other foreigners, will be applicable to the Afghans. Fifthly, the overstay fee has been waived for the renewal of registration as well as exit from this country. Sixthly, multi-entries are being given to those Afghans, who have business outside India, to facilitate their transfer.

is its status here in India and what is the Government doing to have better coordination with the UNHCR in Delhi? I appeal to the hon. Home Minister to also do something for the refugees who have come from Bangladesh, numbering more than one thousand. Please do something for them; it is my appeal to you. Please reply to my question regarding the coordination with UNHCR.

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: Sir, there is coordination between the Government and the UNHCR.

Apart from the Afghan nationals who have registered themselves with FRRO and FRO, there are 11,696 Afghans with the UNHCR. They are issued certificates for refugee status, with which we don't agree, with which the Government does not agree, which entitle them to some monetary benefits from that Organisation also. Some of the Afghan nationals get two kinds of registration. They get themselves registered with the FRO and, at the same time, they go to the UNHCR and get themselves registered because that entitles them to some monetary benefits from that organisation. Some of the Afghans are registered both with the FRRO and the UNHCR. In deserving cases, the UNHCR finds settlement for the Afghan nationals in third countries also. From 1998 till date, the UNHCR has found settlement of more than 4,500 such Afghan nationals. It is doing its job.

So far as the question of Bangladesh refugees is concerned, I need a separate notice....(Interruptions)...If a fresh notice is given, that will be answered.

श्रीमती सविता शारदा: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि अफगानिस्तान के शरणार्थियों की बात तो ठीक है लेकिन भारत में सीमा पार से अन्य देशों से आए हुए शरणार्थियों का उनके पास क्या हिसाब-किताब है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This supplementary does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI KULDIP NAYYAR: Sir, since millions of Afghans have become refugees, is there a policy of this Government to admit some of the refugees into this country? Second, is there a special quota for citizenship for Afghans?

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no question of giving citizenship to the Afghan nationals automatically.

श्री बालकवि बैरागी: कोई अगर आया तो पालिसी क्या है आपकी?

SHRI KULDIP NAYYAR: More Afghan nationals are coming. Is there any proposal to admit them as refugees?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): The hon. Minister of State has already indicated that since the first trouble arose in Afghanistan, we have been accepting Afghan refugees. Lately, we have liberalised it further because of the special developments that have taken place in Afghanistan. But there is no fixed quota, etc. In the normal course, if anyone applies for citizenship, it will be considered on merit.

डा० कुमकुम राय: सभापति महोदय, 1980 के बाद से तो अफगानी नागरिकों की संख्या में यहां पर बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है लेकिन निकट में अभी जो अफगानिस्तान में युद्ध की स्थिति है, उस स्थिति के कारण भी अभी लगातार वहां से लोग आए हैं। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या उन लोगों के लिए शरणार्थियों के लिए क्या कोई स्पेशल शरणार्थी कैप लगाया गया है और उन कैपों में उनकी बुनियादी जरूरतों को मुहैया करवाया जा रहा है कि नहीं?

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी: कोई स्पेशल रिफ्यूजी कैप इन अफगान रिफ्यूजीज के लिए बनाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। अफगान रिफ्यूजीज के बारे में जो पालिसी 1980 से लेकर चली है वह आज भी जारी है। लेकिन इस समय भारत को इस बात का भी ख्याल करना पड़ेगा कि विगत दिनों में जो हमारे पश्चिम के पड़ोसी देश ने आतंकवाद के सहारे घुसपैठ करवाकर जम्मू कश्मीर और कुछ और भागों में अशांति पैदा करने की कोशिश की है उसमें बहुत बार उनको तालिबान का सहयोग मिलता रहा है। इसीलिए जो स्थिति आज अफगानिस्तान में विकसित हो रही है या जिसका परिणाम पाकिस्तान में भी हो सकता है, वहां अशांति की स्थिति हो सकती है, उसके कारण कहीं इस प्रकार के आतंकवादी घुसपैठिए अधिक संख्या में इस ओर न आए इसकी भी सावधानी साथ-साथ बरतनी बहुत जरूरी है और भारत सरकार उसके प्रति भी सचेत है।

श्री एस०एस० अहलुवालिया: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति नजीबुल्ला का परिवार भी इन 19254 शरणार्थियों के जो अफगान नेशनल्स के रूप में रह रहे हैं, उनके रूप में रह रहा है? और गुजरािश भी साथ-साथ करूंगा कि उनकी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। जिस तरह से अभी तीन दिन पहले

These challenges were met by better vigilance at places wherever women used to gather and also by issuing leaflets. Ultimately, they have succeeded. This movement which was started in 1990 has completely fizzled out. There is no sign of such a movement.

SHRI YADLAPATI VENKAT RAO: I would like to know whether compulsory covering of face is not an attack on women's right to dress. What steps has the Government taken to ensure that women have freedom and right to dress as they want and are not cowed down by the dress code imposed by the militants and the religious groups?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Sir, I have already answered that putting up of bindi, wearing a dupatta of a particular colour and wearing a burqa, all these things were started. But this campaign did not spread and did not catch the imagination of the people. The people condemned it. They denounced it. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir also started propaganda, which received a very good response from the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Ultimately, the movement has fizzled out. The people know about it. Now there is no danger or apprehension of this sort of invasion or this sort of terrorism spreading in Jammu and Kashmir at all.

SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM: Sir, as compared to 1996-97 and 1997-98, suddenly there is an increase in violence in Jammu and Kashmir. Does the hon. Minister agree with it? If the violence has increased, what is the reason? I would like to know whether the Central Government has taken into confidence the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for dealing with these types of things. Apart from putting pressure from this side, what kind of social contacts has the Central Government tried to establish so far? When elections were conducted, there was 58 per cent polling and not a single incident of violence was reported. Why is there such a change? What is the reason?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Sir, militancy and terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir has been there for over a decade. There have been ups and downs. But it seems that ever since the change of Government in 1999 in our neighbouring

country, there has been a concentrated effort on the part of the new Government to promote terrorism and these incidents. It is this which has led to it. Then came the Kargil war. The Kargil defeat also encouraged them further to pursue the same direction. But, gradually, we have succeeded in mobilising international opinion all over the world and containing militancy on the ground. Lately, the 11th September incidents of New York and Washington have completely convinced the world that what India was saying for all these years is correct.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the context of militant activities in Jammu and Kashmir, certainly, there has been a spurt recently, and we have to be very cautious. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to a statement in today's newspapers on behalf of Hizbul Mujahideen. It is a very interesting statement. The Hizbul Mujahideen has stated (a) that the foreign terrorists should really not have any political role in Jammu and Kashmir and (b) that they are going to float a political party and that they are prepared for talks. Now, I am aware that, last year, we did make an effort. We had the Ramzan ceasefire, which was subsequently extended; of course, this did not yield any favourable result. Would the Home Minister be good enough to tell the House, in the light of the post-Taliban, now, situation, whether there is an opening for some creative dialogue at any level, whether it is with the Huriyat—obviously, the National Conference is in power there, and one has to talk with them—or, as you did last time, with some representatives of Hizbul and other militant organisations? I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to respond appropriately to such an opening, because it does seem to me from my experience of this whole situation, that the possibility of a new political opening within the next few weeks is there. And, if such a possibility arises, will the Government respond positively to it?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The hon. Member, who belongs to Jammu and Kashmir, has drawn attention to a statement made by Hizbul Mujahideen. I will certainly look at it and examine it. I would like to emphasise that one of the essential components of the Government's approach to the problems of Jammu and Kashmir is the willingness to

discuss and negotiate issues with any organisation which is prepared to lay down arms and come to the negotiating table. Therefore, if any such organisation says that, irrespective of its past, we will, certainly, examine the proposal.

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह 'लश्कर': माननीय सभापति जी, प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया है कि पोशाक संहिता को नियमित करने के लिए उग्रवादी संगठनों ने सार्वजनिक आदेश जारी किया और उस की विश्वसनीयता को बरकरार रखने के लिए 6-8-2001 और 8-8-2001 को महिलाओं और छात्रों पर तेजाब फेंकने की घटनाएं हुईं और फिर यह भी कहा गया है कि जनता के मिजाज और विरोध को धोते हुए कई उग्रवादी गुटों ने अपने को इस कार्यवाही से अलग कर लिया। महोदय, सिर्फ यह कहकर सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी से नहीं हट सकती है। जम्मू-कश्मीर की स्थिति को देखते हुए कोई भी उग्रवादी संगठन अगर इस तरह के आदेश जारी करते हैं और उन के अनुक्रम में वहां हुई तेजाब फेंकने की घटनाओं की स्थिति में जनता के मन में विश्वास पैदा न करके इस अपनी जिम्मेदारी से अलग नहीं हट सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि उग्रवादियों के ऐसे आदेश जारी करने के बाद जनता के मन में विश्वास पैदा करने के लिए क्या सरकार सख्ती के साथ कदम उठाएगी?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: I have already replied to this part of the supplementary. इस से पहले भी मैंने यह बात कही है कि न सिर्फ उग्रवादी संगठनों ने बल्कि वहां के जनता के अंग्रेजों ने जनरल लोगों ने, आम आदमी ने इस बात की निन्दा की है। महोदय, जहां तक सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी से भाग नहीं रही है बल्कि सरकार ने वहां पैम्फलेट बांटे, वहां-वहां महिलाएं इकट्ठी होती थीं वहां विजिलेंस ज्यादा रखी, इंटेलिजेंस को स्टॉग किया और वहां कोई ऐसा इंसान कामयाब नहीं हुआ, यह इस बात की सहायत है, इस बात का सबूत है कि सरकार ने इंतजाम किए व प्रोपेगेंडा किया। मान्यवर, जो बातें की गयीं उन के बारे में ऑनरेबल मैनबर पहले कह रहे थे कि इस्लाम में ऐसी चीजें नहीं हैं बल्कि इस्लाम में ऐसी चीजें मना की गयी हैं, इस बात पर बल दिया है और यह बताया गया कि लोगों ने इस बात को पसंद नहीं किया। उस पर कार्यवाही भी की गयी, इंटेलिजेंस भी क्लेक्ट की गयी और जहां-जहां महिलाएं इकट्ठी होती हैं वहां ज्यादा पुलिस तैनात की गयी ताकि आईया ऐसी घटनाएं न हों। महोदय, उसके बाद इन दो घटनाओं के अलावा कोई और घटना वहां नहीं हुई है, यह सरकार द्वारा की गयी कार्यवाही का सबूत है।

MIRZA ABDUL RASHID: Sir, an outfit called Lashkar-e-Toiba, consisting of foreign terrorists, was involved in the incidents of acid throwing and they also imposed the dress code on women. However,

people from all walks of life condemned this. Of course, now, this outfit has almost fizzled out. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister, when terrorism is on the increase on the Line of Actual Control and under the given situation where the desperate Talibans could be pushed into our territory...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Holding a meeting of Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana

*44. SARDAR GURCHARAN SINGH TOHRA:
SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH LIBRA: .

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to hold a meeting with Punjab and Haryana Chief Ministers to sort out the issues of Chandigarh and other related matters in near future; and

(b) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Government of India would like the concerned State Governments to resolve their differences over the issue of Chandigarh and other related matters amicably and would be willing to help in the matter.

Identification of affected areas of Andhra Pradesh for implementation of DPAP

*45. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drought prone districts and blocks in Andhra Pradesh have been identified for implementation of Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the present status of DPAP in these areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The drought prone

Districts and Blocks in Andhra Pradesh have already been identified for implementation of Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). The details of Districts and Blocks are enclosed as Statement-I. (See below)

(c) 2675 watershed projects (each project covering 500 hectares approximately) have been sanctioned in the DPAP Blocks of Andhra Pradesh during the period from 1.4.95 to 16.11.2001. A project is generally implemented over a period of five years. The total project cost is released in 7 instalments. The present status of the DPAP watershed projects in terms of release of funds is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Districts and Blocks identified for implementation of DPAP in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	District	Name of block	Area (Sq. Kms.)
1.	Adilabad	1. Adilabad	1463
		2. Asifabad	1294
		3. Boath	1120
		4. Chennur	1586
		5. Laxettipet	1819
		6. Mudhole	1004
		7. Sirpur	1491
		8. Utnoor	1587
		9. Wankidi	429
		TOTAL:	11793
2.	Chittoor	1. Chinnagottigallu	1042
		2. Chowdepalle	754
		3. Kuppam	965
		4. Madnapalle	1083
		5. Palamaner	950
		6. Punganur	871

Sl. No.	District	Name of block	Area (Sq. Kms.)
		7. Tambalapalle	1088
		8. Voyalpad	1008
		TOTAL:	7761
3.	Cuddapah	1. Jammalamadugu	931
		2. Kamalapuram	729
		3. Lakkireddipalli	1157
		4. Muddanur	830
		5. Porumamilla	2217
		6. Pulivendla	1333
		7. Rayachoti	1028
		TOTAL:	8225
4.	Khammam	1. Kothagudem	654
		2. V. Chandrapuram	574
		TOTAL:	1228
5.	Kurnool	1. Adoni	1191
		2. Allagadda	1567
		3. Alur	1664
		4. Atmakur	1979
		5. Banganapalli	994
		6. Dhone	2166
		7. Kodumur	606
		8. Koilkuntla	1153
		9. Kurnool	1053
		10. Nandikotkur	840
		11. Nandyal	1730
		12. Pattikonda	1664
		13. Yemmiganur	759
		TOTAL:	17366
6.	Mahabubnagar	1. Achampet	3182
		2. Amangal	1104
			1041

Sl. No.	District	Name of block	Area (Sq. Kms.)
		4. Bijinapalli	704
		5. Gadwal	1191
		6. Jadcherla	960
		7. Kalwakurthy	1260
		8. Kodargal	622
		9. Kollapur	1494
		10. Maddur	565
		11. Makthal	1348
		12. Manopad	1127
		13. Mehababnagar	837
		14. Nagarkurnool	687
		15. Shadnagar	903
		16. Wanaparthi	1153
		TOTAL:	18178
7.	Medak	1. Jahherabad	1251
		2. Jogipet	927
		3. Narayanakhd	959
		4. Pattachervu	587
		5. Sadasivapeta	599
		TOTAL:	4323
8.	Nalgonda	1. Chintapalli	1311
		2. Deverkonda	1505
		3. Mothkur	727
		4. Munugode	613
		5. Nakrakal	510
		6. Nalgonda	1056
		7. Ramannapet	793
		8. Survapet	934
		9. Thungathurthy	729
		TOTAL:	8178
9.	Prakasam	1. Bestavaripet	595

Sl. No.	District	Name of block	Area (Sq. Kms.)
		2. Giddalur	2118
		3. Kanigiri	1383
		4. Kondapi	724
		5. Korisipadu	757
		6. Maddipadu	632
		7. Markapur	2016
		8. Ongole	569
		9. Podili	1134
		10. Santhamagalpur	536
		11. Tallur	1003
		12. Tarlapadu	963
		13. Veligandla	1215
		14. Yerragondapalem	1520
		TOTAL:	15165
10.	Rangareddy	1. Chevella	889
		2. Ibrahimpatnam	846
		3. Maheswaram	554
		4. Marapalli	593
		5. Parigi	903
		6. Tandur	956
		7. Vikarabad	794
		TOTAL:	5535
11.	Srikakulam	1. Ichapuram	352
		2. Kasibugga	285
		3. Mandasa	442
		4. Ranasthalam	387
		TOTAL:	1466
ANDHRA PRADESH 94 BLOCKS			99218

Statement-II

The year-wise sanction of watershed projects for various Districts of Andhra Pradesh under DPAP. The total project cost is released in seven instalments. The figures, in brackets, represent the number of instalments released against each batch of projects

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of Blocks	No. of projects sanctioned (Batch Nos.)							Projects where all 7 Instalments released
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	Projects
			95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	
1.	Adilabad	9	53(7)	27(7)	10(7)	60(3)	80(2)	18(1)	7(1)	255
2.	Chittoor	8	47(7)		58(7)	55(4)	47(2)	113(1)	0	320
3.	Cuddapah	7	41(7)		40(5)	50(4)	41(3)	16(1)	16(1)	204
4.	Kurnool	13	76(7)		40(6)	105(4)	76(2)	40(1)	39(1)	376
5.	Khammam	2	10(7)	6(7)	14(6)	15(4)	16(2)	14(1)	0	75
6.	Medak	5	28(7)	15(7)	20(7)	30(4)	43(1)	20(1)	0	156
7.	Mahabubnagar	16	92(7)		40(5)	120(4)	92(2)	35(1)	36(1)	415
8.	Nalgonda	9	49(7)		30(6)	75(5)	49(3)	12(1)	18(1)	233
9.	Prakasam	14	78(7)		20(6)	110(4)	78(2)	41(1)	28(1)	355
10.	Rangareddy	7	39(7)		30(5)	50(4)	39(2)	5(1)	14(1)	177
11.	Srikakulam	4	14(7)	12(7)	19(6)	30(3)	26(2)		8(1)	109
TOTAL		94	527	60	321	700	587	314	166	2675
										675
										2000

Breach of Supreme Court order at Ayodhya

*46. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:
SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the top VHP leaders had breached the Supreme Court order and entered the disputed site at Ayodhya;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the security agency responsible for the maintenance of the status quo at the disputed site as per the Court order;

(d) whether any responsibility has been fixed as the incident had potential to adversely affect communal harmony in the country;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action proposed to be taken by Government to stop such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) According to the report furnished by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, S/Shri Ashok Singhal and S.C. Dixit, along with around 20 persons, entered the premises of the disputed site at Ayodhya on 17.10.2001. On being persuaded by the local officials, they vacated the disputed premises. The State Government has further informed that the action of these persons did not constitute a violation of the Supreme Court order to maintain status quo at the site.

(c) In terms of the Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Act, 1993 and the Supreme Court order dated 24.10.1994, the Central Government has been charged with the responsibility to maintain status quo at the disputed site. Since this involves crowd control and maintenance of public order, the security of the disputed site has been entrusted to the State Government. The CRPF has nevertheless been deployed at the site to assist the State Government.

(d) and (e) The State Government has placed two of its officers, namely, Shri Alok Kumar, Deputy Collector/Magistrate and Circle

Officer/Deputy SP under suspension. The CRPF has also, after holding a court of inquiry, decided to transfer the Deputy Commandant and the Inspector in-charge of the Company deployed 'on the site at the time of incident, as also to convey 'displeasure' to these officials.

(f) Besides beefing up security at the disputed site and promulgating prohibitory orders under Section 144 of the CrPC, the 'darshan' at the premises will henceforth be regulated by forming batches of devotees. The State Government has filled up the posts of Magistrates and Deputy SPs, hitherto lying vacant, for a more effective implementation of the security plan. In addition, the State Government has undertaken a review of the security of the premises with a view to warding off various kinds of threats to the disputed premises.

Encouraging private sector in Defence Research and Development

*47. SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Research and Development efforts in Defence armament and equipment are adequate to meet our growing needs in the present scenario and whether we are dependent upon foreign sources for sensitive equipment thus spending our scarce foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to encourage synthesis of efforts of private sector and universities with regard to undertaking defence research and ultimate production of defence equipment using latest technological developments, so that over a period of time India becomes self-reliant in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has acquired considerable technological competence to meet requirement of our Armed Forces. These

competencies have helped the country in saving of foreign exchange in many critical areas. However, it is not always feasible and economically viable to go for indigenous development of all systems needed by Services.

(b) DRDO has already established institutionalised mechanism to pool national resources available with universities, academic institutions, R&D laboratories/centres and the industry, both in public and private sector for undertaking Research and Development leading to production of weapon systems.

Denial of visa to sikh evacuees from Afghanistan

*48. SHRI KARTAR SINGH DUGGAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sikh evacuees from Afghanistan languishing in Pakistan refugee camps are being denied visa to enter India; and

(b) how many applications have been received in this regard and what is the hitch in doing the needful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per the information available with Government of India about 275 Afghan Sikh/Hindu families are presently in Pakistan with the intention of travelling to India. As and when Indian High Commission in Islamabad refers applications for issue of visas, Government of India is issuing visas after usual checks. So far Government of India has issued visas for 110 cases on receiving their applications through Indian High Commission, Islamabad.

Villages in Madhya Pradesh not connected with all-weather roads

*49. MISS MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise and panchayat-wise number of villages in Madhya Pradesh which have not been connected with all weather roads;

(b) whether it is a fact that Central Government have formulated a national rural roads linkage scheme; and

(c) if so, what measures Central Government propose to take in next two years under this scheme to connect all the villages in Madhya Pradesh with metalled roads?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) The District-wise number of villages not connected with all-weather roads in Madhya Pradesh is given in the Statement (*See below*). Panchayat-wise records are not being maintained in the Ministry of Rural Development.

The Government of India have launched the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) with the objective of providing Connectivity, by way of all-weather roads, to the unconnected Habitations in the rural areas, in such a way that Habitations with a population of 1000 persons and above are covered in three years (2000-2003) and unconnected Habitations with a population of 500 persons and above by the end of the Tenth Plan Period (2007). The timely achievement of the targets, including in Madhya Pradesh, will, *inter-alia*, depend on the provision of requisite financial resources and the capacity of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to effectively utilise the available funds.

Statement

District-wise number of villages not connected with all weather roads in Madhya Pradesh

No.	Name of the District	Total Villages	Unconnected Villages
1	2	3	4
1.	Balaghat	1269	306
2.	Barwani	714	192
3.	Betul	1328	644
4.	Bhind	877	504
5.	Bhopal	511	205

1	2	3	4
6.	Chhatarpur	1076	637
7.	Chhindwara	1903	1054
8.	Damoh	1205	572
9.	Datia	542	387
10.	Dewas	1058	375
11.	Dhar	1487	626
12.	Dindori	909	462
13.	Guna	2059	1404
14.	Gwalior	566	202
15.	Harda	497	263
16.	Hoshangabad	923	540
17.	Indore	624	225
18.	Jabalpur	1373	484
19.	Jhabua	1313	456
20.	Katni	884	359
21.	Khandwa (East Nimar)	1060	379
22.	Khargaon	1170	414
23.	Mandla	1197	430
24.	Mandsaur	899	468
25.	Morena	760	356
26.	Neemuch	676	257
27.	Narsinghpur	1040	680
28.	Panna	939	519
29.	Raisen	1429	989
30.	Rajgarh	1664	1379
31.	Ratlam	1051	463
32.	Rewa	2352	902

1	2	3	4
33.	Sagar	1868	1158
34.	Satna	1784	956
35.	Sehore	1011	640
36.	Seoni	1585	885
37.	Shahdol	1388	710
38.	Shajapur	1068	594
39.	Sheopur	533	304
40.	Shivpuri	1326	873
41.	Sidhi	1822	883
42.	Tikamgarh	863	431
43.	Ujjain	1092	444
44.	Umria	589	352
45.	Vidisha	1522	1057
TOTAL:		51806	26420

Amount to be recovered by CIL from power producing units

†*50. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':

Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the power producing units of the country owe huge amount to the Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the amount to be recovered by the Coal India Limited from the power producing units upto 31st March, 2001, togetherwith the names of such units;

(c) the disputed amount out of the total amount to be recovered; and

† Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

(d) the basis of this dispute?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The amount to be recovered from various State Electricity Boards and other power utilities as on 31.3.2001 is furnished in the Statement. (See below)

(d) The disputes raised by power plants generally relate to variations in quality and quantity of coal supplied by coal companies.

Statement

Details of amount to be recovered from various SEBs and other power utilities as on 31.3.2001

(Figures in Rs. Crores)

Name of SEBs	Outstanding Dues as on 31.3.2001		
	Disputed	Undisputed	Total
1	2	3	4
Bihar State Electricity Board	22.10	271.03	293.13
Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board	8.83	396.20	405.03
Punjab State Electricity Board	188.13	60.20	248.33
Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	249.70	200.36	450.06
Haryana State Electricity Board	0.48	51.40	51.88
Rajasthan State Electricity Board	10.73	73.91	84.64
Maharashtra State Electricity Board	330.78	434.24	765.02
Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board	133.21	871.93	1005.14

1	2	3	4
Chattishgarh State Electricity Board	0	14.85	14.85
Gujrat Electricity Board	0.51	669.28	669.79
West Bengal State Electricity Board	19.11	282.11	301.22
West Bengal Power Development Corpn. Ltd.	39.18	651.43	690.61
Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board	4.44	29.08	33.52
Assam State Electricity Board	0	-1.25	-1.25
Karnataka Power Corporation Limited	0	2.86	2.86
Durgapur Projects Limited	1.92	187.02	188.94
Damodar Valley Corporation	88.85	55.34	144.19
Delhi Vidut Board	13.88	7.10	20.98
Badarpur Thermal Power Station	263.65	277.42	541.07
National Thermal Power Station	126.30	69.98	196.28
Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation (CESC)	1.20	13.31	14.51
Ahmedabad Electricity Corporation (AEC)	10.92	6.83	17.75
Bombay Suburban Electric Company (BSES)	0	2.31	2.31
Others	0	11.12	11.12
TOTAL:	1513.92	4638.06	6151.98

Setting up of Human Rights Courts in States

*51. SHRI RANGANATH MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many States have set up "Human Rights" courts as provided in Section 30 of the Protection of Human Rights Act; and

(b) whether it would not be both convenient and expeditious if the said courts are vested with civil and criminal jurisdiction to handle complaints of violation of human rights and claim of compensation, so that complete justice may be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO):

(a) A per information available, the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Madhya Pradesh and Tripura have already notified such Courts.

(b) Under section 30 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, the State Governments may with the concurrence of Chief Justice of the concerned High Court, by a notification specify for each district a Human Rights Court to try the offences arising out of the violation of Human Rights.

The National Human Rights Commission has proposed that in order to give a better focus to this laudable provision and to provide justice at the district level itself in case of human rights violations, the section needs amendment. This proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Enhancing security after terrorist attack in J and K Assembly

*52. SHRI A. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN:
SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enhanced the security after the terrorist attack on Jammu and Kashmir Assembly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of arrests taken place after this incident;

(d) what steps Government have taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents in the State;

(e) whether Government have started any political process in recent past to ensure peace in the Kashmir Valley; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. In the aftermath of the terrorist attack on the Jammu & Kashmir Assembly complex at Srinagar, the State Government has reported to have taken various measures to strengthen the security of vulnerable places prone to such attacks. These measures include a more rigorous patrolling and access control; stronger barricading; induction of sophisticated gadgetry for detection of explosives; improved communication network; etc.

Between 01.10.2001 (when this incident took place) and 15.11.2001, 90 militants/suspects have been apprehended. During this very period, 367 militants (including 93 foreign mercenaries) have also been killed.

(e) and (f) Besides appointing Shri K.C. Pant as Government of India's Principal Interlocutor with all groups and outfits in Jammu & Kashmir, the Government has kept its doors open for talks with all those who are ready to eschew the path of violence.

Death of main accused of Bofors Scam

*53. SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the main accused in the fifteen years old Bofors Scam investigation case are no longer alive;

(b) if so, who are the main accused in the case, who have died in between; and

(c) what is Government's decision on the question of proceeding with the case?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The charge sheet in the Bofors case was filed on 22nd October, 1999. One of the accused, Shri S.K. Bhatnagar died on 4.8.2001 and another one, Shri W.N. Chadha, died on 24.10.2001. Shri Rajiv Gandhi's name was mentioned in column 2 of the charge sheet as he was not sent up for trial, having expired already.

The case is sub-judice.

Problem of insurgency in North-East

*54. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news-item which appeared in the Hindustan Times on 4th October, 2001, captioned "Bangladesh Poll Results Worry Insurgency-Ridden North-East".

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to address the problem of insurgency in the North-East as highlighted in the newspaper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d) According to available information, there are camps in some of our neighbouring countries including Bangladesh which are being used by many militant groups active in the North-East as safe havens and sanctuaries and for training purposes. The Government of India has taken up the matter regarding such camps with the Government of Bangladesh at various fora and on several occasions. The Government of Bangladesh has assured that they would not allow undersirable elements to use their territory for activities prejudicial to the interests of India.

The Government has also taken various measures to deal

with the cross border terrorism and the militancy in the North-Eastern States. These include, *inter-alia*, raising of additional battalions of Border Security Force, reduction of gaps between the border out posts, intensification of patrolling both on the land and the riverine border, accelerated programme of construction of border roads and fencing increase in the number of outpost towers, provision of surveillance equipments, coordinated action by Army, Para-military forces and State Police for counter militancy operations, declaration of major militant groups as unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967; declaration of militancy affected States as "disturbed area" under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958; reimbursement of security related expenditure to the State Governments and modernisation/upgradation of the police in the North-Eastern States. The progress of these measures is reviewed regularly at various levels.

Demand for creation of New States

***55. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH LIBRA:
SARDAR GURCHANRAN SINGH TOHRA:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demands being raised for the creation of five new States, namely Telengana, Vidarbha, Harit Pradesh, Bundelkhand and Mithila;

(b) if so, whether Government have received representations from various Members of Parliament/Organisations in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Representations have been received from Members of

Parliament/Organisations for the creation of five new States as indicated below:

TELANGANA	1. National Front for Smaller States
	2. Telangana Study Forum, Hyderabad
	3. Telangana Congress Men
	4. Metpalli Mandal Parishad
	5. Citizens Forum for Fundamental Rights
	6. Osmania University Teachers Association
	7. Telangana Praja Party
VIDARBHA	1. Shri Vilas Muttemwar, MP
	2. Shri Vijay J. Darda, MP
	3. Krishi Utpanya Samati
	4. National Front for Smaller States
	5. Chandrapuri Vidarbha Mukti Mahasabha, Akola
	6. Vidarbha Vakil Mahasangh, Nagpur
HARIT PRADESH	1. Ajit Singh, MP
	2. Rashtriya Lok Dal
BUNDELKHAND	1. National Forum for Smaller States
MITHILA (MITHILANCHAL)	1. Shri Kirti Jha Azhad, MP
	2. Vidyapati Seva Sansthan, Darbhanga.

Potentiality for the generation of Hydro-Power in Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and North-Eastern States

***56. SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI:** Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make joint efforts to tap the

† Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

unlimited potential for the generation of hydro-power in Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and North-Eastern States;

(b) whether these States have a potentiality of generating over 80,000 MW hydro-power; and

(c) if so, the details of steps Government have taken to encourage these States?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (c) The country is endowed with an economically exploitable viable hydro potential assessed at 148700 MW in terms of installed capacity. However, only 16.6% of this potential has been exploited, 6.3% is under various stages of development and 2.73% has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). A substantial part of the hydroelectric potential is located in Himachal Pradesh (18820 MW), Uttaranchal (17000 MW) and in North-Eastern States (58971 MW).

Government of India is according high priority for development of hydroelectric projects in the country. Joint efforts have been made with the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh to execute Tehri Hydro Electric Project in Uttaranchal (2400 MW) and Nathpa Jhakri Project in Himachal Pradesh (1500 MW) respectively. In the North-East, North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) and National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) are executing a large number of hydroelectric projects. Government of India has so far tentatively identified hydroelectric projects of 16,338 MW for benefits in the Xth Plan and 25,254 MW for benefits in the XIth Plan. The capacity addition identified for benefits in these Plans would however depend on obtaining statutory clearances and tying-up of necessary funds.

The budgetary support for hydroelectric projects under central sector has been substantially increased from Rs. 1265 crores to Rs. 2082 crores over the last four years. Government of India is also providing assistance to the State sector projects through loans from Power Finance Corporation. A special Accelerated Power Development Programme has been launched for Renovation, Modernisation and Upgrading activities of hydro stations. North-East,

Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal are treated as special category States making them eligible to get 90% grant and 10% loan for such activities under this Programme.

Government of India has recently introduced 3 stage development of hydroelectric projects under Central Sector with a view to reducing time and cost overrun in implementing the hydroelectric projects. The Central Electricity Authority has also completed a preliminary ranking of all the potential hydro sites in all river basins of the country based on technical and non-technical parameters. Out of the 98 hydro schemes identified as Category A (highest ranking), 72 schemes are located in Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and North-Eastern States.

Allocations under poverty alleviation schemes

*57. SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and scheme-wise allocations under various poverty alleviation schemes during 2000-2001;

(b) State-wise and Scheme-wise expenditure during 2000-2001; and

(c) The reasons shown by the States for not utilising the amount fully?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) The State-wise allocations made under various Poverty Alleviation Schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development namely, the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), the Annapurna Scheme, the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), the Integrated Watershed Development Projects (IWDP), the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) during 2000-2001 and the corresponding expenditure incurred by the State Governments during that year are given in the Statement I and II. (See below)

It has been noticed that non-compliance of conditions governing release of funds and shortage of trained staff with the Implementing Agencies at the State level have sometimes hampered the full and effective utilisation of the available funds.

RAJYA SABHA [21 November 2001]

Statement

State-wise and Scheme-wise Allocation & Expenditure under Poverty Alleviation Schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development during 2000-2001.

Sl. No.	STATE/UT	SGSY		IAY		JGSY	
		Alloca-tion	Expen-diture	Alloca-tion	Expen-diture	Alloca-tion	Expen-diture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7070.71	7082.46	14714.67	15165.69	11636.45	9860.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	369.21	179.93	969.15	875.29	609.19	428.11
3.	Assam	9593.57	2071.74	21806.39	11991.24	15828.99	1426.61
4.	Bihar	16822.35	9984.51	39777.12	26710.13	21967.95	17006.30
5.	Chhatisgarh	3734.51	4815.87	2727.12	3174.71	6793.00	5447.73
6.	Goa	66.67	2.59	90.67	77.92	171.21	233.16
7.	Gujarat	2661.53	3157.56	4324.00	4515.94	4380.17	4934.81
8.	Haryana	1565.83	2380.23	1561.33	2273.07	2576.93	3380.95
9.	Himachal Pradesh	659.56	771.02	686.67	657.52	1085.24	1247.08
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	816.13	599.19	824.00	357.30	1343.14	971.08
11.	Jharkhand	6340.44	4003.17	11686.88	8497.10	16151.72	68.81
12.	Karnataka	5339.37	4212.40	7864.00	7278.37	8787.17	9422.31
13.	Kerala	2395.76	3489.36	4736.00	3525.02	3942.77	3404.06
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8006.11	9330.72	9516.88	10514.75	12528.85	17211.19
15.	Maharashtra	10554.64	11333.89	14113.33	18391.11	17370.07	17860.22
16.	Manipur	643.15	0.00	1155.53	104.34	1061.17	108.36
17.	Meghalaya	720.56	88.94	1535.28	804.58	1188.89	811.86
18.	Mizoram	166.75	110.48	368.56	412.96	275.10	330.54
19.	Nagaland	494.27	53.86	991.08	682.67	815.53	597.75
20.	Orissa	8087.41	9780.81	12205.33	35098.49	13309.70	16876.74
21.	Punjab	760.97	1232.06	993.33	1200.44	1252.37	1769.91
22.	Rajasthan	4054.36	4460.72	4310.67	5957.54	6672.39	9945.71
23.	Sikkim	184.60	151.69	265.71	273.06	304.60	248.45
24.	Tamil Nadu	6252.04	8430.46	7794.67	12638.44	10289.17	10646.00
25.	Tripura	1161.23	1231.26	2241.64	2271.35	1915.97	1908.67
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24218.13	19968.23	28463.56	27925.52	39337.47	43238.39
27.	Uttaranchal	1272.60	904.50	2956.44	2299.80	2613.56	3371.60
28.	West Bengal	8987.55	1561.10	16085.33	14795.17	14791.07	17628.00
29.	A & N Island	50.00	34.40	129.00	7.94	84.64	45.03
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	D & N Haveli	50.00	0.26	69.00	36.02	55.87	0.00
32.	D & Diu	50.00	0.00	27.00	0.04	27.07	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	50.00	6.23	3.00	3.02	12.73	26.85
35.	Pondicherry	50.00	9.17	67.00	64.11	86.00	64.13
Total		133250.01	111438.81	215060.34	218580.65	219266.15	200520.92

\$ - Expenditure not reported.

[21 November 2001] RAJYA SABHA

Statement

State-wise and Scheme-wise Allocation & Expenditure under Poverty Alleviation Schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development during 2000-2001.

Rs. in Lakh

EAS	Annapurna	NOAPS	IWDP ^s	DPAP ^s	DDP ^s
Alloca-tion	Expen-diture	Alloca-tion	Expen-diture	Alloca-tion	Alloca-tion
9	10	11	12	13	14
8782.12	8168.13	624.43	734.86	4361.76	4310.01
542.40	1064.19	39.90	0.00	181.26	18.07
14062.16	5880.31	577.63	0.00	2624.34	1611.71
17579.83	18443.72	1116.20	0.00	5144.85	4985.28
16662.70	7242.62	0.00	0.00	1243.22	962.69
20.24	56.12	6.03	0.00	27.94	33.62
7340.76	6398.65	296.94	0.00	561.60	406.76
1944.83	3256.93	115.64	0.00	535.80	299.55
1471.56	1117.42	51.05	19.35	236.55	233.58
1013.68	2240.22	68.47	0.00	317.26	241.16
11180.08	8804.19	368.08	0.00	1732.39	1105.08
6631.73	7282.76	455.86	0.00	2959.63	2016.59
2975.64	3458.67	301.36	53.89	1396.31	1098.69
12541.95	12748.41	802.64	0.00	3342.24	3756.52
13554.33	13662.39	897.51	0.00	4158.51	2711.37
942.91	308.27	71.99	0.00	327.06	202.33
1056.91	420.90	77.62	0.00	352.67	239.37
244.48	517.00	21.68	8.89	98.51	91.61
724.40	1025.17	56.38	56.38	256.13	169.06
15394.93	13931.81	434.15	328.69	3682.21	3281.49
945.17	2150.64	83.48	0.00	386.79	384.80
-9938.73	8512.45	318.24	589.29	1474.54	2174.82
271.79	625.09	20.82	20.81	94.57	94.56
7765.33	9931.65	576.59	0.00	3276.00	3156.77
1701.63	1401.74	124.46	54.88	565.46	464.48
29678.60	33312.44	1681.93	1595.51	7861.76	7625.66
1977.53	1890.83	0.00	16.99	403.07	424.54
11162.96	12096.67	641.04	0.00	3312.50	3729.90
35.04	37.84	3.75	0.00	17.38	8.90
0.00	0.00	2.95	0.00	13.66	12.60
35.04	27.56	2.55	0.00	11.80	4.01
1.17	0.00	0.54	0.00	2.48	2.38
0.00	0.00	53.87	0.00	249.58	0.00
2.34	23.62	0.40	0.00	1.86	0.16
44.38	72.12	10.59	0.00	49.05	50.89
198227.35	186110.53	9904.77	3479.54	51260.74	45909.01
					38689.77
					18977.99
					13499.07

Launching of 'Food for Work' programme in drought hit areas

***58. SHRI ANANTA SETHI:** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Food for Work" programme has been launched in the drought hit areas in some states;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any record of the implementation of the work and distribution of rice are being maintained in those areas; and

(d) what other steps are being taken for the implementation of Food for Work programme in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) The Food for Work programme was introduced in January, 2001 in order to make foodgrains available, as part of wages, to the rural poor in 8 drought affected States, namely, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttaranchal. The foodgrains were lifted by all the States, except Uttaranchal. Later, the Food for Work programme was extended to cover other calamities like floods, earthquake. Subsequently, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka and Kerala were added to the list of the affected States.

The total quantity of foodgrains so far allocated to the 11 States is 28.63 lakhs tones, out of which 22.45 lakh tones have been lifted from FCI godowns for distribution, as part of wages, to the rural poor. The percentage of foodgrains lifted is 78.44 and the percentage of foodgrains distributed, against lifting, is 60.28.

The Guidelines to be followed for implementation of the Food for

Work programme are contained in the Scheme. The records of lifting, storage, transportation and distribution of foodgrains (Rice or Wheat) are being maintained at the District level. The Relief Commissioner/Collector/DRDA of the State concerned are required to submit Utilization Certificate to the Ministry of Rural Development and to the Ministry of Agriculture. The Programme is being regularly monitored through Monthly Progress Reports in the prescribed format which are to be submitted the State Governments concerned by the 10th of every month.

Meeting with State Governments on the issue of terrorism

***59. SHRI DINA NATH MISHRA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the last high level meeting called by Home Ministry to discuss the issue of terrorism with the representatives of State Governments;

(b) the details thereof including the agenda of the meeting and also the names of the representatives of State Governments;

(c) what were the views expressed by each of the State Government on this issue;

(d) what was the consensus arrived at in the meeting; and

(e) what are the details of steps taken by State Governments in order to combat terrorism in their respective States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) A conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security was held on 17th November, 2001. Almost all the States except those of Goa and Meghalaya were represented at the Conference. This was preceded by a meeting of Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police of all States/UTs on the subject of Internal Security, on 5th October, 2001. The threat of terrorism and the strategies to combat it dominated the discussions in both the meetings.

While sensitizing the States about various challenges in the internal

security scenario of the country, such as Pak sponsored terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, inter-linked and externally supported subversive activities of militant groups in the North-East and the violence perpetrated by the Left Wing Extremist groups in some States, their attention was specially invited to the new dimension of terrorism that had emerged in the wake of terrorist attacks in USA on 11th September, 2001. The possibility of use of Weapons of Mass Destruction was also highlighted as an area of immediate concern. States were requested to act upon such recommendations of the Group of Ministers on national security as pertained to them. Various steps to strengthen the governmental machinery were also discussed.

(c) and (d) All State Governments appreciated the need to tackle terrorism effectively and firmly and there was a general consensus on the matters related there to. Most of the Chief Ministers supported the need to have an anti-terrorism law though some Chief Ministers felt that the Government should have enacted this law after prior consultation with all the political parties. It was agreed that this would be discussed with the Opposition Parties, before bringing in a replacement Bill for the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001.

(e) State Governments have taken numerous steps to contain terrorism by way of strengthening and modernizing their State Police Forces with the assistance of the Central Government, upgrading the training of the State Police in Anti-militancy operations, collection and sharing of intelligence and coordinated action with the Central agencies and security forces. The Central Government provides assistance by way of reimbursement of security related expenditure to Jammu & Kashmir, North Eastern States and left wing extremism affected States. Para-Military Forces are also provided as per the requirement of State Governments.

Construction of a tunnel under Rohtang Pass

*60. SHRI ANIL SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hon'ble Prime Minister during his last visit to Manali-Lahaul in Himachal Pradesh announced the construction of a tunnel by the Defence Ministry under Rohtang Pass; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) The Prime Minister, in his Press Statement dated 29.5.2001, at Manali had stated that the Central Government will expedite the commencement of construction work of the tunnel at Rohtang on Leh-Manali road. However, construction of the tunnel is not a Defence Project. It is essentially a development project.

The technical feasibility studies for construction of the tunnel have been completed. However, a Technical Committee appointed by Government on 25.6.2001 has advised to relocate the South Portal of the tunnel. This has been accepted by the Government. M/s. RITES are being asked to prepare the Detailed Project Report (DPR), including Environment Impact Study. The construction of tunnel will commence after the project is cleared by the Planning Commission and the investment decision has been taken by the Government.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Projects undertaken by CMRI, Dhanbad

291. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRIMATI CHANDRA KALA PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects undertaken by CMRI, Dhanbad during the last five years;

(b) the number of consultancy projects and number of in-house projects undertaken during the period;

(c) whether any new technology has been developed; and

(d) if so, the details and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The details of projects undertaken by CMRI, Dhanbad during last five years are as under:-

Projects Undertaken	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Consultancy	135	154	135	148	137
in House	11	07	08	11	-
Others	14	16	05	13	08
TOTAL:	160	177	148	172	145

(c) and (d) Based on the information furnished by Central Mining

Research Institute (CMRI), the details of new technologies developed and achievement made by them during last three years are as under:-

	Technologies	Achievement
1	Mechanised depillaring of thick coal seam with cable bolts	Technology being used by mining companies
2	Use of fly ash as mine fill	Technology has been demonstrated at laboratory successfully
3	Under-Pinning based method of mining for depillaring thick contiguous seam	Technology being adopted at Chirimiri, Nowrozabad mines.
4	Delayed bulk filling of open stopes with high density cemented fill for pillar extraction	Technology demonstrated at laboratory successfully
5	Subsidence research	CMRI getting externally funded projects.
6	Subsidence prediction models for Indian multi-seam mining situation	Technology being utilised by coal companies
7	Wide Stall method without stowing for partial extraction	Technology being used at Chirimiri, Umaria mines
8	Development of wooden spacers for air-deck blasting	Being used by mining companies
9	Development of new spacing and burden formulae	-do-
10	Dynamic balancing of pressure technique and application of cryogenic technology	Coal companies are given the technology through consultancy projects
11	Methodology for assessment of deflagration characteristics of permitted explosives	Method has been adopted for in-house quality check

	Technologies	Achievement
12	Methodology for determination of toxic fume generated by cap sensitive commercial explosives	Method has been adopted for in-house quality check
13	Development of explosive	Being manufactured in the brand name of 'INDOBOOST' and 'INDOGEL'
14	Fire protective coating	Being extensively used
15	On-line mine environmental monitoring system for underground mine	At negotiation stage with SSI for commercialization
16	Arsenic removal from water	Applied for patent; In the process of negotiation for commercialization
17	Mushroom cultivation in simulated abandoned mine condition	Development completed
18	Steel arch setting device	-do-
19	Improved type steel cog	-do-
20	Mechanised device for spraying fire protective coating material	Being commercialized
21	Strata Movement Warning System	System placed in an underground mine on experimental basis and working well
22	Roof Bolting machine	Already patented
23	Coal Slasher	Already patented
24	Coal Sampler	Already patented
25	Improved device for temperature measurement in hazardous environment	Being manufactured and supplied to coal mines

	Technologies	Achievement
26	Computerized package for Lab equipment monitoring	model/proto type condition developed for field trial
27	Universal power pack	un-interrupted Proto type developed for field trial

Mines accident in West Bengal

292. DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD:
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA:

Will the Minister of COAL & MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several illegal miners were killed in mine collapse near Asansol in West Bengal on 10th October, 2001;

(b) if so, how illegal mining of coal of the abandoned colliering was going; and

(c) the control of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. over the abandoned mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The district authorities have not been able to confirm the casualties.

(b) The incident did not occur in an abandoned mine. Illegal mining was going on under a private land at Lalband about 15 Kms. from Asansol town, which does not come under the jurisdiction of Coal India Limited.

(c) ECL has taken the following measures to check illegal mining in abandoned mines:

- Permanent sealing off the entries i.e. shafts, inclines etc. of abandoned underground mines.
- In case of opencast mines, some are drowned, in some cases, exposed coal is filled up/dozed off.
- Fences are erected with notices not to enter the abandoned area.
- Dozing off and filling up of illegal mining sites wherever possible.

- (v) Patrolling by own security forces and Central Industrial Security Force(CISF).
- (vi) Intelligence collection and close liaison with District authority.
- (vii) Whenever illegally mined coal and implements of illegal mining are seized during the course of raids, the same is handed over to local police and FIR lodged.

Shortage of raw material supplied by NALCO

293. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that hundreds of small scale industrial units manufacturing aluminium utensils, are facing difficulties due to irregular and inadequate supply of raw material by National Aluminium Company (NALCO);

(b) if so, the reasons for inadequate supply of raw material by NALCO; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to ensure regular and adequate supply of raw material by NALCO to the utensil manufacturing units in order to save them from closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) In view of the BALCO strike during March, 2001 to May, 2001, there was no production of aluminium metal in BALCO. This caused shifting of demand of BALCO metal to other primary producers including NALCO leading to relatively higher demand compared to supply. As a result, NALCO resorted to rationing of despatches of metal to its customers during 14.6.2001 to 4.10.2001. However, as of now there is no irregular and inadequate supply of aluminium metal by NALCO to its customers.

(c) Does not arise.

Study on conversion of inferior grade coal into oil

294. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken detailed study of the possibility of conversion of inferior grade coal into oil and other by-products;

(b) whether Government have prepared any viable project report in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action Government propose to further take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The possibility of setting up of coal liquefaction plant based on high ash Indian coal is being ascertained.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply given to part (b) above.

Assessment of losses being sustained by CIL

295. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any authoritative assessment regarding losses being sustained by the Coal India Ltd. has been made during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the reasons for the losses have been identified and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to check the losses and to enable the Company to show a turnaround?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Coal India Limited individually has registered profits during the last

3 years from 1998-99 to 2000-2001. However, the combined working results of Coal India and its subsidiaries together show loss of Rs. 1,414.47 crores in the year 2000-01 as against profit of Rs. 1,451.79 crores in 1998-99 and Rs. 693.87 crores in 1999-2000.

(b) Losses incurred (-)/profits earned (+) by CIL and its subsidiaries during the last three years are given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the company	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	(-)472.47	(-)728.23	(-)917.19
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	(-)442.34	(-)692.32	(-)1276.70
Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	(-)149.35	(-)121.24	(-)792.91
Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)	(+)802.14	(+)936.87	(+)1025.05
Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)	(+)476.58	(+)405.86	(+)28.23
South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	(+)676.55	(+)455.34	(+)116.92
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)	(+)601.31	(+)607.65	(+)641.35
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDIL)	(+)0.63	(+)0.71	(-)3.81
Coal India Limited (CIL)/NEC	(+)606.20	(+)581.18	(+)280.21
TOTAL	(+)2099.25	(+)1445.82	(-)898.85
Less dividend from subsidiaries	(+)647.46	(+)751.95	(-)515.62
Over all CIL	(+)1451.79	(+)693.87	(-)1414.47

(c) While the immediate reason for loss of CIL during 2000-2001 is

the massive impact of wage revision with its arrears liability under NCWA-VI, the reasons for the losses incurred by ECL, BCCL and CCL are as under:—

- Existence of a large number of small underground mines which are no longer amenable to significant increase in productivity.
- Low productivity of UG mines as compared to successive wage increase.
- Surplus manpower
- Adverse geo-mining conditions
- Problem of land acquisition and settlement of land oustees affecting production from some large mines.

(d) Following steps have been taken to check the losses and make the coal mines profitable:—

- (i) Conversion of underground mines to opencast mines, wherever practicable.
- (ii) Mechanisation of underground mines wherever feasible by introducing SDLs, LHDs and Continuous Miners.
- (iii) Encouraging Voluntary Retirement Scheme to reduce manpower and facilitate introduction of mechanisation.
- (iv) Effective utilisation of existing resources by motivation to achieve higher productivity by way of close monitoring and incentives.
- (v) Coal Quality Improvement drive in all mines.

In addition to above steps CIL has engaged ICICI to study the problems of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and IDBI to study Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL), the loss making subsidiaries and to suggest measures for their revival. The ICICI report on ECL has been received in the Government. Following the views of the Government, CIL has prepared a fresh plan for immediate survival and eventual revival of ECL. The ICICI report on BCCL and IDBI report on CCL are not yet received. ECL, BCCL and CCL have also been referred to the

Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) by their Boards of Directors on account of substantial erosion of their net-worth.

Revival of Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries

296. SHRI C. P. THIRUNAVUKKARASU: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is examining the possibilities of reviving the loss-making Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries by merging its seven coal producing subsidiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the profit and loss earned by the subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has identified fake industries which are getting coal supply on the basis of the certification from the State Government.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action proposed against all the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) A proposal for amalgamation of all subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited into one company to financially strengthen CIL and its subsidiaries has been received which is currently under examination by the Government including all its pros and cons. This is one of the various alternative options in the matter. The profit (+)/loss(-) of coal India Limited and its subsidiaries during the last three years are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the company	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	(-)472.47	(-)728.23	(-)917.19
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	(-)442.34	(-)692.32	(-)1276.70

Name of the company	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
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Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)	(+)601.31	(+)607.65	(+)641.35
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDIL)	(+)0.63	(+)0.71	(-)3.81
Coal India Limited (CIL)/NEC	(+)606.20	(+)581.18	(+)280.21
TOTAL	(+)2099.25	(+)1445.82	(-)898.85
Less dividend from subsidiaries	(+)647.46	(+)751.95	(-)515.62
Over all CIL	(+)1451.79	(+)693.87	(-)1414.47

(c) to (e) Decision to supply coal to industries is taken on the basis of sponsorship of the State Governments. The State Governments have been asked by the Central Government to conduct verification of industries in order to identify the fake ones, if any.

Lease of Bauxite mining given to private parties

297. SHRI ANANTA SETHI: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mining leases granted to private parties for bauxite mining in Orissa and Chhattisgarh in 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002;

(b) the areas in hectares and the location of those mines; and

(c) the period for which the lease has been granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) As per information furnished by the State Government of Orissa in respect of mining leases granted in Orissa and Indian Bureau of Mines, a subordinate office of the Department of Mines, in respect of mining leases granted in Chhattisgarh, the details of mining leases granted to private parties for bauxite mining in Orissa and Chhattisgarh in the years 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 are as under:

Orissa

No. of mining leases	Area (in hectares)	Location	Date of execution/grant of mining lease	Period of lease
One	1388.74	Baphalimali, district Rayagada (Orissa)	10.11.2000	30 years

Chhattisgarh

Two	10.02	Budhiyarmari, district Kankar (Chhattisgarh)	21.8.2000	30 years
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Backlog of SC/ST Vacancies

298. SHRI ANANTA SETHI: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the backlog of vacancies of SC/ST candidates in the public sector undertakings under his Ministry as on 31st March, 2001;

(b) the separate break up thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The backlog of vacancies pertaining to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in respect of public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Coal and Mines, except Bharat Gold Mines Limited, as on 31.3.2001 is as under:—

Name of the PSU	Backlog of SC	Backlog of ST
Hindustan Copper Limited	33	17
Hindustan Zinc Limited	32	60
National Aluminium Company Limited	14	11
Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited	47	20
Coal India Limited	653	1285
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited	32	93

Bharat Gold Mines Limited stands closed w.e.f. 1.3.2001 under section 25(o) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 subject to the decision of High Court of Karnataka where the matter is subjudice.

(c) The Ministry regularly reviews the position relating to unfilled vacancies of SCs/STs (including backlog vacancies) in its public sector undertakings and has instructed these organisations to clear the backlog of vacancies earmarked for SCs/STs.

Exploration and Exploitation of Coal Bed Methane

299. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH 'SURYA': Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for more exploration/exploitation of coal bed methane in the country;

(b) if so, what are the sites identified for this purpose;

(c) whether any bid has been invited from private companies for this purpose; and

(d) what has been their response?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) In order to give impetus to the exploration of Coal Bed Methane (CBM), the Government has approved the policy for exploration and production of CBM in the country as an alternative source of energy.

(b) to (d) In the first such offer of blocks under this policy, the following seven blocks in the states of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were offered through global competitive bidding during April, 2001.

Sl. No.	Block	State
1.	Bokaro	Jharkhand
2.	North Karanpur	
3.	Sohagpur (E)	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Sohagpur(W)	
5.	Satpura	
6.	Barmer	Rajashtan
7.	Raniganj	West Bengal

In response to this, 16 bids for 6 blocks have been received.

Comparative analysis of ex-pit mouth value of coal

300. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any comparative analysis of ex-pit mouth value of coal produced in India vis-a-vis other major coal producing countries;

(b) if so, the result of such analysis; and

(c) whether it is a fact that royalty rate in India is the highest and if so, the steps taken to streamline it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The average pit-head sale value of Indian coal is one of the lowest on per tonne basis in rupee terms when compared to the CIF price in the international market. However, the delivered price of Indian coal upon transportation over long distances to various consumption points including transportation cost, is substantially higher. The foreign coals are superior in terms of ash content and unit heat value. Therefore Indian coal on per there basis may be costlier in certain coastal locations.

(c) The royalty rate in India is on an average 12% of the sale value and the position of India among other coal producing countries of the world is given below:—

Country	Rate
Australia (NSW)	A\$ 1.70/tonne (equivalent to less than 10%
Australia (Queensland)	7% of the mine mouth value

Country	Rate
Canada (B.C)	1% of mine mouth value plus 13% on net revenue
China	13% on sales
India	Average 12% of sale value
Indonesia	Negotiable to maximum 13.5% on gross sales
Poland	2% on sale value
Russia	1-2% plus 5% reserve replacement tax on gross sales.
South Africa	By negotiation with mineral rights owner
USA Federal lands	None
USA State lands	13% on sales value

The royalty rates on coal are fixed by the Central Government taking into account the interests of the consumers, coal producing states and the interests of the economy as a whole independent of any consideration of the level of royalty rates fixed by any other country and therefore, the question of streamlining the royalty rates with international levels is not relevant.

Delay in Granting of Mining Lease to Aluminium Companies

301. DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aluminium Companies are hit by delay in grant of mining lease;

(b) if so, the problems in granting lease; and

(c) the other constraints faced by the refineries to get adequate supply of bauxite?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Under Section 10(3) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 mining leases are granted by the State Government concerned. Proposals for prior approval of the Central

Government for grant of mineral concessions for minerals specified under the First Schedule to the aforesaid Act originate from the respective State Governments and are processed and disposed of by the Central Government as per provisions of law. Bauxite is a mineral listed in the First Schedule to the Act and hence all efforts are made to expedite approval of the Central Government in the least possible time. In certain cases, the proposals received from the State Government are found incomplete and consequently, in such cases, the State Governments are asked to furnish complete information/additional information for expeditious disposal of such cases.

(c) Bauxite and alumina can be freely imported by the end users under the trade policy of the Government, and hence the aluminium refineries can supplement the indigenous supply of the raw material, if any, through imports.

Private sector participation in the production of coal and safety of mines

302. SHRI K. M. KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have so far taken any final decision for participation of private sector for the safety of the mines and in the field of production of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the specific projects identified for this purpose; and

(c) the other steps being taken by the Government to upgrade the coal sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) So far, Government has allowed private sector participation in production of coal for captive use by Indian companies engaged in production of iron & steel, power generation, production of cement and washing of coal obtained from a mine.

Private sector participation for the safety of the mines is not envisaged.

(b) As on date 125 captive mining blocks stand earmarked for allocation to public/private sector for captive use by Indian companies. Of these 27 captive mining blocks stand allotted to various parties in public/private sector, details of which are annexed in the statement. (See below)

(c) The various steps taken to upgrade the coal sector include:

(i) Measures for improvement in production and productivity by introduction of modern technologies through global bidding on risk/gain sharing basis.

(ii) Introduction of powered support longwall equipment and mechanization of coal loading operation by Side Discharge Loaders (SDLs) and Load Haul Dumpers (LHDs) for enhancing production and productivity in underground mines.

(iii) Exploring the possibility of development of major new projects through joint ventures.

(iv) Exploring the possibility of technology funding through bilateral working groups for existing underground mines.

(v) Introduction of large sized equipment in opencast mines.

(vi) Measures for capacity utilisation, quality enhancement and consumer satisfaction.

Statement

Details of captive mining blocks which stand allotted as on date

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Block allocated	States	End Use
1	2	3	4	5
1	M/s RPG Industries/ CESC Ltd.	Sarisatolli	West Bengal	Power Generation
2	M/s Kalinga Power	Utkal-A	Orissa	Power Generation
3	M/s INDALCO	Talabira-I	Orissa	Power Generation

1	2	3	4	5
4	M/s WBSEB	Tara (East)	West Bengal	Power Generation
5	M/s SAIL	Tasra	Jharkhand	Steel Production
6	M/s WBPDC	Tara (West)	West Bengal	Power Generation
7	M/s Talcher Mining Pvt. Ltd/VPL	Utkal-B1	Orissa	Power Generation
8	M/s BLA Industries	Gotitoria (East)	Madhya Pradesh	Power Generation
9	M/s BLA Industries	Gotitoria (West)	Madhya Pradesh	Power Generation
10	M/s Jindal Strips Ltd.	Gare-Palma-IV/1	Chhattisgarh	Sponge Iron Production
11	M/s Monnet Ispat Ltd.	Gare-Palma-IV/5	Chhattisgarh	Sponge Iron Production
12	M/s Lloyds Metals & Engineers Ltd.	Takli-Jena-Bellora (North)	Maharashtra	Sponge Iron Production
13	M/s ACC	Bisrar	Chhattisgarh	Cement Production
14	M/s Central Collieries Company	Takli-Jena-Bellora (South)	Maharashtra	Power Generation
15	M/s Jindal Power Ltd.	Gare-Palma-IV/2	Chhattisgarh	Power Generation
16	M/s Jindal Power Ltd.	Gare-Palma-IV/3	Chhattisgarh	Power Generation
17	M/s Utkal Coal Ltd.	Utkal-C	Orissa	Power Generation
18	M/s Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	Gare-Palma-IV/4	Chhattisgarh	Sponge Iron Production
19	M/s Monnet Ispat	Utkal-B2	Orissa	Sponge Iron Production
20	M/s Garuda Clays Ltd.	West of Umari (Provisional)	Chhattisgarh	Cement Production
21	M/s Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	Choritand-Tiliya (Provisional)	Jharkhand	Steel Production/Captive Power Plant
22	M/s Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	Jogeshwar (Provisional)	Provi-Jharkhand	Steel Production/Captive Power Plant
23	M/s Prakash Industries Ltd.	Chotia (Provisional)	Chhattisgarh	Sponge Iron Production

1	2	3	4	5
24	M/s Raipur Alloys & Steel Ltd.	Gare-Palma-IV/7	Chhattisgarh	Sponge Iron Production/Captive Power Plant
25	M/s B.S. Ispat	Marki-Mangli	Maharashtra	Sponge Iron Production
26	M/s Orissa Mining Corporation Limited	Cor-Utkal-D	Orissa	Power Generation
27	M/s Punjab State Electricity Board	Elec-Pachwara (Provisional =conditional upon sub-blocking =sub-blocking awaited)	Jharkhand	Power Generation

Safety measures in mines

303. SHRI ANANTA SETHI: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to enhance safety measures in the underground and open cast coal mines; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by various coal companies and their subsidiaries in their respective mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The steps taken by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries to enhance safety measures are as under:—

(A) For underground mines:—

(i) Check correlation survey to guard against inundation—out of 178 mines identified work has been completed in 107 mines and is in process of completion in balance 71 mines.

(ii) Connecting all mine plans to national grid—has almost been completed.

(iii) Wherever required the thickness of barrier between adjacent mines have been proved by positive methods like drilling.

(iv) Replacement of timber support by steel support in a phased manner.

(v) Support plan have been framed on the basis of Rock Mass Rating (RMR) study.

(vi) Hand held digital gas detectors in addition to flame safety lamps are being used for inflammable and noxious gases for regular monitoring of mine environment.

(vii) Continuous computerised Environmental Tele Monitoring Systems (ETMS) are being provided—36 mines have been identified for this purpose; 7 such systems are in operation and 6 more systems are under procurement.

(viii) Deployment of more SDL/LHD and introduction of PSLW equipment to reduce exposure of workers to hazards.

(ix) Before every monsoon, danger of inundation from both surface and underground mines are examined for each mine and action plan drawn and implemented.

(x) Support personnel and other key personnel, such as supervisory staff are being given extensive job specific training.

(B) For opencast mines:

(1) Comprehensive action plan framed to reduce accidents in opencast mines & at surface.

(2) Special drives for checking configuration of over burden and coal benches and O.B. dump slope stability.

(3) Improvement in lighting.

(4) Stress given on monitoring haul roads and prior checking of road worthiness of vehicles.

(5) Traffic rules framed and being enforced in opencast mines.

(6) Rest shelters at conspicuous places have been set up.

(7) Personnel like HEMM operators etc. are being given extensive job specific training.

(C) General

- (i) Safety audits are being done regularly.
- (ii) Thrust has been given on quality of inspections. Inspection by ISO have also been increased.
- (iii) Workers involvement have been increased in safety through their participation in different fora and through training, publicity and propaganda and organising special safety drives.
- (iv) CIL has established structured multi disciplinary Internal Safety Organisation (ISO) for monitoring safety status—both at subsidiary level and CIL Head Quarters. Safety status is also being monitored through monthly meetings of Safety Committee at mine level, Annual Tripartite Committee, meetings at area level, bi-annual meeting of CIL safety board and also bi-annual meetings of the standing committee on safety in coal mines. Recommendations of the above monitoring agencies are implemented to enhance the safety measures.
- (v) Programme has been taken up to provide Filter Self Rescuers (FSRs) to all workmen apart from personal protective equipment like shoes, helmets etc.
- (vi) Rescue services have been improved.

Setting up of Caustic Soda factory in Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh

†304. SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that a caustic soda factory based on solution of salt can be easily set up in Drang area of Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh due to abundance of salt rocks in this area; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals have reported that caustic soda industry has been de-licensed. The entrepreneurs are free to set up caustic soda plants by following the route of filing Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum. The caustic soda is manufactured by electrolysis of common salt, which is one of the inputs in the manufacture of caustic soda.

Merger of subsidiaries of Coal India Limited

305. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any definite plan of merging the seven subsidiaries of Coal India Limited into one Company and if so, by when;

(b) which are the loss making subsidiaries of CIL in the financial year 2000-2001;

(c) since how long these companies are incurring losses;

(d) whether these loss making companies are referred to BIFR; and

(e) whether the loss making companies are subsidised by CIL by any mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) A proposal to restructure the Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary companies from the existing holding company-subsidiary set-up to unitary set-up has been received in the Department of Coal. The matter is under examination, and, at this stage, it may not be possible to indicate the likely time by when a decision in the matter will evolve.

(b) and (c) Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), the three subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) are continuously running under losses for years together. However, Coal Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL), a non-coal

(C) tucing consultancy subsidiary of CIL, has also incurred losses the year 2000-2001.

(i) ECL, BCCL and CCL, the three loss making subsidiary companies of CIL, have been referred to BIFR under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 for substantial erosion of their net-worth.

(e) In February, 1996, a package of capital restructuring of CIL was approved by the Government in order to revive the loss making companies, whereby CIL's overdue liabilities of Rs. 2228.57 crores were taken care of by waiver of arrears of interest, partly by conversion to preference equity and partly by moratorium on repayment and interest accrual. These benefits were passed on to the loss making subsidiaries such as ECL and BCCL. Further, in order to improve the performance of the loss making companies of ECL and BCCL, CIL had effected an internal restructuring of the equity and loan structure of its subsidiaries whereby debts of Rs. 994 crores in ECL and Rs. 1,180.70 crores in BCCL, were converted into equity. Since 1982, the losses of the losing companies of CIL were being subsidised through a mechanism of Coal Price Regulation Accounts. This has been discontinued since 1997.

Private Sector participation in the excavation and extraction of precious metals

†306. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to entrust the task of excavation and extraction of precious metals to the private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government are considering to provide all facilities for foreign investment in the mining sector under the pressure of multinational companies; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

† Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) The National Mineral Policy of 1993 recognised the need for encouraging private investment including foreign direct investment and State-of-the-Art technology in mineral sector, and had *inter-alia* stated that induction of foreign technology and foreign participation in exploration and mining for high value and scarce minerals shall be pursued.

Accordingly, 13 minerals hitherto reserved for public sector were thrown open for private investment. These included iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, sulphur, gold, copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, tungsten, diamond, nickel and platinum group of metals. Further, restriction on foreign equity holding in mining sector companies registered in India had been removed in 1994. At present, in line with the policy of the Government to encourage private investment in the mining sector, including foreign investment, all proposals for foreign direct investment in the mining sector are eligible for automatic approval, except for precious stones and diamonds, for which automatic approval for foreign direct investment is permissible up to 74% and except also for fuel and atomic minerals, for which a separate Foreign Direct Investment Policy applies.

Revision of Coal Royalty Rates

307. SHRI C.P. THIRUNAVUKKARASU: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments are requesting for revision of coal royalty rates;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether any Committee has been set up to look into the issue; and

(d) if so, whether any report has been submitted to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Yes,

Sir. Some of the coal producing States have been representing for revision of coal royalty rates. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal) has been appointed to consider the revision of royalty rates on coal. The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly.

Creation of dual price and distribution structure for Coal

308. SHRI RUMANDLA RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to create a dual price and distribution structure for (ex-pithead) coal for core and non-core sector consumers;

(b) if so, whether this proposal was discussed by the Union Government with office-bearers of the All India Brick and Tile Manufacturers Federation;

(c) if so, whether under the scheme, the core sector comprising thermal power houses, cement, steel and fertilizer manufacturers will be offered coal at fixed rates and on priority basis; and

(d) if so, to what extent, this dual pricing system for core, non-core coal have been welcomed by the users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Consequent upon total decontrol of coal price w.e.f. January 1, 2000, coal pricing mechanism has been made flexible and coal prices of different grades, sizes produced in different coalfields and subsidiary companies are decided based on market driven considerations. The subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) have the authority to fix price for coal sold under Open Sale Scheme (OSS) which will be not less than the price as notified by CIL. As such, different price structure for coal has existed in the past. CIL Board has now authorized the subsidiary companies to fix prices of coal and criteria for distribution as per prevailing market conditions. CIL and its subsidiary companies give priority to core sector in distribution of coal in line with the policy of Government.

Field firing station of army in Jawahar Nagar, Hyderabad

309. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO:
SHIRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Army is having a field firing station covering an area of about 1000 acres of land near Jawahar Nagar at Shamirpet, in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this field firing station is surrounded by habitation;

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh is persistently requesting for shifting of this station; and

(d) if so, what steps Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d) Lake Line Rifle Ranges near Jawahar Nagar at Shamirpet covering an area of approximately 1100 acres of land, the only firing range available in the station since 1964 for training personnel in uniform, has slowly been surrounded by increased population of Hyderabad city.

The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has raised this issue in his discussions with the Raksha Mantri. Government of Andhra Pradesh, who have been approached for an alternative range, has not yet indicated any alternative site for the range.

• **Paralysed state of decision making in three services**

310. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:
SHIRIMATI CHANDRA KALA PANDEY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the admission by Defence Minister that decision making in the three services had been almost paralysed in the past seven months as reported in 'Statesman' (Kolkata) dated 5th November, 2001;

(c) whether Army had spent only fifteen per cent for arms purchase and Air Force and Navy 29-30 per cent of the allocation;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether responsibility for this state of affairs has been fixed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d) Government is aware of the news item published in the "Statesman" (Kolkata) dated 5th November 2001. During the current financial year (upto October 2001) the percentage expenditure of the Budgeted Estimates under the Capital Head for the Army is 18 percent, for the Navy is 38 percent and for the Air Force is 32 percent and under the Revenue Heads for the Army is 37 percent, for the Navy is 41 percent and for the Air Force is 36 percent.

Procurement is a continuous process. Several procurement proposals are in progress and are likely to materialise in due course.

Action against Military Officials mentioned in the Tehelka Tapes

311. DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the action against military officers mentioned in the Tehelka tapes; and

(b) whether any further action being contemplated, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) The Army Court of Inquiry found some of the military officers blameworthy for their various acts of omission and commission in the defence equipment deal with a fictitious foreign firm as alleged by the Tehelka.com and recommended action against the officers.

Accordingly, the following action has been initiated as per the and rules governing the army personnel:—

(i) Disciplinary action against one Major General, one Brigadier and one Colonel.

(ii) Administrative action against one Major General and one Lt. Colonel.

(iii) Censure action against one Major General.

MIG Crash near Suratgarh, Rajasthan

312. SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM:
DR. KARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether another MIG aircraft crashed on September 17-18, 2001, near Suratgarh (Rajasthan), if so, the details of the accident and causes thereof;

(b) whether any other MIG has been involved in air crashes thereafter, if so, the details of such accidents; and

(c) the number of air crashes involving MIGs during the last three years, and the main causes thereof, and how far they were attributable to mechanical and technology failure?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir. A MIG-21 aircraft crashed on 17th September, 2001 at Suratgarh and Captain of the aircraft Flt. Lt. A.A. Gidgil was fatally injured. A Court of Inquiry is in progress to investigate the cause of the accident.

(b) Yes, Sir, One more MIG-21 aircraft crashed on 26th September, 2001 at Pathankot due to engine failure in the air and the pilot ejected safely. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the accident.

(b) no details of MIG aircraft crashes during the last three years with causal factors are given in the statement. (See below).

aircraft have been lost due to technical defects.

Statement

Details of MIG aircraft crashes during the last three years

Financial Year	MIG Series Aircraft Cat-1 Accidents	MIG Series Aircraft Lost	Human Error (Air-crew)	Human Error (Surface)	Bird Hit	Technical Defect	Un-Resolved
1998-99	16**	18	08	—	—	06	02
1999-2000	18*	19	09	01	02	05	01
2000-2001	17*	18	08	—	02	07	—
2001-2002 (upto 11 Nov. 2001)	09	09	05	—	01	03	—
Total	60***	64	30	01	05	21	03

Each* Denotes a mid air collision accident where in an additional aircraft was lost.

Recommendations of Price Negotiation Committee for Purchase of Admiral Gorshkov

313. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO:
SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY:
PROF. M. SANKARALINGAM:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is going to constitute Price Negotiating Committee for the purchase of the Russian Aircraft carrier Admiral Gorshkov;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the expert Committee constituted to look into the

technical specifications has submitted its Report; and

(d) what are the recommendations made by the Expert Committee?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d) The inter-Governmental agreement (IGA) signed on 4th October, 2000, *inter-alia* provides for the acquisition of Admiral Gorshkov, an aircraft carrier from Russia and its refit and modernisation. The committee constituted to examine the Detailed Project Document (DPD) received from Russia has, recently, submitted its report. Investment decision on the acquisition of Admiral Gorshkov has not yet been taken.

Shortage of officers in Armed Forces

314. SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news-item "Defence jobs lose their sheen" published in the News times dated the 19th September, 2001;

(b) if so, the number of officers' shortage in Army, Navy and Air Force during the last three years, year-wise and wing-wise;

(c) the reasons for not filling in the vacancies and also the reasons for early retirement of such officers; and

(d) steps being taken by Union Government to fill in the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The total shortage of officers in Army, Navy and Air Force during the last three years is as under:

Year	Army	Navy	Air Force
1999	13684	993	1770
2000	14202	965	1856
2001	13744	964	1860

With the opening up of the economy leading to new vistas of lucrative job opportunities in the civil sector, coupled with relatively risky and hazardous career in the armed forces, there has been some impact on youth's preference for a career in the armed forces. The premature retirement of officers in the three Services is mainly on account of supersession, on medical and extreme compassionate grounds.

Several steps have been initiated by the Government. An Image Projection Campaign of the Army was launched during 1997-98. The campaign has made a positive impact on the availability and selection of candidates. Steps have been taken to continue the campaign.

Sustained publicity efforts are on to attract talented youth to join the Air Force. About 3000 schools and colleges are on the mailing list for sending the publicity material. Schools and colleges are visited regularly for administering motivational talks.

Increased publicity and candidate friendly recruitment procedures have been adopted by Navy in addition to general publicity and motivation drives.

Training courses for anti-germ warfare by DRDE

315. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Defence Research and Development Establishment (DRDE) propose to conduct training courses for anti-germ warfare in view of the Anthrax scare;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fresh steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to combat bio-terrorism and give civilians a helping hand to grapple with bio-terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Four training courses of 4 days duration to officers of State Governments has been planned in the last week of November 2001. Each batch will have theoretical and practical sessions to deal with various aspects of problems.

(c) Government has circulated general instructions on the subject to all authorities of health Departments of centre and State/UT Governments and hospitals. These instructions include likely method of dissemination of biological and chemical agents, incubation period, lethality, availability of vaccines, anti-microbial therapy and treatment. The other measures include conducting awareness workshops, dissemination of information through print and electronic media and reviewing the situation regularly.

Strategy for self-reliance in spares for IAF

316. SHRI C.P. THIRUNAVUKKARASU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any strategy to lessen the Indian Air Force's dependence on foreign suppliers for spares;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is facing problems in getting spares from abroad due to closure of production units especially from the erstwhile USSR;

(d) if so, how IAF is managing the spares; and

(e) the measures adopted to achieve self-reliance in the field?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A committee with representatives of IAF, HAL, DRDO,

Defence PSUs and Inspection and Certification agencies like Centre for Military Air Worthiness Certification (CEMILAC) & Director General Aeronautics Quality & Assurance (DGAQA), as members, has been formed on 19th January, 2000 to look into the requirement of spares for IAF and feasibility of their indigenous development.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Spares are being procured from Russia, Bulgaria, Ukraine etc. for those contracted items/spares for which the production units have been closed, fresh procurement action is being initiated. In-house expertise of technical personnel has been availed for production and maintenance of the imported equipments.

Deployment of submarines near West coast of Gujarat by Pakistan

317. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of submarines deployed by Pakistan near the West coast of Gujarat;

(b) the reasons behind such deployment;

(c) the number of infantry troops and tanks, bombers deployed by them; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the threat?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Submarines are usually deployed on routine operational patrol for monitoring shipping activity off the coast. Intelligence reports indicated recent presence of a Pakistani submarine in the west of Gujarat Coast.

(c) Opposite Akhnoor sector, elements of two Pakistan infantry divisions and two armoured formations are present, ostensibly for training. Similarly, opposite Ganganagar sector, elements of one Pakistan infantry division and one armoured formation have

concentrated ostensibly for training since the second week of October. Such formations in the close proximity of the international border, are being closely monitored. It has also been reported that Pakistani Air Force has deployed some of their fighter squadrons at air base near Karachi.

(d) Activities of Pakistan along the western borders of India are constantly monitored and a high state of vigilance is maintained. Adequate measures have been taken to meet any threat and to ensure security of border.

Suspension of payment of pension to army personnel and their dependants

318. SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of ex-army personnel or their spouses/dependants whose pension has been suspended on various grounds, including espionage, for years on end, irrespective of the age of the recipients; and

(b) what steps are taken by Government to monitor and keep an eye on such defaults and delays?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of Army Pension Regulations, if a pensioner is sentenced to imprisonment for a criminal offence, his pension is suspended from the date of his imprisonment. Action to restore the suspended pension is taken by the Competent Authority only after the individual applies for the same on release from imprisonment. The actual number of pensioners, whose pension has been suspended is not available as no separate statistics in this regard are being maintained.

Constitution of an Apex Body for managing maritime affairs

319. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention has been drawn to a news-item published in the Hindustan Times dated 1st November, 2001 captioned "Pant: Wake up to the danger from the sea";

(b) whether it is a fact that Government are not fully appreciating "Maritime Security" in comparison to "land oriented security" because of departmental overlapping of jurisdiction, confusion and inability to respond to fast evolving situation; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to form an 'Apex Body' to manage maritime affairs including vast new strategic frontiers on the seas?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The Government is sensitive and appreciative of the requirements of maritime security.

(c) The Group of Ministers has recommended the constitution of an 'Apex Body' for management of maritime affairs including the vast strategic frontiers on the sea. No final decision has yet been taken on the recommendation.

Malpractices in defence canteens and stores

320. SHRI NANA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news-item titled "Rs. 25 lakh misappropriated from naval canteen by staff" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 7th September, 2001;

(b) whether it is a fact that the sale of a large number of non-CSD items are prevalent in different canteens/stores run by the three different wings; and

(c) if so, the steps are being taken by Government to curb such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A limited number of non-CSD items as per requirements, are introduced in Canteens/stores by following the prescribed procedure.

(c) The report submitted by the Board of Inquiry constituted by NHQ to look into the alleged mis-appropriation from Naval canteen by staff is under consideration.

Skirmishes with infiltrators and neighbouring countries in different borders

321. SHRI MUNAVVAR HASAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the skirmishes with infiltrators and neighbouring countries on various borders of the country during the last three months;

(b) the details of the total loss of lives and property; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken to stop almost daily skirmishes on the border?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c) There has been no confrontation along the border during the last three months (1st August to 31st October, 2001) except along the Line of Control in J & K. As per available record, a total of 250 infiltrators/terrorists have been killed in J & K LoC Sector. During the same period, 11 Indian Army Personnel were killed and 17 Army personnel were wounded on account of direct action (firing or otherwise) in this Sector.

Adequate steps have been taken to prevent/restrict infiltration from across the Line of Control. All routes of ingress/infiltration are

† Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

being guarded and patrolled by troops deployed on ground.

Strike by DRDO employees in Dehradun against scrapping of defence projects and corruption

322. SHRI C.P. THIRUNAVUKKARASU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that employees of DRDO in Dehradun have gone on indefinite strike to protest the scrapping of some defence projects and alleged corruption in defence reserved projects in the recent past;

(b) if so, the actual position in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the charges made by the employees?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Opening of new Sainik schools

323. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal to establish new Sainik schools;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the names of such States wherein Government propose to open the said schools?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 29 requests from State Governments, M.Ps/VIP have been

† Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

received, in the recent past, from the States, U.Ts. of Bihar, Jharkhand, U.P., Uttaranchal, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(c) The opening of Sainik School is contingent upon the State Government concerned fulfilling all the required conditions for setting up of a Sainik School. No such proposal, meeting all the criteria for opening of a Sainik School, is pending with the Government.

Policy for re-settlement of families of soldiers who died in harness

324. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any new policy for the resettlement of the families of those Jawans/Officers of different wings of Indian armed forces who during the course of discharge of their duties have sacrificed their lives during war or in other circumstances;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of different types of benefits provided to dependents during last two years alongwith the number of such dependents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) PENSIONARY BENEFITS:

Families of Defence personnel killed in action are granted liberalised special family pension equal to last pay drawn by the deceased personnel at the time of his death. Pension at this rate is payable to the widow until her death or disqualification.

† Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

OTHER MONETARY BENEFITS:

Central Government is granting the following ex-gratia amount to the families of Defence personnel killed in action:

a) Death occurring during (i) border skirmishes and (ii) against militants, terrorists, etc.	Rs. 7.50 lakhs
b) Death occurring during enemy action in international war or such like engagements which are specifically notified by the Ministry of Defence	Rs. 7.50 lakhs w.e.f. 1.8.1997, Rs. 10.00 lakhs w.e.f. 1.5.1999

Families of the Army personnel killed in action also are paid Rs. 8.00 lakhs (in the case of officers) and Rs. 3.75 lakhs (in the case of JCOs/ORs) from the Army Group Insurance Scheme.

The data regarding the number of dependants paid the above benefits is not readily available.

Repair/overhauling facilities of aero-engine for helicopters

325. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether repair/overhaul facilities for aero-engine fitted helicopters are not available;

(b) whether this facility was scheduled for completion by 1992 as the helicopters were introduced in 1985/1986;

(c) if so, the reasons for ten years delay; and

(d) by when these facilities are likely to be available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d) Repair/overhaul facilities of helicopter

aero engines are set up where the fleet strength makes it economically viable to set up the facilities.

The facilities for overhaul of TV3 engines of Mi-17 helicopters inducted in the Indian Air Force in 1985-86 were initially scheduled for completion by 1993-94. However, due to the break-up of the erstwhile Soviet Union, negotiations could be completed only between 1996-1999 for setting up the facilities. Thereafter, the facilities have been commissioned and engine overhaul started in January, 2001.

Repair/overhaul facilities for engine of Chetak and Chectah helicopters were established in the early sixties and these are fully operational.

Increase in firing along LoC

326. SHRI LAJPAT RAI:
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA:
SHRI ABANI ROY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistani troops resorted to unprovoked heavy firings several times along LoC, particularly in the area of Akhnoor sector in the last few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian forces have given befitting reply to such unprovoked firings by Pak troops;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of Indian soldiers killed and property damaged due to such firings?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (e) The firing incidents in the Akhnoor Sector are a regular phenomenon. During the last four months, 93 incidents of firing by Pakistani troops had taken place in this sector, which had been appropriately responded to.

During the last four months, 11 Indian Army personnel were killed and 19 Indian Army personnel were wounded due to enemy firing along LoC.

Increase in deployment of troops by Pakistan along LoC

327. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN:
SHRI AMAR SINGH:
SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has deployed more troops along the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir and Ganganagar in Rajasthan recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the matter was taken up with the Government of Pakistan, if so, the results thereof; and

(d) the steps Government have so far taken or propose to take to effectively retaliate and repulse any Pakistan gameplan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Opposite Akhnoor sector, two Pakistani infantry divisions and two armoured formations are located from the second week of October and opposite Ganganagar sector one Pakistan infantry division and one armoured division are present. This is ostensibly an exercise as a part of routine yearly Winter Collective Training. No unusual military activity and dumping of additional arms and ammunitions along the International Border has come to notice.

(c) The matter has been taken up with Pakistan at the level of Director General of Military Operations.

(d) Activities of Pakistan along the Line of Control are constantly monitored and a high state of vigilance is being maintained. Adequate measures have been taken to ensure the security of the Border.

Integrated Defence Acquisition Council

328. DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to go in for an integrated Defence Acquisition Council for military procurement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the council will actually start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Defence Acquisition Council is headed by the Raksha Mantri. Other members of the Defence Acquisition Council are Raksha Rajya Mantri, the three Service Chiefs, Defence Secretary, Secretary, Defence Production & Supplies, Secretary, Defence Research & Development, Secretary Defence (Finance), Chief of Integrated Defence Staff of Chairman, COSC(CISC) and Special Secretary (Acquisition).

(c) The Defence Acquisition Council has already become functional.

Lifting ban on authorised agents of foreign armament companies

329. SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign armament companies had been banned to have authorised agents in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government is planning to lift this ban; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the details of the regulatory mechanism for such type of companies and their agents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A Comprehensive formulation of the role, if any, which Authorised Representatives/Agents employed

by foreign suppliers for the promotion of their product, may legitimately be expected to play, has been receiving the attention of Government for some time. The entire policy has been extensively reviewed recently with the objective of defining the scope, extent and the conditions within which such Authorised Representatives/Agents may be allowed to represent a foreign supplier or suppliers.

It is in this context that Ministry of Defence have on 2nd November, 2001 issued comprehensive instructions relating to appointment of Indian Authorised Representative/Agents by foreign suppliers for the promotion of their product.

The instructions, *inter-alia*, include the following details:—

- (a) All foreign suppliers who wish to appoint Indian Authorised Representatives/Agents would register them with the Ministry of Defence.
- (b) The Authorised Representatives/Agent could be an individual, a partnership, an association of persons, a limited company, Private or Public.
- (c) The agent must be an income tax payee.
- (d) The foreign supplier appointing an agent must furnish copies detailing Agreement/terms of appointment.
- (e) The obligations of an Authorised Representative/Agent will flow from the contract entered with the Ministry of Defence.
- (f) The foreign supplier will have to declare the payments made to the Authorised Representative/Agent.
- (g) Particulars relating to agency commission would be reported to the Enforcement Directorate of Central Board of Direct Taxes.
- (h) The agent will be appointed with the approval of the Secretary of the Department or by an officer authorised by him.
- (i) The Ministry of Defence, would have the right to terminate the appointment of Authorised Representative/Agent without any notice or assigning any reason.

Lifting of ban on Defence Agents

330. SHRI NAGENDRA NATH OJHA:
SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 14 years ban on defence agents has been lifted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any guidelines and regulatory mechanism have been formulated for the registration of such agents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI 'GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A Comprehensive formulation of the role, if any, which Authorised Representatives/Agents employed by foreign suppliers for the promotion of their product, may legitimately be expected to play, had been receiving the attention of Government for some time. The entire policy has been extensively reviewed recently with the objective of defining the scope, extent and the conditions within which such Authorised Representatives/Agents may be allowed to represent a foreign supplier or suppliers.

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- (c) The agent must be an income tax payee.

- (d) The foreign supplier appointing an agent must furnish copies detailing Agreement/terms of appointment.
- (e) The obligations of an Authorised Representative/Agent will flow from the contract entered with the Ministry of Defence.
- (f) The foreign supplier will have to declare the payments made to the Authorised Representative/Agent.
- (g) Particulars relating to agency commission would be reported to the Enforcement Directorate of Central Board of Direct Taxes.
- (h) The agent will be appointed with the approval of the Secretary of the Department or by an officer authorised by him.
- (i) The Ministry of Defence, would have the right to terminate the appointment of Authorised Representative/Agent without any notice or assigning any reason.

TU-22 from Russia on lease

331. SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is planning to receive TU-22 from Russia on lease; and
- (b) if so, what are the terms and conditions finalised?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) It will not be in the national interest to disclose this information.

CAG findings on performance of Sukhoi jets

332. SHRI SWARAJ KAUSHAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the findings of Comptroller and Auditor General on the adverse performance capabilities of the Sukhoi SU-30K aircrafts;
- (b) what has been done to rectify the performance shortcomings; and
- (c) the time required and financial liability thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) There were no findings of Comptroller and Auditor General on the adverse performance capabilities of the Sukhoi SU-30K aircraft.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Need for acquiring fighter training aircraft

333. SHRI R. P. GOENKA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that by next year the Indian Air Force will be left without a fighter trainer when the MIG-21 aircraft, currently used for training pilots for super-sonic flying retires; and
- (b) if so, the steps being taken to speed up a decision on acquiring a fighter training aircraft so that the tempo of induction of fighter pilots into frontline squadrons is maintained, especially in the changed volatile international scenario?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) MIG-21 Trainer aircraft will start retiring from service in a phased manner from the next year. Various options for the acquisition of an Advanced Jet Trainer are under examination by the Government.

Intensification of military activities by Pakistan along the Indian border

†334. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has intensified its military activities along the border and has been gathering its troops and military equipments to great extent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Pakistan army had attacked the Indian security checkpoints in order to infiltrate terrorists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Opposite Akhnoor sector, elements of two Pakistan infantry divisions and two armoured formations are present, ostensibly for training. Similarly, opposite Ganganagar sector, element of one Pakistan infantry division and one armoured formation have concentrated ostensibly for training since the second week of October. Such formations in the close proximity of the international border, are being closely monitored.

(c) and (d) Pakistani troops have not attacked any Indian forward posts to abet infiltration.

Action against guilty in Defence Procurement

335. SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the action taken against those found guilty of corruption in Defence procurements during the last five years?

† Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): The information in being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Missile Defence System

336. SHRI S. AGNIRAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Russia is providing Missile Defence System to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when it is going to be implemented;

(d) what are the main advantages of such system; and

(e) what will be the total cost of this system?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) There is no proposal for procurement of a Missile Defence System from Russia.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Correcting deficiencies in operational training of pilots

337. PROF. A. LAKSHMISAGAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, with the rising accidents of fighter aircrafts, Government have considered the question of indentifying the deficiencies in the operational training of the pilots and its overall impact on the capabilities;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether, there are any recommendation of the committees set up by Government to go into this aspect;

(d) if so, what are the salient features of the recommendations made by these committees; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) There have been no accidents in the IAF which are directly attributed to inadequacy of pilot training.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A high powered committee on Flight Safety was set up in February 1997, under the Chairmanship of Scientific Advisor to Raksha Mantri known as Committee on Fighter Aircraft Accidents (COFAA). It had made 84 recommendations. Most of the recommendations of the Committee were accepted, except a few. The Committee made two major recommendations pertaining to pilot training. These recommendations are as follows:—

(i) Procurement of Advanced Jet Trainers; and

(ii) Procurement of Aircraft Simulators for training of air and ground crew.

(e) Out of 84 recommendations of COFAA, 45 recommendations have been implemented so far. 10 were not accepted for implementation. Remaining recommendations are under various stages of implementation.

Army recruitment policy based on population of the states

†338. SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the percentage of recruitment of soldiers in the Army has gone down after the adoption of the recruitment policy based on the population of the State;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government of Himachal Pradesh has requested the Central Government to increase percentage of recruitment of soldiers on the basis of recruitable male population; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No Sir, the percentage of recruitment of soldiers in the Army has not gone down after adoption of the policy of Recruitable Male Population.

(b) No such formal request has been received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh in the recent past.

(c) Does not arise.

Revamping the Home Ministry

339. SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY:
SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are seriously thinking of revamping the Home Ministry for effective handing of the increasingly complex internal security situation in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such changes; and

(c) whether the proposed changes are in compliance with the recommendations made by the GOM constituted to look into the internal security system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) the Group of Minister has, *inter-alia*, made the following recommendations relating to Ministry of Home Affairs:—

(i) The Department of Internal Security should be strengthened and should function directly under the Home Secretary. Additional staff should be given to this Department;

(ii) A Policy Planning Division should be set up with a view to developing a 'vision' in matter relating to internal security;

(iii) There is need to further improve the public relations set up and a plan of action may be evolved for this purpose;

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- (iv) Home Secretary should be assisted by two Staff Officers for timely attention to and pursuit of important matters;
- (v) A separate Department of Border Management may be created under the overall charge of the Home Secretary. It should monitor, coordinate and oversee border management.

A detailed proposal covering the above mentioned recommendations has been worked out. Pending sanction of additional officers and staff for implementing the recommendations of the Group of Ministries, two new divisions, namely, Border Management, Policy Planning and Intelligence Processing Divisions have been created in the Ministry by giving additional charge to some officers and providing minimum skeletal staff through internal adjustment.

Setting guidelines for holding international conferences

340. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO:
SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has issued a circular setting guidelines for holding international conferences in the country;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the participants have to obtain clearance from both Home Ministry and the External Affairs Ministry for their participation;
- (c) if so, the details of such a circular; and
- (d) the reasons for issuing such a circular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The existing guidelines governing this matter were revised on 1st September, 2000 in order to simplify and liberalize the procedure.

(b) No, Sir. Clearance is required from Ministry of Home

Affairs and Ministry of External Affairs only for those conferences, where the subject matter is of political, semi-political, communal or religious in nature or is related to human rights and/or the participants are from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

(c) The guidelines specify the cases where the nodal/ administrative Ministry can grant clearance and those in respect of which it needs to consult Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of External Affairs before granting such clearances.

(d) This is on security consideration.

Terrorists activities in Jammu and Kashmir

341. SHRI DINA NATH MISHRA:
SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir have increased since 7th October, 2001, after the U.S. started attacks on Taliban, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that after the U.S. attack on Taliban structure, foreign mercenaries active in Jammu and Kashmir started leaving Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) what further steps have been taken by Government of India to tackle this issue of cross-border terrorism, especially in the emerging situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir. There has not been any perceptible change in the terrorist related violence in Jammu and Kashmir since 7th October, 2001.

(b) No such general movement of foreign mercenaries has taken place, though some infiltration and exfiltration of terrorist have been going on.

(c) To contain terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, the Government

has adopted a multi-pronged approach, which includes, *inter-alia*, strengthening border management to check infiltration/exfiltration, pro-active action against terrorists within J&K, gearing up the intelligence machinery, greater functional integration through an institutional frame work of Operation Groups and Intelligence Group of UHQ at all levels, improved technology, weapons and equipments for security forces, action as per law against over ground supporters of the terrorists and continued review and refining of tactics and strategies to meet the changing contours of cross-border terrorism.

Steps are being taken to flush out terrorist and curb their activities through measures including close vigil on border, establishment of naka parties in depth or deeper areas to check infiltration/exfiltration, pickets, intensive patrolling etc.

In addition, Government has used every opportunity to apprise the International Community including the United States, of Pakistan's support to and sponsorship of cross border terrorism in India. Following the terrorist fidayeen attack on 1st October 2001 on J&K assembly building in Srinagar, the Prime Minister had conveyed to the United States and other friendly countries, the sense of anguish felt by the people of India at this terrorist attack.

Preparedness against acts of terrorism

342. SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN:
SHRI NAGENDRA NATH OJHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering some measures to increase its degree of preparedness against acts of terrorism and is acquiring greater expertise in disaster management in the aftermath of September 11, terrorist strikes in the United States; and

(b) if so, what are those measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO:) (a) and (b) Central Government has been regularly sensitizing the States

about the threat perceptions regarding activities of militant and terrorist groups in the country.

A Conference of Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police was convened on 5th October, 2001 followed by a Conference of Chief Minister on 17th November, 2001 to sensitise them to threat perceptions and to ensure a coordinated response to internal security issues.

In the wake of the 11th September attacks in USA, the State Government/Union Territories have been advised to strengthen security around the vital installations. Review of VVIP security has been undertaken. Security of airports, aircraft etc. has been strengthened. The State Governments have been requested to gear up collection of intelligence with regard to sabotage, subversive activities and attempts to disturb communal harmony. The State Governments/UTs have also been requested to keep contingency plans in readiness to deal with any eventuality.

Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001 has been promulgated under which 23 organisations are listed as Terrorist Organisations.

Use of Biological Weapons

343. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:
SHRI C.O. POULOSE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the use of biological agents by terrorists has now become a reality, though its development and manufacture is banned under the Biological Warfare Convention (1972) and the earlier Geneva Protocol of 1925; and

(b) if so, what action does Government recommend to prevent this new type of threat to our society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO:) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government has issued a detailed circular to all States and

Union Territories containing a list of biological agents used as weapons, along with signs and symptoms, likely method of dissemination, incubation period, lethality and the availability of vaccines, anti-microbial therapy and treatment. They have been requested to earmark maximum number of beds for emergency/contingency, stocking of vaccines/sera/drugs to the extent possible and setting up of special teams of doctors for coordinated action. It has also been requested that these teams should be sensitized on the impact of such weapons and treatment measures.

A general awareness campaign regarding Anthrax has been launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

In addition, all States/Union Territories have been sensitized to remain vigilant to the emerging threats to internal security and to have contingency plans in readiness to deal with any eventuality, including precautions against weapons of mass destruction.

Renting out licenced arms to criminals

344. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:
SHRI RAJU PARMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that licenced arms and ammunitions are being rented out to hardcore criminals and organised gangs in their nefarious designs in Uttar Pradesh particularly on Indo-Nepal border;

(b) if so, how many such cases have been reported so far; and

(c) what steps Government has taken or propose to take to arrest the members of the organised gangs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI:) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Security of Tirupati Hills

345. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have perceived the threat to temples of international repute like Tirputi in Andhra Pradesh in the wake of terrorists attacks in W.T.C. in New York on September 11, 2001;

(b) what are the other potential targets of attacks in the country and the security arrangements around these places apart from the efforts of respective State Governments;

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Union Government to notify the "Tirupati" seven hills as no fly zone; and

(d) if so, the action taken so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO:) (a) and (b) After the terrorist attack on W.T.C., New York, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued instructions to the State Governments and the concerned Ministries for strengthening of security arrangements of airports and other vital installations, historical monuments of national importance, important Government establishment and major centers of religious, business and commercial importance which are likely to be targeted by the terrorists. Quick Reaction Teams (QRTs) have been constituted at sensitive airports and major installations in the country to deal with any strikes by militants or insurgent groups. At major centers of religious importance elaborate and tight security arrangements with provision for surveillance, anti-sabotage checks and access control to deal with terrorist attack are made by the respective State Government and/or by the Mangement Committee of such religious centers.

(c) and (d) A proposal has been received in this regard from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Infiltration of foreign trained terrorists

346. SHRI K.M. KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any information to the effect that around 750 Pakistan and Afghan trained men have succeeded to infiltrate into India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to prevent such dangerous activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO:): (a) and (b) It is difficult to assess the exact figures of infiltration, but some infiltration is continuing to take place into J and K from across the border.

(c) To contain terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, the Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach which includes, *inter-alia*, strengthening border management to check infiltration, pro-active action against terrorists in the hinterland, gearing up intelligence machinery, greater functional integration through an institutional frame work of Operation Groups and Intelligence Groups of the UHQ at all levels, improved technology, weapons and equipments for security forces.

Steps are being taken to flush out terrorists and curb their activities including maintaining close vigil through multitiered deployment on the border/LoC establishment of naka parties and pickets in depth or deeper, areas to check infiltration/exfiltration, intensive patrolling etc.

Withdrawal of security of VIPs

* 347. SHRI R.P. GOENKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the security cover for some of the VIPs and their relations has recently been reduced or withdrawn;

(b) if so, what are the basis on which such reduction/withdrawal has been effected; and

(c) which categories of VIPs are still provided security cover?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO:): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The security of the protected persons is reviewed regularly in consultation with the security agencies. Based on the threat perception assessed by the security agencies, security to a threatened person is determined. Accordingly, security of protected persons is periodically reviewed leading to upgradation, downgradation or withdrawal of security depending on the current level of threat perception.

Security is being provided to 2 types of protectees. Firstly, positional security is provided to some persons by virtue of the position they are holding at the relevant time e.g. Union Ministers, Judges of Supreme Court etc. Secondly, security is provided on the basis of threat perception assessed by the central security agencies.

Ban on SIMI

348. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have banned the functioning of SIMI in the country;

(b) if so, the details of intelligence reports received by the Government on the anti-national activities of SIMI;

(c) whether the members of SIMI have any links with the terrorists groups in Afghanistan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes Sir. The Union Government have banned SIMI under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

(b) The reports received revealed that the Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) has been found indulging in activities which are prejudicial to the security of the country and have the potential of disturbing peace and communal harmony and disrupting the secular fabric of the society. In view of this SIMI was declared as Unlawful association under Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. In terms of Sub-Section (1) of Section 5 of the aforesaid Act, Government have constituted Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal for the purpose of adjudicating whether or not there is sufficient cause for declaring SIMI as Unlawful association. The matter is before the Tribunal for a decision.

(c) and (d) No links of members of SIMI with the terrorist groups of Afghanistan have been established so far. However, during their speeches in Ikhwan Conferences some of the SIMI leaders eulogized and glorified Pan Islamic terrorists and fundamentalists like Osama Bin Laden.

Banning of Terrorist outfits

349. SHRI K.M. SAIFULLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has banned terrorist outfits Jaish-e-Mohammed, Lashkar-e-Toiba and Hizbul-Majahideen to fight against terrorism;

(b) if so, when it was declared; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Jaish-e-Mohammad, Lashkar-e-Toiba and Hizbul-Mujahideen have been declared as 'terrorist organisation' on 24.10.2001, under Section 18 of the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001 (No. 9 of 2001).

News-Item "capital's high 'n' mighty figure on cocaine peddler client list"

350. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in the Indian Express dated 28th August, 2001, under the heading "capital's high 'n' mighty figures on cocaine peddler's client list";

(b) if so, what are the names of such persons found involved therein; and

(c) whether any one of them have been apprehended and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Niraj Vadera is the only person amongst the suspect clients connected with the case who was caught red-handed while receiving a consignment of cocaine and, therefore, arrested.

Anti-terrorists special cells in States

351. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-terrorists special cells set up by various State Governments do not have uniformity in dealing with the terrorists activities;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue guidelines/directions to the State Governments to bring about uniformity in the performance of these cells?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO):

(a) to (c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects, it is for the concerned State Governments to devise various methods and strategies to counter terrorist activities in the States.

All States have been requested to set up anti-terrorist cells, to be able to deal with terrorist activities more effectively. The Cells would focus on collection and sharing of information and closely monitoring the activities of terrorists/militants groups including those backed by ISI for follow up action.

Killing and suicide of CRPF jawans

352. PROF. A. LAKSHMISAGAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CRPF jawans posted in the militancy affected areas in the country who have been shot down by their colleagues/senior officers and later killed themselves;

(b) the main cause identified by Government for such incidents; and

(c) what measures have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO):

(a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member's intention is to know the number of CRPF jawans who killed themselves after shooting down their superiors and colleagues. The information is as under:

1997	—	—
1998	—	02
1999	—	01
2000	—	02
2001	—	—

(b) Strain/stress due to deployment for prolonged periods in militancy/terrorist affected areas, long and strenuous working hours, their remaining away from their families and not being able to attend to their family problems/ personal reasons are some of the reasons for such incidents.

(c) The troops are encouraged to go on annual leave, participate in group activities, games, entertainment programmes, social interaction etc. Basic requirement for such activities have been provided to the extent possible. Sainik sammelans and counseling are regularly held to solve the problems of the personnel and welfare of the families of Jawans is attended to promptly.

Implementation of the recommendation of Dharma Vira Commission on police reforms

353. DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have implemented the recommendations of Dharma Vira Commission on police reforms;

(b) whether Government have drawn up a plan to further modernise our police forces so as to deal with disaster management, terrorist threats of bio-chemical warfare, white collar crimes particularly those relating to financing of terrorist activities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO):

(a) The reports of National Police Commission (Dharma Vira

Commission) were considered by the State Governments/UT Administrations and action has been taken to implement many of the recommendations considered appropriate by them. Subsequently, on the direction of the Supreme Court of India, the Central Government constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri J.F. Ribeiro to review the action on the recommendations of National Police Commission, Law Commission, Vohra Committee etc. The reports of this Committee have been filed in the Supreme Court as per its directions.

(b) and (c) Modernisation of Police is a continuous process. The Central Government have been giving financial assistance and stressing upon the State Governments for modernisation of police forces constantly to meet the new challenges. The recommendations of the Padmanabhaiah Committee which *inter-alia* include various suggestions/measures on modernisation of police force have been sent to the State Governments/UT Administration for necessary follow-up action.

Increase in insurgency activities across the Border

354. SHRI CHO. S. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that insurgency activity is gradually increasing across the border;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to crush these activities; and

(c) what is the total loss of Security Forces and the civilians and the loss of property in these operations during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) There are reports about North East militant outfits using the territory of our neighbouring countries for providing shelter and training to their cadres. The insurgency in Kashmir valley is sustained on the active support from across the border.

Diplomatic steps have been/are being taken by the Government of India with the Governments of neighbouring countries in this

regard. Also, diplomatically Government have appropriately and effectively brought to the attention of the international community facts pertaining to Pakistan's sponsorship of cross border terrorism in India.

No anti-insurgency operations have been launched by the Government across the border during the current year.

Effective internal security situation in the country

355. SHRI RUMANDLA RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to terrorist attacks in US, the Home Ministry has decided to have an effective internal security situation in the country;

(b) if so, what are the main steps taken by the Ministry to deal the internal security;

(c) whether these steps have helped in improving internal security of the country; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) The Central Government constantly reviews the internal security situation in the country and has been sensitizing the State Government about threat perceptions and activities of militant and terrorist groups from time to time. Periodic meetings are also held with State Governments in order to evolve strategies to counter the designs of anti-national elements.

The Central Government convened a meeting with State Chief Secretaries and Directors Generals of Police on 5th October, 2001, followed by a meeting with all Chief Ministers on 17th November, 2001. While sensitizing the States to the various challenges in the internal security scenario of the country, attention was invited to the new dimensions of terrorism, in the wake of terrorist attacks in USA on 11th September, 2001. The possibility of use of Weapons of Mass

Destruction was also highlighted as an area of concern. States were requested to act upon the recommendations of the Group of Ministers on national security, which pertained to them. Various steps to strengthen the governmental machinery were discussed.

As a result of coordinated action between Central and State intelligence and law enforcement agencies, several Pakistan backed modules have been neutralized. Effectiveness of measures for dealing with internal security problems is assessed periodically and remedial steps are taken wherever necessary.

Explosives found near CRPF Camp, Delhi

356. SHRI YADLAPATI VENKAT RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether explosives were found near CRPF camp in Jharoda Kalan in Delhi on afternoon of 27th October, 2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the results of enquiry made about the incident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Delhi Police recovered 4 live hand grenades, 5 magazines and 144 live cartridges of AK series weapon from an agricultural land near CRPF Camp, Jharoda Kalan, New Delhi in connection with which a case under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 and the Arms Act, 1959 was registered at Najafgarh Police Station.

(c) The investigation so far made has not revealed the identity of the persons involved in the crime.

Incidents of terrorist attack in J and K

357. SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether militancy in Kashmir not only continued unabated, but increased in September, making even school children their targets of attack;

(b) if so, the number of civilians, including women and children the security personnel and the militants including foreign mercenaries, killed in militancy related incidents during September, October, and November, (so far), 2001; and

(c) the details of major incidents of attack on civilians and anti-militancy drive during the period; indicating pro-active anti militancy drives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO):

(a) There has been no significant decrease in the level of violence in the State of J and K since September, 2001;

(b) The figures are given as below:—

	September, 2001	October, 2001	Upto 9th Nov., 2001
Civilians killed	75	77	16
Security Forces killed	63	57	09
Militants killed	223	231	87

(c) Some of the major incidents in J and K after 11 September, 2001 are as below:—

- (i) On 17.9.2001 in a suicide attack on SOG Camp at Handwara (Kupwara), 9 SOG personnel were killed and 11 others injured. One militant was also killed in the incident.
- (ii) On 1.10.2001 in a suicide attack at State Assembly in Srinagar, 39 persons including 4 terrorists were killed and 60 others injured.

- (iii) On 22.10.2001 in an unsuccessful fidayeen bid to storm the Awantipora Air Force Station (Pulwama), one SF personnel and one civilian were killed. Four militants of LeT were also killed in retaliatory fire by the Security Forces.
- (iv) In an unsuccessful attack on Police Station in J and K, one JeM terrorist entered the bathroom of PS Chadoora (Budgam) on 26.10.2001 and started firing, causing injuries to two CRPF personnel, including a SI. Army/CRPF cordoned the area and killed the terrorist in the encounter.
- (v) Four Army Jawans were killed and five others injured when a fidayeen group attacked 36 RR camp at Peth Dayalgam (Anantnag) on 3.11.2001. One LeT terrorist was also killed in the incident.

Loss of lives due to terrorist activities

358. SHRI SWARAJ KAUSHAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of lives lost as a result of insurgency/terrorist violence in the country; year-wise and state-wise during the last three years; and

(b) what is the number of lives of security forces lost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) A Statement indicating the requisite information is annexed.

Statement

The total number of lives lost as a result of insurgency/terrorist activities in the country during the years 1998, 1999 and 2000

Name of the State	Year	Civilians killed	Militants killed	Security forces personnel killed
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	1998	867	999	232
	1999	821	1082	356
	2000	762	1520	397
North Eastern States				
Assam	1998	531	180	72
	1999	220	212	79
	2000	419	321	76
Nagaland	1998	26	69	14
	1999	26	118	4
	2000	13	84	4
Manipur	1998	87	95	62
	1999	89	78	64
	2000	93	102	51
Tripura	1998	229	26	25
	1999	248	22	42
	2000	360	38	17
Meghalaya	1998	6	1	9
	1999	11	9	14
	2000	11	15	8
Mizoram	1998	—	—	—
	1999	2	—	5
	2000	4	1	7
Arunachal Pradesh	1998	2	3	—
	1999	3	3	—
	2000	7	24	3

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	1998	—	—	—
	1999	1	—	—
	2000	20	—	—

Overhauling of contingency plan

359. SHRI RUMANDLA RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to overhaul its out-dated contingency plan;

(b) if so, whether recently Government had called the meeting of the Intelligence Bureau, Civil Aviation Ministry, Bureau of civil aviation security, Home Ministry, Defence Ministry, Civil Defence and the Delhi Police;

(c) if so, whether in the meeting it was decided to overhaul the existing plan to prepare the security agencies to meet the kind of situation the US has come to face;

(d) whether any concrete measure in this regard has been worked out;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO):
(a) to (f) The contingency plan is under review.

Afghanistan becoming hub of international terrorism

360. SHRI K. M. SAIFULLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Afghanistan is just one of the 32 countries serving as hubs of international terrorism;

(b) whether there is no let up in terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir even after declaration of war against terrorism; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by India to tackle terrorism on its own?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) The Taliban controlled areas of Afghanistan had emerged as one of the epi-centers of international terrorism.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has been adopting a comprehensive approach to curb terrorism in J & K which includes, *inter-alia* strengthening the border management, appropriate security force actions in the hinterland, gearing up the intelligence machinery, security measures for vital installations and for minorities and remote and scattered villages, improved technology, weapons, equipments for security forces, greater functional integration through a frame-work of Operations Groups and Intelligence Groups at UHQ and lower levels etc. The security situation is regularly reviewed in the UHQ and at lower levels with a view to adopting appropriate strategies and tactics and making dynamic deployments of security forces to counter the threats of the terrorists.

India has also apprised the international community of Pakistan's sponsorship of support to terrorism directed against India. There is now wide-spread international recognition of the need to eradicate terrorism wherever it exists and that there can be no justification for terrorism.

Banning of militant groups in Jammu and Kashmir

361. SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is likely to invoke the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act to ban some militant groups in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the names of these groups;

(c) by when the ban is likely to be invoked; and

(d) who are the other groups banned till date in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The question of imposing ban under the Unlawful Activity (Prevention) Act, on groups indulging in unlawful activities is reviewed from time to time and decisions are taken on the basis of assessment of the situation in its entire totality. It is not feasible to indicate anything in advance of the imposition of such a ban.

(d) Earlier ban was imposed on Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, which expired on 16.02.2000. Recently, Jaish-e-Mohammad, Lashkar-e-Toiba, Hizbul-Mujahideen, Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, Al-Umar-Mujahideen and Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front have been declared as terrorist organisations on 24.10.2001, under section 18 of the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001 [No. 9 of 2001].

Naxalite terrorism in the country

*362. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the naxalite terrorism is gaining ground in the North-East States alongwith Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and other States thereby making the life of commonman insecure;

(b) if so, the State-wise and the cast-wise details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the police and security personnel in a large number; at local levels, alongwith the public are becoming the victims of the naxalite terrorism; and

(d) if so, State-wise details of security personnel and commonman killed by the naxalites till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) and (d) A statement indicating the State-wise details of policemen and civilians killed in left-wing extremist violence during 2000 and 2001 (upto 31.10.2001) is annexed.

Statement

State-wise LWE violence in the country (upto October 31)

States	No. of Policemen killed		No. of civilians killed	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	29	38	74	127
Bihar	12	15	130	63
Jharkhand	27	39	124	135

*Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	2	—	2	2
Chhattisgarh	23	5	19	21
Maharashtra	—	1	7	3
Orissa	—	8	3	3
Uttar Pradesh	2	—	2	12
Karnataka	1	—	1	—
West Bengal	—	—	2	3
TOTAL:	96	106	364	369

Assessment on security to VIPs

363. SHRI R. P. GOENKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the persons to whom security is provided by Government apart from VVIPs, Cabinet and other Ministers and what is the category of security;

(b) how is the security threat assessed in respect of these persons;

(c) whether any reassessment of security has been made recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) Apart from positional security provided to the VIPs, Cabinet and other Ministers, etc. security is provided on the basis of existing threat perception in respect of a threatened person at any particular time. However, the threat should predominantly emanate from militants or terrorists. However, due consideration is also being given in cases where such threat emanates from organized criminal mafia or gangs.

(b) to (d) The threat perception in respect of a threatened person is assessed after evaluation conducted by the specialized security agencies. Since, the threat perception in respect of protected persons keeps on changing the security of the protected persons may also vary

from time to time. Accordingly, security of protected persons is reviewed regularly and based on the existing threat perception assessed by the specialized security agencies security to some of the threatened/protected persons, is provided, upgraded, downgraded or withdrawn.

Benefit of compensatory leave to CRPF personnel

@364. SHRI MUNAVVAR HASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the CRPF personnel are being given one month's salary every year as compensatory leave;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that personnel of eight reserve battalion, Kistwar, Doda, Jammu and Kashmir have not been paid compensatory leave for the year 2000 till today;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when the personnel for eight reserve battalion will be paid for compensatory leave?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir. CRPF personnel are not being given one month's salary every year as compensatory leave, since it is not admissible to members of the force.

(b) to (d) The questions do not arise.

@. Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

Alternative punishment for petty offenders

365. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had in the recent past mooted for introducing community service as an alternative punishment for the petty offenders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the present Status of proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Yardstick for banning organisation

366. SHRI C.O. POULOSE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the yardsticks applied for banning an organisation;

(b) whether the organisations which have openly said, they will not pay heed to the authority to the Indian Courts are liable to be prosecuted for an open disapproval of the rule of law in a democratic state; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken against these organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Yardsticks for declaring an organization as 'unlawful' are given in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001 also provides for declaration of an organization as a terrorist organization.

There are other Acts under which State Governments have powers to ban organizations involved in subversive or anti-national activities.

Each case is examined on the basis of available inputs with respect

to the satisfaction of various conditions and provisions of law. Any institution and individual who defies court direction is liable for action under the relevant provisions of law.

Attacks by suicide squads in Jammu and Kashmir

367. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of attacks by suicide squads on Army, Para-Military and Police forces have considerably increased in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last one year, month-wise;

(c) how many lives were lost in these attacks; and

(d) whether Government have taken steps to combat the attacks by suicide squads of terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) No separate statistics are about the security forces killed in suicide attack is maintained at the Union Government level. However, the number of security forces killed in terrorist violence in J & K in each month between November, 2000 to October 2001 is given as below:—

2000:—

November	December
50	31

2001:

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October
28	33	53	46	36	41	51	43	63	57

(d) To contain terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, the Government has adopted multi-pronged approach which includes, *inter-alia*, strengthening border management, pro-active action against terrorists in the hinterland, gearing up intelligence machinery, greater

functional integration through and institutional frame work of Operation Groups and Intelligence Groups of the UHQ at all levels, improved technology weapons and equipments for security forces.

Security forces have been asked to remain alert of the possibilities of suicide attacks. The State police in consultation with security forces operating on J & K have evolved standard sets of practices for the field units of the security forces for responding appropriately and effectively to suicide attacks.

Security to VIPs in Delhi and Members of Parliament

368. PROF. M.M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by Government to provide security to VIPs in Delhi keeping in view deteriorating law and order situation in the Capital;

(b) whether some request have been received from the Members of Parliament to provide them security personnel;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the specific reasons for not taking any necessary action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) Adequate security arrangements have been made in Delhi to maintain law and order and for providing security to VIPs, who require protection.

(b) to (d) Yes Sir. Some of the Hon'ble MPs have sent their representations apprehending threat to their person. The security to the Hon'ble Members of Parliament and other threatened persons is provided on the basis of existence of threat assessed by the specialized security agencies. Accordingly, the representations have been examined in consultation with the central security agencies and the concerned State Government, wherever necessary. Based on the threat perception, adequate security arrangements have been made in respect of the threatened Members of Parliament.

Destruction of Terrorist Camp in Jammu and Kashmir

†369. PROF. M.M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any strategy to counter terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir being sponsored by our neighbouring country, Pakistan;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision to take necessary action for destruction of terrorist camp being run in the Kashmir valley; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government in concert with the State Government is continuing with its multi-pronged strategy to curb militancy/terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir. This strategy, besides having a security dimension, also concentrates on accelerating economic development and redressing genuine grievances of the people. The Government has also kept its doors open for talks with all people in J&K who eschew the path of violence.

Government has often stated that Pakistan should demonstrate its adherence to the Shimla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration and abandon its sponsorship of cross border terrorism.

Diplomatically government has appropriately and effectively brought to the attention of the international community facts pertaining to Pakistan's sponsorship of cross border terrorism in India. The International Community openly acknowledges Pakistan sponsorship of cross border terrorism in J&K and elsewhere in India. This is often reflected in the media coverage on Pakistan.

(b) and (c) to contain terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, the Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach which includes, *inter-alia*, strengthening border management, pro-active action against

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

terrorists in the hinterland, gearing up intelligence machinery, greater functional integration through and institutional frame work of Operation Groups and Intelligence Groups of the UHQ at all levels, improved technology, weapons and equipments for security forces.

Steps are being taken to flush out terrorists and curb their activities including close vigil on border, establishment of naka parties and pickets, intensive patrolling etc.

Activities of SIMI by forming a new organisation

†370. SHRIMATI SAVITA SHARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the members of SIMI are running their activities by constituting a new organisation after imposition of ban on them;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps so far to prevent the formation of such organisation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) There is no such information that the members of SIMI have formed another organization after the imposition of ban. However, activities of SIMI members are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies.

Construction of New Colonies in Indo-Bangladesh Border

371. SHRI MANOHAR KANT DHYANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of infiltrators from Bangladesh are constructing New Colonies in Indian territory on Bangladesh border with Tripura, Mizoram in collusion with Government officials;

(b) whether people helping in this work and occupying Indian territory belong to a particular religion; and

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of actual position on this border and measures being taken by Government to deal with such anti-national activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Setting up of State Reorganisation Commission

372. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to set up another State Reorganisation Commission;

(b) if so, details thereof alongwith its terms of reference;

(c) if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) the fresh steps taken to fulfil the increasing demands for Statehood to Vidarbha, Talengana and Harit Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government is not contemplating any general reorganisation of States.

(d) The Government is not proposing any further reorganisation of States at the present juncture.

Death toll due to land mine explosions in J and K

†373. SHRI RAMA SHANKER KAUSHIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of army-personnel alongwith the school going children and general public killed in land mines explosions in different parts of Jammu and Kashmir?

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): The details of Army personnel/civilians killed due to IED/Land mine blasts in Jammu and Kashmir from 1.1.1999 to 31.10.2001 is as under:—

Year	Army personnel	Civilians*
1999	36	92
2000	39	129
2001	40	117
TOTAL	115	338

*The figure of civilians includes deaths due to IED explosions and grenades.

Involvement of foreign nationals in the terrorist activities in J and K

†374. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':
SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received evidence of involvement of foreign nationals besides our citizens in the terrorist activities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) the assessment of the number of terrorists active in the State of Jammu and Kashmir alongwith the number of foreign nationals out of them and the country-wise number thereof alongwith the names of the said countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As reported by State Government of J and K 2261 foreign mercenaries have been killed and 115 arrested in the State from 1990 to October, 2001.

(c) Though estimates vary, approximately 3000 to 4000 terrorists

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

are currently active in J and K, a significant proportion of which are estimated to be foreign mercenaries.

Ban on SIMI

375. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has banned the SIMI;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cases registered, the number of arrests made of SIMI members and other details before the ban was announced; and

(d) the number of incidents that took place, loss of lives and other details thereof in different States in the wake of the ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d) The Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) has been found indulging in activities which are prejudicial to the security of the country and have the potential of disturbing peace and communal harmony and disrupting the secular fabric of the country. More than hundred cases have been registered against the activists of this organization under the provisions of various Acts by the Government of different States and several SIMI activists have been arrested. In view of this, the Central Government have declared this organization as an unlawful association under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967) by a Notification dated 27.9.2001.

In the wake of ban imposed on SIMI no serious incidents have been reported except the incidents in Lucknow city in Uttar Pradesh in which 4 lives were lost.

Cease-fire in J and K during Ramzan*

376. SHRI A. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will announce cease-fire during this "Ramzan" at Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the infiltrators in this State; and

(d) what are the steps taken to assist the security forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration at the present.

(c) and (d) The Government has adopted a multi dimensional strategy to curb terrorism and check infiltration in J&K, which includes *inter-alia*, strengthening of border management, gearing up the intelligence machinery, improved technology, weapons, equipment for security forces, greater functional integration through a framework of Operation Groups and Intelligence Groups at the UHQ and lower levels, enactment of a comprehensive law on terrorism namely 'the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001 (No. 9 of 2001)' etc.

Formation of Federal Investigation Agency

377. SHRI YADLAPATI VENKAT RAO:
DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to form a federal investigation agency for better co-operation in the inter-State investigation; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Government of India has proposed to set up a federal agency, to deal with certain specified grave offences, which have inter-State and/or nation-wide ramifications. This has been opposed by some States, on the ground that such a move could infringe their constitutional right to maintain law and order. Given the legal and constitutional issues involved in the proposal, it would be difficult to indicate a time frame for a final decision on this proposal.

Political solution proposed by ULFA

378. SHRI DRUPAD BORGOHAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some top leaders of ULFA have proposed recently for political solution of their cause;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government; and

(c) what new steps have been taken by Government to solve this vexed problem of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of the (a) above.

(c) The Government has extended an invitation to all those who have strayed from the path of peace and togetherness to give up violence and come forward for talks within the frame work of the Indian Constitution. This applies in equal measure to the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA). However, the ULFA has not responded to the offer of the Central Government for peace talks. So far, only Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT) in Assam has come forward for peace talks.

News-item 'CISF ill-equipped to handle airport security'

379. SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news-item "CISF ill-equipped to handle airport security" appearing in the Times of India dated 18th September, 2001.

(b) the reasons for not supplying full equipments to the Central Industrial Security Force for the protection of airport at Bangalore;

(c) whether such type of poor security arrangements are also existing in other airports, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Union Government to provide full security arrangements at all the airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. There is regular co-ordination between CISF and Airport Authority of India (AAI) to address the issues related to induction and functioning of the CISF at the airports. AAI is providing all logistic support to CISF as per the norms of Ministry of Home Affairs and agreed to by the Ministry of Civil Aviation. The equipments/gadgets required for access control have already been provided to the CISF. However, CISF's request for acquisition of modern gadgetry such as Bomb detection devices, colour x-rays, small and long range weapons and walkie-talkies are being processed by the Airport Authority of India and for airports including Bangalore airport.

(c) and (d) Keeping in view the threat from terrorist organizations, security of 23 airports has been entrusted to CISF in the first phase for better security arrangements. Basic security gadgets have already been provided at these airports. Comprehensive training is being provided to CISF personnel deployed at airports to enhance their skills for the specialized task of Aviation Security. Steps are also being taken to deploy CISF on the remaining operational airports in the country.

Shifting the Geothermal Power Plant from Manikaran in Kullu District

380. SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Members of Parliament from Himachal Pradesh have requested to shift "Geothermal Power Plant" lying in tattered condition at Manikaran religious and tourist complex in Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh immediately and to hand over the place to Gram Panchayats; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Shri Maheshwar Singh, Hon'ble Member of Parliament had written to the Ministry on this subject. The Ministry has been taking necessary action, as per prescribed procedure of the Government of India. In this connection, a Committee of Officers constituted by the Ministry visited the site of Geothermal Power Plants at Manikaran on 10.11.2001. The Report of this Committee has been submitted to the Ministry and further necessary action in this regard is being taken.

Solar Energy Project in Ladakh

381. DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Solar Energy Project is proposed to be utilized for providing electricity to Ladakh;

(b) if so, the details of investments to be made; and

(c) by when the projects will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has sanctioned a project in September, 2001 to the Ladakh Affairs Department of Jammu and Kashmir Government for the electrification of 39 villages in Leh District and 18 villages and 27 hamlets in Kargil district through installation of 10,000 solar home lighting systems and distribution of 6,000 solar lanterns. The project is to be implemented through the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC), Leh in Leh District and the District Development Commissioner (DDC), Kargil in Kargil District. The project also envisages involvement of local non-governmental organizations in implementation. The estimated cost of this village electrification project is Rs. 20 crores, out of which the share of this Ministry is Rs. 18 crores. The Ministry has already released Rs. 4.35 crores to the programme implementing agencies as advance grant. The

balance Rs. 2 crores is to be met by the State Government. The project is to be completed by 31st March, 2003.

In addition, the Ministry has allocated 500 solar lanterns and 250 solar home lighting systems to LAHDC, and 250 solar lanterns and 250 solar home lighting systems to the Ladakh Ecological Development Group (LEDEG), Leh, a local non-governmental organization, under the solar photovoltaic programme for 2001-02. The estimated Central financial assistance for these systems is Rs. 39 lakhs. These systems are to be installed/distributed by 31st March, 2002.

Development of a Solar Passenger Car

382. PROF. A. LAKSHMISAGAR: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that recently four Bangalore Engineering students have developed a solar passenger car;

(b) if so, whether they have approached the Ministry for large-scale production; and

(c) the list of such inventions pending Ministry's approval since the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) Yes Sir. Four students of R.V. College of Engineering, Bangalore are reported to have developed a hybrid solar electric car. A prototype model was displayed at a car and bike show held in Bangalore recently. It is reported that an old car has been modified to run a DC motor using electricity from batteries and solar modules. Five solar modules are fitted on the bonnet and back of the car.

(b) No proposal to support large-scale production of such a hybrid car has been received by the Ministry either from the Engineering College or the students.

(c) There is no system or requirement of approval by the Ministry of such inventions. An inventor can file an application with the

Patents Office directly for patenting his invention. However, the Ministry has recently formulated a new scheme called Non-Conventional Energy Technology Commercialization Fund (NETCOF), under which research organizations and industry can seek support for pre-commercial development and pilot production of a product or technology. There are no proposals relating to such inventions pending with the Ministry for support under this scheme.

Installation of solar energy system for heating water by Group Housing Societies

383. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH 'SURYA' Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any incentive given to Co-operative Group housing Societies to install solar energy system for heating water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this scheme has been a success; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under an Interest Subsidy Scheme of the Ministry, soft loans are being offered for installation of solar water heaters. The scheme is being implemented through IREDA and its financial intermediaries as well as seven public sector banks through their designated branches. Loans are available at 5% interest rate to individuals, small business establishments and non-profit organizations, and 8.3% interest rate for profit making organizations. Co-operative group housing societies are eligible for loans at 5% interest rate for installation of solar water heaters; the same benefit is also available to members of the societies in their individual capacity.

(c) The response to the soft loan scheme has been good, especially in the last 2-3 years. A large number of individual and institutional users have availed of the loan facility. Water heating systems using a total of 110,000 square metre of solar collectors have been financed so far under this scheme. In case of housing societies, members often

prefer taking loans individually, keeping in view the security requirement of the banks.

(d) Does not arise.

Popularisation of improved chulhas in Andhra Pradesh

384. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any action plan to popularise improved chulhas in the remote, tribal and backward areas of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Programme on improved chulhas (NPIC) is being implemented in all States and Union Territories, including remote, tribal and backward areas of Andhra Pradesh. The programme provides for Central subsidy, self-employed workers' charges, training of users and self-employed workers, State-level Technical Back-Up Units and publicity. The State nodal agency, i.e., Non-Conventional Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (NEDCAP) achieved a target of 1.5 lakh improved chulhas during 2000-2001 and has planned a target of 1.75 lakh improved chulhas for 2001-2002. Besides, Khadi and Village Industries Commission and All India Women's Conference are also implementing NPIC in the State. These agencies make efforts to achieve at least 30 per cent of the allocated annual targets by benefiting people in tribal, remote and backward areas.

Providing funds for reconstruction and repair work of old Hydel Power Projects

385. PROF. R.B.S. VARMA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is considering to provide funds for reconstruction and repair work of old hydel power projects and wind-mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the provisions made for allocation for this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing two schemes to provide financial assistance for Renovation and Modernization (R&M) of old small hydro power projects and for development and upgradation of water mills. As per the scheme, the Ministry is providing support of up to a maximum of Rs. 2 crores per MW for the R&M works of old SHP projects. For development and upgradation of water mills, the Ministry is providing a support of up to a maximum of Rs. 60,000 for a mechanical-cum-electricity generating water mill. The Ministry is not providing any financial support for reconstruction and repair work of old windmills.

(c) A budget provision of Rs. 4.50 crores for the R&M works of old SHP projects and Rs. 0.50 crores for watermills has been made for the year 2001-02.

Target fixed for generation of power

386. SHRI K.M. KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any targets have been fixed for generation of power under the public sector and private sector to meet the power requirement during the years 2000-2001 and 2001-2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether there is a wide gap between the target fixed and the quantum of power likely to be generated; and

(d) if so, what steps are being initiated to meet the actual requirement of the power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) The sector-wise and year-wise details of targets and actual generation for the years 2000-01 and 2001-02 (upto October, 2001) are as under:

(Figures in Million Units)

Sector	2000-01			2001-02		
	Target		% of Target	Annual Target		% of Target
	Target	Actual		Target	Actual	
Central	180674	196921	109.0	201669	116369	100.5
State	273235	264529	96.8	284796	163853	94.9
Private	46791	38098	81.4	53035	30269	77.4
All India	500700	499548	99.8	539500	310491	95.3

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(c) There has been marginal gap of 0.2% between the target and actual generation during 2000-01. However, during 2001-02 (April-October, 2001) the gap is 4.7% mainly due to low hydro generation in view of less rainfall in the catchments of hydro-electric schemes. According to review done by Central Electricity Authority in end September, 2001 after withdrawal of South West monsoon, the likely gap between hydro generation target and actual generation for the year 2001-02 would be around 12%.

(d) The following steps are being taken to meet the power in the country:—

- (i) Renovation and Modernisation (R&M) and life extension of existing old and inefficient generating units. Special fund under the Accelerated Power Development Programme for undertaking R&M schemes are being provided to States.
- (ii) Speedy implementation of Reforms and Restructuring in the Power Sector.
- (iii) 100% metering and strengthening/augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution systems through funds from APDP to the States.
- (iv) Promoting energy efficiency and conservation measures.
- (v) Maximizing the inter-State and inter-regional power transfer by construction of missing transmission links and system improvement and finally development of the National Grid.
- (vi) Early stabilization of newly commissioned units and overall increase in Plant Load Factor of thermal units.
- (vii) Expedient implementation of capacity addition programme to enable doubling of the existing generation capacity by 2012.
- (viii) Formulation of hydel policy for exploitation of hydro potential in the country at a faster pace.

Scheme for enhancing productivity of Power Generation Projects

†387. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have prepared a scheme to enhance the productivity of the present power generation projects in the country by making improvement therein;

(b) if so, the total expenditure to be incurred on this scheme; and

(c) the percentage of increase in production and the reduction likely to be in the production expenditure after implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched a new scheme called Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDP). Under APDP, projects relating to renovation and modernisation/life extension/uprating of old power plants (thermal and hydro) and upgradation of sub-transmission and distribution network are being financed. Renovation and Modernisation schemes are financed by the Power Finance Corporation through a combination of loan and grant. During 2000-2001, 29 schemes were approved involving an outlay of Rs. 704 crores under the APDP.

During the 10th Plan Rs. 2900 crores (Rupees two thousand nine hundred crores) would be required for renovation and modernisation, uprating and life extension works of 209 hydro generating units with an installed capacity of about 7500 MW. Rs. 9900 crores (Rupees nine thousand and nine hundred crores) would be required for refurbishment and R&M works in respect of 141 thermal units (106 units of 11000 MW refurbishment works+35 units of 6400 MW for R&M works) with an installed capacity of 17,400 MW.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

After implementation of life extension works on thermal units during the 10th Plan, there will be about 57% increase in thermal generation and the life of about 11000 MW capacity will get extended by another 15-20 years. In addition, by carrying out R&M of hydro generating units during the 10th Plan, additional generation of about 12000 MUs will be available as a result of uprating and life extension of hydro units.

After implementation of R&M works, a reduction in the production cost as a result of improvement in availability, efficiency, heat rate and reduction in auxiliary power consumption, secondary fuel oil consumption, etc., is likely to take place.

States Reorganisation leading to change in Parent State of Power Projects under construction

†388. SHRI MANOHAR KANT DHYANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that parent State of power projects under construction has changed after the reorganization of some States;

(b) whether Government will define parent State by issuing orders with regard to projects of Tehri, Vishnuprayag etc. under construction not with standing certain conditions, in the earlier contract; and

(c) whether Government will issue instruction to supply 12 per cent power free of cost to Uttaranchal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) The benefits from Central Sector thermal and hydro-electric power projects, are distributed to States/Union Territories in the respective regions in accordance with agreed principles/guidelines. In respect of Central Sector thermal power projects there is allocation of 10% power at bus bar rate to the State in which the power station is located. The formula for sharing of benefits from Central hydro-electric power

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

projects provides that 12% of power from the energy generated by power station would be supplied free of cost to those States of the region (including the State where the hydro-electric project is located) where distress is caused by setting up the project at the specific site, like submergence, dislocation of population, the allocation being made in proportion to the extent of such distress. Presently, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to change these provisions.

The issue of allocation of 12 per cent power free of cost to Uttaranchal from hydroelectric power projects like Tehri HEP Stage-I (1000 MW) and Vishnuprayag (400 MW), located in Uttaranchal, would be decided in due course keeping in view the provisions of relevant agreements, applicable law, as well as guidelines relating to sharing of power among beneficiary States/Union Territories.

Failure of Power System

†389. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power system all over the country has failed;

(b) if so, State-wise/metropolitan cities-wise/rural area-wise details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there has been increase in the incidents of failure of grids due to fault in most of the equipments of main distribution system;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps Government proposes to take to streamline the distribution system of electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) There has been no incidence of major disturbances on account of failure of the equipment of main distribution system. However, there have been six major grid disturbances on account of faults in Extra High Voltage/High Voltage systems in the various regions during the last three years.

(e) The responsibility for sub-transmission and distribution systems comes under the purview of respective State Governments.

Ministry of Power has, however, taken following steps for improvement in distribution system:—

- (i) Creation of special fund under Accelerated Power Development Programme for upgradation of sub-transmission and distribution network including energy accounting and metering in the distribution circles as well as for renovation, modernization and life extension/uprating of existing and old generating stations.
- (ii) One time settlement of outstanding liabilities of the State utilities through securitisation of their dues and towards central power sector utilities.
- (iii) Metering of all consumers in a phased manner.
- (iv) Introduction of Electricity Bill-2001 and enactment of Electricity Conservation Act.
- (v) Issue of general guidelines to the State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments for reduction of Transmission and Distribution losses and for Energy Audit in power system.
- (vi) Payment of incentive to State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments and their distribution divisions for achieving reduction of Transmission and Distribution losses.

Performance of power sector during the Ninth Plan

390. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the anticipated achievement of capacity addition in Ninth Plan is expected to be far below against the target of 40,245 MW;

(b) if so, what is expected capacity addition and the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Planning Commission recommended to set up issues related to the performance of the power sector during Ninth Plan to suggest the advance action for the Tenth Plan; and

(d) if so, the progress in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) Against the original target of 40245 MW set for the 9th Plan period, the likely capacity addition would be around 19000 MW. The reasons for shortfall are:—

- (i) Delayed financial closures of private sector projects due to non-availability of escrow.
- (ii) Paucity of funds in State public sector projects.
- (iii) Delay in land acquisition.
- (iv) Delay in investment decision.
- (v) R&R problems.
- (vi) Law and Order problems.
- (vii) Contractual problems.
- (viii) Inter-state disputes in respect of hydro projects.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission, in the mid-term appraisal for the 9th Plan period for the power sector, had suggested the

setting up of a Task Force to analyse/examine issues related to the performance of power sector during the 9th Plan and advance action to be taken for 10th Plan. The Planning Commission had thereafter constituted a Working Group for the Power Sector for the 10th Plan which, *inter-alia*, has identified the projects to be pursued in the 10th Plan and also made an estimation of the resource requirement for generation, transmission and distribution, rural electrification, manpower development etc. Separately, the Ministry of Power has put in place a mechanism for regular monitoring of all projects which are to be commissioned during the Tenth Plan and beyond. This is over and above the Empowered Committee, chaired by Secretary, Power, which meets every quarter to monitor on-going projects.

Progress in construction of Loktak Downstream Project at Manipur

391. SHRI W. ANGOU SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present progress for construction of Loktak Downstream at Manipur;

(b) the total amount of funds so far released for this project; and

(c) the amount so far released for compensation of project site?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) The Loktak Downstream Hydro-electric Project (90 MW), Manipur, was accorded Government approval on 30.12.1999 for its execution by National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) at an estimated cost of Rs. 578.62 crores.

Work could not be taken up on the Project due to the non-availability of security coverage for the project and also due to problems in land acquisition. A stay order was granted by the Hon'ble High Court Guwahati, on the petition filed by affected villagers which has since been vacated. A fresh assessment and survey was directed by the Government of Manipur to assess the quantum of land and crop compensation payable on account of execution of the Project. The State Government has assessed the compensation payable to be approximately Rs. 18 crores, which is higher than the

amount projected in the Detailed Project Report (DPR). A fresh Petition has been filed by a local resident of Thangal village against the State Government and others on 26.9.2001 in the High Court, Imphal Bench.

The State Government is also required to make arrangements for the accommodation of the security forces. They have requested that the cost of accommodation be booked to the project cost. This would affect the cost of the project Tariff and its viability.

(b) and (c) An amount of Rs. 35.00 crores has so far, been released for the project. No funds have been released towards payment of compensation.

Setting up power transmission projects by private firms

392. PROF. (SHRIMATI) BHARATI RAY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private firms are eager to set up power transmission projects;

(b) whether it is also a fact that offers are being made by private Indian Companies as well as foreign companies; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) POWERGRID had invited bids for private investment for specific Transmission Projects associated with Tala Hydro-electric Project through Joint Venture Route and Request for Qualification (RfQ) for 400 KV D/C Bina-Nagda-Dehgam Transmission Project through Independent Private Transmission Company (IPTC) route. Offers have been received by POWERGRID from Private Indian Companies as well as foreign companies in this regard. These offers are under process in POWERGRID.

POWERGRID had also invited Expression of Interest (EoI) from interested parties for participation in eight future

transmission projects for their implementation through IPTC route. Seventeen companies including eight multinational companies have shown their interest for the same.

The Government plans to add around 1,00,000 MW of generation capacity by the year 2012. For evacuation of this power, investment in transmission would have to be made by the private sector, in addition to investments through budgetary support of the Government and external borrowings, besides internal resources of POWERGRID.

In order to facilitate the entry of private sector into transmission, vide the Electricity Law Amendment Act, 1998 as notified on 31.12.1998, transmission is now treated as a distinct activity. While POWERGRID would continue to be the Central Transmission Utility to undertake inter-State transmission and development of a National Grid, private sector participation in transmission is likely to receive a boost with the availability of a transparent and level playing field under the regulatory umbrella of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.

Payments for the supply of energy meters

393. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:
SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer to reply to Starred Question 172 answered in the Rajya Sabha on 7th March, 2001 and state:

(a) whether pending payments to suppliers against supplies of energy meters have since been cleared as promised in parts (c) and (d) of the above referred question;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered for the misappropriation Central Government funding to the State Government of Manipur and Rural Electrification Corporation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Direction of CEA for universal meterisation

394. SHRI BRATIN SENGUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Electricity Authority (CEA) have directed the various State Electricity Boards and Corporations to ensure universal meterisation by the year 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (KPTCL) have ignored the direction of CEA and have meterised the existing Irrigation Power sets by providing expensive electric meters which are not tamper-proof;

(d) whether there are several complaints from farmers all over Karnataka on procurement of electric meters instead of mechanical meters; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken by the CEA in this regard to minimize the sale of electric meters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) As a follow up of the decision taken in Chief Minister's/Power Minister's Conference held on February, 2000 and reiterated in the Conference held in March, 2001, the States have been requested to take steps for full meterisation of all consumers by December, 2001.

(c) to (e) Information is being collected from the Government of Karnataka.

Proposal to acquire stake on Enron by Government

395. DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering acquiring Enron stake in the Dabhol Power Company as a last resort;

(c) whether Government intends to operate the project till a new buyer is found?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Pending proposal for setting up Hydel Power Projects in Karnataka

396. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of proposals from Karnataka for setting up hydel power projects are pending with Government of India for approval; and

(b) the details thereof and by when approval is likely to be accorded thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) No proposal of hydro-electric project of Karnataka is pending with Central Electricity Authority for clearance. However, six hydro-electric schemes have been returned to the State Government of Karnataka with a request to re-submit the schemes after the inter-State disputes and other issues have been resolved. The details of these schemes are given in the Statement.

Statement

Hydro-electric Multi-purpose Scheme of Karnataka returned for resubmission

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)	Date of Return of DPR	Remarks
1.	Mahadayi	2×10+2×12.5+2×150=345	3/92	Involves inter-State aspect with Goa-
2.	Kabini Dam	1×20=20	5/90	Involves inter-State aspects located in Cauvery basin
3.	Katla & Palna	Augmentation of power in Kalinadi Basin	10/87	Involves inter-State aspect with Goa
4.	Shivasamudram Seasonal	2×135=270	10/88	Involves inter-State aspect. Located in Cauvery basin
5.	Mekadatu-I & II	St. I-180+ St. II-180=360	10/96	Involves inter-State with Tamil Nadu. Located in Cauvery Basin
6.	Upper-Krishna-I (Almatti)	5×55+1×15=290	5/2001	Due to non-tie-up of essential inputs/clarifications.

Funds released to REC

397. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No. 1901 given in the Rajya Sabha on 8th August, 2001 and state:

(a) the names of SSI manufacturers to whom an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been released during July, 2001;

(b) whether 90 per cent of the sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 5.16 crores has already been released by the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) to the Government of Manipur on 31st March, 2001 for disbursement to SSI manufacturers of energy meters;

(c) if so, the reasons for withholding the balance payment by officers of REC and Government of Manipur;

(d) whether Government would fix responsibility and take action against erring officers responsible for misappropriation of Government funds; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Electricity Department, Government of Manipur have informed that an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was released to M/s. Elymer Electric.

(b) to (e) REC has released Rs. 4.4 crore as on 31.3.2001 against the sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 5.16 crores on the basis of procurement of meters by the Electricity Department of Manipur Government. REC does not procure meters or any other equipment and, therefore, the release of funds to the suppliers by REC does not arise. The State Electricity Boards/State Power Department who procure materials make payments to the suppliers as per terms of their contract. REC has not withheld any payment to the electricity Department, Government of Manipur against the claim submitted by them for this scheme.

Time Table for Power Sector reforms

398. DR. KARAN SINGH:
SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the meeting of the Council of Trade and Industry held at New Delhi in September, 2001, Government had assured to work out a time table for power sector reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof and main objects of the reforms contemplated; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) At the meeting of Prime Minister's Council on Trade and Industry held on 7.9.2001, the importance of improving the financial health of State Electricity Boards was emphasized. Ministry of Power has been emphasizing the need for undertaking reforms with a sense of urgency. Chief Ministers/Power Ministers Conference held in March 2001 resolved that commercial viability has to be achieved in distribution in next 2-3 years, effective programme needs to be launched for identifying and eliminating power thefts in next two years. Ministry of Power has MoUs with 19 States expressing joint commitment to Power Sector reforms. In these MoUs States have committed to achieve reform milestones and Government of India will extend financial support through APDP, additional allocation of power etc.

Power generation and consumption in Assam

399. SHRI PRAKANTA WARISA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state the details of power generation and consumption in Assam during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): The details of power generation and power supply position of Assam during the last three years are given below:

(Figures in Million Units)

Year	Own Generation	Requirement	Availability	Surplus(+)/ Shortage(-) (%)
1999-2000	2599	2868.3	2918.4	(+)50.1(1.7)
2000-2001	2888	3092.9	3332.8	(+)239.9 (7.8)
April- October, 2001	1518	2057.8	2036.3	(-)21.5(1.0)

World Bank comment on India's power sector reforms

400. SHRI ABANI ROY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Check power theft, says World Bank" as reported in the Statesman dated the 13th October, 2001;

(b) if so, whether the World Bank has been interfering in our power sector reforms; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government on the views of the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The participants including the World Bank in the International Conference on Distribution Reforms held in New Delhi on 12th and 13th October, 2001 expressed their views and suggestions. The Conference of Chief Ministers on 3rd March, 2001 resolved, *inter-alia*, that the Central Government has been emphasizing the need to check power thefts in the country to restore the health of the power sector. The measures suggested are compulsory metering of all consumers, enforcement of energy audit and strict penalty against theft of power.

Cost of electricity supply to farmers

401. SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers pay about 10 per cent of the cost of electricity supplied; and

(b) if so, the power sector reforms proposed to be introduced to meet the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir. The average estimated tariff for agricultural consumers for 2000-01 is 28.5 paise/Kwh as against the estimated average cost of supply of Rs. 303.8 paise/Kwh during the said period.

(b) The measures undertaken are as follows:

(i) Government of India enacted the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998. According to the provisions of this Act, one of the guiding principles for the State Commissions while determining tariff is that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity at an adequate and improving level of efficiency. It also provides that if a State Government requires the grant of any subsidy to any consumer or class of consumers, the State Government shall pay the amount to compensate the person affected by the grant of subsidy in the manner the regulatory commission may direct.

(ii) In the Conference of the Chief Ministers/Power Ministers held on 3rd March, 2001 it was *inter-alia* resolved that subsidies to the consumers may be given to the extent of the capacity of State Government to pay subsidies explicitly through budget provisions and that the past decision of CM's of a minimum agricultural tariff of 50 paise may be implemented immediately.

Standardisation of the project cost

402. SHRI K.M. SAIFULLAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has suggested to standardize project costs across the country to avoid delay in project implementation; and -

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) Standardization of equipment design, costs and benchmarking is an effective way for accelerating power development and reducing the gestation period for new projects. The Central Electricity Authority has drafted milestone based guidelines for major activities for thermal based power projects. This has been circulated to the Central Public Sector units in the power sector and also to the State Electricity Boards.

Cost of electricity supply to domestic consumer

403. SHRI K. KALAVENKATA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the average domestic customer pay less than 60 per cent of the cost of electricity supplied; and

(b) if so, the power sector reforms proposed to be undertaken to meet the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir. The average estimated tariff for domestic consumers for 2000-01 is 173 paise/Kwh as against the estimated average cost of supply of Rs. 303.8 paise/Kwh during the said period.

(b) The measures undertaken are as follows:

- (i) Government of India enacted the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998. According to the provisions of this Act, one of the guiding principles for the State Commissions while determining tariff is that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity at an adequate and improving level of efficiency. It also provides that if a State Government requires the grant of any subsidy to any consumer or class of consumers, the State Government shall pay the amount to compensate the person affected by the grant of subsidy in the manner the regulatory commission may direct.
- (ii) In the Conference of the Chief Ministers/Power Ministers held on 3rd March, 2001 it was *inter-alia* resolved that subsidies to the consumers may be given to the extent of the capacity of State Government to pay subsidies explicitly through budget provisions.

Clearance of pending power projects

404. SHRI S. AGNIRAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) how many power projects both in Private and Public Sectors are pending for clearance;
- (b) what is the total cost of these projects and the likely generation of power by these projects;
- (c) what are the reasons for the delay in clearing these projects;
- (d) whether it is a fact that private projects are getting delayed for approval; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (e) There are nine Power Projects (one in private sector and eight in State/Central sector) under examination in the Central Electricity Authority. The details of these projects are given in the statement (*See below*). These projects would be considered for accord of techno-economic clearance (TEC) by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) as soon as pending essential inputs/clearances are tied up by the concerned project authorities.

Statement

Details of Power Projects (in Private Sector and in State/Central Sector) pending for clearance

Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost including IDC (Rs. Crore)	Date of Receipt of DPR CEA	Pending inputs/Status
1	2	3	4	5
A. PRIVATE SECTOR				
1. Rajgarh CCPP (Madhya Pradesh)—Thermal	343.48	1128.78	10.3.97	(i) Compliance of sec. 29(2) of E(S) Act—corrigendum for revised capacity and cost, Report w/t 29(3) awaited. (ii) State Government Consent w/t 18A for authorisation to revised capacity. (iii) Power evacuation system and number of outlets in S/Yard. (iv) Revalidated fuel transport clearance. (v) Fuel linkage for revised capacity of 343.48 MW.

1	2	3	4	5
B. STATE/CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES				
2. UHL HEP St. (H.P.)—(HPSEB) Hydro	100	464.80	4.11.99	(i) Compl. of Sec. 29(2) (ii) Inter State clearance. (iii) Financial package. (iv) MOEF clearance. (v) Fresh forest clearance from State Deptt. (vi) Power Evacuation system. (vii) Design of E&M Works.
3. Koldam HEP (NTPC) (H.P.) Hydro	800	4043.08	6/01	(i) Inter-State & International clearance from CWC and MOWR. (ii) R&R programme. (iii) Transfer of MOEF clearance in favour of National Thermal Power Corporation. (iv) Consent of beneficiary States. (v) Tentative financial package. (vi) Issue of corrigendum for completed cost.
4. Kota TPS U-6 St. IV (RRVUNL)—(Rajasthan) Thermal	195	635	6/01	Considered in the SPAC meeting held on 23.10.01 and recommended for TEC subject to compl. of pending issues. Pending inputs are: (i) Coal linkage. (ii) Water availability (C). (iii) Comfort letters from financiers. (iv) Submission of revised cost, IDC & FC.

1	2	3	4	5
5. Feroz Gandhi Unchahar TPS St. III (NTPC) (U.P.)—Thermal	490	2401.15	8/01	NTPC has furnished advance copy of Feasibility Report (FR) for a capacity of 1x210 MW for review. The FR will be examined after finalised FR is submitted by NTPC.
6. Valuthur (Perungulam) (T.N.E.B.)—Thermal	95	343.75	5.7.2000	(i) NOC of National Airport Authority. (ii) MOE&F clearance. (iii) TNEB to furnish clarifications/details on various issues within a month.
7. Bakreshwar TPS U-4&5 (WBPDCCL)—Thermal	420	1479.0	401	Reply recd. on CEA's comments from WBPDCCL on 5.10.01 and is under examination.
8. Kahalgaon STPP St. II (NTPC) (Bihar)—Thermal	1320	4669.22	3/2000	TEC meeting held on 6.11.01.
9. Monarchak CCPP (NEEPCO)—(Tripura)—Thermal	500	2359.73 1849.42 (Revised)	4/2001	Considered for TEC on 29.08.01. TEC will be accorded after resolving the pending issues by NEEPCO.

Gauging States in order of the performance in implementing rural development schemes

405. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH "SURYA": Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States can be listed in the order of their performance in implementing rural development schemes;

(b) if so, the list of ten such States;

(c) whether there is any scheme of reward and punishment for the States in this regard;

(d) if not, the reason therefor; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action generally taken against non-performing States?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development have not ranked the States on the basis of performance in implementing the rural development schemes.

(c) to (e) A limit of 15% has been placed on the permissible Opening Balance the States may have at the beginning of the year. Cuts are also imposed on the funds to be released to the States, if proposals for second instalment are received after December. If the proposals are received in January, 10% cut in the 2nd instalment is

effected. If the proposals are received in February, the cut is 20% and if the proposals are received in March, the cut is 30%.

Meeting of State Ministers for tackling problems of drinking water and sanitation

406. SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had convened a meeting in the third week of October of all the State Ministers to deal with the problems of drinking water and sanitation;

(b) if yes, what are the other details of the meeting; and

(c) the outcome of the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A copy of the recommendations of the State Ministers Conference on Rural Drinking Water held on 19-20th October, 2001 is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Recommendations of the State Ministers Conference on Rural Drinking Water held on 19-20 October, 2001

A two-day Conference of the State Ministers in-charge of Rural Water Supply was held in New Delhi on October 19-20, 2001, under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu. Minister of State for Rural Development, Shri Anna Saheb M.K. Patil, Chief Minister from Haryana, Shri Om Prakash Chautala, Lt. Governor from Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Ministers in-charge of Rural Water Supply from 16 States, senior officers from the Central and State Governments and representatives from External Support Agencies participated in the Conference.

1. The Conference deliberated in detail on various issues of the Rural Water Supply Sector. One of the major issues discussed was the relaxation of norms for coverage of rural habitations with drinking water. The present norms provide for 40 liters per capita per day (lpcd) with a source within 1.6 km. in the

plains or 100 m elevation in the hills. After detailed discussion, the Conference recommended that once the coverage of all rural habitations in any State is achieved, the norms for coverage may be relaxed to provide for 55 Ltrs. per capita per day with a source within 0.5 km. in the plains or 50 metres elevation in the hills. The concept of community participation was also agreed upon to be adopted in normal Rural Water Supply Programmes after full coverage of habitations as per the present norms. In cases, where the service levels are augmented beyond the present norms, 10% of the capital cost and the responsibility of operation and maintenance are to be borne by the community.

2. The need for covering all 1.4 million rural habitations in the country with safe drinking water by the year 2004 as stipulated in the National Agenda for Governance was discussed in great detail. As per the present information available, out of 14.22 lakh rural habitations in the country, 12.45 lakh habitations are fully covered as per the present norms. Most of the States agreed to implement the strategy for ensuring the coverage of all the remaining 18,695 not-covered (NC) and 1,58,675 partially covered (PC) habitations within the stipulated timeframe. Some States, however, stated that they would require additional funds for ensuring full coverage of all partially covered habitations.
3. The State Governments suggested certain modifications to the criteria for inter-State allocation of funds under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) to achieve the said objective. It was recommended that in the criteria for allocation of funds to States, the weightage for NCPC habitations should be increased from 10% to 15% and weightage for quality affected habitations from 5% to 10%. It was also recommended that 5% of the total ARWSP funds be specifically earmarked for meeting contingencies arising out of natural calamities in the Rural Water Supply Sector, subject to the condition that the funds left unutilised upto November can be ploughed back into the normal programme thereafter.

It was assured that the recommendations of the States would be duly considered.

4. The question whether a fresh survey should be carried out to assess the present status of coverage of habitations was discussed at length. States were in favour of a re-survey of all habitations in all their respective States and Union Territories for making a realistic assessment of the situation.
5. The Minister of Rural Development urged the States to ensure proper and timely utilisation of funds and implementation of RWS schemes. All State Governments agreed to file the necessary information and certificates to release 2nd instalment of ARWSP funds by December 2001. Bihar, Jharkhand and Manipur Governments will take earnest steps to furnish necessary details for release of 1st Instalment of ARWSP fund for the current year.
6. He called upon the States from the North-East to draw up Special Action Plan for implementation of various schemes under ARWSP to ensure proper development of the region.
7. Water quality, another major issue of concern, was also discussed during the Conference. Shri Naidu directed all the States that the on-going survey of quality-affected habitations should be completed positively by 31.12.2001 so that the exact magnitude of the problem could be ascertained and an action plan could be drawn up to combat the water quality problem.
8. It was also agreed upon that the concept of dual water supply in quality-affected habitations should be adopted so that treated water up to 10 lpcd for drinking and cooking and untreated water for other purposes could be provided in such habitations.
9. Out of 567 water quality testing laboratories, 352 laboratories still remain to be set up. All States agreed to commission 352 laboratories by 31.3.2002.
10. All State Governments except Tamil Nadu and Gujarat agreed to complete the pre-1998 Sub-Mission projects by 31st December 2001.

11. Another major issue discussed at length was regarding the problem of sustainability of water sources. The Conference viewed with concern the rapidly depleting groundwater table aggravated by over-extraction, periodic failure of monsoon in certain regions, ever increasing requirements for an expanding population, desire for higher levels of water supply, mismanagement of water resources and negligence of the environment. The Minister reiterated the need for focussing attention on sustainability measures, like rainwater harvesting, watershed programme, artificial recharge, etc by utilising the prescribed proportion of funds under the ARWSP and Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (Drinking Water Supply component). In the current year alone, States can avail Rs. 256 crore in these schemes for sustainability.
12. The importance of enacting a suitable legislation by the States to regulate the extraction and development of groundwater was also discussed. The Conference recommended that this legislation is necessary to promote drought proofing measures and protection of drinking water sources.
13. It was agreed that there is need to pay more attention to programmes relating to Human Resource Development and Information Education and Communication, Computerisation, Management Information System, etc. as support mechanism for effective programme implementation.
14. The second day of the Conference deliberated on issues related to Sector Reform projects implemented in 63 districts in 26 States on pilot basis. Government of India have already sanctioned 61 projects with total outlay of Rs. 1,820 crore and released the first instalment of Rs. 484 crore to 58 pilot districts. These projects are the major initiatives introduced in the sector to institutionalise community participation in the RWS programme. Detailed presentations about the Sector Reform principles and strategies, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) as the agency for implementing the project, the World scenario on the rural water supply sector reforms, tools for

IEC and HRD and modalities for community monitoring of participatory programmes were made. Presentations were also made on the status of implementation of Sector Reform projects by various States and districts. The Conference explored various ways and means to overcome the bottlenecks faced in project implementation.

15. Under Sector Reform Projects, normally, single village schemes are to be taken up, to be implemented by the Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC). However, for multi-village schemes for which the Guidelines provide for similar implementation Committees at the Block Level Panchayat Samiti, certain administrative and financial difficulties were envisaged. Since such multi-village schemes and also high cost treatment plants require high investment cost, collection of beneficiary share being very high, becomes rather difficult. Moreover, coordination, implementation and operation & maintenance pose many problems at the Block Level. After deliberation, the Conference recommended that in case of large multi-village schemes and high cost treatment plants in quality affected areas in sector reform districts, as an alternative, the schemes could be executed and implemented under normal programme by the Government Departments and water be supplied to individual villages on payment basis at the periphery of each village. Within each village, the storage and distribution network should be constructed by the VWSCs on sector reform principles of capital cost sharing and, thereafter, this network should be operated and maintained by the beneficiaries, for which they should bear the operation and maintenance, including the cost of water purchased in bulk from the Government Department. The Conference recommended amendment in the Guidelines to provide for such an arrangement, as an alternative, in case of multi-village schemes and high cost treatment plants for quality affected areas in the sector reform districts. However, where execution of multi-village schemes through Block Level Committees appears feasible, such schemes could be

implemented through Block Committees on sector reform principles."

16. While concluding the Conference, the Minister of Rural Development expressed the hope that the rural water supply sector in the country will progress rapidly with the active involvement and cooperation of all the stakeholders. He specially acknowledged the cooperation and support of UNICEF, Water and Sanitation Programme — South Asia, WHO and DFID, whose representatives were present in the Conference, for the rural water supply programmes in the country.

Implementation of SGRY

407. SHRI GAYA SINGH:

SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) announced by the Prime Minister on August 15, 2001 has been implemented;

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme; and

(c) what are the details of the foodgrain allotted and financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed to the State which have started the implementation of the scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) has been launched with effect from September 25, 2001. Under the Scheme, 50 Lakh tonnes of foodgrains amounting to Rs. 5,000 crore (at economic cost) will be provided every year, free of cost, to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The remaining funds (Rs. 5,000 crores) will be utilised, to meet the cash component of wages and material cost. The payment of food-grains will be made by the Ministry of Rural Development to the Food Corporation of India (FCI) directly. About

100 crore mandays of employment are envisaged to be generated every year in the rural areas through the SGRY. The SGRY will be implemented in two streams. First stream will be implemented at the District and Intermediate Panchayat levels and the Second stream will be implemented at the Village Panchayat level. 50% of the total available funds under the SGRY will be provided to each stream. Every worker seeking employment under the SGRY will be provided 5 Kg. of foodgrains (in kind) per manday as part of wages. The balance of wages will be paid in cash so that they are assured of the notified minimum wages. The State Government and UT Administrations will be free to calculate the cost of foodgrains (paid as part of wages) at either PBL rates or APL rates or anywhere between these two rates. Transportation cost of foodgrains from the FCI Godown to the worksite will be State responsibility. The SGRY as has been envisaged will be in operation from the next financial year. Since the Scheme has been launched in the middle of the current year, the ongoing Schemes of the EAS and the JGSY, which will get fully submerged with the new Scheme, will be continued for the current year as a part of the SGRY.

(c) Details of foodgrains allotted and financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed to the States/UTs are given in Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Allocation and funds released under SGRY(EAS) during 2001-2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs	Centre Allocation under SGRY (EAS)	State Share	GRAND TOTAL (Col.3+4)	Total Central Funds Released	Funds for Foodgrains under SGRY (EAS)	Quantity of Foodgrains (Allocated) (Tonnes—in Thousands)	Foodgrains Released*			%Value Cost
								Quantity** (Tonnes in Thousands)	WHEAT	RICE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
RAJYA SABHA [21 November 2001]											
1	A.P.	9952.70	3317.57	13270.27	7962.16	13286.01	132.86	—	117.58	13286.00	
2	Andhra Pradesh	519.21	173.07	692.28	180.00	692.00	6.92	—	—	—	
3	Assam	13490.96	4496.99	17987.95	0.00	17988.00	179.88	—	—	—	
4	Bihar	19930.10	6643.37	26573.47	5525.02	26605.00	266.05	—	—	—	
5	Chhattisgarh	5616.92	1872.31	7489.23	5449.02	7498.12	74.98	—	33.18	7336.30	
6	Goa	22.94	7.65	30.59	7.95	30.62	0.31	—	—	—	
7	Gujarat	3746.38	1248.79	4995.17	1038.94	5001.10	50.01	—	—	—	
8	Haryana	2204.06	734.69	2938.75	881.62	2942.24	29.42	17.72	—	1471.12	
9	H.P.	928.21	309.40	1237.61	321.76	1239.09	12.39	—	—	—	
10	J & K	1148.80	382.93	1531.73	430.36	1533.54	15.34	—	—	—	
11	Jharkhand	12673.80	4224.60	16898.40	3393.67	16918.46	169.18	—	—	—	
12	Karnataka	7515.70	2505.23	10020.93	4092.36	10032.82	100.33	—	—	—	
13	Kerala	3372.27	1124.09	4496.36	1168.99	4501.70	45.02	—	—	—	
14	M.P.	10909.15	3636.38	14545.53	19909.15	14562.79	145.63	116.59	43.24	14562.79	

[21 November 2001]

RAJYA SABHA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15	Maharashtra	14856.70	4952.23	19808.93	3963.69	19832.43	198.32	—	—	—
16	Manipur	904.42	301.47	1205.89	261.17	1206.00	12.06	—	—	—
17	Meghalaya	1013.29	337.76	1351.05	120.67	1351.00	13.51	—	—	—
18	Mizoram	234.48	78.16	312.64	81.29	313.00	3.13	—	—	—
19	Nagaland	695.06	231.69	926.75	147.01	927.00	9.27	—	—	—
20	Orissa	11383.84	3794.61	15178.45	6313.89	15196.46	151.96	—	—	—
21	Punjab	1071.15	357.05	1428.20	428.46	1429.90	14.30	8.61	—	711.95
22	Rajasthan	5706.92	1902.31	7609.23	5684.45	7618.25	76.18	91.79	—	7618.25
23	Sikkim	259.60	86.53	346.13	90.01	346.00	3.46	—	—	—
24	Tamil Nadu	8800.37	2933.46	11733.83	4400.19	11747.75	117.48	—	51.98	5873.88
25	Tripura	1632.98	544.33	2177.31	566.10	2177.00	21.77	—	—	—
26	U.P.	33634.47	11211.49	44845.96	16865.65	44899.18	448.99	187.17	61.19	22449.59
27	Uttaranchal	2246.42	748.81	2995.23	621.51	2998.78	29.99	—	—	—
28	W.B.	12650.87	4216.96	16867.83	3881.39	16887.84	168.88	—	—	—
29	A&N Islands	52.94	0	52.94	0.00	70.67	0.707	—	—	—
30	D & N Haveli	52.94	0	52.94	0.00	70.67	0.707	—	—	—
31	D & Diu	1.76	0	1.76	0.00	2.36	0.024	—	—	—
32	Lakshadweep	3.53	0	3.53	0.00	4.71	0.047	—	—	—
33	Pondicherry	67.06	0	67.06	0.00	89.52	0.895	—	—	—
TOTAL:		187300.00	62373.92	249673.92	84786.48	250000.00	2500.00	421.88	307.16	73312.87

Note.—*Foodgrains have been released to the States which have conveyed their options for Wheat or Rice. Options from other States are awaited.

**Wheat @ Rs. 8300/- per tonne and Rice @ 11300/- per tonne.

Statement-II

Allocation for the year 2001-02 under SGRY (JGSY)

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	States/UTs	Allocation SGRY 2001-02		Funds forGrand Total Qty of foodgrains (5+6) under SGRY (JGSY)	Food-Qty. grains Released		Value in (Rs. lakh)			
		Centre	State		Total	Wheat (Lakh Tonnes)		Rice		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	9921.52	307.17	13228.70	13259.81	26488.51	1.33	—	—	—
2	Arunachal Pradesh	519.38	173.13	692.51	694.14	1386.65	0.07	—	—	—
3	Assam	13495.28	4498.43	17993.71	18036.04	36029.75	1.80	—	—	—
4	Bihar	18730.78	6243.59	24974.37	25033.12	50007.49	2.50	—	—	—
5	Chhattisgarh	4197.65	1399.22	5596.87	5610.04	11206.91	0.56	—	0.2482	2805.02
6	Goa	145.98	48.66	194.64	195.10	389.73	0.02	—	—	—
7	Gujarat	3734.65	1244.88	4979.54	4991.25	9970.79	0.50	—	—	—
8	Haryana	2197.16	732.39	2929.55	2936.44	5865.98	0.29	0.1769	—	1468.22
9	Himachal Pradesh	925.31	308.44	1233.74	1236.65	2470.39	0.12	—	—	—
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1145.20	381.73	1526.93	1530.52	3057.45	0.15	—	—	—
11	Jharkhand	13771.01	4590.34	18361.34	18404.53	36765.88	1.84	—	—	—
12	Karnataka	7492.16	2497.39	9989.55	10013.05	20002.60	1.00	—	—	—
13	Kerala	3361.70	1120.57	4482.27	4492.81	8975.09	0.45	—	—	—
14	Madhya Pradesh	12276.64	4092.21	16368.86	16407.36	32776.22	1.64	0.7052	0.2011	8203.68
15	Maharashtra	14810.16	4936.72	19746.88	19793.33	39540.21	1.98	—	—	—
16	Manipur	904.72	301.57	1206.30	1209.13	2415.43	0.12	—	—	—
17	Meghalaya	1013.61	337.87	1351.48	1354.66	2706.14	0.14	—	—	—

RAJYA SABHA

[21 November 2001]

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18	Mizoram	234.54	78.18	312.72	313.46	626.18	0.03	—	—	—
19	Nagaland	695.29	231.76	927.05	929.24	1856.29	0.09	—	—	—
20	Orissa	11348.19	3782.73	15130.91	15166.50	30297.42	1.52	—	—	713.54
21	Punjab	1067.80	355.93	1423.73	1427.08	2850.81	0.14	0.0859	—	3801.62
22	Rajasthan	5689.04	1896.35	7585.39	7603.23	15188.62	0.76	0.4580	—	—
23	Sikkim	259.69	86.56	346.25	347.06	693.31	0.03	—	—	—
24	Tamil Nadu	8772.80	2924.27	11697.07	11724.58	23421.65	1.17	—	1.1720	5862.29
25	Tripura	1633.50	544.50	2178.00	2183.12	4361.13	0.22	—	—	—
26	Uttaranchal	2228.37	742.79	2971.17	2978.15	5949.32	0.30	—	—	—
27	Uttar Pradesh	33540.13	11180.04	44720.18	44825.37	89545.55	4.48	1.9039	0.5757	22412.69
28	West Bengal	12611.24	4203.75	16814.98	16854.54	33669.52	1.69	—	—	—
29	A&N Islands	96.21	—	96.21	128.59	224.80	0.01	—	—	—
30	D&N Havelli	63.51	—	63.51	84.88	148.39	0.01	—	—	—
31	Daman & Diu	30.77	—	30.77	41.12	71.90	0.00	—	—	—
32	Lakshadweep	48.23	—	48.23	64.46	112.69	0.01	—	—	—
33	Pondicherry	97.76	—	97.76	130.65	228.41	0.01	—	—	—
TOTAL:		187060.00	62241.17	249301.17	250000.00	499301.17	25.00	3.3299	2.1970	45267.06

Priority to Rural Development

408. SHRI K. M. KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to give priority to rural development especially for the development of rural roads, water supply and housing problems during the current financial year;

(b) what are the details of the amount sanctioned under the Central Schemes during the current financial year, item-wise and State-wise; and

(c) what is the actual disbursement of the fund against each item till date?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) The Ministry have taken several steps to build rural infrastructure especially in the field of Rural Roads, water supply and housing.

For the year 2001-02, a sum of Rs. 2500 crore has been earmarked of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The Ministry has, so far, cleared project proposals of 19 States for Rs. 2741.74 crore and the proposals of remaining States are expected to be cleared shortly. Details are enclosed at Statement-I. (See below)

Although Drinking Water Supply is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and the Drinking Water Supply Component of PMGY. Statements indicating allocation and release of funds to the States/UTs during 2001-02 are enclosed at Statement-II (See below)

To achieve the goal of providing shelter to all and improve the housing conditions in the country, the Government, in the year 1998, announced a National Housing and Habitat Policy and decided to construct 20 lakh additional housing units annually with an emphasis on extending benefits to the poor and deprived. Out of this, 13 lakh additional houses are to be constructed in rural areas. An Action Plan for Rural Housing has, accordingly, been prepared. According to the Action Plan, the Ministry of Rural Development, is implementing various Rural Housing Schemes such as Indira Awaas

Yojana, Samagra Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana-Gramin Awaas, Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing and Habitat Development. To facilitate the induction of science and technology inputs on a continuous basis into the Sector and providing convergence to the technology, habitat and energy related issues with a goal to provide affordable shelter for all in rural areas within a specified time frame and through community participation, the Ministry of Rural Development has set up a National Mission for Rural Housing and Habitat. State-wise details of amount sanctioned and funds released under different housing programmes during 2001-02 are enclosed at Statement-III.

Statement-I

*Names of 19 States whose project proposals have been cleared
(Rs. in crore)*

Sl. No.	State	Amount cleared
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	74.00
2.	Assam	154.92
3.	Chhattisgarh	184.45
4.	Gujarat	106.15
5.	Haryana	50.15
6.	Jharkhand	220.08
7.	Kerala	28.08
8.	Madhya Pradesh	498.68
9.	Manipur	80.71
10.	Meghalaya	76.72
11.	Mizoram	46.53
12.	Nagaland	45.53
13.	Orissa	331.72
14.	Punjab	74.29
15.	Rajasthan	263.05
16.	Sikkim	37.81
17.	Tripura	51.85

Sl. No.	State	Amount cleared
18.	Uttar Pradesh	266.84
19.	West Bengal	150.18
TOTAL:		2741.74

Statement-II

Allocation and release of funds to the States/UTs during 2001-2002 under PMGY

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme+DDP (ARWSP+DDP)		Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)+RDW	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13889.68	6944.84	2841.20	1420.00
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	4476.00	2238.00	1441.20	761.50
3.	Assam	7561.00	3780.50	3051.00	1525.50
4.	Bihar	7274.00	0.00	2457.90	1228.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	3877.00	1938.50	881.20	440.60
6.	Goa	1455.00	727.50	30.20	15.10
7.	Gujarat	8237.00	7776.30	3265.20	1632.60
8.	Haryana	3108.64	1554.32	471.20	235.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5559.41	2779.71	3650.00	1861.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	10105.88	4948.00	7167.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	3619.00	0.00	759.20	379.60
12.	Karnataka	13547.74	6773.87	1127.00	563.50
13.	Kerala	633.10	3165.50	3426.00	1713.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8877.00	4438.50	1460.62	729.50
15.	Maharashtra	19159.00	9579.50	3105.07	1552.58
16.	Manipur	1643.00	0.00	1473.15	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	1760.00	880.00	954.60	477.30
18.	Mizoram	1257.00	628.50	1500.00	750.00
19.	Nagaland	1308.00	1308.00	405.00	230.35
20.	Orissa	6522.00	3131.78	2003.80	1001.90
21.	Punjab	2277.00	1685.50	1000.50	500.25
22.	Rajasthan	24499.65	12249.83	3179.00	1589.50
23.	Sikkim	536.00	268.00	978.00	489.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	7956.00	7956.00	1500.00	750.00
25.	Tripura	1559.00	779.50	1700.00	144.78
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13269.00	6634.50	7534.00	3767.00
27.	Uttaranchal	3356.00	1678.00	492.45	246.22
28.	West Bengal	8773.00	4386.50	5403.00	2701.50
29.	A & N Islands	13.00	0.00	215.00	—
30.	D & N Haveli	7.00	0.00	51.60	—
31.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	53.00	—
32.	Delhi	5.00	0.00	385.00	—
33.	Lakshwadeep	0.00	0.00	69.30	—
34.	Pondicherry	5.00	0.00	72.09	—
35.	Chandigarh	—	—	100.00	—
TOTAL:		191823.00	9823.15	64203.48	45010.97

Statement-III

State-wise details of amount sanctioned and funds released during 2001-02 under different housing Programmes

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)		Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme (CCSS)		Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana Gramin Awaas	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11794.45	5903.14	273.19	136.60	1591.10	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	555.06	249.83	0.00	—	763.50	—
3.	Assam	12489.11	0.00	389.29	—	2011.20	—
4.	Bihar	32038.79	12532.90	742.14	—	2457.90	4301.32
5.	Chhattisgarh	2016.89	1008.46	46.67	7.17	351.70	175.85
6.	Goa	76.20	30.48	1.77	—	8.70	5.85
7.	Gujarat	3389.62	4274.35	78.49	—	725.60	362.80
8.	Haryana	1146.14	573.07	26.52	—	187.90	93.95
9.	Himachal Pradesh	507.06	236.66	11.73	0.90	790.80	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	606.54	311.13	14.03	—	1921.70	—
11.	Jharkhand	9413.29	1850.89	218.05	—	759.20	379.60
12.	Karnataka	6100.88	3050.44	141.26	—	841.50	—
13.	Kerala	3780.58	1001.91	87.56	—	773.70	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7038.38	3470.05	162.87	—	922.50	—
15.	Maharashtra	10824.79	5180.22	250.60	—	1110.30	555.15

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Sl. No.	State	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)		Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme (CCSS)		Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana Gramin Awaas	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
16.	Manipur	661.80	126.95	20.66	—	543.90	—
17.	Meghalaya	879.29	0.00	0.00	—	454.60	227.30
18.	Mizoram	211.09	105.55	0.00	—	452.60	226.30
19.	Nagaland	567.62	283.81	0.00	—	460.70	230.35
20.	Orissa	9494.97	20395.75	219.85	—	1103.80	551.90
21.	Punjab	759.25	379.63	17.58	—	452.50	226.25
22.	Rajasthan	3198.28	1599.14	74.01	—	1079.70	723.00
23.	Sikkim	152.17	76.09	0.00	—	314.80	157.40
24.	Tamil Nadu	5922.86	2961.43	137.10	—	1173.60	1111.38
25.	Tripura	1283.85	641.93	40.05	—	569.30	284.65
26.	Uttar Pradesh	21595.12	10890.34	499.86	—	3767.10	1883.50
27.	Uttaranchal	2242.99	640.47	51.92	—	140.70	70.35
28.	West Bengal	12729.32	5318.38	294.80	—	1879.60	—
29.	A & N Islands	143.47	143.47	0.00	—	115.00	—
30.	D & N Haveli	75.29	37.65	0.00	—	14.80	—
31.	Daman & Diu	31.16	0.00	0.00	—	11.90	—
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	123.80	—
33.	Lakshadweep	2.44	1.22	0.00	—	19.80	—
34.	Pondicherry	71.22	7.44	0.00	—	53.40	—
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	51.10	—
TOTAL:		161800.00	83282.78	3800	144.67	28000	11566.90

Review of rural road scheme

409. SHRI C. P. THIRUNAVUKKARASU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the implementation of rural road scheme, phase one, by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the fund provided by the State Governments are utilised properly; and

(d) if so, the details of the roads constructed during the first phase, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) The Ministry are regularly reviewing the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, for which funds are provided to the State Governments/ Union Territories as Grant by the Central Government. The work on Project Proposals cleared in the year 2000-01 have commenced in all States, except Jammu and Kashmir, and an expenditure of Rs. 364.34 crore has already been incurred in different States/Union Territories, as per Statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of amount spent by States/UTs out of the grants provided by Central Government under PMGSY.

Sl. No.	State/UTs	(Rs. in crore) Amount spent
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.30
3.	Haryana	4.98
4.	Karnataka	4.12
5.	Maharashtra	11.92
6.	Meghalaya	34.95
7.	Mizoram	8.03
8.	Nagaland	0.37

1	2	3
9.	Punjab	1.50
10.	Rajasthan	32.14
11.	Sikkim	13.16
12.	Tripura	18.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	199.09
14.	Daman & Diu	0.35
TOTAL:		364.34

Labour days created in Churu District under EAS

†410. DR. MAHESH CHANDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of labour days created in Churu district under Employment Assurance Scheme and the village-wise number of persons provided with the wages to earn supplement income?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): According to the information received from the State Government of Rajasthan, in Churu District 2.19 lakh mandays of employment were generated under the Employment Assurance Scheme during the year 2000-2001. Village-wise information regarding persons provided employment under the Scheme is not monitored at the Central level.

New scheme for providing employment to rural poor

411. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch a programme shortly for providing employment to the rural poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the programme is likely to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) The Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Yojana (SGRY) has been launched with effect from September 25, 2001. Under the Scheme, 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains amounting to Rs. 5,000 crore (at economic cost) will be provided every year, free of cost, to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The remaining funds (Rs. 5,000 crores) will be utilised, to meet the cash component of wages and material cost. The payment of foodgrains will be made by the Ministry of Rural Development to the Food Corporation of India (FCI) directly. About 100 crore mandays of employment are envisaged to be generated every year in the rural areas through the SGRY. The SGRY will be implemented in two streams. First stream will be implemented at the District and Intermediate Panchayats levels and the second stream will be implemented at the Village Panchayat level. 50% of the total available funds under the SGRY will be provided to each stream. Every worker seeking employment under SGRY will be provided 5 kg. of foodgrains (in kind) per manday as part of wages. The balance of wages will be paid in cash so that they are assured of the notified minimum wages. The State Governments and UT Administrations will be free to calculate the cost of foodgrains (paid as part of wages) at either BPL rates or APL rates or anywhere between these two rates. Transportation cost of foodgrains from the FCI godown to the worksite will be State responsibility. The SGRY as has been envisaged will be in operation from the next financial year. Since the Scheme has been launched in the middle of the current year, the ongoing Schemes of the EAS and the JGSY, which will get fully submerged with the new Scheme, will be continued for the current year as a part of the SGRY.

Annapurna Yojana vis-a-vis Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana

412. SHRI BRAHMAKUMAR BHATT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the date on which the Annapurna Scheme was declared;
- (b) the details of funds/foodgrains earmarked for 2000-2001 and 2001 till date;
- (c) the number of persons benefited;
- (d) the method for the identification of persons to be beneficiary;

(e) whether the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana will be different from the above scheme; and

(f) if so, the salient features of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) The "Annapurna" Scheme was launched w.e.f. 1st April, 2000.

(b) The details of funds and foodgrains earmarked for 2000-01 and 2001-02 are indicated in the Statement (See below).

(c) As per information received from the States/UTs, the number of persons that have benefited from the scheme during 2000-01 and 2001-02 till 20th November, 2001 are 483621 and 476497 respectively.

(d) Selection of beneficiaries under Annapurna Scheme is done by Gram Sabhas/Municipalities in their respective areas on the following criteria:—

- Applicants (male/female) of 65 years or above;
- The applicant must be destitutes having little or no regular means of subsistence from his/her own sources of income or through financial support from family members or other sources. Destitution criteria in force in the State/UT concerned can also be followed;
- The applicant should not be in receipt of pension under NOAPS or State Pension Scheme.

The information of the applicants so selected is communicated to the District Collector/CEO.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) has been launched with effect from September 25, 2001. Under the Scheme, 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains amounting to Rs. 5,000 crore (at economic cost) will be provided every year, free of cost, to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The remaining funds (Rs. 5,000 crores) will be utilised, to meet the cash component of wages and material cost. The payment of foodgrains will be made

by the Ministry of Rural Development to the Food Corporation of India (FCI) directly. About 100 crore mandays of employment are envisaged to be generated every year in the rural areas through the SGRY. The SGRY will be implemented in two streams. First stream will be implemented at the District and Intermediate Panchayats levels and the second stream will be implemented at the village Panchayat level. 50% of the total available funds under the SGRY will be provided to each stream. Every worker seeking employment under SGRY will be provided 5 kg. of foodgrains (in kind) per manday as part of wages. The balance of wages will be paid in cash so that they are assured of the notified minimum wages.

The State Governments and UT Administrations will be free to calculate the cost of foodgrains (paid as part of wages) at either BPL rates or APL rates or anywhere between these two rates. Transportation cost of foodgrains from the FCI godown to the worksite will be the State responsibility. The SGRY as has been envisaged will be in operation from the next financial year. Since the Scheme has been launched in the middle of the current year, the ongoing Schemes of the EAS and JGSY, which will get fully submerged with the new Scheme, will be continued for the current year as a part of the SGRY.

Statement

Details of funds and foodgrains earmarked for 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 under Annapurna Scheme

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2000-2001		2001-2002	
		Allocation of Funds	Allocation of Foodgrains (in MTs.)	Allocation of Funds	Allocation of Foodgrains (in MTs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.24	9649	9.80	14027
2	Bihar	11.16	13143	11.68	19062
3	Chhattisgarh	—	0	2.24	3201
4	Goa	0.06	62	0.06	90
5	Gujarat*	2.97	4078	—	—
6	Haryana*	1.16	0	—	—
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.51	526	0.53	765
8	J & K	0.68	706	0.72	1026
9	Jharkhand	3.68	3793	3.85	5514
10	Karnataka*	4.56	0	0.00	—
11	Kerala	3.01	3105	3.15	4514
12	Madhya Pradesh*	8.03	8843	—	—
13	Maharashtra	8.98	12327	9.39	17824
14	Orissa	4.34	4474	4.54	6503
15	Punjab*	0.83	1038	—	—
16	Rajasthan	3.18	8738	6.66	12635
17	Tamil Nadu	5.77	0	6.03	8637
18	Uttar Pradesh	16.82	30215	22.12	42000
19	Uttaranchal	—	0	0.89	1275
20	West Bengal	6.41	6605	6.71	9602
21	A&N Islands	0.04	39	0.04	56
22	Chandigarh	0.03	40	0.03	59

1	2	3	4	5	6
23	D&N Haveli	0.03	26	0.03	38
24	Daman & Diu	0.01	6	0.01	8
25	NCT Delhi	0.54	740	0.56	1070
26	Lakshadweep	0.004	4	0.004	6
27	Pondicherry	0.11	109	0.11	159
SUB-TOTAL:		89.14	108266	89.14	148070
North Eastern States					
28	Arunachal Pradesh	0.40	411	0.40	571
29	Assam	5.78	5952	5.78	8271
30	Manipur	0.72	742	0.72	1031
31	Meghalaya	0.78	800	0.78	1112
32	Mizoram	0.22	223	0.22	310
33	Nagaland	0.56	581	0.56	807
34	Sikkim	0.21	214	0.21	298
35	Tripura	1.24	1282	1.24	1782
SUB-TOTAL		9.90	10206	9.90	14183
Grand Total		99.05	118472	99.05	162253

* Not implementing the scheme.

Special National Human Resource Development Programme for rural water supply and sanitation

413. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a National Human Resource Development Programme to build up human resource base of appropriately trained personnel to serve the needs of the rural water supply and sanitation sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is current status of the programme particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) Yes Sir:

(b) The Central Government has launched a National Human Resource Development Programme (NHRDP) in 1994. Under the programme, the State level HRD cells have been set up for planning, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating an appropriate and need based HRD programme. At present the Government of India provides 100% assistance for the above activities including salaries of HRD cell staff as per the approved norms. In most of the States, State HRD Cell have already been set up. The other State Governments where HRD Cell are yet to be set up are being pursued regularly.

The HRD programme aims at empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies with the objective of enabling them to take up operation and maintenance activities related to rural water supply systems. It also aims at capacity building of local communities by giving requisite training to mechanics/health motivators/masons etc. especially women to operate and maintain hand-pumps and the components of other water supply systems as well as to generate demand for adequate sanitation facilities.

The NHRDP, *inter-alia*, aims at training at least one grass root level worker in a village through district level trainers who in turn may be trained at selected institutions forming the Indian Training Network (ITN). There are two types of training courses—one for Grass Root Level (GRLT) Workers at village level and other for sector professionals of the Rural Water Supply/Public Health Engineering department. The workshops for stakeholder departments/other institutions at State and district levels are also being organized to improve the coordination among them.

During the current year (2001-2002), an amount of Rs. 1577.82 lakh has been approved to various States/Institutions so far. Out of this, Rs. 648.46 lakh have also been released to them. The details are annexed in the Statement. (See below)

(c) In Andhra Pradesh, an amount of Rs. 248.85 lakh have been

released under the NHRD Programme since inception. An amount of Rs. 54.75 lakh has been released during current year (2001-2002) against the approved cost of Rs. 109.42 lakh. As per the latest report, State Government has conducted training of 79 batches consisting 1838 persons at an expenditure of Rs. 28.64 lakh.

Statement

Funds Released under NHRD during 2001-2002

Head "3601"—States (Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	State	Cost approved 2001-2002	Fund Released 2001-2002
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	109.42	54.75
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20.56	10.28
3	Assam	51.93	25.97
4	Bihar*	63.72	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh**	67.10	0.00
6	Goa	33.98	16.99
7	Haryana	14.20	7.10
8	Himachal Pradesh*	38.50	0.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00
10	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00
11	Karnataka	96.80	48.40
12	Madhya Pradesh	74.19	37.10
13	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00
14	Manipur	25.24	12.62
15	Meghalaya	19.21	9.60
16	Mizoram	31.43	15.72
17	Nagaland	19.80	9.90

1	2	3	4
18	Orissa	90.66	45.33
19	Punjab	46.85	23.43
20	Rajasthan	30.64	15.32
21	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
22	Tripura	0.00	0.00
23	Uttaranchal	86.13	43.00
24	West Bengal	32.99	11.29
TOTAL		953.35	386.80

*—No release was made since State Government having significant opening balance.

**—Initial project was approved during 2000-2001 for 2000-2001 and 2001-2002.

Head "2215"—Boards/Nigams/Key-Institutes etc.

Sl. No.	Name of Board/Nigam/Key-Institute	Cost approved 2001-2002	Fund Released 2001-2002
1	Gujarat WSS Board	79.52	0.00
2	Kerala Water Authority	66.64	33.32
3	TWAD Board	144.51	72.26
4	UP Jal Nigam	248.61	124.30
5	ESI, Ahmedabad	12.65	6.30
6	SJCE, Mysore	22.00	10.81
7	GGRI, Gandhigram	30.04	4.57

1	2	3	4
8	AIIPH&PH, Kolkata	20.50	5.10
9	NEERI, Nagpur \$	—	5.00
	TOTAL:	624.47	261.66
	GRAND TOTAL:	1577.82	648.46

\$—2nd instt. Released.

Funds sanctioned to States under Rural Sanitation Programme

414. PROF. M.M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned to the different States under Rural Sanitation Programmes during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) the year-wise details thereof; and

(c) what are the details of steps being taken by Government to implement the programmes and schemes effectively in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) The details of funds released by the Ministry of Rural Development under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme during the Ninth Five Year Plan, year-wise and State-wise are given in the Statement. (See below).

(c) Taking into consideration the experience gained in the implementation of the Programme in the past, the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was restructured w.e.f. 1st April, 1999. The Restructured Central Rural Sanitation Programme moves away from the principle of State-wise allocations primarily based on poverty criteria to a "demand-driven" approach. States are required to formulate Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) projects in identified districts. The Programme is implemented as community led and people centered. A demand driven approach is adopted with increased stress on awareness building and meeting the demand with alternate delivery mechanisms. Rural School sanitation has been

introduced as a major component and entry point for wider acceptance of sanitation by the rural people.

Statement

Funds released to States/UTs under the Rural Sanitation Programme during ninth Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	IXth Plan				
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1021.32	1148.93	1074.92	1522.41	1877.09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	40.48	73.98	0.00
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	133.22	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	729.75	678.69	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	229.33
6	Goa	3.75	0.00	0.00	1.16	0.00
7	Gujarat	215.00	200.00	484.10	0.00	0.00
8	Haryana	52.42	0.00	0.00	214.23	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	50.54	70.77	42.13	32.49	31.52
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	122.05	0.00
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	270.22	15.00

RAJYA SABHA [21 November 2001]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Karnataka	1014.55	498.67	997.19	164.51	31.10
13	Kerala	531.47	731.37	253.03	632.99	133.04
14	Madhya Pradesh	506.86	525.48	438.11	928.82	0.00
15	Maharashtra	1285.38	575.28	1838.02	1339.51	54.27
16	Manipur	15.00	45.50	8.96	48.08	0.00
17	Meghalaya	15.91	35.00	0.00	9.09	0.00
18	Mizoram	4.68	21.00	1.89	0.00	1.02
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.33	0.00
20	Orissa	405.54	315.82	771.04	971.06	0.00
21	Punjab	0.00	53.35	0.00	94.25	142.17
22	Rajasthan	193.76	193.76	556.80	1285.23	0.00
23	Sikkim	23.13	28.00	25.43	2.82	1.00
24	Tamil Nadu	925.93	496.39	1052.49	1016.66	38.25
25	Tripura	48.67	24.00	0.00	253.66	0.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	2641.99	1116.49	737.77	1984.47	0.00
27	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.21	0.00
28	West Bengal	304.21	304.21	0.00	1300.03	1170.99
29	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

[21 November 2001] RAJYA SABHA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	D&N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Daman & Diu	0.00	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Lakshadweep	2.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Pondicherry	2.50	3.50	2.50	0.00	47.42
TOTAL:		9265.11	6394.52	9187.83	13080.95	3772.20

Government subsidies for construction of toilets in rural areas

415. PROF. M. SANKARALINGAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various subsidies provided by Government for the construction of toilets in rural areas, both in individual houses and public places and for other programmes in the sanitation sector, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to enhancing the subsidy given to the State Government for various development schemes especially in rural areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) The details of the funds including subsidies provided to the States under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme during 2000-2001 for the construction of toilets in rural areas and related activities in sanitation sector are given in the Statement. (see below)

(b) and (c) At present there is no proposal under consideration for enhancement of subsidy under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme.

Statement

Funds provided to State Governments under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	Release during 2000-2001
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1522.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	73.98
3.	Assam	0.00
4.	Bihar	678.69
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00
6.	Goa	1.16
7.	Gujarat	0.00
8.	Haryana	214.23
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32.49
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	122.05
11.	Jharkhand	270.22
12.	Karnataka	164.51
13.	Kerala	632.99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	928.82
15.	Maharashtra	1339.51
16.	Manipur	48.08
17.	Meghalaya	9.09
18.	Mizoram	0.00
19.	Nagaland	118.33
20.	Orissa	971.06
21.	Punjab	94.25
22.	Rajasthan	1285.23
23.	Sikkim	2.82
24.	Tamil Nadu	1016.66
25.	Tripura	253.66
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1984.47
27.	Uttaranchal	16.21
28.	West Bengal	1300.03
TOTAL:		13080.95

Impact of Earthquake upon Rural Populace of Gujarat

416. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the total loss of human lives, livestock, and properties in the rural areas of Gujarat caused by the January earthquake;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) whether reconstruction of dwelling units in the rural areas has since been completed;

(d) if not, what is the status thereof, district-wise; and

(e) what financial and other assistance was provided to the rural masses of the State who are victims of the earthquake?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

All Weather Roads for Karnataka

417. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount so far released during 2001-2002 to Karnataka under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana;

(b) how many unconnected habitations with a population of more than 500 persons in Karnataka have been connected with good all weather roads, district-wise; and

(c) how many unconnected habitations in Karnataka are proposed to be provided all weather roads during 2001-2002?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) No amount has so far been

released to Karnataka under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana during the year 2001-2002. The State Government have indicated that 969 Unconnected Habitations in Karnataka are proposed to be provided all weather roads during 2001-2002. A Statement showing the number of Habitations, district-wise, with good all weather roads connectivity is enclosed.

Statement

District-wise number of habitations with good all-weather roads

Sl.No.	District	Number
1.	Bagalkot	503
2.	Bangalore (R)	1057
3.	Bangalore (U)	403
4.	Belgaum	1208
5.	Bellary	658
6.	Bidar	550
7.	Bijapur	656
8.	Chamarajnagar	433
9.	Chickmagalur	449
10.	Chitradurga	778
11.	Dakshina Kannada	896
12.	Davangere	663
13.	Dharwad	289
14.	Gadag	136
15.	Gulbarga	1168
16.	Hassan	974
17.	Haveri	369
18.	Kodagu	282
19.	Kolar	1515
20.	Koppal	482
21.	Mandya	1027
22.	Mysore	889
23.	Raichur	708
24.	Shimoga	546
25.	Tumkur	1397
26.	Udupi	271
27.	Uttara Kannada	326
TOTAL:		18633

IAY houses for flood affected districts of Orissa

418. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned construction of one lakh additional houses under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) in the flood affected districts of Orissa;

(b) if so, number of houses to be constructed in each district, district-wise;

(c) time by when construction of these houses is likely to be completed; and

(d) the manner in which these houses are to be allotted to flood affected people of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) As per information received from the Government of Orissa, out of 1 lakh houses, 82,777 houses have been finalized and the balance 17,227 houses are being finalized. District-wise distribution has been made proportionately taking into account the number of fully collapsed/washed away and partially collapsed houses of a particular district at the State Government level. The district-wise break-up of 82,777 houses is given in the Statement. (See below) These houses are likely to be completed by the end of year 2002.

Statement

Position of damaged houses in 24 flood affected Districts

Sl. No.	District	Total BPL houses damaged as per DRDAs report
1.	Angul	7400
2.	Bolangir	3951
3.	Balasore	6
4.	Bargarh	2950
5.	Bhadrak	61
6.	Boudh	918
7.	Cuttack	5139
8.	Deogarh	793
9.	Dhenkanal	1471
10.	Jagatsinghpur	2498
11.	Jajpur	6068
12.	Jharsuguda	1390
13.	Kalahandi	18574
14.	Kendrapara	6143
15.	Khurda	779
16.	Koraput	2704
17.	Nabarangpur	785
18.	Naupada	1250
19.	Nayagarh	817
20.	Puri	5693
21.	Rayagada	2374
22.	Sambalpur	7881
23.	Sonepur	1718
24.	Sundargarh	1414
TOTAL:		82777

Funds allocated to Rajasthan under NSAP

†419. DR. MAHESH CHANDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to the State of Rajasthan under National Social Assistance Programme during the year 2000-2001; and

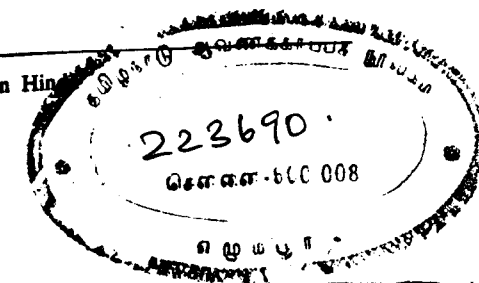
(b) the details of the funds utilized under National Old Age Pension Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme and National Maternity Benefit Scheme, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) The details of funds allocated to and utilized by the State of Rajasthan during 2000-2001 under the components of National Social Assistance Programme are as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)		
Name of Scheme	Allocation	Amount* Utilized
National Old Age Pension Scheme	1474.54	2201.42
National Family Benefit Scheme	468.16	457.61
National Maternity Benefit Scheme	325.34	147.45

*Includes utilization of funds available as Opening Balances as on 1.4.2000.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



Funds released to North-Eastern States for Rural Development Programmes

420. SHRI W. ANGOU SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of funds released so far for different rural development programmes to the North-Eastern States, State-wise;

(b) the measures taken for proper monitoring and supervising the works of each State; and

(c) how the programmes are implemented in the areas where there are no Panchayats like scheduled area in Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY), the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and the Integrated Wasteland Development Programmes (IWDP) are the major Rural Development Programmes being implemented throughout the country, including the North-Eastern States. The total amount of funds released so far for the above-stated Programmes during 2001-2002 by the Ministry of Rural Development to the North-Eastern States including Sikkim is indicated below.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Total amount released
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2993.92
2.	Assam	4294.78
3.	Manipur	828.74
4.	Meghalaya	1508.99
5.	Mizoram	1373.37

Sl.No.	State	Total amount released
6.	Nagaland	2373.39
7.	Sikkim	751.37
8.	Tripura	3218.80

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development have developed a comprehensive system of monitoring through various mechanisms such as periodic Progress Reports, inspection by the State Government officials, field visits by Area Officers, Meeting of the Performance Review Committee etc. to ensure achievement of targets fixed under the Schemes. The release of funds is subject to receipt of Utilization Certificates and Audit Reports. It has been impressed upon the State Chief Ministers also, from time to time, to ensure better utilization of funds. Minister of Rural Development has also been visiting various States for review of the programmes and impressing upon the State authorities the need for effective and faster implementation of the Schemes, so as to achieve the targets.

(c) In areas where there are no Panchayats, the Rural Development Programmes are implemented through traditional Panchayats/local bodies/Village Councils/Village Development Boards etc.

Labour days created under JGSY in Churu district of Rajasthan

†421. DR. MAHESH CHANDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labour days created during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 in the Churu district of Rajasthan under Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana; and

(b) the number of individuals employed and details of construction work undertaken, village-wise under the said Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) A total of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

3.27 lakh mandays and 3.19 lakh mandays have been generated during the years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 respectively in the Churu district of Rajasthan under the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY).

(b) Village-wise details of mandays generated and construction work undertaken is not monitored at the Central level under this Scheme. However, a statement indicating State-wise details of mandays generated, works completed/under progress during 2000-2001 is annexed.

Statement

State-wise details of mandays generated/works completed/under progress during 2000-2001

Sl. No.	State/U.Ts	Status of Works (in numbers)			Total Mandays Generated (in lakh)
		Works completed	Works under progress	Total Works	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59921	32494	92415	156.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	816	116	932	6.59
3.	Assam	12456	5728	18184	132.86
4.	Bihar	46728	23402	70130	249.85
5.	Chhattisgarh	26809	1544	28353	68.96
6.	Goa	39	156	195	2.61
7.	Gujarat	23458	3575	27033	46.72
8.	Haryana	12469	2217	14686	18.84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7946	815	8761	13.89
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4593	7500	12093	16.24
11.	Jharkhand	31687	17604	49291	172.51
12.	Karnataka	18972	17577	36549	129.95
13.	Kerala	12218	18572	30790	27.93
14.	Madhya Pradesh	55334	5585	60919	208.44
15.	Maharashtra	65502	40739	106241	316.43
16.	Manipur	857	1043	1900	1.86
17.	Meghalaya	1814	715	2529	11.21
18.	Mizoram	1317	0	1317	3.95
19.	Nagaland	—	—	—	14.17
20.	Orissa	2281	14348	86629	248.51
21.	Punjab	19162	2603	21765	12.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	29335	2306	31641	96.71
23.	Sikkim	247	57	304	3.8
24.	Tamil Nadu	32955	345	33300	137.02
25.	Tripura	3311	56	3367	24.84
26.	Uttaranchal	16538	3372	19910	10.39
27.	Uttar Pradesh	187222	42956	230178	412.59
28.	West Bengal	140407	34170	174577	136.65
29.	A&N Islands	166	20	186	0.49
30.	D&N Haveli	—	—	—	—
31.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	22	15	37	0.33
33.	Pondicherry	70	51	121	0.16
TOTAL:		884652	279681	1164333	2683.17

Scheme for conserving water in villages

†422. SHRIMATI SAVITA SHARDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to formulate a scheme to conserve water in villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it is proposed to be implemented;

(c) whether Government propose to implement the said scheme in the State of Gujarat also; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBASH MAHARIA): (a) to (d) Rain water harvesting as well as conservation of water is one of the main activities of various ongoing watershed development programmes of the Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development being implemented in the country including Gujarat State.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Entrepreneurs provided assistance under SJGSY in Churu District

†423. DR. MAHESH CHANDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the small enterprises who had been provided with assistance in the Churu District under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana; and

(b) the details of the assistance?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Assistance under the SGSY is provided to the rural poor through a mix of Government subsidy and Bank Credit to acquire income generating assets. Details of sector-wise number of activities assisted under the programme during 2000-01 and 2001-02 (upto Sept., 2001) in Churu district of Rajasthan are given in the table below:—

Year	Primary Sector				Secondary Sector				Tertiary Sector			
	Irrigation	Milch Cattle	Others Sub Total	Village Hand-Indus-tries	loom	Others Sub Total	Shops	Trans- porta- tion	Others Sub Total			
2000- 01	550	627	1177	0	14	33	47	98	91	17	206	
2001- 02 (till Sept., 2001)	118	101	220	2	1	9	12	24	23	5	52	
GRAND TOTAL	668	728	1397	2	15	42	59	122	114	22	258	

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Allocation to States under Rural Sanitation Programmes

424. SHRI ANANTA SETHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made to various States for implementing Central Rural Sanitation Programmes during last three years;

(b) the year-wise and State-wise details thereof;

(c) the specific Rural Sanitation Programmes launched in any States particularly in Orissa during those years; and

(d) the details of norms prescribed for allocation of fund under these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) The details of allocation made to various States for implementing the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (Allocation Based) during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise are given in the Statement. (See below)

(c) The Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was restructured w.e.f. 1st April, 1999. The Restructured CRSP moves away from the principle of State-wise allocations primarily based on poverty criteria to a "demand-driven" approach. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has been introduced. States are required to formulate projects in identified districts. During 1999-2000 and till date, 111 projects have been sanctioned in 26 States/UTs, which includes five projects in the identified districts of Orissa viz. Sundargarh, Ganjam, Balasore, Khordha and Bhadrak.

(d) Funds under the Allocation-Based Programme of the CRSP are being allocated on the basis of incidence of poverty and rural population of the State/UT. Whereas, the Total Sanitation Campaign is a "demand-driven" programme and no State-wise allocations are made. However, funds are being provided on the basis of projects received from the States.

Statement

Funds allocated to States under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (Allocation Based) during last three years
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation		
		1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	642.12	570.77	203.67
2	Arunachal Pradesh	45.00	30.00	11.50
3	Assam	559.00	792.82	303.95
4	Bihar	564.42	1585.89	423.42
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	93.93
6	Goa	9.36	6.48	2.31
7	Gujarat	200.00	250.00	126.79
8	Haryana	104.84	179.05	63.87
9	Himachal Pradesh	101.09	70.56	25.17
10	Jammu and Kashmir	140.40	87.86	31.34
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	142.18
12	Karnataka	520.43	461.14	164.51
13	Kerala	400.62	298.28	106.41
14	Madhya Pradesh	750.69	876.21	218.61
15	Maharashtra	821.83	804.89	287.11
16	Manipur	65.00	52.98	20.31
17	Meghalaya	70.00	57.48	22.04
18	Mizoram	30.00	14.79	5.67
19	Nagaland	48.00	39.84	15.27
20	Orissa	451.17	527.98	188.31

1	2	3	4	5
21	Punjab	106.71	155.13	55.36
22	Rajasthan	387.52	478.23	170.61
23	Sikkim	40.00	14.70	5.64
24	Tamil Nadu	679.56	567.17	202.33
25	Tripura	120.00	92.92	35.63
26	Uttar Pradesh	1594.99	1962.33	667.51
27	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	32.43
28	West Bengal	304.21	852.60	304.12
29	A&N Islands	5.00	5.00	4.88
30	D & N Haveli	5.00	5.00	3.88
31	Daman & Diu	5.00	5.00	0.77
32	Delhi	5.00	5.00	2.31
33	Lakshadweep	5.00	5.00	0.48
34	Pondicherry	5.00	5.00	2.68
35	Chandigarh	5.00	5.00	0.00

Funds provided under PMGSY for districts of UP

†425. SHRI MUNAVVAR HASAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds sanctioned for each district of Uttar Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana;

(b) whether Government have fixed any time-limit for completion of roads togetherwith sanctioning the funds for it;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the approval has been granted to the proposals for construction of roads; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (e) The Ministry have, so far, cleared Project Proposals for Rs. 266.84 crore pertaining to the State of Uttar Pradesh for the year 2001-02, the district-wise details of which are given in the Statement. (See below) All road works are to be completed within a period of 9—12 months from the date of clearance.

Statement

District-wise details of cleared project proposals for construction of roads in Uttar Pradesh

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Distt.	Package No.	Cost of Package	
			New Roads	Upgradation
1.	Hardoi	UP 3902	218.33	—
		UP 3903	151.94	—
2.	Sultanpur	UP 3101	129.50	—
		UP 3102	157.54	—
		UP 3103	43.70	—
		UP 3104	97.14	—
3.	Saharanpur	UP 7101	289.11	—
		UP 7102	331.35	—
4.	Shahjhanpur	UP 7301	209.87	—
		UP 7302	116.83	—
		UP 7303	127.80	—
5.	Faizabad	UP 2901	41.46	—
		UP 2902	106.37	—
		UP 2903	153.02	—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Distt.	Package No.	Cost of Package	
			New Roads	Upgradation
6.	Lucknow	UP 5103	403.85	13.94
7.	Gorakhpur	UP 3701	291.22	—
		UP 3702	312.99	—
8.	Auriya	UP 0601	323.00	—
		UP 0602	277.43	—
9.	Badaun	UP 0801	255.24	—
		UP 0802	343.83	—
10.	Bagpat	UP 1001	—	200.04
11.	Ambedkar Nagar	UP 0501	176.12	—
		UP 0502	88.06	—
		UP 0503	25.22	—
12.	Kanpur Dehat	UP 4601	475.46	—
		UP 4602	151.80	—
13.	Pilibhit	UP 6501	329.11	—
14.	G.B. Nagar	UP 3301	82.61	—
15.	Bijnore	UP	202.23	13.78
16.	Rampur	UP	111.04	—
17.	Ghaziabad	UP 3501	80.45	133.00
18.	Barabanki	UP 1501	195.97	—
19.	Hathras	UP 5202	214.86	—
20.	Chitrakut	UP 2401	406.90	—
21.	Agra	UP 0101	225.25	—
22.	Etawah	UP 2801	222.73	—
23.	S.R. Nagar (Bhadohi)	UP 1801	411.40	—
24.	Mahoba	UP 5401	199.32	—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. Name of Distt. No.	Package No.	Cost of Package	
		New Roads	Upgradation
25. Meerut	UP 5801	200.15	—
26. Muradabad	UP 6001	502.39	—
27. Farookha Bad	UP 3001	156.47	—
	UP 3002	140.32	—
	UP 3003	202.50	—
28. Aligarh	UP 0201	304.44	—
29. Buland Shahar	UP 2001	95.67	—
30. Kushi Nagar	UP 6301	320.72	—
31. Balrampur	UP 1301	298.50	—
	UP 1302	311.66	—
32. Kaushambi	UP 4801	327.73	—
33. Allahabad	UP 0301	338.01	—
	UP 0302	285.68	—
34. Kanpur Nagar	UP 4701	294.00	—
35. Lalitpur	—	—	—
36. Gonda	UP 3603	403.08	—
	UP 3604	196.84	—
37. Azamgarh	UP 0701	149.60	—
	UP 0702	160.06	—
38. Muzaffarnagar	UP 6101	46.10	—
39. Mathura	UP 5601	71.18	—
40. Bareilly	UP 1601	499.94	—
41. Basti	UP 1701	131.97	—
	UP 1702	250.04	—
42. Mau	UP 5701	311.99	—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. Name of Distt. No.	Package No.	Cost of Package	
		New Roads	Upgradation
43. Varanasi	UP 8301	307.68	—
	UP 8302	291.41	—
44. J.P. Nagar	UP 4401	185.98	13.67
45. Firozabad	UP 3201	217.34	—
46. Jhansi	UP 4301	311.34	—
47. Mirzapur	UP 5901	198.03	—
	UP 5902	201.60	—
	UP 5903	210.00	—
48. Etah	UP 2701	337.24	—
	UP 2702	282.30	—
49. Sitapur	UP 7601	391.86	—
	UP 7602	211.89	—
50. Rae Bareli	UP 6801	332.01	—
	UP 6802	104.17	—
51. Maharajganj	UP 5301	120.12	—
	UP 5302	73.45	—
52. Deoria	UP 2601	115.00	—
	UP 2602	138.00	—
	UP 2603	113.37	—
53. Bahraich	UP 1101	313.27	—
	UP 1102	286.74	—
54. Banda	UP 1401	415.61	—
55. Kannauj	UP 4503	320.64	—
	UP 4504	301.11	—
56. Shravasti	UP 7401	254.72	—
	UP 7402	345.04	—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Distt.	Package No.	Cost of Package	
New Roads Upgradation				
57.	Hamirpur	UP 3801	282.92	—
58.	Sonbhadra	UP 7701	240.75	—
59.	S.K. Nagar	UP 7201	223.53	—
60.	Chandauli	UP 2301	302.75	—
		UP 2302	302.3	—
61.	Jalaun	UP 4101	199.97	—
62.	Siddharth Nagar	UP 7501	139.04	—
		UP 7502	53.36	—
63.	Jaunpur	UP 4201	345.87	—
		UP 4202	262.44	—
64.	Mainpuri	UP 5501	322.07	6.01
		UP 5502	272.77	14.25
65.	Unnao	UP 8101	357.54	—
		UP 8102	249.90	—
66.	Lakhimpur Kheri	UP 4901	258.86	—
		UP 4902	177.96	—
67.	Pratap Garh	UP 6701	342.80	—
		UP 6702	258.86	—
68.	Fatehpur	UP 3101	220.02	—
		UP 3102	50.36	—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Distt.	Package No.	Cost of Package	
New Roads Upgradation				
69.	Ballia	UP 1201	314.44	—
		UP 1202	280.90	—
70.	Ghazipur	UP 3401	204.15	—
		UP 3402	162.06	—
		UP 3403	105.14	—
TOTAL:		26289.00	394.60	

Funds for water supply to villages in Gujarat

426. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing funds for water supply in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to Gujarat for the last three years;

(c) the number of villages covered till date; and

(d) the time by which the remaining villages will be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) Yes. The Central Government supplements the efforts of States by providing funds under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Drinking Water Supply component of Prime Ministers Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) for implementation of Rural Drinking Water Supply Schemes.

(b) The Central funds allocation to Gujarat under ARWSP and PMGY (Drinking Water Supply) during the last three years are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Central funds released				TOTAL
	ARWSP		TOTAL	PMGY (Drinking Water Supply)*	
	ARWSP	ARWSP (DDP)			
1998-1999	58.61	4.00	62.61	—	62.61
1999-2000	60.29	4.00	64.29	—	64.29
2000-2001	70.85	4.00	74.85	25.91	100.76

*PMGY was introduced in 2000-2001.

However, additional fund of Rs. 100 crores were released during 2000-01 for meeting the drinking water problem arising due to earthquake and drought situation in Gujarat.

(c) As per the latest information received from the State Government of Gujarat 28018 habitations have been fully covered and 2096 habitations have been partially covered with drinking water supply facilities.

(d) The National Agenda for Governance of the Government of India envisages provision of drinking water supply facilities to all rural habitations in the country by the year 2004. As per the Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) prepared on the basis of the information furnished by the State Governments, this objective could be achieved subject to availability of funds.

Revival package for NTC

427. SHRI GAYA SINGH:
DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD:
SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved revival package for National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the number of mills to be revived; and

(c) the amount to be spent and by when the mills would be revived?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government have given their in principle consent to the Draft Rehabilitation Schemes for the 8 sick subsidiaries of NTC, circulated by BIFR, proposing for revival of 44 viable mills and closure of 60 unviable mills through a revival plan costing Rs. 2993 crores to be financed largely out of the sale of surplus lands and assets. The period for implementation of the Rehabilitation Scheme is proposed to be 2 years. The final decision in this regard is to be taken by BIFR after considering objection/suggestions from all concerned. BIFR has fixed hearings for finalisation of the Schemes for the 8 subsidiaries on different dates in February, 2002.

Incentives to the Textiles Sector to promote export

428. PROF. M.M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided several incentives to the Textile Sector to promote exports during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reason therefor; and

(c) the details of value of exports made by the country during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) and

(b) Yes Sir. Various facilities such as duty drawback, concessional rate of duty for import of machineries under EPCG Scheme, allowing import of restricted items under the Advance Licence Scheme of the Export-Import Policy, duty free import of essential items of trimmings & embellishments like fastners, polywadding, labels, tags, buttons, hangers, stickers, polybags and lining and interlining materials, full/partial exemption under 80 HHC of Income Tax has been allowed.

Government have also been taking several steps from time to time to promote textile exports. Some of the important initiatives are:—

- (i) The Government has de-reserved the woven segment of readymade garment from the SSI sector.
- (ii) A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been earmarked in the B.E. 2001-02 for creating clusters of excellence, i.e. apparel parks for production and export of garments. Besides, a provision of Rs. 15 crores has also been made in B.E. 2001-02 for scheme for improvement of infrastructure facilities at major textile production centres.
- (iii) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been made operational from 1-4-1999 to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of this sector so that it can become more competitive in international trade. Inter Ministerial Committee to resolve the issues pertaining to assistance under TUFS has been constituted.
- (iv) Weaving, processing and garment machinery, which are covered under TUFS, have been extended the facility of accelerated depreciation at the rate of 50%.
- (v) Technology Mission for Cotton has been launched for initiating focussed steps for boosting production, productivity and quality of cotton for manufacture and export of competitive downstream textile products.
- (vi) National Institute for Fashion Technology (NIFT), its six branches and Apparel Training & Design Centres (ATDCs) are running various courses/programmes to meet

skilled manpower requirements of textile industry especially apparel in the field of design, merchandising and marketing.

- (vii) The import of a large number of garment machinery has been allowed under concessional custom duty of 5%.
- (viii) With a view to encouraging backward integration, the custom duty on shuttleless looms has been brought to 5%.
- (ix) Allowing foreign equity participation upto 100% through automatic route, in the textile sector with certain exceptions.
- (x) To prepare and sensitise our textile and garment industry to conform to the ecological requirements of improving countries by providing facilities by way of eco-testing laboratories.
- (xi) The National Textile Policy—2000 (NTxP-2000) has been announced to provide the policy direction for orderly and sustained development and growth of the textile industry in a harmonious way and to give a thrust to textile exports.

(c) The value of textile exports from the country during the last five years are given below:—

(in US\$ Million)

Year	Value
1996-97	9555.0
1997-98	9797.5
1998-99	9548.2
1999-2000	10508.5
2000-2001	12097.4

SOURCE: DGCI&S, Calcutta

Modernisation of processing units of textile sector

429. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new schemes are under consideration of Government to set up modern processing units in the Textile Sector in the country;

(b) whether any funds earmarked for infrastructure/development in existing textiles centres and for setting up integrated apparel and textile parks under new "Textile Package" announced under National Textile Policy, 2000; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith financial provision made therefor, location-wise/State-wise during 2000-2001?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) For modernization of the textile and jute industries, the Government has launched the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) w.e.f., 1.4.1999 for a period of 5 years. The processing sector is also covered under the scheme. The scheme provides for reimbursement of 5% interest charged by the financial institutions/banks on a project of technology upgradation in conformity with the scheme. In addition, rate of depreciation allowance for machinery under TUFS has been raised to 50%.

(b) and (c) Two Schemes namely "Apparel Park for Exports" and "Textile Centre and Infrastructure Development Scheme" have been announced and the guidelines for these schemes are being finalised. A provision of Rs. 10 crore has been earmarked in the B.E. 2001-02 for creating clusters of excellence, i.e. apparel parks for production and export of garments. Besides, a provision of Rs. 15 crore has also been made in B.E. 2001-02 for scheme for improvement of infrastructure facilities at major textile production centres.

Scheme for promotion of handcraft industry

†430. SHRI W. ANGOU SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effective scheme has been formulated by Government to promote handcraft industry in the different States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the year-wise export of handcraft made during the last three years and foreign exchange earned by the country thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The schemes formulated by the Government to promote handicrafts industry in the country include: training for skill upgradation; marketing development support; revival of languishing crafts; design and technology upgradation; setting up of Craft Development Center and Common Facility Center; setting up of workshops and workshops-cum-housing etc. With a view to ensure sustainable development of the sector the Government has recently launched a new comprehensive scheme named "Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana" which seeks to develop selected artisan clusters into professionally managed self-reliant community enterprises working on the principle of effective member participation and mutual cooperation.

(c) The year-wise export of handicrafts during the last three years and foreign exchange earned therefrom by the country is as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	(Rs. in crores)	(US Million \$)
		Export of Handicrafts	Foreign exchange earned
1.	1998-99	7072.34	1680.98
2.	1999-2000	8059.63	1859.95
3.	2000-01	9270.50	2050.34

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Subsidiary corporation of NTC

431. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- the total number of subsidiary corporation of NTC and the total number of mills under these corporations;
- how many of them i.e. corporations are profit making;
- the salient features of the rehabilitation package cleared by the Government in October last;
- the sourcing of funds of such rehabilitation package; and
- by when the implementation of the scheme is going to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) and (b) At present NTC consists of 119 mills under 9 subsidiary corporations. All of them are running in losses.

(c) and (d) BIFR has circulated Draft Rehabilitation Schemes (DRSs) for the 8 sick subsidiaries of NTC proposing for revival of 44 viable mills and closure of 60 unviable mills through a revival plan costing Rs. 2993 crores. These rehabilitation plans are proposed to be financed primarily from the proceeds from sale of surplus lands and assets. DRSs envisage that Government of India/State Governments, secured creditors and workers should agree for specific sacrifices for rehabilitating the companies; that Government of India may agree for waiver of interest on their loan and converting certain part of their loan into equity to the extent necessary to make networth of the company positive. It was also proposed that budgetary support may be maintained to meet shortfall in wages during the implementation period. In principle acceptance of the Government for the DRSs has been conveyed to BIFR.

(e) Implementation of Scheme would start after BIFR finalises the Schemes. BIFR has fixed hearings in February, 2002 for this purpose.

Slow down in development and expansion of textiles

†432. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pace of development and expansion of textile industry in the country has slowed down due to lack of necessary encouragement.

(b) if so, the total quantum of cloth produced in the mill sector, powerloom sector and handloom sector during 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001; and

(c) the annual target of produced in each sector was laid down for the above years in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) and (b) As it will be evident from the total of sector-wise quantum of cloth production during 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 given below, there has not been any slowdown in the development and expansion of the textiles industry in the country due to lack of necessary encouragement:—

		(in million sq. mtrs.)		
Sl.No.	Sector	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1.	Mill	1785	1714	1670
2.	Powerloom	20689	23187	24503
3.	Handloom	6792	7352	7472
4.	Hosiery	6277	6374	6688
TOTAL		35543	38627	40333

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) No, sector-wise targets for annual cloth production were fixed during the above period.

Handloom fairs/exhibitions

433. SHRI BRAHMAKUMAR BHATT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) how many handloom fairs/exhibitions were held during 1999-2000 and 2000-01.

(b) the details of places, State-wise;

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(d) the details of report submitted by officers deputed for inspection and to certify expenditure.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) to (c) The details of the number of Handloom exhibitions/fairs held during the year 1999-2000 and 2000-01 alongwith the details of places/States and the expenditure incurred thereon are given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 194, Annexure No. 4]

(d) The final releases are made only after receipt of a report on the conduct of the fair/exhibition duly certified by the competent authority of the State Government/the Agency concerned, alongwith audited accounts thereon.

Modernisation of NTC Mills in Maharashtra

434. SHRI SURYABHAN PATIL VAHADANE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on modernisation of NTC mills in Maharashtra State, till date;

(b) the strategy planned to make the sick units viable there; and

(c) the policy of Government to protect the interest of workers in these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) An amount of Rs. 110.62 crores have been spent on modernization of NTC mills in Maharashtra State.

(b) These Mills are under the NTC subsidiaries namely NTC (MN) and NTC (SM) which are before BIFR. After a unit-by-unit study of viability done by Textile Research Associations, BIFR circulated Draft Rehabilitation Schemes for these companies involving revival of all revivable mills and closure of the non-revivable ones. BIFR fixed hearing for finalisation of Rehabilitation Schemes on 26th and 28th February for NTC (SM) and NTC (MN) respectively.

(c) For protecting interests of workers, Government have agreed for giving an attractive VRS package to the affected persons.

Effect of slow down in world economy on textile industry

435. SHRI DINA NATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the world economy has slowed down since September 11, 2001 and subsequently its impact was largely felt on our Textile Industry including Mill Sector, Handloom Sector and Powerloom Sector; if so, details thereof with reference to each of these sectors;

(b) whether any remedial steps have been initiated and if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have called a high level meeting including representatives of Textile Sector and State Governments to discuss the crises in this vital sector affecting lakhs of workers and other dependent people throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) to (c) There are reports of slow down of the world economy since September 11, 2001. However, it is too premature to conclude that its impact is largely on our textile industry. A high level meeting including the representatives of Textile Sector was called to discuss the prevailing situation in the textile industry and exports.

In order to mitigate the adverse effects of the prevailing conditions, Government have taken a number of measures, which include:—

(1) Large additional quantities have been opened for most of the categories under the FCFS/RGE systems of the Quota Policies with a view to providing quotas to the garment and textile exporters on a continuous basis.

(2) In order to reduce transaction costs and time of the exporters, EMD/BG amounts have reduced for certain categories and the date for utilising quotas have been extended. Further, the L/C condition under the FCFS system has also been waived for all such categories which have quantities left over for the rest of the year.

(3) DEPB rates for certain textile products have been rationalised.

Besides, a "Textile Package" was announced in the Budget 2001-02 to strengthen domestic textile industry for meeting the growing global competition. Some of the important provisions of the "Textile Package" are:—

(i) Excise duty structure on textile items has been generally rationalised to achieve growth and maximum value addition.

(ii) Customs duty has been reduced from 15% to 5% on 159 specified textiles and garment machineries. In addition, 12 important items of machineries including shuttleless looms have also been exempted from countervailing duty. A programme has been announced to induct 50,000 shuttleless looms and to modernise 2.5 lakh powerlooms in the decentralised sector by 2004.

(iii) Assistance under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) providing for a reimbursement of 5% out of interest is available to textile industry for modernisation and upgradation. In addition, rate of depreciation allowance for machinery under TUFS has been raised to 50%.

(iv) A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been earmarked in the Budget 2001-02 for establishment of Apparel Parks for export of garments. Besides a provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made for the Scheme for improvement of critical infrastructure facilities at major textile production centres.

High Cost of Indigenous Cotton

436. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 80,000 crores Indian Textile Industry is under threat of losing its leading position in exports due to high costs of indigenous cotton in making its production such as yarn, fabrics and garments uncompetitive;

(b) whether import of cotton has been steadily increasing from 4.13 lakhs bale in the past to 22 lakhs bale this year and this is expected to cross 25 lakhs bales next year;

(c) the productivity has also gone down due to lack of modernization of plants and equipments; and

(d) if so, what action is Government taking to prevent the decline of this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) and (b) To retain competitiveness in the global market, the domestic textile industry can import cotton freely without any restrictions. The import of cotton during last four years is as under:

Year	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Quantity (in lakh bales of 170 kg. each)	4.13	7.87	22.01	16.00

Source: Cotton Advisory Board.

(c) and (d) The Government has launched the Technology Mission on Cotton to improve the productivity and quality of cotton and the Technology Upgradation Fund scheme for modernization of the Textiles and Jute industries.

Import of Cotton

437. SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is a major importer of cotton in the world;

(b) if so, what is the annual import of cotton during the last three years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the crisis of the textile industry is worsening due to import; and

(d) if so, what remedial measure the Government is planning to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) and (b) India's cotton import vis-a-vis world import trade during the last three years are as under:

(In Thousand Metric ton)			
Year	World Import	India's Import	% of World Import
1997-98	5762	32	0.5
1998-99	5441	94	1.7
1999-2000	6079	249	5.7

Source: International Cotton Advisory Committee.

(c) and (d) To retain competitiveness in the global market, the domestic textile industry can import cotton freely without any restrictions. The Government has launched the Technology Mission on Cotton to improve the productivity and quality of cotton.

Effect of global recession on Textile Sector

438. SHRI RUMANDLA RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether if Government is of the view that the global recession will not affect Indian textile sector;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that out of the Rs. 25,000 crore Textile Upgradation Fund created by Government Rs. 8,000 crore have already been utilised in the last two years;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the mills sector needed large investment and necessary measures to assist the sector; and

(d) if so, what steps Government are considering to take to see that the global recession does not affect the textile sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) to (d) For modernization of the textile and jute industries, with effect from April 1, 1999, Government has launched the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for a period of 5 years. Various Nodal Agencies viz. IDBI, SIDBI & IFCI and their co-opted agencies are operating the scheme. Without any ceiling on investment, the scheme provides for reimbursement of 5% interest charged by the financial institutions/banks for technology upgradation projects in conformity with the scheme.

During the last two years i.e. 1-4-1999 to 31-3-2001 of 1087 applications with investment proposals of Rs. 12004 crore received, 885 applications with the total loan amount of Rs. 4446 crore were sanctioned and Rs. 2570 crore has been disbursed against 636 applications.

Apart from the TUFS, in order to increase the competitiveness of Indian textile industry in global markets, Government of India has taken a number of other steps including:

(i) The Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) has been launched to improve quality, productivity and production of cotton

thereby to make the quality cotton available to the user industry.

- (ii) A Textile Package has been announced for modernization of powerloom sector.
- (iii) A chain of textile testing laboratories have been set up to help industry in assessing the quality of textiles.
- (iv) For import of capital goods, the Export Promotion of Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme has been simplified.
- (v) Cotton can be imported freely without any restrictions.
- (vi) Initiated measures for application of information technology in the textile trade and industry.

12.00 Noon

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): Sir, I lay on the Table: -

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992: -
 - (1) G.S.R. No. 577(E) dated 3rd August, 2001 publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Telecommunication Cadre (Group 'C' Post) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2001.
 - (2) G.S.R. No. 633(E) dated 9th September, 2001 publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Armourer Cadre, Group 'A' Post Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2001.
 - (3) G.S.R. No. 634(E) dated 9th September, 2001 publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Engineering Cadre, Group 'A' Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2001.
 - (4) G.S.R. No. 680(E) dated 20th September, 2001 publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Telecommunication Cadre (Group 'A' and 'B' Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2001. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. LT. 4190/01]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949:-
 - (1) G.S.R. No. 464 dated 21st August, 2001 publishing the Central Reserve Police Force, (Combatised Para-Medical Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2001.
 - (2) G.S.R. No. 533 dated 29th September, 2001 publishing the Central Reserve Police Force, Group 'A' (General Duty) Officers Recruitment Rules, 2001. [Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. LT. 4189/01]

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : Sir, I lay on the Table under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification G.S.R. No. 696(E) dated 26th September, 2001 publishing the Governors (Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Rules, 2001. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 4196/01]

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

The Cine-Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2001.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2001, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th November, 2001".

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table of the House.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

श्री बागेंद्र नाथ ओझा (बिहार) : समापति महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से विभाग-संबंधित उद्योग संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :

- (i) लघु उद्योगों की ओर ऋण प्रवाह के संबंध में 43वें प्रतिवेदन के संबंध में लघु उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही टिप्पण पर 54वां प्रतिवेदन।
- (ii) खान मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2001-2002) के संबंध में इसके 50वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्निहित सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के संबंध में 55वां प्रतिवेदन।
- (iii) इस्पात उद्योग (सरकारी और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों) को पेश आ रही समस्याओं के संबंध में इस्पात मंत्रालय के 34वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्निहित सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के संबंध में 56वां प्रतिवेदन।

- (iv) इस्पात मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2001-2002) के संबंध में इसके 51वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्निहित सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के संबंध में 57वां प्रतिवेदन।

RECOMMENDATION OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 20th November, 2001, allotted time for the Government Legislative and other Business as follows:-

<u>Business</u>	<u>Time Allotted</u>
1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:-	
(a) The Delhi Rent (Amendment) Bill, 1997.	2 Hours
(b) The Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2001.	1/2 Hour
2. (a) Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001.	1 Hour (To be Discussed together)
(b) Consideration and passing of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001	
3. (a) Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Passports (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001.	1/2 Hour (To be Discussed together)
(b) Consideration and passing of the Passports (Amendment) Bill, 2001	
4. (a) Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001	4 Hours
(b) Consideration and passing of the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2001	(To be discussed together)

5. Consideration of the Resolution seeking extension Of President's Rule in the State of Manipur imposed Vide the proclamation issued on June 2, 2001 under Article 356 of the Constitution. 2 Hours

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Mrinal Sen stating that he is unable to attend the House due to pre occupation with his film production work. Shri Sen has, therefore, requested for the grant of Leave of Absence w.e.f. 20th November, 2001 till the end of the current Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 20th November, 2001 till the end of the current Session.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Arrival in Kabul of the Indian Diplomatic Mission to Afghanistan

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): Sir, I am happy to inform hon. Members that a diplomatic Mission to Afghanistan landed at Bagram Airfield near Kabul at 0955 hrs. this morning.

This Mission Team comprises Special Envoy for Afghanistan, senior officials of the Ministry of External Affairs, interpreters and other essential staff. It also has a medical and nursing component which will stay on in Kabul with the Liaison Officer of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

Members are no doubt aware that the Indian Embassy in Kabul closed on September 26, 1996. This is the first Indian diplomatic Mission, thereafter.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (INDIA) TRANSFER OF FUNDS (REPEAL) BILL, 2001.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C THAKUR): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Bill to repeal St. John Ambulance Association (India) Transfer of Funds Act, 1956.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. C. P. THAKUR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Storming of the Disputed Site at Ayodhya By VHP Thereby Flouting Supreme Court Directives and the action taken by Government thereon

श्री सुरेश पटवारी (मध्य प्रदेश) : समापति महोदय, मैं विश्व हिन्दू परिषद द्वारा उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्देशों की अवज्ञा करते हुए अयोध्या में विवादस्थल वाले पर धावा बोलने तथा इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई की ओर गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

गृह मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : समापति महोदय, मैं चाहूंगा कि मैं हिन्दी में जवाब दूँ लेकिन चूंकि पहला नाम डा. दसासी नारायण राव का था, इस कारण जवाब अंग्रेजी में तैयार हुआ है। अगर आपकी अनुमति हो तो मैं अंग्रेजी का जवाब पढ़कर सुना दूँ।

This Government is of the view that the problem in Ayodhya can be solved either through mutual consensus among all the concerned or on the basis of adjudication by the court.

Let me briefly narrate the facts of the incident which took place in Ayodhya on 17th October, 2001. According to the report received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, S/Shri Ashok Singhal, S.C. Dikshit along with some 20 other persons who had come through the gangway to have darshan made their way through the bars of the gangway and entered the isolation cordon where devotees are normally not allowed. On receiving the information, senior police and district officials reached the spot immediately and on their arrival they found that these persons were sitting inside the premises and singing hymns and raising slogans. All these persons were persuaded by the local officials to vacate the premises. A non-cognisable FIR was registered against them under section 186 IPC for obstructing public servants in the discharge of their public functions.

Honourable Members who have given notice have said that by 'storming' the disputed site, the VHP have flouted the Supreme Court directives. I would like to give a brief background with regard to the Supreme Court's pronouncements in this regard. The Union Government acquired the entire Ram Janma Bhoomi - Babri Masjid premises in the aftermath of the incident in Ayodhya on 6th December, 1992 through the Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Act, 1993. The Ordinance came into being on 7th January, 1993 which was subsequently replaced by an Act of

Parliament. According to section 3 of the Act, "on and from the commencement of the Ordinance the right, title and interest in relation to the area by virtue of this Act stood transferred to, and vested in the Central Government". Section 7(2) of the said Act requires the Central Government to ensure that the position existing before the commencement of this Act i.e. 7.1.1993 shall be maintained.

The validity of the above Act was challenged in the Supreme Court in Dr. M. Ismail Faruqi and others v/s Union of India and others. The Supreme Court upheld the validity of the entire Act except section 4(3) which provided that on the commencement of the Ordinance, any suit, appeal or other proceedings in respect of the right, title and interest relating to any property which vested in the Central Government under section 3 and was pending before any court, tribunal or authority would abate. The Supreme Court maintained that abatement of all pending suits and legal proceedings without providing for an alternative dispute resolution mechanism for resolution of the dispute between the parties thereto will amount to an extinction of the judicial remedy for resolution of the dispute amounting to negation of rule of law and, therefore, sub-section 3 of section 4 of the Act was declared unconstitutional and invalid. The consequence of this judgement was that all the suits relating to title of the disputed land pending before the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court were revived.

The maintenance of the *status quo* as on 7.1.1993 on the disputed site meant that no addition, alteration or other structural changes were carried out in the makeshift structure situated in the disputed area but normal maintenance work could be carried. No addition, alteration or damage to the structure was carried out by these persons.

The Union Government is fully conscious of its responsibility of maintaining peace, amity and communal harmony in the country and, therefore, as soon as it learnt about the incident, the State Government was directed to fix responsibility on those guilty and punish them. A court of enquiry was ordered by the DG, CRPF. According to the reports available from the State Government, two senior officials, a magistrate and Deputy Superintendent of Police responsible for the incident have been placed under suspension. The CRPF have also replaced the company on duty by another company, transferred the Deputy Commandant and an Inspector of the unit responsible for the incident and departmental action has been initiated against the officials concerned.

The State Government have also been directed to review the security scheme for Ayodhya. Accordingly, review has taken place on 31st October, 2001. As per the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Security on Ayodhya, the security has been further beefed up. The roles and responsibilities of all concerned have been defined unambiguously and normal Standard Operating Procedures as well as contingency plans to meet all eventualities have been laid down. Prohibitory orders under section 144 of Cr.PC as a measure to further strengthen the security arrangements there have already been promulgated. Steps have been taken to regulate 'darshan' by forming small batches of 15-20 devotees so that there is no crowding near the makeshift temple at any point of time. All the vacancies of the magistrates, police officers and other ranks have been filled up so that duty officers are available, as per the security scheme, round the clock to take care of any eventuality.

श्री सुरेश पचीरी : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के लोगों द्वारा 17 अक्टूबर, 2001 को प्रतिष्ठित क्षेत्र में जो अनधिकृत प्रवेश किया गया, उसके संबंध में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो बक्तव्य दिया है उससे मुझे एक सवाल की कड़ी हुई बात याद आ रही है। उस सवाल ने कहा है कि -

"तु इधर-उधर की न बात कर,
यह बता कि कारवां क्यों भुटा"

सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के 1994 के जो ऑयरेक्शंस हैं, उनका हलफ दिया है, मैं उसी से अपनी बात आरंभ करना चाहूंगा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऑयरेक्शंस क्या हैं? सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऑयरेक्शंस का जो 1994 का रेफरेंस है, उसको मैं यहां उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ -

"The best solution, in the circumstances, on revival of suits is, therefore, to maintain the *status quo* as on 7.1.1993, when the law came into force, modifying the interim orders in the suits, to that extent, by curtailing the practice of worship by Hindus in the disputed area to the extent it stands reduced under the Act." I underline the words, "practice of worship by Hindus".

मान्यवर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का 1994 का जो ऑयरेक्शन है, उसको जिस ढंग से तोड़-मरोड़कर इस बक्तव्य में बताया गया है, वह दरअसल इस सदन को दिग्भ्रमित करने का प्रयास है। मैं इसके विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ लेकिन मैं आपकी अनुमति से कुछ बातें उठाना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, स्वयं मंत्री जी ने स्वीकारा है कि विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के नेताओं के खिलाफ एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज हो गई, नॉन-कॉम्प्लिमेंट ऑफिस दर्ज हो गया लेकिन उनके खिलाफ अभी तक कोई लीगल एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है। उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ तो कार्यवाही हो गई है, मजिस्ट्रेट और डिप्टी सुपरिंटेंडेंट ऑफ पुलिस के खिलाफ तो कार्यवाही हो गई है लेकिन अपने

उस इंसिडेंट के लिए रिस्पॉन्सिबल माना लेकिन उन लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है, जिन्होंने वह इंसिडेंट किया है, जिन्होंने अनधिकृत रूप से अयोध्या में प्रतिबंधित क्षेत्र में प्रवेश किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका पहला मूल कारण यह है कि ये वे लोग हैं जो आए दिन नॉर्थ-ब्लॉक और सत्ता के गलियारों में आपके आस-पास दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं या वहाँ घूमते रहते हैं। दूसरा कारण यह है कि 6 दिसम्बर, 1992 की घटना के लिए जो लोग जिम्मेदार थे उनके खिलाफ आज तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हो पाई, उसी से प्रेरणा पाकर, अभिभूत होकर, उसी ढील का फायदा लेकर इन लोगों को भी प्रेरणा मिली। तीसरा कारण यह है कि जिन लोगों के खिलाफ केस चल रहा है उनके खिलाफ अभी तक नोटिफिकेशन जारी न करने से इन लोगों को लगा कि यू.पी. गवर्नमेंट इसके प्रति चिंतित नहीं है, कंसर्न नहीं है, गंभीर नहीं है इसलिए क्यों न वह भी प्रवेश कर जाएं। अगली बात यह है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट को आखिर इस मामले में कहना पड़ा और डायरेक्शन देना पड़ा कि नोटिसेज जारी किए जाएं। सी.बी.आई. जोकि केन्द्र सरकार के अधीन आती है उसको भी नोटिस जारी करने के लिए कहना पड़ा। मान्यवर, मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक बड़े अदब से कहना चाहूंगा कि जिन लोगों से संबंधित नोटिस जारी करने के लिए कहना पड़ा उसमें इस सरकार में शामिल तीन मंत्रियों के बारे में भी उल्लेख है। यह इस सरकार के लिए बहुत शर्मनाक बात है। खासतौर से गृह मंत्री जी जो कि इस मामले में सीधे जुड़े हुए हैं उनसे भी संबंधित यह बात है। मान्यवर, गृह मंत्री जी जब यह कहते हैं कि राम जन्म भूमि का जो मुद्दा था उस मुद्दे ने भारतीय जनता पार्टी की संख्या बढ़ा दी, इससे भी प्रेरणा पाकर विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के लोगों ने अनाधिकृत रूप से उस प्रतिबंधित क्षेत्र में प्रवेश किया। मान्यवर, चाणक्य ने कहा है कि राजा जब तक राजा हुआ करता है तब तक उसको सौध समझकर एक संयमित संभाषण करना चाहिए। जब तक आप कुछ नहीं थे और जब आपने रथ यात्रा-प्रारम्भ की थी हम उस मुद्दे पर, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, नहीं जाना चाहते कि आपने कानपुर में क्या उत्तेजक भाषण दिया था। हम उस मुद्दे में भी नहीं जाना चाहते कि पटना में जिस वजह से आपकी गिरफ्तारी हुई और उत्तर प्रदेश में समय-समय पर अलग-अलग जगह आपने क्या उत्तेजक भाषण दिये और जिसकी परिणति यह हुई कि 6 दिसम्बर, 1992 की लख्नाऊ जनक घटना राष्ट्रीय त्रासदी हुई। लेकिन जब आपने गृह मंत्री का पद संभाल लिया है और आप जब सरदार पटेल बनना चाहते हैं तो चाणक्य की नीति का अनुसरण करना चाहिए, यह मैं आपसे विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, प्रश्न यह उठता है कि यह विश्व हिन्दू परिषद क्या है? यह विश्व हिन्दू परिषद वह है जिसको कि इसी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने अपने नोटिफिकेशन नम्बर SO-933 के जरिए 30 दिसम्बर, 1992 को अनलाइफुल एन्टिडिटीज प्रिवेंशन ऐक्ट-1967 के तहत जो ट्रिब्यूनल गठित की थी उस ट्रिब्यूनल में माननीय न्यायाधीश श्री बहरी थे और उन्होंने भी विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के बारे में यह कहा था कि There was a sufficient case for declaring the Vishwa Hindu Parishad as an unlawful association.

मान्यवर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विश्व हिन्दू परिषद जिस पर प्रतिबंध लगाया गया हो, ऐसा विश्व हिन्दू परिषद जिसकी समय-समय पर गतिविधियाँ बहुत आपत्तिजनक रही हों ऐसे विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के नेताओं के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने में आप क्यों संकोच कर रहे हैं देशवासी आपसे यह जानना चाहते हैं? विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के लोगों के खिलाफ अभी तक कार्रवाई न करना कई प्रकार की शंकाएँ उत्पन्न कर रहा है। मान्यवर, इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उसमें आपने खुद स्वीकारा है - Section 7(2) of the Act, which you have mentioned, requires the Central Government to ensure that the position existing before the commencement of this Act, that is, 7.1.1993

shall be maintained. प्रश्न यह उठता है कि जब आपने इसको स्वीकारा तो इसके बारे में आप चुप क्यों हैं? सुप्रीम कोर्ट का 1994 का जो डायरेक्शन था, वह क्या कहता है? जो मैंने अभी हाल ही में आपको पढ़कर सुनाया है और क्या आप ऐसा महसूस करते हैं कि विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के लोगों ने जो प्रवेश 17 अक्टूबर, 2001 को किया है क्या वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का वॉयलेशन नहीं है? क्या वह अनधिकृत प्रवेश नहीं है और यदि अनधिकृत प्रवेश है तो आपने अभी तक कानूनी कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं की? ऐसा देश के सभी समाचार पत्रों ने इसे छापा है और उसके बाद आज स्थिति यह हुई कि सदन में हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। हम यह चाहते थे कि जब यह चर्चा आए तो जहाँ एक तरफ आप कहें कि अधिकारियों के खिलाफ आपने कार्रवाई की है। दूसरी तरफ आप यह भी बताएं कि आपके अपने जो बहुत ही परम प्रिय विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के लोग हैं, उनके खिलाफ आपने अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की है? आपने अपने वक्तव्य में यह कहा कि The State Government has further informed that the action of this person, in relation to VHP people, did not constitute a violation of the Supreme Court order to maintain the status quo at the site. मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार है। यह वह भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार है जिसने अयोध्या में 6 दिसम्बर 1992 में बाबरी मस्जिद डेमोलिशन से एक दिन पहले यानी 5 दिसम्बर 1992 को तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री के साथ एक मीटिंग की थी जिसमें आप भी शामिल थे और उनको निर्देश दिये थे कि वह उस समय त्याग पत्र न दें ताकि वह सारा काम हो जाए जिसकी रणनीति आप लोगों ने बनायी थी। तो क्या उसी पार्टी के मुख्य मंत्री के द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्य से आप सहमत हैं? महोदय, यह सदन में चर्चा हो रही है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देशों का वॉयलेशन हुआ है कि नहीं, इस संबंध में आपका क्या मतव्य है? मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि आप भारतीय जनता पार्टी के गृह मंत्री नहीं हैं, आप एन.डी.ए. सरकार के गृह मंत्री हैं। आप मात्र आर.एस.एस. के स्वयं सेवक नहीं हैं, आप इस देश के गृह मंत्री हैं इसलिए आपका यह दायित्व इन जाता है कि इस देश की अस्मिता को बचाने के लिए, इस देश में साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव बनाए रखने के लिए जो समुचित और कठोर से कठोर कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं, वह उठाए जाने चाहिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ आपने यह कहा कि A non-cognisable FIR was registered against them u/s 186 of the IPC for obstructing public servants in the discharge of their public functions, क्या आपने किसी कानूनविद से इस संबंध में सलाह ली है? यह जो नॉन कॉग्नीजेबल ऑफेंस है, यह कॉग्नीजेबल बनता है, साथ ही सुप्रीम कोर्ट के वॉयलेशन से संबंधित कौन सा ऑफेंस बनता है, इसका जिक्र आपने इसमें नहीं किया है। इस संबंध में अच्छा यह होता कि आपके पीछे जो माननीय कानून मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं, आप उनसे बिचार-विमर्श कर लें, फिर इस वक्तव्य को जारी करते क्योंकि इस वक्तव्य से तो यह लग रहा है कि यह वक्तव्य गृह मंत्री का नहीं है। वह आर.एस.एस. की हिज मास्टर्स वॉयस है और नागपुर के कार्यालय में तैयार किया हुआ वक्तव्य है। यह गृह मंत्रालय, नॉर्थ ब्लॉक में तैयार किया हुआ वक्तव्य नहीं है।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम (उत्तरांचल) : थोड़ी सी भूल आपसे भी हो गयी। तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री नरसिंहराय से आप भी पूछ आते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता।

श्री सुरेश पट्टीरी : मान्यवर, जो आपने अपने वक्तव्य में आगे कहा है कि भविष्य में कुछ

ऐसा न हो पाए, इसके लिए समुचित कदम उठाए जाने संबंधी निर्देश आपने दिये हैं तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कैसे निर्देश दिये हैं? एक तरफ तो विश्व हिन्दू परिषद और उसके नेता और आर.एस.एस. के प्रमुख नेता - जिस आर.एस.एस. की बुनियाद पर भारतीय जनता पार्टी खड़ी हुई है - बम्ब के साथ वह कहते हैं कि बसंत पंचमी के अवसर पर 17 फरवरी 2002 को वह निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ कर देंगे। अगर आप यह बताते कि बसंत पंचमी के दिन इस प्रकार का निर्माण कार्य आप प्रारम्भ नहीं होने देंगे, और इसके लिए आपने इस प्रकार की तैयारी की है तो अच्छा होता। खैर, देर आए, दुस्त आए। अंत में जब आप उत्तर देंगे तो मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस पहलु पर भी आप प्रकाश डालेंगे। महोदय, खुद विश्व हिन्दू परिषद और आर.एस.एस. ने यह घोषणा की है कि अयोध्या में बसंत पंचमी के दिन 108 जगहों पर यज्ञ प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा और हजारों लोग वहाँ एकत्रित होंगे। यह स्थिति वैसी ही होगी जैसा आपने बाद में लिब्राहन कमीशन के सामने यह कहा था कि "हजारों लोग वहाँ एकत्रित हो गये थे और वह 6 दिसम्बर का दिन मेरे लिए बड़ा कष्टप्रद दिन था लेकिन हजारों लोगों को मैं नियंत्रित नहीं कर पाया, मेरा कहना वह नहीं माने।" आप फिर यही कहेंगे कि बहुत लोग बसंत पंचमी के दिन एकत्रित हो गए थे इसलिए समुचित कदम नहीं उठाए जा सके। इसलिए सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि इस पहलु पर भी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी प्रकाश डालें क्योंकि यह सर्वविदित है कि यह जो सरकार है और खास तौर से कुछ मंत्रालय - ऐसे मंत्रालय, जिन मंत्रियों का मैंने संकेत-संकेत में जिक्र किया है, वह मंत्रालय - खास तौर से गृह मंत्रालय, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, खेल मंत्रालय और प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय से जुड़े हुए सारे मंत्रालय रिमोट कंट्रोल से विश्व हिन्दू परिषद और आर.एस.एस. के द्वारा चल रहे हैं। इसलिए पूरे देश को यह विश्वास दिलाने की आवश्यकता है कि एक तरफ आप उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करेंगे अगर वे कानून तोड़ते हैं तो दूसरी तरफ जैसा आपने खुद पहले पैसे में कहा, "This Government is of the view that the problem in Ayodhya can be solved either through mutual consensus among all the parties concerned, or on the basis of adjudication by the court." क्या आप इस सदन को और देशवासियों को विश्वास दिलाएंगे कि जब तक दोनों पक्षों की मान्य सहमति नहीं होती या माननीय कोर्ट का इस संबंध में निर्णय नहीं होता तब तक आप वहाँ कानून को तोड़कर किसी भी प्रकार का निर्माण कार्य नहीं करने देंगे? यह इस सदन को विश्वास दिलाए जाने की आवश्यकता है और इससे भी ज्यादा आवश्यकता यह है कि जो इस प्रकार के कृत्यों में अभी शामिल हैं और जिनके भविष्य में शामिल होने की संभावना है उनके खिलाफ आप कठोर से कठोर कार्यवाही करेंगे। क्योंकि पूरा देश देख रहा है कि 6 दिसम्बर, 1992 को कुछ मनबले लोगों ने ऐसा कृत्य कर दिया जिसके कारण न केवल देश शर्मिन्दा था बल्कि जिस अमेरिका की यह सरकार बार-बार दुहाई देती है उस अमेरिका ने भी उस राष्ट्रीय त्रासदी को धिक्कारा था। वही स्थिति 17 अक्टूबर, 2001 को हुई कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देशों को धता बताकर, सारे कानून कायदों को ताक में रखकर, विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के लोगों ने जो दुष्कृत्य किया है, वह ऐसा कृत्य किया है जो कि कानून की दृष्टि से वाजिब नहीं था। इसलिए उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है।

अंत में, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब-जब अयोध्या से जुड़ा मसला सदन में उठा है या सदन के बाहर उठा है तो पूरे देश में कुछ लोगों के द्वारा एक साम्प्रदायिक भावना भड़काने की कोशिश की गई और वहीं सैफुल्लाख जॉर्जेस के द्वारा यह प्रयास किया जाता है कि साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव बनाए रखा जाए। आज इस देश में एक शांति और सद्बुद्धि की आवश्यकता है,

साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव बना रहे, इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन न जाने क्यों इस सरकार के मन में आगे आने वाला उत्तर प्रदेश का चुनाव सामने आता है। मैं नहीं जानता कि चुनाव आयोग उत्तर प्रदेश में कब चुनाव कराने की घोषणा करेगा। लेकिन यह जानता हूँ कि विश्व हिन्दू परिषद और आर.एस.एस. जब 17 फरवरी 2002 को निर्माण करने की घोषणा कर रहा है तो उत्तर प्रदेश में 2002 में चुनाव उनके सामने हैं। सरकार आज यह कह सकती है कि इनका वास्ता विश्व हिन्दू परिषद और आर.एस.एस. से नहीं है, इनका वास्ता तो मात्र एन.डी.ए. से है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि जैसे हाथ में अलग-अलग अंगुलियां हुआ करती हैं वे अपने अलग-अलग काम करती हैं और खाते वक्त पूरी मुट्ठी एक हो जाया करती है, यही स्थिति विश्व हिन्दू परिषद, यही स्थिति बजरंग दल, यही स्थिति आर.एस.एस., यही स्थिति भारतीय जनता पार्टी और अंत में यही स्थिति एन.डी.ए. की है। जब इनको ऐसा कृत्य करना हो जिससे इनको राजनीतिक लाभ पहुंच सके, भले ही देश में साम्प्रदायिकता की आग भड़क उठे तो इसके लिए सारी अंगुलियां एक हो जाया करती हैं। इस बात से हम सबको बहुत सचेत होने की आवश्यकता है। देश हमारे सामने होना चाहिए, राजनीति और वोटों की राजनीति हमारे सामने नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। मान्यवर, इसलिए मैं यह चाहूँगा कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी इसे गंभीरता से लें। देशहित को ध्यान में रखते हुए, गंभीरता से कदम उठाने संबंधी निर्देश दें। यह आपके माध्यम से मेरा गृह मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है।

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, he has made a very excellent speech. We must confess it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Totally political. ...*(Interruptions)*... Every word was political. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU (West Bengal): Sir, this is a very extraordinary situation. A Minister is ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सरला माहेश्वरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): अच्छा-अच्छा अब ठीक है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री बालकवि बैरागी: सभापति महोदय, यह आर.एस.एस. का नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Sarla Maheshwari. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We are proud of the RSS. The RSS stands for 'Ready for Self-less Service'. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go there once ...*(Interruptions)*... You will get converted. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will get converted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't take its name unnecessarily. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Sarla Maheshwari. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, he is a Minister of Rural Development. Are we discussing something on rural development? ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a Minister of Rural Development ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Sarla Maheshwari ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Are we discussing RSS? ... (Interruptions) ... What is this? I am a Member of the House ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Sarla Maheshwari ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Sir, he has not taken your permission ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI T.N. CHATURVEDI (Uttar Pradesh): The RSS is not being discussed ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record, except Sarla Maheshwari.

श्रीमती सरला माहेश्वरी : सभापति जी, मैं गहरी चिंता और गहन दुःख के साथ यह कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का यह बयान एक शर्मनाक दलील है हमारे देश की एकता और अखंडता के साथ, हमारे देश की शांति और सौहार्द के साथ खिलवाड़ करने वाले अपराधी तत्वों को बचाने की। गृह मंत्री जी के इस बयान ने यह साबित कर दिया है कि सरकार की अमानत में हम अपने देश की बागडोर नहीं दे सकते। इस देश की बागडोर, इस देश की शांति, इस देश की एकता, इस देश की अखंडता, इस देश का भाईचारा इस सरकार की अमानत में सुरक्षित नहीं है। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है, सभापति जी, आप वहां विराजमान हैं और आपने हमारे देश के गृह मंत्री की इस दलील को पढ़ा होगा। आपने देखा कि किस तरह से यह दलील, जो हमारे देश के सामने इतनी बड़ी चुनौती है, इतना बड़ा खतरा है देश के अस्तित्व के सामने उस चुनौती को, उस खतरे को बिल्कुल नजरअंदाज करती है और कानून के मामूली नुक्तों के आधार पर उन अपराधियों का बचाव करने की कोशिश करती है। यह बहुत ही शर्मनाक है। शर्मनाक इसलिए है कि अगर हम पूरा इतिहास उठाकर देखें तो इनके इरादे भी इसी बात को साबित करते हैं कि इनका रास्ता हमारे देश की तबाही और बर्बादी का रास्ता रहा है। सभापति जी, यह जो अयोध्या की घटना घटी है यह अपने आप में कोई अलग-थलग घटना नहीं है। इसके साथ घटनाओं की पूरी एक श्रृंखला जुड़ी हुई है। 11 सितम्बर के बाद ही हमने देखा कि हमारे देश में सांप्रदायिक धुवीकरण का एक अभियान सा छेड़ दिया गया। सबसे पहले सिमी पर बैन लगाया गया, फिर प्रधानमंत्री जी का बयान आया कि मार्च, 2002 तक अयोध्या के मसले का समाधान कर लिया जाएगा, फिर आगरा में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के युवा मोर्चे की बैठक हुई जिसमें हमारे देश के केंद्रीय मंत्रियों ने एक के बाद जो भड़काऊ भाषण दिए वे इसके साक्षी हैं। सभापति जी, वे किस तरह के बयान थे? हमारी केंद्रीय खेल मंत्री ने अपनी चिर-परिचित विष वमन करने की मुद्रा में वहां इकट्ठा हुए नौजवानों को संबोधित करते हुए कहा कि आप ही वे नौजवान हैं जिन्होंने एक मस्जिद पर भगवा ध्वज फहराया था और अब वह दिन दूर नहीं जब लाहौर और कराची पर भगवा ध्वज फहराया जाएगा। लगभग इसी भाषा में हमारे केंद्रीय संसदीय मंत्री और सूचना तकनीक मंत्री ने कहा कि मस्जिद गिराना तो मामूली बात थी, मंदिर बनाने की कसक अभी बाकी है। सभापति जी, उसी सम्मेलन में हमारे गृह मंत्री जी और हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी के स्वर भी कम उत्तेजक नहीं थे और इस सबका सीधा-सीधा परिणाम यह हुआ कि आगरा में जमा युवकों ने ... (व्यवधान) ... रिलेवेस नहीं है? आपको रिलेवेस कभी नजर नहीं आया ... (व्यवधान) ... इसका परिणाम यह

हुआ कि इन भड़काऊ और उत्तेजक बयानों से वहां के नौजवान आगरा के ताज महल में घुस गए। मोहम्मद के उस पाक स्थल को नापाक करने की कोशिश की और जिस तरह की गुंडागर्दी और अश्लील और असम्य हरकतें वहां की गईं उनसे हिन्दुस्तान का सिर शर्म से झुक गया। ... (व्यवधान) ... लेकिन एक भी मंत्री ने यह नहीं कहा कि यह शर्मनाक कार्यवाही की गई। ... (व्यवधान) ... सभापति महोदय, मैं ऐसा कुछ नहीं कह रही हूँ। अगर सारे तथ्य इनके खिलाफ जाते हैं तो इसमें मेरा दोष नहीं है। इनको कहिये कि अपने जमीन में झांके, अपने कार्यों को देखें तब शायद इनका खून खौलेगा नहीं और यह सोचेंगे, समझेंगे, विवेक से काम लेंगे। मैं आपकी अनुमति से यह कहना चाहूंगी कि इससे आगे की श्रृंखला थी विश्व हिन्दू परिषद् के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष श्री सिंहल के नेतृत्व में प्रतिबंधित स्थल पर जा कर पूजा अर्चना की गई ... (व्यवधान) ... पूजा अर्चना के नाम पर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को आपने बहुत गुमराह किया है। धर्म के नाम पर इतना गुमराह किया है, इतने अधार्मिक काम किये हैं कि लोगों ने यह कहा कि अगर यही धर्म है तो हमें ऐसा धर्म नहीं चाहिये। जिस तरह से गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी ने कहा था, आप भी बोले थे जिन्होंने गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी की हत्या की थी। ... (व्यवधान) ... सभापति महोदय, आप जानते होंगे गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी ने कहा था अगर यही धर्म है तो मुझे यह धर्म नहीं चाहिये और यह वही लोग हैं जो धर्म को बदनाम कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... सभापति जी, इस तरह से बड़ा मुश्किल है अपनी बात कहना। मुझे बोलने की अनुमति दी जाएगी या नहीं? सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश प्रशासन जिस तरह से आगरा में मूक बना रहा, उसी तरह से अयोध्या में भी पंगु बना रहा। हमने देखा है कि हमारे देश के कानून की धजियां उड़ते हुए वहां जो कुकृत्य किया गया। लेकिन उस कुकृत्य करने वालों में से एक का भी बाल बांका नहीं हुआ। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में कहा कि सुरक्षा कर्मियों को इधर-उधर कर दिया गया है, उनको सस्पेंड कर दिया गया है, उनको निलम्बित कर दिया गया है। लेकिन जिन लोगों ने यह कुकृत्य किया है उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। सभापति जी, उसके बाद की कड़ी भाजपा का स्वर्ण जयन्ती समारोह है। इस समारोह में हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री जी उपस्थित थे। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने बार बार इस बात की दुहाई दी, अयोध्या मसले को दोहराया कि हमें इस राम मन्दिर आन्दोलन के मुद्दे को कभी भी नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये क्योंकि यही राम मन्दिर का मुद्दा ही है जिसके कारण आज हम हिन्दुस्तान पर राज कर रहे हैं। अगर हमने उत्तर प्रदेश को बचाना है तो हमें इसी राम मन्दिर के मुद्दे की पूंछ पकड़ कर के आगे बढ़ना होगा। गृह मंत्री जी से मेरा सवाल है ... (व्यवधान) ... सभापति महोदय, इस तरह से बहुत मुश्किल है बोलना। आप सुनिये गृह मंत्री जी बहुत समर्थ हैं, आराम से जवाब दे देंगे, आपको उनकी पैरवी की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव आए नहीं हैं लेकिन जो चुनाव के पहले का प्रिस्च्यु आ रहा है, वहां आपकी जमीन खिसकती हुई बता रहा है। मंत्री जी भी बोल रहे हैं, सदस्य भी बोल रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... सभापति जी, आप थोड़ा सा तो निर्देश दीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ... सभापति जी, यह जो सारा घटनाक्रम है ... (व्यवधान) ... गृह मंत्री जी मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी ... (व्यवधान) ... वे ध्यान न दें तो भी चलेगा, आप ध्यान दें तो अच्छा रहेगा। तो मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो सरकार चल रही है - यह जो सारा प्रकरण चल रहा है, सारी घटनाएं जो योजनाबद्ध, नियोजित ढंग से चल रही हैं उनका सारा का सारा सूत्र उत्तर प्रदेश की राजनीति से जुड़ा हुआ है। हम जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी जो सरकार चल रही है हमारे गृह मंत्री जी और हम सभी वाकिफ हैं कि इस सरकार ने हमारे देश में भ्रष्टाचार

और कदाचार के अब तक के तमाम घले आ रहे कीर्तिमानों को शायद तोड़ दिया है और यह सरकार जनता से पूरी तरह अलग धलग पड़ गयी है इससे देश ... (व्यवधान) ... आप चुप रहिए ... (व्यवधान) ... सभापति जी, बड़ी मुश्किल है ...

श्री सभापति : आप बोलिए ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बोलती रहिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती सरला माहेश्वरी : कैसे बोलूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

सभापति जी, उत्तर प्रदेश का मसला मैंने इसलिए उठाया क्योंकि इसके सारे सूत्र उत्तर प्रदेश से जुड़े हुए हैं और शासक वर्ग की हमेशा यह नीति रही है, हमने देखा है कि जब भी अपने निहित स्वार्थों को साधने में ये असमर्थ रहते हैं तब देश की जनता को बांटने की कोशिश करते हैं ताकि देश की जनता का ध्यान उसकी बुनियादी समस्याओं से हट जाए और इस तरह के झुठे मुद्दे उठाकर देश को विभाजित करने की कोशिश की जाती है। इसलिए आज वहां आरक्षण का विरोध पीटा जा रहा है ताकि लोगों को भ्रमित किया जा सके। यह भी नहीं चलेगा तो अंत में फिर से अयोध्या का मुद्दा पकड़ लिया गया है क्योंकि ये जानते हैं और इनकी पार्टी की समझ है कि अयोध्या का मुद्दा ही वह है जो शायद हमारी डूबती नैया को कुछ अंश तक पार लगा सकता है। इसलिए सभापति जी, मैंने यह मुद्दा उठाया है।

मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगी कि ऐसे हालात में क्या अयोध्या के मुद्दे को उछालना हमारे देश के वृहत्तर हितों के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं है। मेरा मंत्री जी से यह भी सवाल है कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि बाबरी मस्जिद के ढहाए जाने की शर्मनाक घटना के बाद हमारा देश जो दुनिया में शांतिपूर्ण और सौहार्दपूर्ण रिश्ते रखने वाले देश के रूप में जाना जाता था, उस देश की छवि इन्होंने धर्मान्नाद के नाम पर एक सैकड़ों वर्ष पुरानी मस्जिद को गिराने वाले बर्बर लोगों के देश के रूप में परिणित कर दी है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि भारत की इस बिगड़ी हुई छवि के कारण आज आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध जो विश्व व्यापी लड़ाई चल रही है उसमें भारत की आवाज में वह बल नहीं आ पा रहा है। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि आज भी पश्चिम के अनेक देशों में भारतीय जनता पार्टी को एक उग्र हिंदुत्ववादी धार्मिक तत्त्ववादी पार्टी के रूप में पहचाना जाता है और भारत सरकार की नीतियों पर भी युद्धमदेही की नीति की छाप ये लोग देखते हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में सभापति जी, फिर से एक बार अयोध्या के मुद्दे को उछालना, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि वास्तव में यह उनके निहित स्वार्थों की साधना की घृणित राजनीति का ही परिचायक है। सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगी कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि साम्प्रदायिक धुवीकरण का यह घिनौना खेल ही तालिबानों और ओसामा बिन लादेनों को जन्म देता है जैसा किसी भी राष्ट्र के लिए सिवाय तबाही और बर्बादी के अलावा कुछ नहीं लाते। सभापति जी, श्रीकृष्ण आयोग की रिपोर्ट हमने देखी है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि अयोध्या की घटनाओं ने किस प्रकार सारे देश को सांप्रदायिक दंगों की आग में झुलस कर रख दिया था। हजारों लोगों को बेघर होते हुए हमने देखा है, बहनों को बेया होते हुए देखा है और बच्चों को यतीम होते हुए देखा है। मंत्री जी से मेरा सीधा सवाल है कि इन सब के बावजूद वे और इनकी पार्टी इसी अयोध्या मुद्दे से हैं? अभी कुछ दिन पहले ही हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने विज्ञान भवन में हुए विभिन्न धर्मों के सम्मेलन में कहा था कि धार्मिक कट्टरता किसी भी राष्ट्र का क्या हथ्थ कर सकती है इसका अनुभव हमें अफगानिस्तान में हुआ है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हमें जीवन की बहुलता को नष्ट नहीं करना चाहिए। लेकिन भाजपा की यह अयोध्या केन्द्रित राजनीति और संघ परिवार का सांस्कृतिक

राष्ट्रवाद क्या इसी धार्मिक कट्टरता का पर्याय नहीं है, क्या यह हमारे देश की विविधता और बहुलता पर सीधा हमला नहीं है? आज यह सच्चाई है कि हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री इसी अयोध्या के मसले पर इतनी तरह की बातें इतनी बार कह चुके हैं कि अब किसी बात पर यकीन नहीं होता। सभापति जी, पिछले वर्ष प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बाबरी मस्जिद को गिराए जाने की घटना को राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं का प्रकटीकरण कहा था। दोमुहरी बातों की अगर प्रतिस्पर्धा हो तो भाजपा के नेता सब से अधिक बाजी मार ले जायेंगे। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी और खेल मंत्री जी ने लिब्राहन आयोग के सामने जिस प्रकार की गलत बयानियाँ, जिस प्रकार की बयानबाजियाँ, जिस तरह की उलटबाजियाँ रखीं, उनसे भी पता चलता है कि दोमुहापन संघ परिवार के लोगों की शायद एक बुनियादी चारित्रिक विशेषता है। मंत्री जी से मेरा सवाल है कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि अयोध्या के मामले पर यह सरकार कतई निष्पक्ष या निरपेक्ष नहीं है। कोई भी व्यक्ति इस मामले में इस सरकार को पंच मानने को तैयार नहीं है। फिर किस आधार पर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री यह बयान दे रहे हैं कि मार्च, 2002 तक अयोध्या के मसले का समाधान हो जाएगा? मंत्री जी से मेरा यह सवाल है कि क्या वे यह नहीं जानते कि अयोध्या मसला अदालत में लंबित है? ऐसी स्थिति में प्रधान मंत्री जी की यह बयानबाजी क्या अदालत की प्रक्रिया को बाधित नहीं करती या प्रभावित नहीं करती? जिस मसले पर यह सरकार पंच बनने की अपनी हैसियत खो चुकी है, गंवा चुकी है, उस मसले पर क्या एकमात्र हल यही नहीं हो सकता कि हम उस मसले को अदालत के सुपुर्द कर दें? सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगी कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के सर संघ चालक श्री सुदर्शन ने विजय दशमी के अवसर पर अपने भाषण में अपने स्वयं सेवकों से सरकार की परवाह न करते हुए यह कहा था कि आप हथियारों से लैस हो जाइए और हिन्दू राष्ट्र की स्थापना की हुंकारे भी उन्होंने भरी थी। ... (व्यवधान) ... सभापति जी, क्या यह रास्ता भारत के तालिबानीकरण का रास्ता नहीं है? पिछले दिनों हमने देखा कि कानून की मामूली छामियों का लाभ उठा कर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और सी.बी.आई. ने बाबरी मस्जिद को गिराए जाने के संगीन अपराधपूर्ण मामलों में आरोपी मंत्रियों को बरी कर दिया था और अब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने नए सिरे से सी.बी.आई. को और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को यह आदेश जारी किया है कि वह मुकदमों को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए तैयार हो और नोटिस जारी करें। सभापति जी, मंत्री जी से मेरा यह सवाल है कि क्या सत्ता का दुरुपयोग करके किसी भी मामले के आरोपियों को बचाने की कोशिश क्या किसी भी नैतिक दृष्टि से उचित है? वही उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार आज 'पोटो' के प्रति अपनी बहुत बड़ी संवेदनशीलता दिखा रही है, बहुत आग्रह दिखा रही है। उस सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री का यह कहना है कि भले ही यह कानून संसद में पास हो या न हो, देश माने या न माने, हम अपने राज्य में इस कानून को जरूर लागू करेंगे। यानी इस तरह के जनतंत्र विरोधी, नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं का हनन करने वाले कानून के प्रति वहां के मुख्य मंत्री का इतना आग्रह कि हम इसे लागू कर देंगे, यह किस मनोवृत्ति को दर्शाता है? क्या यह भाजपा और संघ परिवार के लोगों की फॉसिस्ट मनोवृत्ति का सूचक नहीं है? सभापति जी, जिस सरकार ने हाल ही में अयोध्या में गैर कानूनी कृत्य करने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ मामूली कार्यवाही तक नहीं की वह सरकार आतंकवाद से निपटने के लिए 'पोटो' जैसे कानून के समर्थन में उतर पड़ी है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगी कि क्या वे यह जानते नहीं हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में आतंकवाद का जनक कौन है? वे कौन लोग हैं जो छात्राओं पर ड्रेस कोड लागू करते हैं, जो वैंलेटाइन डे पर प्रतिबंध लगाते हैं और जो हम औरतों पर झूठी, थोथी धार्मिक नैतिकता के जरिए हमारी स्वतंत्रता का हनन करने की कोशिश

करते हैं, जो हर क्षण अल्पसंख्यकों को आतंकित करने की योजनाओं में मुक्तिदाता रहते हैं। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि आर.एस.एस. के गुरु माने जाने वाले गोलवलकर जी ने कहा था कि भारत में हर मुसलमान बस्ती एक मिनी पाकिस्तान है और इन बस्तियों को उजाड़ना पाकिस्तान पर फतह करने के समान है, एक राष्ट्रवादी वीरतापूर्ण कार्य है? क्या इस तरह का सोच एक आतंकवादी सोच नहीं है? सभापति जी, गौर करने लायक बात यह है कि ये सारी-की-सारी घटनाएँ तब घट रही हैं जब 11 सितम्बर की घटना घट चुकी है और सारी दुनिया इस धार्मिक तत्ववाद के प्रति संवेदनशील हो चुकी है। इस सच्चाई को जानते हुए भी हमारे भा.ज.पा. के नेता सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश के आगामी चुनावों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कदर अपने होश गंवा चुके हैं कि जिस आग से वे खेल रहे हैं वह आग हमारे देश को किस रास्ते पर ले जाएगी इस की उन्हें जरा भी परवाह नहीं है। सभापति जी, जिस प्रकार तालिबानी अपने देशवासियों को निर्ममता से मारकर बहादुरी और वीरता का परिचय दिया करते थे, संघ परिवार भी उसी रास्ते का पथिक है। जो इन के कुकृत्यों में शामिल नहीं है, उन्हें तत्काल राष्ट्रविरोधी करार दिया जाता है। उसे राष्ट्र विरोधी करार देने में वे जरा भी नहीं हिचकते हैं। यही फासीवादी तरीका है। मान्यवर, हिटलर जर्मन राष्ट्रवाद की बात करता था और कहता था कि जो उस की नाजीवादी पार्टी का सदस्य नहीं है, जो हिटलर का समर्थक नहीं है, वह राष्ट्रवादी नहीं है। इस प्रकार हिटलर ही राष्ट्र बन गया था। इसी तर्ज पर हमारा संघ परिवार 'हिंदू ही है राष्ट्र' का नारा देता है और हिंदू भी वही है जो संघ परिवार का सदस्य है या उस का समर्थक है। ऐसे अंध राष्ट्रवाद के साथ इन धार्मिक तत्ववादियों ने धर्मांधता के विषाणुओं को भी जोड़ दिया है। मंत्री जी से मेरा यह सवाल है कि पिछले दिनों मुसलमानों के अलावा ईसाइयों और बौद्धों के विरुद्ध भी संघ परिवार लगातार घृणा फैलाता रहा है। क्या यह सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्रवाद मुसोलिनी के फासीवाद और हिटलर के नाजीवाद के बाद खुमैनीवाद और तालिबान का संस्करण नहीं है? सभापति जी, क्या हमारे मंत्री जी को अयोध्या में ढहाई गई बाबरी मस्जिद और अफगानिस्तान के बोमियान में बुद्ध की ढहाई गई प्रतिमा में कोई साम्य नजर आता है? सभापति जी, तालिबान ने बुद्ध की उस विशालकाय प्रतिमा को इसलिए ढहा दिया क्योंकि वह समझते थे कि यह मूर्ति-पूजकों की है, काफिरों की है और उस को ढहाकर वे अपने अहम की तुष्टि करते थे और इसी तरह संघ परिवार भी बाबरी मस्जिद को गुलामी का प्रतीक मानता है। क्या मंत्री जी को इस अयोध्या प्रकरण में संघ परिवार की गतिविधियों में ऐसे भयावह तत्व दिखाई नहीं देते जिन्हें यदि बढ़ने का मौका दिया गया तो वे हमारे देश में जनतंत्र के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि समूचे राष्ट्र के अस्तित्व के लिए खतरा पैदा कर देंगे?

सभापति जी, अंत में मैं भा.ज.पा. और उस के नेताओं व रा.ज.ग. सरकार के सहयोगियों से यही अपील करना चाहूँगी कि यदि उन में अभी भी हमारे राष्ट्र के प्रति जरा सी भी चिंता शेष है तो कृपा कर के इस अयोध्या के मसले पर दखलंदाजी करने तथा पंचगिरी करने का मोह छोड़कर इस मुद्दे को आप अदालत के सुपुर्द कर दें। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से यह अपील करना चाहूँगी कि मंदिर और मस्जिद के मुद्दे पर इस देश की जनता को लड़ाने की कोशिश न करें। मंत्री जी आप से मेरी यही अपील है कि,

"न मंदिर में न मस्जिद में न खराबात में कोई,
किस की अमानत में दें गमे जहां का हिसाब,
शायद उन्हीं में से कोई कफन फाड़कर निकले
घलो शहीदों की मजारों पर लगाएँ अजान।"

अगर उन शहीदों को याद करेंगे आप तो इस खून की होली से खिलवाड़ करना बंद करेंगे। धन्यवाद।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ, जो आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने की अनुमति दी। अपनी बात रखने से पहले मेरा माननीय सदस्यों से यह निवेदन है कि मैंने किसी की बात में कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया, इसलिए मुझे भी अपनी बात बिना हस्तक्षेप के कहने दी जाए।

सभापति जी, यहां बहुत गरमी दिखाई गई, बहुत तेजी दिखाई गई। विपक्ष की ओर से और विशेष रूप से माननीय सदस्या सरला जी की ओर से यह कहा गया कि यह सरकार, यह दल और संघ परिवार अयोध्या मसले को उठाकर उत्तर प्रदेश की राजनीति करना चाहता है, अल्पसंख्यकों को बांट देना चाहता है, अल्पसंख्यकों के विरुद्ध है। यहां एक बड़ा छोटा सा मुद्दा था। वह मुद्दा सच है या गलत है, उस पर बोला जाना था, लेकिन उस पर नहीं बोला गया। सारी राजनीति की गई और वह भी अत्यन्त घृणित स्तर की राजनीति की गई। मुझे दुख इस बात का है कि जो विषय यहां नहीं था, उस विषय को यहां लाया गया। यह सरकार आई और इन पिछले साढ़े तीन सालों में इस देश में सबसे कम सांप्रदायिक दंगे हुए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री राजू परमार (गुजरात) : करने वाले आप ही लोग थे। कहां से होते? ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. Only the hon. Member, Shri Narendra Mohan, has been permitted to speak.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : सभापति जी, मुझे थोड़ी सी हृदय की प्रोब्लम है, मैं जोर से नहीं बोलूंगा और अगर यह लोग भी न टोकें तो कृपा होगी अन्यथा जैसी इनकी इच्छा हो। मैं यह कह रहा था कि आप लोग जो स्थितियां बता रहे हैं, आप देखें इन साढ़े तीन सालों में अयोध्या का मसला अगर किसी ने उठाया है तो विपक्ष ने ही उठाया है। हमने कभी अयोध्या के आधार पर राजनीति नहीं की, न तब की थी, न आज कर रहे हैं और न ही आगे करेंगे। जो अयोध्या का मामला है, या तो अदालत के आदेशों से या फिर आपके सद्भाव से उस पर निर्णय होगा। यही इस सरकार की नीति है, यही हमारे दल की नीति है। हमने यह कभी नहीं कहा, इस दल की ओर से यह कभी कहा ही नहीं गया कि हम जबरन वहां जाकर कोई मंदिर बना देंगे। सभापति जी, सबसे दुख की बात यहां यह देखने में आ रही है, जिसे सरला जी मस्जिद कह रही हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सुरेश पघौरी : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य भी हिन्दी में बोल रहे हैं, मैंने भी हिन्दी में अपनी बात शुरू की थी, लेकिन माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य की प्रति अभी तक हिन्दी में नहीं आई। यह बहुत खेदजनक है, राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी का अपमान है।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : सभापति जी, मेरे मित्र पघौरी जी ने जो कहा है, मैं उनका क्या उत्तर दूँ, वह तो माननीय गृह मंत्री जी देंगे। लेकिन, दुख की बात यह है कि इसे बाबरी मस्जिद आप कह रहे हैं, सरला जी या हमारे मित्र सुरेश पघौरी जी कह रहे हैं, जबकि उसे विवादित ढांचा कहा गया है। भारत सरकार का जो स्वतंत्र पत्र है ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री बालकवि बैरागी : आपने इस वक्तव्य को देखा है, सुना है? गृहमंत्री जी के वक्तव्य में विवादित ढांचा शब्द नहीं है, राम मंदिर - बाबरी मस्जिद लिखा है। यह गृहमंत्री जी का बयान है, जो उन्होंने पढ़ा है। अभी हिन्दी में तो नहीं आया है, अंग्रेजी का है, उससे जितना मैं समझ पाया हूँ, ऐसा है।

श्री संघ प्रिय गीतम : हिन्दी में आ रहा है।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : जो यह विवादित ढांचा है, उसको ढहाने में इस दल की भूमिका नहीं रही है, यह बात स्पष्ट हो चुकी है। फिर भी आरोप इस दल पर लगाए जा रहे हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि इन साढ़े तीन सालों में अयोध्या की राजनीति किस ओर से की जा रही है। कहा जा रहा है कि विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के चार सदस्य, चार पदाधिकारी अयोध्या में राम के दर्शन करने गए, राम-लला के दर्शन करने गए। लेकिन, उससे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के आदेश के किस भाग की, किस निर्णय की अवहेलना हुई? सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने अपने निर्णय में स्पष्ट कहा है कि हिन्दुओं को राम-लला की मूर्ति की पूजा करने, दर्शन करने की इजाजत है। मूर्ति की पूजा करने पर, दर्शन करने पर कहीं कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं लगाया गया है।

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : यह रेफरेंस है ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Suresh Pachouri, let him complete. Thereafter, you can make your point.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : सभापति जी, अयोध्या पर जो ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is one O' clock. I adjourn the House for lunch till 2 O' clock.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock, THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR) in the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR) : Now, Shri Narendra Mohan is to continue.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कह रहा था कि पूजा करने का अधिकार हर हिंदू को है और अयोध्या में राम लला के दर्शन करने पर न तो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कोई प्रतिबंध लगाया और न पूजा करने पर कोई प्रतिबंध लगाया। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने भी जो अपना निर्णय दिया है, उसके 12 अंश हैं। अगर मैं उन्हें विस्तार से पढ़ूँ तो उसमें समय लगेगा। इन 12 अंशों में से विपक्ष मुझे बताए कि कौन से भाग का उल्लंघन हुआ है।

In the first part it is mentioned that sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Act abates all pending suits and legal proceedings without providing an alternative dispute resolution mechanism for the resolution of the dispute between the parties thereto. In the second part it is mentioned that

irrespective of the status of a mosque, it can be acquired by the Government. It is also mentioned here that a mosque does not have a greater status than any other religious place of worship. In the third part it is mentioned that the pending suits and other proceedings relating to the disputed area within which the structure stood, stand revived. इसमें भी कोई उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ है। In the fourth part it is mentioned that the vesting of the said disputed area in the Central Government by virtue of section 3 of the Act is limited, as a statutory receiver--the Government of India is only a statutory receiver--with the duty for its management and administration according to section 7 requiring maintenance of the status quo therein under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Act. The duty of the Central Government, as a Statutory Receiver--it is the operative part--is to hand over the disputed area in accordance with section 6 of the Act, in terms of the adjudication made in the suits for the implementation of the final decision therein. It is also mentioned that this is the purpose for which the disputed area has been so acquired. विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के किसी भी सदस्य ने कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया भारत सरकार के काम में कि वह किसी को सौंप दे। केवल भारत सरकार का दायित्व तो इतना है कि वह स्ट्रक्चर की रक्षा करे। क्या भारत सरकार ने अपने इस दायित्व का पालन नहीं किया, क्या इस स्ट्रक्चर में कोई छेड़छाड़ की विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के कार्यकर्ताओं ने? कौन सा अपराध हो गया जिसके बारे में इस तरह के आरोप लगा दिए गए। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, गृह मंत्री जी ने और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अयोध्या में जो भी थोड़ी बहुत सिक्योरिटी लेप्स हुई है उसकी स्वयं भर्त्सना की है और इस पर भी गृह मंत्री पर आरोप लगाए जा रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि जो सिक्योरिटी लेप्स हुई है अगर थोड़ी सी कहीं पर, तो क्या है, सिक्योरिटी लेप्स है। उन्होंने ताला खुलवाने की जिद की और विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के कार्यकर्ताओं ने ताला खुलाने के बाद अंदर जाकर दर्शन किए। ताला खोला गया था, ताला जबरदस्ती तोड़ा नहीं गया, ताला खोला गया। दूसरी प्रमुख बात यह है कि ... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): I would request the Members to listen carefully without interruptions to whatever the viewpoints.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Sir, I am listening to him very carefully.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): If you have to say something, address the Chair.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ताला खोला गया तथा विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के कार्यकर्ता प्रातःकाल 9 बजे वहां पहुंच गए। दो घंटे तक चार लोग प्रतीक्षा करते रहे। उन्होंने आवेदन किया कि हमें दर्शन करने दिए जाएं। इससे पहले निरन्तरता से मैं सदन की जानकारी में लाना चाहूंगा कि जो भी वी.आई.पी. लोग जाते थे ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): Nothing of this will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing of this will go on record. I once again request the Members not to interrupt him. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Basu, you address the Chair, but look at them, that creates problem for me. Please sit down.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): My ruling is that the Member who is speaking shall do so without any interruption.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Sir, I seek your protection. Will you please tell me what breach of business procedure I had made when you ordered that nothing would go on record? *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): Mr. Basu, please allow me to speak. There is no provision where you can seek clarification from the Chair. Secondly, you are interrupting the Member when he is making his point. Whether you like it or not *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Sir, I am not addressing the Member. I would like to know from you whether the hon. Member was an eyewitness to the whole situation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): Mr. Narendra Mohan, kindly continue despite interruptions.

SHRI B.P. SINGHAL: Sir, it has become a habit with them. They do not allow us to speak. They interrupt and disturb the speaker's mind. It is their habit. If it is controlled, then only he can speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): I am confident that Shri Narendra Mohan will not be disturbed.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : भारत सरकार ने पूरी रक्षा की है। भारत सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है। मैं यह बता रहा था कि वह तो 9 बजे वहां गये। उन्होंने आवेदन किया कि हमें वहां पर दर्शन करने दिया जाए। इसके पहले भी जब भी अयोध्या में राम लला के दर्शन करने के लिए विशिष्ट अतिथि गये हैं, वी.आई.पी. गये हैं तो उन्हें ताला खोलकर दर्शन कराए गये हैं और महोदय, अयोध्या में साल में ऐसी घटनाएं 10-12 बार होती हैं, ऐसा पहली बार नहीं हुआ है।

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Sir, he is...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): Nothing will go on record *...(Interruptions)...*

* Not recorded.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: It is a point of order...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): Under what rule? *...(Interruptions)...* Spell out under what rule *...(Interruptions)...* Please specify the rule. Until then, you will sit *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : महोदय, अगर मुझे हर बात पर टोका जाएगा *...(व्यवधान)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): I don't want any interruptions *...(Interruptions)...* I will not allow you to interrupt that Member nor will I allow them to interrupt any of your Members *...(Interruptions)...*

AN HON. MEMBER: He was defying the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): If I become sensitive like this, then, I will be a mental wreck.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : महोदय, दर्शन करने का अधिकार न्यायपालिका द्वारा दिया गया है और उसी के तहत ताला खोलकर दर्शन कराया जाता है। यह लखनऊ बेंच, इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट का 1.1.93 का जजमेंट है जो चैलेंज नहीं हुआ है और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय के अनुसार आज भी वैध है। मैं उसका वह हिस्सा पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ। उसमें आखिर में लिखा है "Thus considering the writ petition, petitions are allowed only to the extent that the opposite parties are commanded by issuance of Writ of Mandamus directing them -- सुनने की बात है, सदन सुन ले -- to allow the petitioner, the Hindus and the devotees of Shri Ramji to have darshan in a meaningful manner at Ram Janmabhoomi -- यह मेरे शब्द नहीं हैं, यह इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के शब्द हैं। -- from such a distance -- डिस्टेंस वैरीफाई नहीं है -- which may not be disproportionate and too far, with deference to devotees' and pilgrims' view, and the vision from outside for taking note of the security of the idol." सिक्वोरिटी ऑफ दी आइडल को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां तक जा सकते हैं और कोई भी दर्शन कर सकता है। इसी के तहत वी.आई.पी. जाते रहे। फिर विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के जो लोग गये थे, किसी ने भी गर्म गृह में प्रवेश नहीं किया। मैं फिर कहता हूँ कि किसी ने भी गर्म गृह में प्रवेश नहीं किया फिर यह बाधा कैसे हो गयी। जहां छतरी गढ़ी हुई है, वहां पर उस क्षेत्र में किसी ने भी प्रवेश नहीं किया। जो पर्दे के अंदर है, वहां प्रवेश नहीं किया, काफी दूर से उन्होंने पूजा अर्चना की और उसके बाद वे लौट आए। लेकिन कहा यह जा रहा है कि ताला खोलने का एक अपराध हुआ है और उसके आदेश नहीं दिये गये तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उस पर जांच की है। संबंधित अधिकारियों को सस्पेंड कर दिया है कि उन्होंने बिना अनुमति के *...(व्यवधान)...* महोदय, मुझे बोलने नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): Please continue *...(Interruptions)...* Any observation made by any Member, while interrupting the speaker, unless it is directed to the Chair will not go on record. Please continue *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): I know you want to disrupt, Sir. Please don't say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please continue, Mr. Narendra Mohan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, देखिए मुझे पांच मिनट भी बोलने नहीं देते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इनकी यह क्या स्थिति है ...*(व्यवधान)*... महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि वहाँ पर विश्व हिन्दू परिषद् के कार्यकर्ताओं ने किसी भी प्रकार का उत्संघन नहीं किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... फिर भी उनके खिलाफ दफा-186 में मुकदमा दायर किया गया है। वह नॉन काग्निजिबल ऑफेंस हैं। जो माननीय सदस्य विशेष रूप से कानून के ज्ञाता हैं वे इसका अर्थ जानते हैं कि 186 में न्यायपालिका अगर चाहे तो उसे संज्ञान ले सकती है और न चाहें तो नहीं ले सकती है। अगर हमारे मित्रों को आपत्ति है तो उन्हें सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में जाना चाहिए और कहा जाए कि इसको संज्ञान में ले लो। इसमें किसी को क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है। लेकिन जब कोई घटना ही नहीं हुई और इसके बाद इस तरह के आरोप लगाना ...*(व्यवधान)*... दर्शन करना अपराध नहीं है, दर्शन के लिए जाना अपराध नहीं है। दुख इस बात का है कि आज इस बात को लेकर इस तरह के गंदे आरोप लगाए जाते हैं, आश्चर्य होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई बात कानून और व्यवस्था से संबंधित विपक्ष की दृष्टि में है तो बताए। कानून और व्यवस्था अयोध्या में कहां भंग हो गई, कैसे भंग हो गई? न तो अदालत की अवमानना हुई, न अदालत का वह निर्णय बताया। निर्णय का वह अंश कोई भी पढ़कर बता दे कि विश्व हिन्दू परिषद् के कार्यकर्ताओं ने निर्णय के कौन से अंश को नहीं माना, जो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का है। मैं आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वह छोटे से अंश में है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): Please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : मैं एक निवेदन कर रहा था। वह एक बड़ा सीमित था कि अधिग्रहण के लिए जो कानून बना है वह सही है या नहीं है, उस पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कहा। बाकी जो भी प्रबन्ध होना है, प्रबन्धतंत्र की व्यवस्था होनी है, ये सारे के सारे निर्णय इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय लखनऊ खंडपीठ के हैं। उसमें स्पष्ट कहा गया है कि कहां तक जाना है, कितनी दूर तक जाना है, यहां तक विस्तार से सारी बातें कही गई हैं। वहां पर किसी भी बात का उत्संघन नहीं हुआ है। भारत सरकार ने अपना दायित्व पूरी तरह से निभाया है। उस पर राज्य सरकार ने जांच की तो यह पाया कि कार्यकर्ताओं से ऐसी कोई बड़ी भूल नहीं हुई। ...*(व्यवधान)*... या छोटी भूल नहीं हुई जिसके लिए उनको अपराधी कह दिया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप अपराध कह रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR) : Parmarji, please. Yes, Narendra Mohanji, please continue and wind up now.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : मुख्य बात यह है कि आज की तारीख में राम मंदिर में हिन्दुओं को जाने का अधिकार है और हिन्दू जाएंगे। राज्य सरकार वहां पर पूरी कानून और व्यवस्था करेगी। मैं आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहूंगा कि अयोध्या में उस क्षेत्र के लिए लगभग 18 करोड़ रुपये प्रतिवर्ष खर्च होता है। एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात है कि केन्द्र ने जो क्षेत्र अधिग्रहित किया है वह 67

एकड़ है। कुछ लोगों ने मुआवजा ले लिया है, जिन्होंने मुआवजा ले लिया है, शेष सारी भूमि जिन्होंने मुआवजा नहीं लिया है, उनकी है। यह भी सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का निर्णय है। यह भी सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का निर्णय है। वह चवालीस एकड़ भूमि है जो राम जन्म भूमि न्यास की भूमि है। वे उसके मालिक हैं। यह बात विपक्ष को समझ लेनी चाहिए कि अगर उस भूमि में राम जन्म भूमि न्यास के लोग जाते हैं तो उससे कोई अपराध नहीं होता। अब एक बात आती है कि विवादित स्थल कौनसा है? कितना बड़ा है? वह कोई बहुत बड़ा भारी स्थल नहीं है जिसको लेकर इतनी सारी बातें कही जा रही हैं। मैं बड़ाना चाहता हूँ कि विवादित स्थल एक बहुत छोटा-सा हिस्सा है। शेष जो अधिकृत भूमि है वह अदालत का निर्णय आने तक आपको उन्हीं को सौंपनी होगी जिनकी वह भूमि है। विवादित स्थल संभवतः 40 x 60 फुट का है। पूरे आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं लेकिन माननीय गृह मंत्री जी बता देंगे कि उधर का एरिया कितना है। लेकिन यह कहां का न्याय है कि पूरे चवालीस एकड़ में ये लोग नहीं जा सकते? यह कहां का न्याय है कि हिंदू दर्शन करने नहीं जा सकते? मैं तो भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय को ध्यान में रखते हुए जो अतिरिक्त भूमि है, जो जरा-सी भी विवादित नहीं है उसे जिसकी भूमि है उसे सौंप दी जाए। जो चवालीस एकड़ भूमि है, जिसे आप विवादित भूमि कहते हैं उसे लेकर कोई भी मुकदमा किसी न्यायपालिका में लंबित नहीं है। सारी भूमि हिंदुओं की है, वह मुसलमानों की भूमि भी नहीं है। कहीं, किसी प्रकार का प्रतिरोध भी किसी से नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी राज्य सरकार या केंद्र अपने निर्णय में यह समझते हैं कि अभी समय नहीं आया तो यह केंद्र का अपना अधिकार है। वह इस पर सोचे और जिस रास्ते पर चलना चाहे, चले। लेकिन मैं फिर दोहराना चाहूंगा कि कानून और व्यवस्था अयोध्या में भंग नहीं हुई है। वहां कानून और व्यवस्था को किसी प्रकार की कोई क्षति वहां नहीं पहुंची है। डिस्प्यूटिड स्ट्रक्चर को कोई क्षति नहीं पहुंची और न ही पहुंचाने की चेष्टा की गई। यह कभी नहीं कहा गया कि हम जबर्दस्ती वहां की मूर्तियां उठा लेंगे या उन्हें तोड़ देंगे। कोई भी ऐसा वक्तव्य न तो विश्व हिंदू परिषद् का है और न ही राम जन्म भूमि न्यास का है। ये इस प्रकार का अकारण भ्रम फैला रहे हैं। जिस प्रकार की बातें कही गई हैं वे अपने आप में खेदजनक हैं। सारा स्पष्टीकरण गृह मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में दिया है। वह अपने आप में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण वक्तव्य है। इसमें साफ-साफ बात कही गई है कि "Honourable Members who have given notice have said that by 'storming' the disputed site, the VHP have flouted the Supreme Court directives". But they have not proved their point. They have to tell us what, specifically, has been flouted and what portion of the order has been flouted. I challenge them to prove this point.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: The Home Minister has to prove it.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: The Home Minister has not to prove it. Nilotpal, you have to prove it. It is you who have said that the directives have been flouted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): Mr. Narendra Mohan, please address the Chair.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the question of

addressing the Chair also holds good for the Member who is speaking. This is number one. Secondly...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): I entirely agree with you; but don't provoke him to address you.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: The Home Minister's statement says that a case has been registered. So, what is the offence committed? The Home Minister should explain.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): He will. A Member is raising a point, and it is up to the Home Minister to explain or not. It is not for you to take over the mantle of the Home Minister. Mr. Narendra Mohan, please continue and conclude.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, स्टेटमेंट में बहुत सच बात कह दी गई कि "Maintenance of the *status quo* as on 7th January, 1993 on the disputed site meant that no addition, alteration or other structural changes were carried out in the makeshift structure situated in the disputed area, but normal maintenance work could be carried out". Even normal maintenance work was not done on that particular day. There is absolutely no flouting of any directives. It is a filthy, wild, irresponsible and baseless allegation. Why? What was the need for it? It is they who wanted to take political advantage of the situation. They say that we want Ayodhya to come up; we want to gain political advantage out of Ayodhya. No, we are not for it. It is they who are doing it. They are doing it because they have an eye on the Muslim vote-bank. I am telling you very specifically, यही नहीं, अभी सरला जी ने तो सिमी की वकालत कर दी थी। आप इनसे यह पुछिये। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री जीवन राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : यह बात तो ठीक नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... वे मुस्लिम वोट बैंक और वो हिन्दू वोट बैंक की बात कर रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... यही हो रहा है ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : सिमी जो एक प्रतिबंधित संगठन है ... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): Please continue, Mr. Narendra Mohan. No interruptions would go on record unless it is directly addressed to the Chair.

श्री दीपांकर मुखर्जी : एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 'सिमी' के जनरल सेक्रेटरी का कहना है ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, he is seeking clarifications from us all the time. He has to seek clarifications from the Home Minister and not

from us. What is the clarification he is seeking from the Home Minister? ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): I agree with you. Please sit down. Mr. Narendra Mohan, don't look at them. They feel that you are seeking clarifications from them. Please look at me only. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: I am only making a point. They have not been able to point out as to which direction has been flouted. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): No interruption would go on record. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: सिमी के बारे में सरला जी ने कहा। सिमी एक संस्था है जो कह रही है, वह मैं पढ़ कर सुनाऊंगा। Ideologies of democracy, secularism and nationalism don't matter to them. SIMI says, it is their duty to demolish these ideologies of democracy, secularism and nationalism. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): No interruption would go on record. I once again request you. A Member is making his point; whether you accept it or otherwise, he has a right to make his point. Any interruption of this nature is not nice. If you are speaking, you can make your points. If you are not speaking, then the Minister will answer them, but this type of interruptions are giving an impression that you want your view-point to go on record uninterrupted, but not that of the Treasury Benches. This gives a wrong impression. Please don't be guilty of this. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: They are favouring, and advocating for, SIMI, an institution which says that it is its duty to demolish these ideologies and establish a Caliphate, as enjoined upon it by Allah... (Interruptions).... हम खलीफाओं की सरकार चाहते हैं, लोकतंत्र नहीं चाहते हैं। 'सिमी' का यह कहना है कि हम सेकुलरिज्म नहीं चाहते हैं, राष्ट्रवाद नहीं चाहते हैं। यही नहीं सिमी यह कहती है कि ओसामा बिन लादेन टेररिस्ट नहीं है। सिमी यह कहती है कि कश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग नहीं है। ऐसी संस्थाओं की सदन में वकालत होती है। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह शर्म की बात है, यह धिक्कार की बात है ... (व्यवधान) ... यह कहा जाता है, यह आरोप लगाया जाता है ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA (Jharkhand) : Sir, they are again and again saying Hindu Talibani. ... (Interruptions) ... I take a very strong objection to this. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): This will not go on record ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No interruption is going on record. So, please do not agitate it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you insisting on interrupting? ...*(Interruptions)*... I request you not to do it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, you are not asking them to address the Chair...*(Interruptions)*... All the time you are asking us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): You can always refute any argument which you think is incorrect. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह "सूर्य" (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इनकी सीटों को आप जरा दिखवा लीजिए। मुझे लगता है कि वहां कुछ कीलें डलवा दी गयी हैं जिसके कारण इनको बार बार खड़ा होना पड़ता है। तो इसके बारे में थोड़ा आप दिखवा लीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): Let us take it in a lighter vein.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं फिर एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। यह आरोप लगाया जा रहा है कि सुरक्षा का प्रबंध सही नहीं था। पहली बात तो यह कि यह आरोप गलत है कि सुरक्षा का प्रबंध पर्याप्त नहीं था। फिर भी इनकी बात को समझ भी लीजिए तो सुरक्षा का प्रबंध करना राज्य सरकार का दायित्व है और इसे और अधिक कड़ा कर दिया गया है। 15 कंपनियां सुरक्षा के लिए लगी हुई हैं। 30 लाख यात्री प्रतिवर्ष अयोध्या जाते हैं। उन्हें न्यायपालिका के आदेशों की, जो उच्च न्यायालय इलाहाबाद खंडपीठ के हैं, इतनी धिंता है। इसमें यद्यपि लिखा है लेकिन उनको जूते पहनकर दर्शन करने पड़ते हैं। पांच किलोमीटर पैदल धूप में चलना पड़ता है तब जाकर दर्शन कर पाते हैं। लेकिन हम भारतवासी हैं। हमें न्यायपालिका के आदेश प्रिय हैं। इस सरकार को प्रिय हैं। हमारे दल को प्रिय हैं और हम बार बार कह रहे हैं कि न्यायपालिका के जो निर्देश होंगे हम उनके अनुसार काम करेंगे और उसका सबसे बड़ा सबूत यह है कि हृदय पर पत्थर रखकर रामलला के दर्शन हम जूते पहनकर करते हैं। हमारे हिंदुओं के देवी देवताओं की मूर्तियों की पूजा जूते पहनकर नहीं की जाती है। लेकिन धुंकि इस बारे में स्पष्टता नहीं आई है अतः मजबूरी में हम यह कर रहे हैं। हम धूप में घंटों खड़े रहते हैं जबकि उच्च न्यायालय ने कहा है कि छाया का प्रबंध किया जाए। आज तक छाया का प्रबंध नहीं हो सका। ये तमाम कठिनाइयां हैं। हम उनकी चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन दुख इस बात का है कि हम सहिष्णु हैं। हमारी सहिष्णुता का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। हमारी सहिष्णुता को अराष्ट्रीयता बताया जा रहा है। हमारी सहिष्णुता को साम्प्रदायिकता बताया जा रहा है। हमारी सहिष्णुता के ऊपर उंगलियां उठायी जा रही हैं। तालिबानी हिंदू कहा जा रहा है। यह दुर्भाग्य है इस देश का कि ऐसे लोग जो तालिबानों की वकालत करते रहे हैं, ऐसी संस्थाओं की वकालत करते रहे हैं, जो तालिबानों के समर्थक हैं आज हम पर उंगलियां उठा रहे हैं। यह धिंता की बात है। यह शर्म की बात है और एक झूठा, मनगढ़ंत आरोप लगाया जा रहा है। इन मनगढ़ंत आरोपों से अयोध्या की समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। अयोध्या की समस्या का समाधान न्यायपालिका करेगी या हिन्दू और मुस्लिम

संप्रदाय करेंगे? जो विवादित स्थल है उस पर कोई प्रवेश नहीं कर रहा है, कभी किसी ने कहा भी नहीं है कि हम विवादित स्थल पर जबर्दस्ती चले जायेंगे, उसके बाद भी इस तरह के आरोप लगाना ठीक नहीं है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन से प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि जो सत्य है उसको समझें, जो सत्य है उस पर आचरण करें, जो सत्य है वही कहें, क्योंकि यहां जो बातें कही जाती हैं उसका प्रभाव राष्ट्र के मन पर पड़ता है। यहां जो कुछ कहा जा रहा है उसका मकसद अगर वोट बैंक को हथियाना है तो मुस्लिम वोट बैंक उनको मिलने वाला नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सिमी की वकालत करके इस देश को कौन सी दिशा दी गई है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... सिमी की वकालत करना, यह अपने आप में, स्वयं में एक अपराध है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री दीपांकर मुखर्जी: पोटो ला दो।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन: लेकिन वह वकालत हुई। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Sir, he is making personal allegations ...*(Interruptions)*... He is making personal allegations ...*(Interruptions)*... This is very unfair.

SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE (Gujarat): No, no ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): Please name the person against whom he made the allegation?...*(Interruptions)*... Please, name the person...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Sir, he is making personal allegations...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Sarla Maheshwari mentioned about...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): No. That is your inference...*(Interruptions)*... Please name the person Mr. Narendra Mohan ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: This is very unfair...*(Interruptions)*... This is very unfair...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन: सर, मैं कन्क्लूड करूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: It is very clear that he is referring to Smt. Sarla Maheshwari's speech...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): No ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.N. CHATURVEDI: Sir, he was only looking towards that side...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: No, no. You, at least, should not trivialise the matter. Charging the Members that they are supporters of Taliban ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): No. I do not agree with you...*(Interruptions)*... I do not agree with you. He has not named any person...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Is patriotism the exclusive prerogative of Mr. Narendra Mohan?...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry...*(Interruptions)*... It is totally unprecedented in this House...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): It appears...*(Interruptions)*... No. Please sit down...*(Interruptions)*... Please continue, Mr. Narendra Mohan ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: If you allow this kind of a precedent to be created, there will be a problem in the House, I tell you...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : इनको समर्थन कहीं भी मिलना चाहिए।

श्रीमती सरला माहेश्वरी : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): Please, madam...*(Interruptions)*... Please, I have not allowed it...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सरला माहेश्वरी : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): Nothing is going on record except Mr. Narendra Mohan's speech, unless it is directly addressed to me. I would not repeat these instructions again ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : मैं वही कह रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती सरला माहेश्वरी : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): This will not go on record...*(Interruptions)*... Please, madam. Please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Please continue and conclude, Mr. Narendra Mohan...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : जो लोग अराष्ट्रीय तत्वों की वकालत करते हैं जिन्होंने 1962 के युद्ध में चीन की वकालत की थी, आज वे इस देश की अस्मिता पर प्रहार कर रहे हैं।

* Not recorded.

...*(व्यवधान)*... चीन की वकालत करने वाले आक्रमणकारियों की वकालत करने वाले, विदेशी आक्रमणकारियों की हिमायत करने वाले लोग ...*(व्यवधान)*...

मौलाना अबुदुल्ला खान आजमी (झारखंड) : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): Sir, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take you seat ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...

मौलाना अबुदुल्ला खान आजमी : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अधिक शिरोडकर) : बस।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, रिकॉर्ड बुलाया जाए और देखा जाए। नरेन्द्र मोहन जी जब बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने कोई गद्दारी की बात नहीं कही। उन्होंने गद्दारी की बात नहीं कही। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, रिकॉर्ड मंगाया जाय। उन को अपने अल्फाज़ वापिस लेने के लिए कहा जाय। वे अपने अल्फाज़ वापिस लें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ADHIK SHIRODKAR): I am adjourning the House for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned for ten minutes.

The House re-assembled at fifty-three minutes past two of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI) in the Chair.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेश पचौरी) : माननीय सदन में जिस मुद्दे पर कुछ गहमा-गहमी हुई थी, उसके संदर्भ में अभी कैसेट सुना जा रहा है, जिसमें प्रायः सभी राजनैतिक दलों के नेतागण वहाँ मौजूद हैं। अतः सदन की कार्यवाही अपराह्न 3.30 बजे तक स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned at fifty-four minutes past two of the clock.

The House re-assembled at thirty minutes past three of the clock

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

उपसभापति : अभी जो हाऊस रेडजार्न हुआ था, जिस बात पर थोड़ा विवाद हुआ था,

* Not recorded.

उसके लिए मैंने टेपरिकार्डर भी सुना लेकिन उसमें तो कुछ बराबर समझ में नहीं आता है। तो जो रिकार्ड है, उसको देखकर अगर कोई ऐसी बात होगी जो अनपार्लियामेंट्री होती है या गलत होती है, उसको रिकार्ड में से निकाल देंगे।

अब मैं सिर्फ एक आग्रह करूंगी अपने माननीय सदन के बहुत गणमान्य सदस्यों से कि हाऊस में जो भी मामले डिस्कस होते हैं, यह तो जाहिर बात है कि जो इस तरफ वाले बोलेंगे, उसे उस तरफ वाले नहीं मानेंगे और जो उस तरफ वाले बोलेंगे उसे ये नहीं मानेंगे। मीनिंग आफ डेमोक्रेसी यही है कि अलग-अलग राय आएँ। अगर आप लोग शांति से एक-दूसरे की बात सुन सकें और बीच में इंटरप्शन न करें तो हमको रिकार्ड भी ठीक समझ आ जाता है और उस पर हम निर्णय भी ले सकते हैं। अगर एक साथ सब बोलने लगते हैं तो किसी की बात भी समझ नहीं आती है।

नरेन्द्र मोहन जी हैं? आपकी स्पीच खत्म हो गई क्या?

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : खत्म ही करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ आपसे। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री जीवन राय : एक घंटे से बोल रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति : वह तो मैं देख लूंगी रिकार्ड से, जो यह सैक्रेटरिएट वाले नोट करते हैं। सवाल यह होता है कि कालिंग अटेंशन ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री नीलोत्पल बसु : एक घंटे से ऊपर बोले हैं और क्या बोलेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति : नीलोत्पल जी, आप एक मिनट चुप रहेंगे, नहीं तो मैं आपको चेयर पर बिठा दूंगी।

ऐसा है कि कालिंग अटेंशन एक घंटे का होता है और कालिंग अटेंशन एक घंटे में समाप्त होना चाहिए। चेयरमैन साहब इसको काफी देर से शुरू करके गए हैं और उसके बाद अभी 3:30 बजे तक यह चल रहा है, इसलिए अगर आप अपनी स्पीच को सिर्फ इतना कहकर कि आपका भाषण अब खत्म हो गया, बैठ जाएं तो मैं दूसरे लोगों को बुला सकूंगी। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : उपसभापति जी, मैं एक-दो मिनट में ही समाप्त किए देता हूँ, मैं आपकी आज्ञा मानूंगा। ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति : अभी कृपया कोई झगड़े वाली बात नहीं कीजिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : मैं अंत में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अयोध्या का मामला बार-बार सदन में न उठाया जाए क्योंकि इससे देश की भलाई नहीं होती, इससे साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द नहीं बढ़ता और कम से कम हमारा दल तो इस मामले को उठाता ही नहीं। हम एक बात कहना चाहते हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (West Bengal) : Madam, this is not fair. What the House will discuss, will he also dictate that? What the House will discuss and what the Chairman will admit, will he also dictate that? Nobody can raise any issue without the permission of the Chair ... (Interruptions)...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : उपसभापति जी, मैं तो प्रार्थना कर सकता हूँ, मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति : एक मिनट। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री दीपांकर मुखर्जी : यह नेचुरल नेशनलिज्म है। ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति : एक मिनट। जो प्रणब मुखर्जी साहब ने बात कही, हाऊस में जो भी डिस्कशन होता है वह चेयरमैन साहब की परमिशन और अनुमति के बाद ही होता है। अब, नरेन्द्र मोहन जी, आपकी अगर ऐसी राय है कि नहीं होना चाहिए तो यह बात बजाए हाऊस में कहने के आप चेयरमैन साहब से कहें।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : मेरे कहने का ऐसा आशय नहीं था। मेरा एक निवेदन है, अनुरोध है कि जिस तरह से बार-बार यह मामला यहाँ हाऊस के अंदर-बाहर उठाया जाता है इससे साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द नहीं बढ़ता क्योंकि जो बातें हुईं और जिस तरह से सारे मामले को कहा गया ... (व्यवधान) ... जिस तरह से बातें की गईं और जो आरोप लगाए गए हैं गृह मंत्रालय पर, गृह मंत्री पर, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार पर, वे नितांत अनुचित थे। आर.एस.एस. की बातें जिस तरह से की गईं, संघ परिवार पर जिस तरह से आरोप लगाए गए, वे नितांत अनुचित थे और इस तरह से कोई देश का साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द बढ़ नहीं रहा है। हमें वे चेष्टाएं करनी चाहिए जिससे देश का साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द बढ़े और हम इसी के पक्षधर हैं। महोदया, अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि विश्व हिंदू परिषद के कुछ लोगों द्वारा अयोध्या में जाकर दर्शन किए गए, उससे उच्चतम न्यायालय के किसी निर्देश की अवज्ञा नहीं हुई। अच्छा यह होता कि वे उतनी दूर तक न जाते जहां तक वे गए लेकिन उनके वहां तक जाने के बाद भी उच्चतम न्यायालय के किसी निर्देश की अवज्ञा नहीं हुई क्योंकि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के आदेशों में दर्शन करने पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने अपने कार्य का निर्वहन पूरी जिम्मेदारी से किया है ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री नीलोत्पल बसु : मैडम, यह 15 बार कह चुके हैं।

उपसभापति : इन्होंने 2 मिनट मांगे हैं, 2 मिनट का समय होने दीजिए, फिर ये खुद ही बैठ जाएंगे ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : महोदया, अगर विपक्ष पूरी बात का पता लगा लेता तो जो गलतफहमियाँ हैं, वे दूर हो जातीं और सदन का समय भी बचता। आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने की अनुमति दी, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ और मुझे विश्वास है कि देश के साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द की रक्षा करने की दृष्टि से कार्य किए जाएंगे और ऐसा कोई कार्य नहीं किया जाएगा जिससे अकारण साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द बिगड़े। धन्यवाद।

उपसभापति : मोहम्मद आजम खान साहब, आप बोलिए। अब जितने भी सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं, मेरा उनसे कहना है कि वे समय का ध्यान रखकर बोलें ताकि आज के दिन यह डिस्कशन खत्म हो जाए। वैसे भी कॉलिंग अटेंशन में सवालात पूछे जाते हैं।

*श्री मोहम्मद आजम खान (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदया, वैसे तो आज की बहस सिर्फ 17 अक्टूबर, 2001 की घटना को लेकर होनी थी लेकिन चूंकि उत्तर प्रदेश का चुनाव बहुत करीब है और भारतीय जनता पार्टी को यह बात बहुत सूट करती है और इससे बहुत फायदा मिल सकता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का माहौल खराब हो और जितना उत्तर प्रदेश का माहौल खराब होगा और हिंदू-मुस्लिम झगड़े कराने में भाजपा को कामयाबी मिलेगी, उतना ही वे इसका चुनाव में फायदा उठा सकेंगे।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन : मैडम, यह तो आरोप है ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति : आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... देखिए, मैंने सबसे कहा था कि आप इन भाषणों को शांति से सुन लीजिए बुझी मंत्री जी इसका सही जवाब दे सकेंगे। अगर आप इस तरह से सवाल और जवाब करते रहेंगे तो यह डिस्कशन कभी खत्म नहीं होगा क्योंकि जब आप बोलेंगे तो उधर से भी सवाल उठेंगे। इसलिए जिसको जो कहना है, जो उसके मन में है, वह कह दे, इसके बाद जो सही और गलत है उसका जवाब तो मंत्री जी को देना है, आप लोगों को तो उसका जवाब देना नहीं है। इसलिए आप सिर्फ अपनी बात कहिए।

प्रो. राम बख्श सिंह वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदया, इन्होंने एक आरोप लगाया है कि इससे सांप्रदायिक दंगा कराने में आसानी होगी।

श्री भारतेन्दु प्रकाश सिंहल : नहीं, इन्होंने कहा कि जितना ही सांप्रदायिक दंगा कराएंगे, उतना ही बी.जे.पी. को लाभ होगा। ये तो बहुत जबरदस्त आरोप लगा रहे हैं जैसे कि हमारा कोई वैस्टेड इंडस्ट्र है सांप्रदायिक दंगे कराने में जब कि भाजपा की सरकारों के समय में दंगे हुए नहीं हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

*श्री मोहम्मद आजम खान : मैडम, आज की बहस कानून के मामले को लेकर है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेशों को लेकर है और कानून में आस्था रखने वाले लोग आज यह फैसला चाहते हैं इस सदन से और देश की जनता से भी कि यह देश कानून से चलेगा या भाजपा के एजेंडा से चलेगा।

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान के पहले पैराग्राफ में यह कहा है कि वे अयोध्या के मामले को बातचीत से हल करेंगे। महोदया, बड़ा अफसोस होता है जब गृह मंत्री जी या प्रधानमंत्री जी कोई ऐसी बात कहें जिसकी कानून में कोई गुंजाइश न हो। आज के दिन भी जब हम यहां बैठे हैं तो प्रो. हाशिम किदवई की गवाही उत्तर प्रदेश की हाईकोर्ट बेंच में बाबरी मस्जिद-राम जन्मभूमि के रिकॉर्ड को लेकर चल रही है।†

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM : Madam, I am on a point of order.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On what?

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM : It is on the basis of the first paragraph of the Government Statement. It says:

* Transliteration of the speech in Persian script is available in the Hindi version of the Debate.

† Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

"This Government is of the view that the problem in Ayodhya can be solved either through mutual consensus amongst the parties concerned or on the basis of the adjudication by the court."

He is misleading the House... (Interruptions)... Please have patience. Listen to me. He should not mislead the House.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think everybody is in possession of this statement both in English and Hindi.

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM: Then, why is he misleading the House?

*श्री मोहम्मद आजम खान : उपसभापति महोदया, मैं चाहूंगा कि सदन को बहुत सी ऐसी कानूनी बातें जिसका किसी को इलम न हो आज हो जाएं तो ज्यादा अच्छी बात है, क्योंकि इस मुकदमे में पूरा देश पार्टी है। अगर कहीं किसी स्टेज पर सरकार इसमें कोई समझौते की बात करके कोर्ट में समझौता दाखिल कर देगी तब भी समझौता इसलिए नहीं हो सकता कि अगर एक देशवासी भी दरखास्त लगा देगा तो केस रि-ओपन हो जाएगा। चुनावों में यह बातें ज़हन से निकल जानी चाहिए कि सारे जिम्मेदार चाहे इस मुकदमे में फरीक हों चाहे हाशिम अंसारी हों, बाबरी मस्जिद एक्शन कमेटी हो, भूरे वर्सेज गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया हो या गवर्नमेंट आफ उत्तर प्रदेश हो, कोई भी पार्टी अभी तक इस बात के लिए तैयार नहीं है कि इस मसले पर किसी तरह की बातचीत हो। क्योंकि बातें पहले भी कई बार हुई हैं और जब एक फरीक बराबर यह कह रहा है जो कि विक्टिम है जिसकी मस्जिद टूटी है, उसने 5 दिसम्बर, 1992 के पहले भी कहा और 7 दिसम्बर, 1992 के बाद में भी यही कहा कि कानून का फैसला सब को मानना चाहिए और अगर यही पहले मान लिया गया होता ... (व्यवधान)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is referring to the breaking of the mosque.

SHRI T.N. CHATURVEDI: He has referred to the evidence ... (Interruptions)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which statement you are referring to?

- *श्री मोहम्मद आजम खान : पहला पैराग्राफ गृहमंत्री जी का अयोध्या के डिस्पुट को बातचीत से हल करने के बारे में है। मैं बिल्कुल एक लफ्ज भी आज आगे-पीछे नहीं जाना चाह रहा हूँ। शायद हमारे दोस्त यह चाह रहे हैं कि माहौल गरम हो, बहस हो, एडजोर्नमेंट हो, अखबारों में खबरें छपें और बाहर का माहौल गरम हो जैसा कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी उत्तर प्रदेश में चाहती है। जाहिर है कि 17 अक्टूबर को जिस तरह से ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति : आजम साहब, आपने उस एविडेंस का रिकॉर्ड दिया है मगर एविडेंस के बारे में तो कुछ नहीं कहा है कि उन्होंने क्या एविडेंस दिया है।

* Transliteration of the speech in Persian script is available in the Hindi version of the Debate.

*श्री मोहम्मद आजम खान : नहीं-नहीं, मेरा वह अधिकार भी नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री टी.एन. चतुर्वेदी : नमाज पढ़ते थे दो दफे, तीन दफे, वह आज एविडेंस में नहीं है। इसी वजह से बोला वरना ... (व्यवधान) ... (interruptions) ... The general case is before the court. But the evidence referred today... (interruptions)...

*श्री मोहम्मद आजम खान : चूंकि यह बयान आज अदालत में हुआ है, यह तो रिकार्ड होता है, लिखा जाता है वहां। लिहाजा इसमें क्या बात है। अदालत का बयान पब्लिकली होता है जो रिकार्ड किया जाता है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If we take that stand, then, we cannot discuss the Ayodhya issue. This matter is pending before the court since a long time. Permission has been given by the Chair to take up the issue for discussion in the House. If he refers to the fact that somebody had prayed in that mosque, then, that is a statement of fact. If he is referring to his statement... (interruptions)...

SHRI T. N. CHATURVEDI: Today, on that particular case, the evidence has been tendered. This is what I was saying. Otherwise, ... (interruptions)...

*श्री मोहम्मद आजम खान : उपसभापति महोदया, मुझे कष्ट होगा अगर आज वह कुछ ऐसी बातें जो तारीख वाइज में कहने वाला हूं सदन को अगर नहीं मालूम हो सके। 6 दिसम्बर, 1992 को देश के ... (व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Madam, I am on a point of order. I will take only one minute. He has got every right to say whatever he feels. But under the rules, if some matter is *sub judice*, he cannot refer to that matter. But he has quoted an evidence which has been tendered today before the Lucknow Bench. That is clearly a *sub judice* matter. That should not be there.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me get it clarified. You were not present in Lucknow. So, you are not referring to the exact words that he used. You were in Delhi. You are only referring to.... आप सिर्फ उस चीज़ के ऊपर इशारा कर रहे हैं कि आज वहां किसी ने ऐवीडेंस दिया है।

* Transliteration of the speech in Persian script is available in the Hindi version of the Debate.

श्री मोहम्मद आजम खान : प्रोफेसर हाशिम किदवाई ने।

उपसभापति : वहां तक ठीक है। उसके आगे नहीं जाए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : ऐवीडेंस में जो कहा, वह तो डिलीट होना चाहिए। वह भी रिकॉर्ड में आ गया है।

उपसभापति : ठीक है, मैं रिकॉर्ड देख लूंगी।

*श्री मोहम्मद आजम खान : मैडम, अगर ये लोग मुझे नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं तो ऐसा आदेश आप कर दें कि आप नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं।

उपसभापति : ठीक है, आप बोलिए। अभी अगर थोड़ा डिस्टर्बेंस कम हो तो अच्छा रहेगा।

*श्री मोहम्मद आजम खान : महोदया, 15 दिसम्बर 1992 को भारत की संसद ने 6 दिसम्बर, 1992 के डेमोलीशन के संबंध में एक निन्दा प्रस्ताव पारित किया था और 7 जनवरी, 1993 को एक ऑर्डिनेंस जारी हुआ था। उस ऑर्डिनेंस में 67 एकड़ जमीन जो कि बाबरी मस्जिद के चारों तरफ से घिरी हुई है, इस 67 एकड़ जमीन को ऐक्वायर कर लिया गया था। फिर 24 अक्टूबर, 1994 को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक आदेश पारित किया था और यह कहा था कि बाबरी मस्जिद और उसके बाहर की यह सारी जमीन जो ऐक्वायर की गयी है, इस पर किसी का कब्जा नहीं होगा। सरकार इसकी रिसीवर होगी, सारे मालिकाना हकूक केन्द्र सरकार के पास होंगे और जब कोई पक्ष इसमें मुकदमा जीत जाएगा तो इस जमीन का वह हिस्सा जो मस्जिद या मंदिर के काम आने वाला हो, मसलन सड़क वगैरह निकालने के लिए, वह जमीन उसको दे दी जाएगी और बाकी जमीन का इस्तेमाल जिस तरह से भी केन्द्र सरकार चाहे, कर सकती है। लेकिन जब तक इस मुकदमे का फैसला नहीं होता, उस वक्त तक इस 67 एकड़ जमीन पर किसी को इस्तेमाल करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं होगा। यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला है और इसी के साथ मैं यह भी आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि बाबरी मस्जिद की शहादत के बाद पूजा दर्शन की जो इजाजत दी गयी थी, वह 25 मीटर की दूरी के फासले के लिए दी गयी थी।

श्री भारतेन्दु प्रकाश सिंहल : कहीं नहीं लिखा है। He is misleading the House.

उपसभापति : मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दे देंगे।

*श्री मोहम्मद आजम खान : इसलिए 23 फरवरी, 1996 को एक दरखास्त हाई कोर्ट बेंच, लखनऊ में लगी कि कासला ज्यादा है, इसे कम कर दिया जाए। दरखास्त यह लगी कि दर्शन करने के लिए ज्यादा लोग आते हैं, उनके ठहरने का इंतजाम कर दिया जाए। दरखास्त यह लगी कि यहां मिठाई की दुकानें हों, दरखास्त यह लगी कि यहां फूल बेचने की दुकानें हों, दरखास्त यह लगी कि यहां टीचलेट्स बनाए जाएं, दरखास्त यह लगी कि यहां जूते रखने की जगह बनाई जाए। उत्तर प्रदेश की हाई कोर्ट बेंच ने, लखनऊ बेंच ने इस बात की इजाजत दे दी

* Transliteration of the speech in Persian script is available in the Hindi version of the Debate.

लेकिन अगस्त 1996 को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस आदेश को रोक दिया और यह कहा कि जो आदेश पहले का था, वही लागू रहेगा और 25 मीटर के फासले से दर्शन होंगे और इस पर भी और जोर दिया कि जो वहां पर पुजारी मौजूद हैं, उसके अलावा कोई व्यक्ति अंदर नहीं होगा और कोई पूजा के लिए अंदर नहीं जाएगा। शुरू में यह भी निर्देशित किया गया था, उस पर आज भी अमल है कि पूजा करने वाला पुजारी गैर सरकारी नहीं होगा बल्कि तनखाह पाने वाला सरकार का व्यक्ति होगा ताकि किसी हद तक अदालत के फैसले में निष्पक्षता दिखाई जा सके लेकिन यह विडम्बना है कि टैरिज्म को उसका असली रूप देने वाले लोग, टैरिज्म की निन्दा करने वाले लोग, दुनिया भर में इमारतों के गिरने की निन्दा करने वाले लोग यह भूल गये कि इस मुल्क में भी एक इमारत गिरी थी जो इमारत नहीं थी बल्कि इबादतगाह भी थी। अगर उस इबादतगाह के गिरने पर उसे टैरिस्ट ऐक्टिविटी मान लिया गया होता, अगर उसे गिराने वालों को टैरिस्ट मान लिया गया होता और पोटो का कानून बनाते वक्त 17 अक्टूबर को अयोध्या में बाबरी मस्जिद के परिसर में घुसने वालों को भी यह समझा गया होता कि यह मुल्क के अमन-ओ-अमान को बिगाड़ने वाले लोग हैं। शायद बात बिगड़ने की बजाए बनने की तरफ चली गई होती। 17 अक्टूबर को इस परिसर में दाखिल होने वाले लोगों के लिए, जैसे कहा गया कि ताले खुलवाए गए, कौन से बे हालात रहे होंगे। उस समय सी.आर.पी.एफ. का कमांडेंट मौजूद है, ए.डी.एम. मौजूद है, सफिल आफिसर मौजूद है, डीएम आ जाते हैं और कमिश्नर आ जाते हैं, उनकी मौजूदगी में ताला खुलता है। लोग अंदर दाखिल होते हैं और यहां तक होता है कि डीएम और कमिश्नर ने पत्रकारों से यह कहा कि बहुत खुशामद करने के बाद हम इन लोगों को बाहर निकालने में कामयाब हुए। तरीमा सिंह डिप्टी कमांडेंट 76वीं वाहिनी, आर.पी.एफ. ने एस.पी. को दरखास्त दी, ए.डी.एम. और सी.ओ. को उसमें गवाह बनाते हुए कहा कि ये लोग अंदर दाखिल हुए और इन्होंने धक्का-मुक्का की, ये एफआईआर. के शब्द हैं। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि सी.आर.पी.सी. की दफा - 186 में मुकदमा दायर हुआ है। ये नॉन कोमिजेबल ऑफेंस हैं, जिसके तहत कोई जुर्म नहीं बनता है। एक हादसा 6 दिसम्बर, 1992 को हुआ, जिसकी धमक पूरी दुनिया ने सुनी। इसके बाद यह दूसरा हादसा है। इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि देश सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेशों को मानेगा या नहीं मानेगा। सरकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेशों को मानेगी या नहीं मानेगी। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आदेश था कि मस्जिद को नहीं तोड़ा जाएगा। एकता परिषद् में रिजोल्यूशन था कि मस्जिद को नहीं तोड़ा जाएगा। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री का हलफनामा था कि मस्जिद की हिफाजत की जाएगी लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसलों की धजियां उड़ा दी गईं। 6 दिसम्बर, 1992 के बाद 17 अक्टूबर, 2001 को एक बार फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले का मजाक उड़ाया गया। मुझे याद है और महोदया, आज मैं आपके सम्मक्ष कहना चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस वैकट चेलैया जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को एक दिन की सजा दी थी तो सजा से यह साबित हुआ था कि जुर्म हुआ था और फैसला दिया था। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस ने बहुत पहले कह दिया कि यह बाबरी मस्जिद डिस्ट्रक्टिब्ल प्लेस नहीं होगा, बल्कि यह फैसला दिया, It was proved that those who demolished the Babri Mosque were not Hindus. They were merely miscreants. इसीलिए हमारी कानून में आस्था है और पहले दिन से ही हम यह कहते चले आ रहे हैं कि अदालत के फैसले को मानना चाहिए और जो लोग अदालत के फैसले के लिए दिल्ली में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया और प्रेस मीडिया को बुलाकर कहते हैं कि हम अदालत का फैसला नहीं मानेंगे। मैंने गृह मंत्री जी को एक पत्र लिखा था जिसका एकनॉलेजमेंट भी मुझे नहीं मिला। उस

प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस के बाद मैंने यह जानना चाहा था कि दिल्ली का कोई पुलिस स्टेशन ऐसा होगा जिसने इस खबर का नोटिस लिया हो, और ऐसा कहने वालों के खिलाफ मुकदमा दर्ज हुआ हो? क्योंकि कानून का एहतराम आपके सामने है, 17 अक्टूबर को अशोक सिंघल साहब, उत्तर प्रदेश के डी.जी.पी. रह चुके साहब, दीक्षित साहब और एक शर्मा साहब थे जो खुली तलवार लेकर निकले थे, करीब तीस-चालीस लोग थे। एक दरखास्त दी गई कि एक जिम्मेदार अधिकारी एस.पी. को कि धक्का-मुक्का की गई और बल प्रयोग किया गया। ये सारी दफा वे हैं जो किसी सरकारी अफसर या सरकारी मुलाजिम के साथ करे तो कम से कम दफा 332 जरूर लगेगी। लेकिन इतना बड़ा वाकया, इतना बड़ा हादसा होने के बाद इस मुकदमे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले का मजाक उड़ाया गया जैसे 6 दिसम्बर, 1992 को उड़ाया गया था। इसके बावजूद 186 आई.पी.सी. के तहत मुकदमा कायम करना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और उनके नेताओं की नीयत को दर्शाता है। सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार यह नहीं कह सकती कि उसे मालूम नहीं था बल्कि यह भी विडम्बना है, इस सदन को मालूम होना चाहिए कि 17 अक्टूबर, 2001 को उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री फैजाबाद में मौजूद थे, हम इल्जाम नहीं लगा रहे हैं, लेकिन हमें यह समझने में मदद मिलनी चाहिए कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री खुद फैजाबाद में हों और उससे सिर्फ सात किलोमीटर के फासले पर बसी हुई छोटी सी यह अयोध्या नगरी के एक परिसर के बारे में कहा जाता है उसमें 42 बटालियन फोर्सिंग हैं। सी.आर.पी.एफ. है, आर.पी.एफ. है, पी.ए.सी. है और पुलिस भी है। उससे कम भी हो सकती है लेकिन इतनी बड़ी तादात में फौज होने के बावजूद अगर वह बीस-पच्चीस लोगों को रोकने में अक्षम है तो फिर कारगिल की पहाड़ियों की हिफाजत न कर सकना और इसकी इतिला एक गड़बड़ से मिलना, इस पर भी भरोसा करना चाहिए। केंद्र सरकार कस्टोडियन है और एक कमिश्नर उसमें रिसीवर एपोइंटिड है। सदन के सम्मक्ष यह बात रखना जरूरी है कि कमिश्नर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का या किसी भी प्रदेश सरकार का मातहत होता है। उसकी हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह उस परिसर और उस परिसर में होने वाले मामलात की हिफाजत कर सके। लिहाजा संविधान की दफा 144 को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जिसमें देश की हर एजेंसी की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसलों का एहतराम करे, आपके माध्यम से हम, इस देश के कमजोर लोग, इस देश के वे लोग जिन्हें इस सदन और इस सदन के बाहर उन हालात में ले जाकर खड़ा कर दिया गया है जहां उन्हें अपनी शहरियत पर, अपनी वतनियत पर, अपनी वफादारी पर खुद अपने आपसे सवाल करने के बहुत से मौके मिलने लगे हैं, जो आज यह सोचने पर मंजूर हो गए हैं कि इस मुल्क में रहने वाली एक आबादी ऐसी भी है जो खुले आम उनकी वतनियत पर और उनकी वतनपरस्ती पर शुबह करती है। यह मामूली बात नहीं है। हिंदुस्तान की 1/5 आबादी के दिल में यह मायूसी होना, हिंदुस्तान के जिस्म का 1/5 हिस्से का अपाहिज होना है। हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाली वे अकलियतें जिन्हें यह अहसास दिलाया जा रहा है कि वे देश के वफादार नहीं हैं, उन्हें यहां की हवाओं से, यहां की गर्मी और नमी से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। वे लोग जो यह माहौल बना रहे हैं। अगर कोई डॉक्टर मुझसे यह कहे कि मेरे जिस्म का पांचवां हिस्सा अपाहिज होने के बावजूद भी मेरा जिस्म सेहतमंद है तो मैं उस डॉक्टर को डॉक्टर नहीं कुछ और समझूंगा। अगर इस मुल्क की आबादी का 1/5 वां हिस्सा बीमार समझ लिया गया और उसे इस देश का हिस्सा नहीं समझा गया तो वह देश के जिस्म का बड़ा नुकसान है। इस देश के जिस्म को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाले लोग जिस तरह नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं उसके लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि बजाय इसके कि

कमिशनर ऑर्थोराइज परसन हो, सदन की एक कमेटी बने। हमें आज भी इस सदन पर विश्वास है। उन्हें, जिनकी मस्जिद गिरी है आज भी अदालत के फैसले पर पूरा भरोसा है और वे लोग यह कहना चाहते हैं कि यह इमारत, जो 1992 में गिरी थी यह इबाततगाह भी थी और इसके बाद बहुत लोग मारे गए थे, इसके बाद बहुत जुल्म हुआ था और उस वक्त से लेकर आज तक लोग यह चाहते हैं कि चुनाव सिर्फ इसी मुद्दे पर हो। लोग यह चाहते हैं कि सरकारें इसी मुद्दे पर बनें। पांच साल की बजाय साढ़े पांच बरस तक उत्तर प्रदेश में गैर कानूनी सरकार चली। साढ़े पांच बरस तक रामचंद्र जी का मंदिर किसी को याद नहीं आया, रामलला के दर्शन किसी को याद नहीं आए लेकिन जब उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव में सिर्फ डेढ़ महीना रह गया है तो चुनाव को सामने रखकर महज यह कोशिश करके कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हिंदू-मुसलमान आमने-सामने खड़े होकर फरीक बन जाएं, दंगे शुरू हो जाएं, फसादात हों। इसलिए मद्दोदया, आपके माध्यम से यह कहना हमारी जिम्मेदारी है कि जिन्हें साढ़े पांच साल तक रामलला याद नहीं आए, राम मंदिर की तामीर याद नहीं आई उन्होंने 14 फरवरी, 2002 से मंदिर की तामीर का ऐलान कर दिया। यह ऐलान चार साल पहले नहीं हुआ, तीन साल पहले नहीं हुआ, दो साल पहले नहीं हुआ, छह महीने पहले भी नहीं हुआ, चुनाव से सिर्फ दो महीने पहले हुआ है। लिहाजा हम चाहते हैं कि सदन की एक कमेटी बने और माननीय सदस्य अयोध्या के परिसर के ऑर्थोराइज परसन हों, इस उम्मीद के साथ कि अयोध्या के इस मामले को कानून का मामला समझा जाएगा। हमने पहले भी कहा था कि खुद बाबरी मस्जिद का मामला एक मस्जिद के नाते मजहब का मामला जरूर है लेकिन उससे पहले यह कानून का मामला है क्योंकि 22/23 दिसम्बर, 1949 की रात को अयोध्या के थाने में जो रपट लिखी गई थी वह रपट आज भी मौजूद है और उस रपट में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार फरीक है। वह सरकार जो भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार है, उत्तर प्रदेश में उसने यह कहा है कि उसकी रपट है, उसका हलफनामा है, कुछ शरपसंदों ने सीढ़ी लगा कर मस्जिद के अन्दर दाखला ले कर मूर्ति स्थापना कर दी और मस्जिद को नापाक कर दिया। यह रपट उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की तरफ से लिखवाई हुई रपट है जिस का आज भी मुकदमा चल रहा है जिसकी वजह से हिन्दुस्तान आज तक मोहब्बत के रास्तों पर नहीं चल सका और कैसे चल सकता है मोहब्बत के रास्तों पर? पूरी दुनिया में एक इमारत है हिन्दुस्तान में ताजमहल, उसे भी तोड़ देना चाहते हैं ताकि मोहब्बत की कोई निशानी हिन्दुस्तान में न रहे और सिर्फ गुलामी के सारे निशान रहें। लेकिन मैंने कम से कम यह कहा जब हमारे विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के लोग या बजरंग दल के लोग ताजमहल तोड़ने के लिए चलेंगे, मैं भी उनके साथ चलूंगा, मैं भी गिराऊंगा ताकि मोहब्बत की यह निशानी जो आप मिटाना चाहते हैं उसमें हमारा भी कुछ सहयोग हो जाए क्योंकि आप उसे गुलामी की निशानी कहते हैं। मोहब्बत की निशानी को भी गुलामी की निशानी कहने वालों से मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि कुदरत की तरफ से आपको सद्बुद्धि मिले और बाबरी मस्जिद राम जन्म भूमि के मामले को चुनाव का मामला न बना कर कानून का मुद्दा ही समझें और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले का इन्तज़ार करें और जिसके हक में फैसला हो जाए मन्दिर के हक में हो जाए तो मय्य मन्दिर बने और बाबरी मस्जिद के हक में फैसला हो तो बाबरी मस्जिद दोबारा तामीर हो। लेकिन इसके लिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद आज़म खान : मैं वह कह रहा हूँ जो मुकदमा अदालत में है। इसलिए सब

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri R.S.Gavai. He is not here.

श्री गया सिंह (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदया, अभी हम लोग तीन चार घंटे से अयोध्या की बात कर रहे हैं और इस हाऊस में तमाम माननीय सदस्यों ने काफी बातें रख दी हैं, इसलिए मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। मैं सिर्फ गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपका जो स्टेटमेंट है उसको अगर तीसरी क्लास का बच्चा पढ़े तो उसको बहुत आश्चर्य होगा। 186 दफा लगाया और वह लगाने के लिए उसमें घुसने वाले वहां जो अधिकारी मौजूद थे उनको आपने सस्पेंड कर दिया, उन अधिकारियों ने क्या जुर्म किया जिनको आपने सस्पेंड कर दिया और जिसने अपराध किया उस पर 186 दफा लगाया, यह आपने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है, यह आपके स्टेटमेंट में है। इसलिए मैं सिर्फ एक दो बातें आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ। आपसे यह विश्वास लेना चाहता हूँ हाऊस में जितनी बातें यहां उठी हैं क्या आप अभी भी हाऊस को गारंटी दे सकते हैं? प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमारा नेगोसियेशन चल रहा है, कहां नेगोसियेशन चल रहा है, मालूम नहीं है, आप तो नेगोसियेशन में मेन पार्टनर हैं क्योंकि आप पर मुकदमा हुआ, अभी तक नोटिफिकेशन नहीं हुआ क्योंकि आप होम मिनिस्टर भी हैं और सी.बी.आई. के इंचार्ज भी हैं, इस देश में कानून आप कैसे चला सकते हैं? जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट कह रहा है कि क्या हुआ, नोटिफिकेशन नहीं हुआ और आपको इतने दिनों तक फुर्सत नहीं रही, आपकी सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में है, कम से कम आप नोटिफिकेशन करवाइये ताकि देश में लोग समझें कि आप कानून व्यवस्था को ठीक कर सकेंगे और जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आदेश है, उसकी तामील करेंगे। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में बेरोजगारी का सवाल है लेकिन इस सरकार को फुर्सत नहीं है। लोग कहते हैं बार बार अयोध्या काहे को ला रहे हैं। उसके लिए जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कह दिया न्यायालय में मामला है तो आप इन लोगों को बार बार क्यों वहां पहुंचा रहे हैं, आप उनको रोकिये क्योंकि उस समय भी आप वहां मौजूद थे, उस समय आपकी बात उन्होंने नहीं मानी। लेकिन अभी तो लोग मानेंगे क्योंकि आप उत्तर प्रदेश में भी सत्ता में हैं और यहां केन्द्र में भी हैं। आज भी अगर आपकी बात नहीं मानते हैं तो फिर ऐसे लोगों के साथ आप क्यों हैं? आजादी के बाद जब महात्मा गांधी की हत्या हुई, जिस ने हत्या की मैं उसका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, सारे लोग जानते हैं वह हत्यारा संगठन कौन था। आप माफ करेंगे, आप कहते हैं कि सेल्फलेस सेक्रीफाइस करने वाला वह संगठन आपके साथ है, अगर वह आपकी बात नहीं मानता तो कितना सेक्रीफाइस करने वाला वह संगठन है। इसलिए मैं और ज्यादा भाषण नहीं देकर सिर्फ एक बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ मैडम कि आप पटेल बन जाइए, उससे भी ऊंचे बन जाइए, काश्मीर तो साल्ट नहीं कर पा रहे हैं लेकिन इस देश में हर राज्य में काश्मीर मत बना दीजिए क्योंकि जिस तरह की परिपाटी चली रहे हैं, जिस तरह से खोद रहे हैं लोगों को - इन्होंने ठीक कहा कि आज अगर इस देश में हिंदू, मुस्लिम, सिख ईसाइयों की एकता को बना नहीं सकते हैं, देश के सी करोड़ में इतने ज्यादा बेरोजगार हैं, आपकी नाक के नीचे बुद्धिस्त हो रहे हैं लोग और हिंदुओं को बचाने चले हैं। क्यों वे बुद्धिस्त हो रहे थे? क्या जबर्दस्ती दलित लोगों को बना दिया? आज पूरे देश में इस ढंग का भ्रष्टाचार है, लोगों में अविश्वास है, हिंदू, हिंदू में मारपीट है, दंगे फसाद हो रहे हैं। अपना संगठन आपके कंट्रोल में नहीं है। अगर अयोध्या में फरवरी या मार्च में आपके लोगों ने

घुसने की कोशिश की, चुनाव तो आप हारेंगे ऐसे भी क्योंकि अब कोई उम्मीद मत रखिए, लोग होशियार हो गए हैं लेकिन उसके बाद देश के इतिहास में आप लोगों का कैसा इतिहास बनेगा यह आने वाला भविष्य बताएगा। इसलिए इतना ही विश्वास चाहता हूँ कि आप 15-15 की टोली अंदर मत भेजिए। आप रोक दीजिए कि कोई अंदर न जाए, उस एरिया में न जाए। आप ऐसे मत समझिए कि वही जमाना है। 1992 दुबारा बल जाएगा। नहीं चलने वाला है। मस्जिद-वस्जिद नहीं है। टूट गयी है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट की आप बात नहीं मानिएगा तो राज चलाना मुश्किल होगा। इसलिए यही कहकर उपसभापति महोदय मैं और कुछ नहीं चाहता हूँ, होम मिनिस्टर पटेल बन जाएं, कुछ और बन जाएं लेकिन जरूर भरोसा तो दीजिए कि अयोध्या में चुनाव के पहले कोई नहीं घुसेगा। आप नेगोशिएशन की बात बताइए। कहां छिपा हुआ है? हम लोग भी उस बात को जानना चाहते हैं। धन्यवाद।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) पीठासीन हुए]

प्रो. रामदेव भंडारी (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का जो बयान आया है मैं उसे एक औपचारिक बयान समझता हूँ और गुमराह करने वाला तो नहीं, कहूँगा लेकिन बहलाने वाला बयान जरूर कहूँगा, कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने इस बयान से सदन को बहलाने का काम जरूर किया है। यह जो विश्व हिंदू परिषद द्वारा विवादित स्थल पर प्रवेश का मामला आज सदन में आया है इसमें जिन लोगों ने वहां जो सुरक्षा अधिकारी थे या कर्मचारी थे उनके साथ धक्का-मुक्की की और जबरन प्रवेश किया, उन्होंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश का उल्लंघन किया, अवमानना की। यह जवाबदेही केंद्र सरकार की थी जैसे कि एक प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा गया, आज ही एक प्रश्न आया था प्रश्न संख्या 46, उसके जवाब में कहा गया कि केंद्र सरकार को विवादित स्थल पर यथास्थिति बनाए रखने की जिम्मेदारी दी गयी है। तो केंद्र सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी थी और इस तरह की जो घटना हुई। इसके खिलाफ मुकदमा दर्ज किया गया है, भले ही नानकागंजीजिबुल ऑफेंस का मुकदमा क्यों नहीं हो मगर घटना वही है कि मुकदमा दर्ज किया गया है। दो को सस्पेंड भी किया गया है। अभी गया सिंह जी कह रहे थे कि सस्पेंड क्यों किया। मुझे भी लगता है कि जिन्होंने घटना की, जिन्होंने कानून तोड़ा, जिन्होंने उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेश को तोड़ा उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। जो कार्यवाही हो रही है वह एक आई वाश है। सिर्फ दिखाने के लिए कार्यवाही हो रही है। महोदय, मैं तो कहना चाहूँगा कि जो कुछ हो रहा है वह बिल्कुल सोची समझी रणनीति के तहत हो रहा है। इस पद के पीछे केंद्र सरकार है, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार है और इसके आगे चुनाव का समय देखा जाए। मार्च में उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव होने वाले हैं और सभी समाचारपत्रों से यह सुनिश्चित है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। जनता के बीच उनका विश्वास खत्म हो चुका है। इसलिए कोई ऐसा रास्ता उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार अख्तियार करना चाहती है और केंद्र सरकार भी जहां भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार है, कोई ऐसा शार्ट कट अपनाना चाहती है, एक भावना भड़काना चाहती है कि जिस भावना का सहारा लेकर केंद्रीय सरकार में पहुंचे हैं, उसी तरह वे उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार में पहुंच जाएं। नहीं तो समय का चुनाव, अभी ठीक कह रहे थे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री भी उस दिन फैजाबाद में थे, मैं नहीं जानता कि यह मात्र एक संयोग है या पहले से ही कोई सोची हुई बात थी, परन्तु मुख्य मंत्री जी फैजाबाद में थे और उस समय यह घटना हुई है। ताजमहल की घटना के बारे में हमारे सत्थियों ने बर्बादी की है। इसका जो एक सिलसिला बन रहा है वह इस प्रकार से बनाया जा रहा है कि कोई एक दूसरा समुदाय रिएक्ट करे और

रिएक्शन में एक धुवीकरण बनाया जाए। ये फिर से जो इनका हिन्दू कॉर्ड है वह खेल रहे हैं। यह बहुत खतरनाक खेल है। हम पहले भुगत चुके हैं। 6 दिसंबर के बाद देश में जो घटना हुई और हजारों की संख्या में लोग मारे गए, पूरे देश में उस खेल को ये फिर से खेलना चाहते हैं। यह एक बहुत ही खतरनाक खेल है। गृह मंत्री जी, गया सिंह जी ठीक कह रहे थे कि अगर आपको पटेल बनना है तो आपको पार्टी से ऊपर उठना पड़ेगा और पार्टी से ऊपर उठ करके ही आप देश का विश्वास प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। देश को हिन्दू-मुस्लिम धर्म के आधार पर बांट करके, मजहब के आधार पर बांट करके अगर आप राजनीति करना चाहेंगे या उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार बनाना चाहेंगे तो यह देश और समाज के लिए, किसी भी स्तर पर अच्छा नहीं होगा। उससे देश और समाज बंटेगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने अपराध किया है उन्हें मैं अपराधी मानता हूँ क्योंकि उनके खिलाफ मुकदमा भी दर्ज हुआ है, इसलिए उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार पर विश्वास नहीं किया जा सकता है और कोई भरोसा नहीं किया जा सकता है। यथास्थिति बनाये रखने की जिम्मेदारी और जवाबदेही आपकी है। इसलिए आप एक निष्पक्ष जांच कराइये और उच्च न्यायालय के किसी न्यायाधीश से जांच कराइये। वह जो एक आई वाश आपने किया है, नॉन कॉन्ग्रीजेशनल मुकदमा दायर किया है, उस मुकदमे से उन लोगों का कुछ होने वाला नहीं है, बल्कि उनका मनोबल ही आप बढ़ा रहे हैं। इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश में आप जो खेल खेल रहे हैं उस खेल को आप बंद कीजिए।

मैं आशा करता हूँ और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि गृह मंत्री जी, आप इस कुर्सी पर बैठ करके उन लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करेंगे जो कि अपराधी हैं, चाहे वे संघ परिवार के लोग हों, चाहे उनकी पार्टी के लोग हों। क्योंकि वे त्रिशूल बांटते हैं, अपने लोगों को हथियारबंद कर रहे हैं पता नहीं किसके खिलाफ वे लड़ाई लड़ेंगे? अगर बहुत बहादुर हैं तो काश्मीर में लड़ाई लड़ने के लिए चले जाएं और जा करके आतंकवादियों से लड़ें। लेकिन यहां त्रिशूल बांट करके किसके खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ना चाहते हैं, मुसलमानों के खिलाफ, सिखों के खिलाफ या समाज में एक-दूसरे के खिलाफ लड़ना चाहते हैं? ऐसा खेल मत खेलिए। यह बहुत ही खतरनाक खेल है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करें और भविष्य में इस तरह की कोई घटना नहीं हो तथा आपस का जो सीहार्द है, वह बराबर बना रहे। हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, इसाई विभिन्न धर्मों का यह जो देश है और सभी लोग इस देश को अपना समझते हैं तथा अमन-चैन से रहना चाहते हैं, उनको आप अमन-चैन से रहने दीजिए और ऐसे तत्त्वों के खिलाफ कठोर कार्यवाही कीजिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI H. K. JAVARE GOWDA (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this Calling-Attention was taken up to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the issue of storming of the disputed site at Ayodhya by VHP and the flouting by them of the Supreme Court directives. After reading the statement made by the hon. Home Minister, I feel that the Home Minister has tried to mislead the House. No Member asked the Home Minister about the policy of the present Government -- whether you are going to

settle the dispute by negotiations or by court verdict. It is a matter which involves the flouting of Supreme Court's directives and that is all. I feel the first paragraph in no way gives the facts of the case. The second para is very important. One of the Members said that the VHP people went there to have *darshan*. But according to the facts of the case that have been reported, it is not so. They had gone there with a purpose to create disturbance and to prevent the officers from discharging their duties. They went there to create problems. That is the reality. The statement of the Home Minister has been very carefully drafted, particularly pertaining to the reference to section 186 of IPC. What does section 186 say? It says that it is a non-cognizable offence. But I feel it should have been section 353. Section 353 of IPC on 'assault or use of criminal force to deter public servant from discharging of his duties' says, "Whoever assaults or uses criminal force against any person being a public servant in the exhibition of his duty as such public servant or with intent to prevent or deter that person from discharging his duty as such public servant or in consequence of anything done or attempted to be done by such person in the lawful discharge of his duties as such public servant shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may be extended to two years or fine or both". What I would like to submit to the hon. Home Minister is this. You have mentioned section 186 in your statement. The expression you have used in this paragraph is, "S/Shri Ashok Singhal, S.C. Dixit along with some 20 other persons who had come through the gangway to have darshan made their way through the bars of the gangway and entered the isolation cordon where devotees are normally not allowed". That means it is a restricted area and that no one is authorised to enter that particular place. Here, they prevented the officials from discharging their official duty and they violated the law and created a bad atmosphere. You have further stated that that being the case, it was not wrong. If the case was that the devotees had gone there, had *darshan* and chanted hymns, then what made your Government or the Uttar Pradesh Government to suspend the SP and the District Magistrate? What was the offence that they had committed? While making the statement or while making allegations against officers, you must bear in mind that they were discharging their constitutional responsibility where the law had been violated and the VHP people had stormed the place. The time hasn't lapsed even today. We must amend it; section 353 is to be applied in the chargesheet. The second point is about para 3 where you say, "Hon. Members who have given notice have said that by 'storming' the disputed

site, the VHP have flouted the Supreme Court directives". According to your statement, the VHP members have not at all violated the directives of the Supreme Court. You have stated that the Supreme Court has not at all mentioned it in their order and that no one has entered, no one has gone there, or, that the Supreme Court has allowed all the Members who have faith in that particular *mandir* to have *darshan*. But, in this particular case, I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister that if it was so, what made the Police or the other agency book a case under section 186. According to your statement no offence has been committed by the VHP members. I feel it is a misleading statement. Now, many Members have mentioned about it. I am not going to attribute any political motives. They have said UP elections may be coming and so on. I am not going into that matter. But I say to the Home Minister that it is a vast country where we all abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court, which is the highest judicial body. It is our duty to maintain law and order in such a way that no room is given to the people to interpret it in this way. Under these circumstances, I request the hon. Home Minister to file a proper chargesheet and take stringent action against those persons who have violated the law. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the statement made by the Home Minister on the recent unhappy incident which took place on 17th October, 2001, at Ayodhya. Sir, at the outset, I would like to say that the statement made by the hon. Minister is not true to the facts. My learned friend has just stated that a policy matter has also been brought out through this statement. The statement says, "the matter will be solved either through mutual consensus among all the parties concerned or on the basis of adjudication by a court."

Sir, paragraph 2 of the statement describes the incident, as if it is a simple, petty offence. It briefly narrates the facts of the incident which took place at Ayodhya on 17th October, 2001. The statement further says, "According to the report received from the Government of U.P. S/Shri Ashok Singhal, S.C. Dixit along with 20 other persons..." There lies the point. According to the Home Minister's statement, there were 20 persons.

SHRI B.P. SINGHAL: Sir, can the hon. Member mention the name of a person who is not present in the House? *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAMA SHANKER KAUSHIK): Those names are there in the statement of the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : This is the statement made by the Home Minister in the House; not by me. Sir, the question is about the number of persons who participated in that act. Sir, the Asian Age of 18th October, 2001 says, "The VHP leaders performed aarti at the temple before they were evacuated by the Central forces deployed in the temple. The number of persons described as about 250, of their followers stormed the sanctum sanctorum of the makeshift temple at the disputed Ram Janmabhoomi site at Ayodhya on Wednesday morning." This news appeared in the Asian Age of 18th October, 2001. Sir, as per the Times of India, the number of persons who took part in the puja and aarti was 200. Almost all the dailies reported that there was a huge cry in which slogans were raised, and a big agitation was there. But the statement of the Home Minister says that the number of persons who took part in the incident is only 20. It has also been said that they had gone there just for darshan; and, immediately after darshan, they were taken out. What the police did has also been mentioned in the statement. The police reached the site after half-an-hour. On reaching the site, they pleaded with the offenders to evacuate the place so that they will not be in difficulty. They were not removing them; they were pleading with them. This has also been reported in almost all the newspapers. Due to lack of time, I am not going into the details. So, politics is there. It may be looked into. On 17th October, 2001, there was a rally organised by the BJP Dalit women, which was to be addressed by the Chief Minister of U.P. Almost all the district officials were engaged in that rally. Also, a Bajrang Dal Conference was taking place nearby. Some 200-250 people had gone to that place. First, one person came and he made his intention known to perform puja or darshan. Immediately after that, other persons came, by breaking all the barriers. The statement has described it as a simple offence; and states that an FIR has been lodged. It is not proper. It is not true to the facts also.

Sir, the last part of the statement of the Home Minister says that the Government is committed to protecting the directives of the Supreme Court. How are the directives of the Supreme Court being protected? There is a clear violation of the Supreme Court directives. The *status quo* has to be maintained. All these political things have been brought before this House keeping in view the forthcoming Assembly elections in U.P. Even the recent order of the Supreme Court regarding waiving the charges against all the three hon. Ministers of this Government has come out as evidence.

Sir, one more point I would like to submit before this House. In the last Kumbh Mela, it was declared that the deadline for the construction of the Ram Temple is March 12, 2002. Even in the Agra Conference of the RSS, Dr. Sudarshan had very specifically and openly stated that the Ram Temple would be constructed by the month of March, 2002.

I would like to point out that even our hon. Home Minister was present over there; not on the dias, but as an audience. He listened to the speech of Dr. Sudarshan, who deliberately spoke against the Supreme Court directive. He said that they would violate the directive, "We would not abide by the law of the land. We would not abide by the rule of law." He has specifically stated that. Our hon. Home Minister was listening to it. He was part of the conference. When such is the case, how would this Government be able to protect the disputed site at Ayodhya? How would they be able to see to it that the guidelines or directives of the Supreme Court are adhered to?

I would like to say that the Statement is absolutely not true to the fact, and it is only justifying the action of the offenders.

Thank you.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : इससे पहले कि मैं माननीय श्री सतीश प्रधान जी से कहूँ कि वे अपनी बात शुरू करें, मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करूँगा कि वे थोड़े में ही अपनी बात रखें और सभी लोग माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का भी उत्तर सुनना चाहेंगे इसलिए थोड़े में ही अपनी बात रखें। माननीय श्री सतीश प्रधान जी।

श्री सतीश प्रधान (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस चर्चा में हिस्सा लेने का मौका दिया। साथ ही साथ मैं श्री सुरेश पचौरी जी का भी आभारी हूँ क्योंकि उन्होंने यह मुझ यहाँ उठाया जिस वजह से यहाँ यह चर्चा करने का मौका मिला।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यहाँ बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यगणों ने एक बात बहुत बार कही और बताया कि यह जो घटना घटी है वह इसलिए घटी है क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव नज़दीक आ गए हैं। मैं उन सभी माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ सभी लोग जो बात कर रहे हैं वे भी उत्तर प्रदेश के नज़दीक आ रहे चुनावों को ध्यान में रखकर ही कर रहे हैं। यदि यह हकीकत है तो दूसरे किसी ने चुनाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई बात या कार्रवाई की तो उसके लिए शिकायत करने का किसी को अधिकार नहीं है क्योंकि हमें यह समझ लेना चाहिए कि जैसी कार्रवाई मैं कर रहा हूँ, उस ढंग से दूसरा भी कोई कार्रवाई कर सकता है और उसका उसको अधिकार है। लोकतंत्र में रहते हुए यदि कम से कम इतनी बात हम ध्यान में रखें तो यह सबके लिए सुविधाजनक रहेगा।

मैं यहाँ दो बातें खासकर सामने रखना चाहूँगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि यहाँ

अधिकतर माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा बार-बार एक ही बात का जिक्र किया गया कि यह केस सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने है, कोर्ट से जो भी फैसला आएगा, हम उसे मानेंगे। इस बात पर हम कैसे विश्वास करें। शाहबानो केस में भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने निर्णय दिया था लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय आने के बाद लोक सभा में इस विषय पर चर्चा करके कानून में बदलाव किया गया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बात हम नहीं मानेंगे, यह सदनों के माध्यम से, दोनों सदनों के माध्यम से तब बताया गया था। यह हकीकत है और इससे यह बात तो मानी जा सकती है कि ये दोनों सदन सुप्रीम कोर्ट से सुप्रीम हैं। यदि कहीं भी कानून का मुद्दा है तो उस विषय पर तो कोर्ट को निर्णय देने का अधिकार है, लेकिन यदि कोई कानून का मुद्दा नहीं है, राजनीतिक मुद्दा है तो उसके लिए राजनीतिक इलाज ढूँढना पड़ेगा, उसके लिए कोर्ट का निर्णय नहीं चलेगा। कोर्ट का निर्णय निकालने की कोशिश करने के बाद भी उसे मानने के लिए सभी राजनीतिक दल तैयार नहीं होंगे। इसलिए मैं आप सब लोगों के सामने यह विषय रख रहा हूँ और यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए राजनीतिक निर्णय होना चाहिए। वह राजनीतिक निर्णय ढूँढने की कोशिश करने के लिए प्रामाणिक चीजें ढूँढकर टेबल के सामने आकर बैठने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, हम यह मानते हैं कि लोकतंत्र के 4 स्तंभ हैं और जैसा कि बताया जाता है कि उनमें पार्लियामेंट सुप्रीम है, फिर जूडिशियरी है, ऐक्जीक्यूटिव है और आज की तारीख में प्रैस भी है। इन चारों में सबसे अहम पार्लियामेंट है। तो पार्लियामेंट को ही इसका कोई हल ढूँढने की कोशिश करनी होगी, इसके सिवाय इसका कोई हल हो नहीं सकता।

महोदय, यह कहा जा रहा है कि वहाँ पूजा की गई। मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि सब लोग उससे इतने असंतुष्ट क्यों हो गए हैं, इतनी गर्मागर्मी क्यों हो रही है? क्या हमारा पूजा करने का अधिकार भी नष्ट हो गया? मैं सदन के सामने स्पष्ट रूप से बताना चाहूँगा कि किसी से पूजा करने का अधिकार छीनने का हक किसी को नहीं है। कोई भी किसी से पूजा करने का अधिकार नहीं छीन सकता। अगर कोई यह अधिकार छीनने की कोशिश करेगा तो यहाँ महाभारत हो जाएगा। किसी को हमसे पूजा करने का अधिकार छीनने की अनुमति नहीं है, यह बात मैं स्पष्ट रूप से बताना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, प्रभु रामचन्द्र जी का जहाँ जन्म हुआ, वहाँ जाना, वहाँ जाकर पूजा करना, यह प्रभु रामचन्द्र जी के सेवकों का काम है, यह उनकी भक्ति का प्रतीक है, वहाँ जाने से कोई उनको रोक नहीं सकता और रोकने की आवश्यकता भी नहीं है। वह बाबर की आक्रामकता का स्मारक है, वह रहे या न रहे, इससे कुछ बिगड़ेगा नहीं लेकिन प्रभु रामचन्द्र जी का जन्म जहाँ हुआ, उनके प्रति हमारे मन में भक्ति है, उनके ऊपर हमें विश्वास है, उनके नाम से हम सब जगह कारोबार चलाते हैं, उनके प्रति आदर व्यक्त करना और वहाँ जाकर पूजा करने से हमें रोकना बिल्कुल गलत होगा। वहाँ मंदिर बनाना हमारा फर्ज होगा। वहाँ मंदिर बनेगा, बनना चाहिए, इसमें हम विश्वास रखते हैं। यह मंदिर जल्दी से जल्दी वहाँ बनना चाहिए, यह मांग मैं यहाँ करता हूँ।

माननीय आडवाणी जी से मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि आपने जैसे रथ यात्रा निकाली थी और पूरे हिंदुस्तान में और दुनिया में हिंदुओं के दिलों में हिंदुत्व जागृत किया था, आज उसे फिर से जागृत करने की आवश्यकता है। वरना तो आज एक जगह बिन लादेन का नाम लिया जाता है और कहीं पर पूरे देश के इस्लाम को इकट्ठा करने की बात चलती है और यहाँ इमाम खड़ा हो

जाता है और इमाम बात करना शुरू करता है कि तालिबान के साथ चलो। यहाँ के बहुत सारे मुसलमान उनके साथ नहीं गए, मैं उनका आभारी हूँ, इसके लिए मैं उनका अभिनंदन करता हूँ लेकिन यह बात जहाँ छेड़ी जाती है, जिस ढंग से चलती है, यह देश के लिए घातक है, यह किसी हालत में नहीं चलनी चाहिए, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI KULDIP NAYYAR (Nominated): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. Sir, I was grieved and saddened to hear the Speech of Mr. Mohd. Azam. As a Hindu, as a person belonging to the majority, I feel that, somewhere we must have failed because if one-fifth of the nation feels that it is given equal treatment or equal rights or has the feeling that it is insecure, that means, the other four-fifth have failed somewhere.

I can assure you, Sir, that when we fought for our independence, every Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian, together, wanted to get Independence for the country. And I recall that when I came from Pakistan, I attended one of the meetings of Mahatma Gandhi, where he said, "Muslims and Hindus are my two eyes." I want to find out as to where did we go wrong. Where did this country go wrong? Where did the people go wrong? Because, if one-fifth of the country or our Muslim brethren, by and large, feel insecure -- probably, you are right; I am not trying to belittle your feelings -- it means, either this Government or the earlier Governments have not been able to build the country according to the dreams which we all had before Independence or the dreams which Mahatma Gandhi gave us, which Nehru gave us, and the dreams which Maulana Azad gave us. Sir, Gandhiji was shot on 30th January, 1948, but he died on 6th December, 1992. Because, at that time -- you may call the structure by any name -- I really felt very sorry. Because it represented our composite society and it represented our pluralistic culture. I do not want to go into the history -- whether it started with Mandal or Kamandal or whether it started with the Rath Yatra performed by Advaniji or whatever -- but the fact remains that after the demolition, the country is much more divided than before. To say that we have the right of prayer there; first, the right has to be established. I think many historians have gone into it -- whether it is a Mandir or Masjid. But, now, the issue is pending before the hon. Supreme Court. What the VHP did that day was against the letter and spirit of law and the directive of the hon. Supreme Court. I have reasons to believe that the hon. Prime Minister was very unhappy about the incident. I am sure the hon. Home

Minister must also be unhappy about that, because their purpose, their endeavour, should be to maintain law and order. But let us come out and see how we could resolve the issue. After all, this is a matter pending before the court. Whether the court's judgment -- whatever it may be -- really be acceptable to the people in letter and spirit is the question. If somebody is not obeying the directive now, will they really wait till the judgment of the Supreme Court, is a question to be looked into. So, what is the solution? The solution cannot be at the expense of the Muslims. It cannot be at the expense of the Hindus. My suggestion is, let this portion of the site be kept open. Nothing should be built on that site. Sir, in Hiroshima, the ground over where atom bomb was dropped, is preserved. They say, "Look here. We want to preserve it." Similarly, let this ground or site be preserved, because, then, we can say, 'Here, on 6th December, 1992, our secularism was attacked.'

The generations to come will, probably, cry. But there will be a sort of catharsis that, "Look here, this is the place where our secularism was attacked", because we believe in this. A pluralistic society is a must for this country. I want to give one clarification to the Home Minister. I am one of the persons who had filed a petition in the Supreme Court. I think I have done -- according to me -- a great service to the Home Minister in this way, that let this case not end on technical grounds. Let it be proved that he or his persons were not responsible for it. This way, taking shelter behind a technical point. The posterity would say, "Look here, it was not proved in the court, but it was only deferred on some technical grounds. It is surprising to me when I get many calls, many hate mails, threats now, though I have been writing the same thing for the last forty years. That means, something is changing in the society. Something is happening to this country of mine because this is not the thing, as I said, we dreamt when we were fighting under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. All that I want to say towards the end is that, "Azam Saheb, don't ever get disheartened because this is one India and it belongs to all of us, whether Hindu or Muslim". We will fight for that dream to come true, because our Constitution may have only given us that thing in letters, but we should make it in spirit. And I hope, as the days go along, we will be able to do that. Those parties, those persons, those individuals, who are indulging in separating the nation, are committing the biggest blunder in this country. They are harming the country. They are not only harming the country, but they are also taking away the dreams of Independence.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : श्री गांधी आज़ाद। मैं फिर एक बार निवेदन कर दूँ कि माननीय सदस्यगण बहुत थोड़े-थोड़े समय में अपनी बात रख दें।

श्री गांधी आज़ाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद महोदय, मैं बहुत संक्षेप में अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा जो वक्तव्य दिया गया है, वह अपने आपमें विरोधाभासी है। पहले पैराग्राफ में ही उद्धृत किया गया है कि "इस सरकार का यह मत है कि अयोध्या में समस्या का समाधान, सभी संबंधित पक्षों के बीच आपसी सहमति या न्यायालय के निर्णय के आधार पर ही हो सकता है।" मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन सवाल यह उठता है कि बीच बीच में कौन से ऐसे भारत के व्यक्ति हैं या कौन सा ऐसा भारत का संगठन है जो बार-बार इस मामले को छेड़ता है कि मंदिर अब बनेगा, मंदिर तब बनेगा, मंदिर का मुहूर्त अब है, मंदिर का मुहूर्त तब है। मैं मंत्री जी से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोग जो अनर्गल प्रचार करते हैं या ऐसे संगठनों के विरुद्ध सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है या करेगी? दूसरा, मैं दूसरे पैराग्राफ से उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ - "सर्वश्री अशोक सिंघल, एस.सी.दीक्षित, 20 अन्य व्यक्तियों के साथ, जो दर्शन करने के लिए गलियारों के रास्ते गलियारों पर लगी सलाखों से आए और उस अलग-थलग पड़ी हदबंदी के स्थान पर पहुंचे, जहां पर आम तौर पर भक्तगणों को आने नहीं दिया जाता।" सवाल यह उठता है और मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हदबंदी के स्थान पर जाना कानून का उल्लंघन है या नहीं? आगे फिर उसी पंक्ति में है कि कुछ व्यक्ति परिसर के अंदर बैठे हुए हैं तथा नास्त लग रहे हैं। भजन गाना तो गनीमत है और भजन करना भी गनीमत है लेकिन मंदिर के अंदर नारे लगाना, क्या यह अपराध और कानून का उल्लंघन है या नहीं है?

पांचवे पैराग्राफ में लिखा है कि इन व्यक्तियों द्वारा कोई संवर्धन, बदलाव नहीं किया गया और न ही बांधे को किसी किसम की क्षति पहुंचाई गई तो अगला सवाल उठता है कि जब कोई कार्य नहीं किया गया तो इन्हें दोषी क्यों बनाया गया? छठे पैराग्राफ में है कि घटना के लिए जिम्मेवार दो वरिष्ठ अधिकारी, एक मजिस्ट्रेट तथा एक पुलिस उप अधीक्षक निलम्बित कर दिए गए हैं। के.ए.पु. बल ने ड्यूटी पर तैनात कम्पनी के स्थान पर दूसरी कम्पनी को तैनात कर दिया है और घटना के लिए उत्तरदायी यूनिट के डिप्टी कमांडेंट तथा एक निरीक्षक को स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया। मैं मंत्री महोदय जी से से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब श्री सिंघल जी द्वारा कोई कुछ किया ही नहीं गया तो इन पुलिस कर्मियों के विरुद्ध निलंबन की कार्यवाही क्यों की गई। यदि सारे तथ्यों की छानबीन की जाए तो स्पष्ट होता है कि विश्व हिन्दू परिषद् के अध्यक्ष श्री अशोक सिंघल और उनके साथियों द्वारा प्रतिबंधित स्थान पर जाना कानूनी नियमों एवं संविधान का उल्लंघन है। दूसरे शब्दों में हम इसको यों कह सकते हैं कि यह साम्प्रदायिकता बढ़ाने का द्योतक है। अतः साम्प्रदायिकता में लिप्त यदि सिमी पर प्रतिबंध लगाया गया है तो विश्व हिन्दू परिषद् एवं अन्य साम्प्रदायिक संगठनों पर भी प्रतिबंध लगाना चाहिए ताकि देश में अमन-चैन, भाई-भारे और ईशानियत की बहाली हो सके।

श्री मूल चन्द्र मीणा (राजस्थान) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ध्यानकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर गृह मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य देखने पर ऐसा लगता है जैसा कि ये आम मौकों पर कहते हैं कि हमारी सरकार एनडीए के एजेंडे पर चल रही है। इसमें बीजेपी का कहीं एजेंडा नहीं है। लेकिन एनडीए का नाम लेकर लोगों को धोखा दे रहे हैं, लेकिन असली मुद्दा बीजेपी के एजेंडे को पूरा करना है। यह सरकार देश के अंदर शांति और सद्भाव बनाने की दुहाई देती है लेकिन सरकार की मुख्य पार्टी

भारतीय जनता पार्टी तथा उसके सहयोगी संगठन कभी फरवरी में राम मंदिर बनाने की बात कहते हैं, कभी राम मंदिर में मूर्ति लगाने की बात कहते हैं और कभी वहां पर पत्थर लगाने की बात कहते हैं। 6 दिसम्बर, 1992 को अयोध्या परिसर में जब विवादित ढांचा गिराया गया उस समय अशोक सिंघल और दूसरे लोग गृह मंत्री के साथ थे। 17 अक्टूबर की जो घटना हुई है यह एक प्रीप्लान्ड है। लोगों को धोखा देने और वोट लेने का नाटक है, यह इससे साबित होता है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब विश्व हिन्दू परिषद् के लोग इस परिसर में गए, उनके खिलाफ एफ.आई.आर. लॉज हुई तो उस एफ.आई.आर. के अनुसार किन-किन को गिरफ्तार किया गया, यदि नहीं किया गया तो क्यों नहीं किया गया? अब तक आपने उनके खिलाफ क्या-क्या कार्यवाही की है? जबकि भारत सरकार के अंदर कानून तोड़ने पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेशों की अवहेलना करना, सुरक्षाकर्मियों के साथ धक्का-मुक्की करना, उनके कार्य में बाधा पैदा करना, इसके लिए उनके खिलाफ कई प्रकार की धाराएं लगनी चाहिए। लेकिन वहां की राज्य सरकार ने केवल 186 के अंदर रिपोर्ट दर्ज की है। दूसरे, राज्य सरकार ने आपको कब रिपोर्ट भेजी, क्या - क्या रिपोर्ट भेजी, यह इस वक्तव्य के अंदर नहीं है। इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का जो दृष्टिकोण है, चाहे वह साम्प्रदायिक दंगे कराने की बात है। चाहे वहां अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के लोगों के साथ अत्याचार की बात आए, उनकी महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार की बात आए, जैसे मुरादाबाद के अंदर घटना हुई। एक प्लान ऐसी घटनाओं से चल रहा है। इन घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए, अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग को सहयोग देने के लिए, उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए आप क्या-क्या कदम अयोध्या में ही नहीं, पूरे यू.पी. के अंदर उठा रहे हैं? क्या-क्या कार्य कर रहे हैं जिससे अल्पसंख्यक लोग वहां सुरक्षित रह सकें? यह अयोध्या की बात नहीं है, अयोध्या तो भावनाओं से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है। इन भावनाओं को भड़काकर आप केवल वोट की खातिर ही लोगों को लड़ाना चाहते हैं। आप सिमि पर प्रतिबंध लगाते हैं, आपने अच्छा किया प्रतिबंध लगाया, यह एक गलत संगठन है उसे प्रतिबंधित करना चाहिए लेकिन साथ ही दूसरे संगठन भी गलत काम कर रहे हैं। देश की सद्भावना, जो सांप्रदायिक सद्भाव बना हुआ है उसे बिगाड़ने का काम कर रहे हैं, हिंदू-मुस्लिम को लड़ाने की बात करते हैं और ऐसी भावनाओं को भड़काते हैं। इन संगठनों के प्रति आपका क्या दृष्टिकोण है कृपया अपने जवाब में इसे भी स्पष्ट कर दें। इस मौके पर मैं गृह कार्रवाई इस देश के अंदर हो रही है जिसमें विशेषकर राजस्थान के अंदर बजरंग दल के लोगों ने आतंकवादी कार्य किए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब उन्होंने ऐसे कार्य करना आरंभ कर दिया है तो क्या आप बजरंग दल के ऊपर प्रतिबंध लगाएंगे?

SHRIMATI SHABANA AZMI (Nominated): Sir, there are some contradictions in the written reply of the hon. Home Minister in which he states that there has been no violation of the Supreme Court's directives on the disputed site in Ayodhya. My friend, Shri Narendra Mohan, repeated again and again that there had been no violation of the Supreme Court's judgement. Then, why this action has been taken? I quote from the statement of the hon. Minister. He says, "According to the reports available from the State Government, two senior officials, a Magistrate and a Deputy Superintendent of Police, responsible for the incident, have been placed under suspension. CRPF have also replaced the Company on duty by

another Company, transferred the Deputy Commandant and an Inspector of the Unit responsible for the incident, and departmental action has been initiated against the officials concerned." Why? If there was no breach here, why did this happen? If there was no violation, and if Shri Ashok Singhal and Shri S.C. Dikshit were only peacefully singing hymns, then they should be invited every day to do this. रोज उन्हें बुलाया जाए, रोज उन्हें दावत दी जाए, रोज उनसे कहा जाए कि प्लीज आप आइए और भजन गाइए क्योंकि भजन गाने से तो सिर्फ शांति फैलती है और शांति के हम सभी लोग उत्सुक हैं। मगर आरतियों में क्या होता है? उसके साथ-साथ उन्होंने स्तोत्र भी रोज किए। मैं जानती हूँ, मैं बोम्बे में मौजूद थी। बाबरी मस्जिद के शहीद होने के बाद जो राइट्स करवाए गए बोम्बे में, उसमें शिवसेना महाआरती रेग्युलरली करवाती थी और उस महाआरती में कितने प्रोबेकेटिव स्तोत्र साथ में रोज किए जाते थे। इसका इमिजिएट रिजल्ट यह होता था कि कोई न कोई वॉयलेंट घटना घटती थी। हम जानते हैं कि इन ओकेजन्स को किस तरह से इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। सही बात तो यह है कि Sir, Mr. Ashok Singhal and company were raising slogans. It is anybody's guess how peaceful those slogans were! They entered the isolation cordon where devotees are, normally, not allowed this is according to the written statement. And they were deliberately creating a surcharged atmosphere in which violence was sought to be unleashed.

Sir, we are leaving in very troubled times. It is very important that we all work towards the maintenance of amity and communal harmony. This can only be achieved, Sir, if the minorities feel secure and confident. I share my friend, Mohd. Azam's anguish and pain. Fifty-four years after Partition, if Muslims are hauled over the coals every time when one Muslim makes an irresponsible statement, and if, 54 years after partition, we still have to prove our loyalty to the nation, we cannot feel secure, we cannot feel confident. If, because of a few hundred Muslims who cheer when Pakistan wins a cricket match against India, all the 15 crore Muslims have to pay the price, we cannot feel secure, we cannot feel confident.

This feeling of insecurity is increased with the kind of provocative statements that are made and the kind of activities that are indulged in by Mr. Ashok Singhal and company. Such an atmosphere is creating terror in the minds of the minorities. While any debate on POTO should be argued around and not that we fight against each other, it becomes all the more difficult when a senior Minister in the Government says: "Either you are with POTO, or you are anti-national." Such a statement puts the entire question out of the arena of debate and puts it in an altogether different atmosphere. I would urge all of you to contribute your might towards defusing the

tension that has been built up by the present surcharged atmosphere, and prevent undesirable incidents from taking place.

We all know that communal riots do not happen suddenly. They are engineered. They are created with very narrow interests, for electoral gains. Let us refrain from building up communal tension, with an eye on electoral gains. People die in communal riots. Their homes get burnt. The children are left without parents. Riot after riot we see that Commissions of Inquiry are set up, but absolutely no action is ever taken to do justice to the victims. In the manner the justice is done, it gives out a signal that there are two kinds of laws in the country. If you kill one person, you are likely to be punished; but if you indulge in mass-murder, you go scot-free. It gives a feeling that injustice is done to the victims. In such a situation they feel that there is no way that you can provide a sense of security. In this atmosphere of insecurity, fear is created. As we have seen from the incidents in recent times the world over, fear leads to anger; and anger is the most potent weapon of all. Let us step in and try to defuse this communal tension. Let us challenge the State Governments, which say filming of a picture, like 'Water', whose script was passed by the Central Government, will create law and order problems in the State, but incidents like storming of the site at Ayodhya are not going to create any problem whatsoever. So, my plea is that all of us should stand together and work towards creating an atmosphere of communal harmony and amity. Thank you very much.

*मिर्जा अब्दुल रशीद (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : वाइस चैंबरमैन साहब, किसी शायर ने खूब कहा है-

मन्दिर, मस्जिद गुरुद्वारों ने बाँट लिया भगवान को,
घरती बाँटी, सागर बाँटे, मत बाँटो इन्सान को।

यों तो इस बाबरी मस्जिद में कई सौ सालों तक नमाज़ अदा की गई लेकिन जिस अंग्रेज ने कई सौ सालों हमें गुलाम रखा, उसी अंग्रेज ने भारत को तत्स्थीय करने में और आपस में फसादात और कत्लोगारद कराने में हमेशा किस्म किस्म के हरबे इस्तेमाल किये। 1936 में जिस वक्त तहरीके आजादी पूरी जवानी पर थी, शबाब में थी, उस वक्त उसने ऐसा धिनीना हरबा इस्तेमाल किया कि पूरा का पूरा भारत एक सिरे से लेकर दूसरे सिरे तक फसादात बरपा किये। यह उस वक्त इसलिये किया कि तहरीके आजादी कमजोर हो जाए, भारतीय आपस में लड़ जाएं और उनका राज चलता रहे। लेकिन उसके बाद उस वक्त जो लीडर थे मुसलमानों ने

5.00 P.M.

उस वक्त फैसला किया कि इस मुत्तनाजा मस्जिद पर ताला लगाया जाए और जब ताला खोला जाएगा उस वक्त यह फैसला किया जाएगा कि यह मस्जिद है या मन्दिर है। जब आजादी के बाद ताला खोला गया तो पूरा हाऊस जानता है सियासतद्वानों ने ताला खोलने के बाद पूरे 55 साल बरसरे इख्तोदार आने के लिए इसको किस किस ढंग से इस्तेमाल किया, मैं उसकी तफसील में नहीं जाऊंगा। मैं एक सवाल पूछूंगा कि मुत्तनाजा जगह पर मस्जिद नहीं बनायी जा सकती यह सच है, मुत्तनाजा मस्जिद में नमाज भी अदा नहीं होती ... (बयवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : माननीय अब्दुल रशीद जी, जरा एक मिनट। पांच बज गए हैं और अभी मिर्जा साहब तो बोल ही रहे हैं। बाद में माननीय बी. पी. सिंहल साहब को बोलना है। फिर माननीय मंत्री जी को उत्तर देना है। इसके अतिरिक्त दो ऐसे स्टेटमेंट्स हैं जो केवल सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत ही होने हैं - एक तो वाणिज्य मंत्री जी द्वारा और एक माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी द्वारा। अगर आपकी सहमति हो तो इन कार्यों को समाप्त करने तक सदन का समय बढ़ा दिया जाए।

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI (Tamil Nadu) : Now statements can be laid.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : माननीय मंत्री जी का उत्तर भी तो आना है। आधे घंटे में समाप्त हो जाएगा।

*मिर्जा अब्दुल रशीद : मैं अर्ज कर रहा था। मैं एक सवाल पूछ रहा था और सवाल यह है कि मुत्तनाजा जगह पर मस्जिद नहीं बनायी जा सकती है, यह सच है। मुत्तनाजा मस्जिद में नमाज अदा नहीं की जा सकती है, यह भी सच है। तो क्या मुत्तनाजा जगह पर मूर्ति रखकर पूजा की जा सकती है जबकि तनाजा सुप्रीम कोर्ट में हो? यह एक मेरा सवाल है।

दूसरा यह कि मेरी यह राय है कि जब तक बहमी तत्स्थीया होता है दोनों तबकों में या सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला आता है तब तक मुकम्मिल तौर पर यहां बखलअंदाजी बंद की जाए ताकि बार बार पूरे भारत में यह नक़रत न उमरे। यह जिम्मेदारी हमारी सरकार की है और हमें इन पर भरोसा है। यह आपस के दिल न टूटें, विश्वास न टूटे, मुल्क मुतहिद रहे, इसी तरीके से अजीम हिंदुस्तान बनता रहे। तो मैं एक ही सवाल करूंगा और दुआ भी करूंगा कि -

"पामाल होने पाए न मस्जिद की आबरू, यह फ़िक्र मन्दिरों के निगहबान को भी हो
ऐ, काश मेरे मुल्क में ऐसी फज़ां बने कि मन्दिर जलें तो दर्द मुसलमान को भी हो"।
थैंक्यू।

* Transliteration of the speech in Persian script is available in the Hindi version of the Debate.

* Transliteration of the speech in Persian script is available in the Hindi version of the Debate.

श्री भारतेन्दु प्रकाश सिंहल : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस स्टेटमेंट में चंद बातों का जो इसमें उल्लेख है उनके पीछे जो कारण हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री नीलोत्पल बसु : जहां तक यह हमारा कॉलिंग अटेंशन है, फारमेट को लेकर पहले बहुत विवाद हुआ है। तो एक पार्टी से क्या दो वक्ता होंगे?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : वैसे जो बोलना चाहते हैं ...

श्री नीलोत्पल बसु : नहीं नहीं, बोलना चाहते हैं का क्या मतलब। हमारे सारे मेम्बर बोलना चाहते हैं। बहुत कुछ बोलना बाकी रह गया है। सारे बोलेंगे। जो हाउस के कायदे कानून हैं उनके संरक्षण के ऊपर इतना झगड़ा हो गया, इसलिए यह स्पष्टीकरण मुझे दे दीजिए कि एक पार्टी से दो वक्ता होंगे या नहीं? मतलब अगर यह प्रेसीडेंट होगा तो आगे चलकर हमारे सारे मेम्बर बोलेंगे ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : ऐसा है माननीय बसु जी, अभी कांग्रेस पार्टी के भी दो सदस्य बोलें हैं इस पर। एक और भारतीय जनता पार्टी के भी सदस्य बोल रहे हैं।

श्री भारतेन्दु प्रकाश सिंहल : मान्यवर, इतनी देर में तो मेरी बात खत्म हो जाती।

श्री नीलोत्पल बसु : यह पांच बजे तक होगा और दूसरी तरफ बड़ी बड़ी पार्टीज की बड़ी स्ट्रेंथ के आधार पर दो वक्ता होंगे। यह तो व्यवस्था के विपरीत काम होगा। कैसे चलेगा?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : इतनी देर में तो वे अपनी बात कह देते।

श्री भारतेन्दु प्रकाश सिंहल : मेरी बात इतनी देर में खत्म भी हो जाती।

मान्यवर, पहले तो एक प्रश्न अभी उठाया था माननीय वक्ता ने जो हमसे पूर्व बोले थे। यह जो पूजा होती है वहां पर वह हाई कोर्ट के आदेश के तहत जो सन् 1950 में हुआ था, होती है। इसलिए इसमें किसी को कोई गलतफहमी नहीं होनी चाहिए। बाकी मैं पूछना यह चाहता था कि क्या यह सच है कि वहां पर दर्शन के लिए हिंदुओं को 5 मील लम्बे बाड़े के अंदर घूमते घामते जाना पड़ता है तब जाकर मन्दिर के सामने - जो एक छोटा सा मन्दिर बना हुआ है छप्पर सा - उसके सामने दर्शन होते हैं? क्या यह सच है? यह मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं। नम्बर दो, क्या यह सच है कि वहां पर जूते उतारने का कोई बंदोबस्त नहीं है और व्यक्ति को जूते पहने पहने जाना पड़ता है और जूते में 50 फुट से दूर - मुश्किल से इतनी बड़ी रामलला की करीब एक फुट सवा फुट की मूर्ति है, उसके दर्शन करीब 50 फुट से होते हैं। क्या यह सच है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस पांच मील के बाड़े में इतनी गर्मी में तपते हुए जो लोग जाते हैं क्या उनके लिए पानी का कोई बंदोबस्त किया गया है? इस बाड़े में जाने वालों के लिए क्या कोई टायलेट का बंदोबस्त है? यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं ... (व्यवधान) ... आप सुन लीजिए, क्या यह सच है कि सन् 1996 में महंत रामचंद्र दास जी ने एक अनशन किया था और उस समय 8 मांगें रखी गई थीं, उनमें सब से बड़ी मांग थी कि 1.1.1993 का हाई कोर्ट का जो ऑर्डर है, जिसका उल्लेख माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य में भी है, उसके तहत दर्शनों का जो फासला है वह इतना होना चाहिए कि स्पष्ट और सार्थक दर्शन हो सकें? ... (व्यवधान) ... क्या यह सच है कि

उनके अनशन को यह कह करके तोड़ा गया कि उनकी मांगें पूरी होंगी? क्या यह सच है कि 1996 से लेकर 2001 तक जब वे मांगें पूरी नहीं हुईं तो विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के नेता लोगों ने इन मांगों की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करने के लिए यह काम किया कि दर्शन उस फासले से करें जिर फासले से हाई कोर्ट ने कहा था कि दर्शन होने चाहिए? उन्होंने हाई कोर्ट के आदेश का पालन किया था जो कि आज तक यू.पी. की सरकार और भारत सरकार नहीं करा पाई। मेरे इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिए जाएं।

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : मान्यवर उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे बताया गया कि साधारणतय कॉलिंग अटेंशन घंटा भर रहेगा और उसके बाद मणिपुर के संवैधानिक प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा होगी लेकिन राज्य सभा में मैं वर्षों तक रहा हूं और राज्य सभा की अपनी परंपरा रही है कि ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर प्रायः एक प्रकार की शार्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन हो जाती है। कुल मिला करके चर्चा अच्छी हुई है, यद्यपि मैं अपेक्षा करता था कि जिस घटना के कारण लोगों में चिंता पैदा हुई उस घटना की ओर ही ध्यान होगा। मुझे स्मरण है कि अक्टूबर की उस 17 तारीख को जिस दिन यह घटना हुई, उस समय मैं एक पत्रकार सम्मेलन में बोल रहा था, यहां के विदेशी पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के जो प्रतिनिधि थे, उनके साथ, उनके ही दफ्तर में मेरी मुलाकात थी। वहां पर किसी ने आ करके मुझे यह सूचना दी कि आज अयोध्या में ऐसी-ऐसी घटना हुई है और विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के प्रमुख लोग उसमें घुस गए। अब मेरी तुरंत जो प्रतिक्रिया हुई वह मैंने वहां पर सार्वजनिक रूप से प्रकट की। मैंने कहा कि मुझे अभी यह सूचना मिली है। अब यह कैसे हुआ है, क्यों हुआ है, कहीं पर सरकार की ओर से भी कोई कमी रही या नहीं, इसकी तो जानकारी करनी पड़ेगी, लेकिन सार्वजनिक रूप से मैं इस काम की भर्त्सना करना चाहता हूं। मुझे नहीं पता कि इसमें किसी कानून का उल्लंघन हुआ है या नहीं। उल्लंघन हुआ होगा तो कानून रक्षण का जिन का कार्य है और स्वाभाविक रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार है, वह उसकी ओर ध्यान देगी और आवश्यक कदम उठायेगी, लेकिन मैं सार्वजनिक रूप से इसकी निंदा करता हूं। यह मैंने उसी समय कहा और मैं बाद में आ करके भी इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा। इसीलिए मैं, जिस समय हमारे नरेन्द्र मोहन जी बोल रहे थे और एक प्रकार से दिखा रहे थे जैसे मानो कोई गलती नहीं हुई और जो कोई पूजा करना चाहता है वह पूजा करने से थोड़े ही कोई नहीं रोक सकता है। जबकि यह सवाल उसका नहीं है। कानून का उल्लंघन हुआ हो या नहीं हुआ हो, अगर सार्वजनिक जीवन में प्रमुख व्यक्ति अव्यवस्था भी निर्माण करते हैं और व्यवस्था के लिए जो उत्तरदायी हैं, उन के साथ उन की झड़प भी होती है तो वह भी गलत है और खासकर अगर मुझे लगता है कि मेरे साथ संबंधित है तो मेरा कर्तव्य बन जाता है कि मैं सार्वजनिक रूप से उन के बारे में अपनी राय प्रकट करूं और वह मैंने की। लेकिन यहां पर चर्चाएं काफी विस्तार से हो गयीं और काफी फैल गयीं। अब मेरे मित्र कुलदीप जी बोल रहे थे और गांधी जी का उन्होंने उल्लेख किया तो मैं मन में सोचने लगा कि गांधी जी ने उस समय यह दृष्टिकोण अपनाया था कि हिंदू और मुसलमान मेरी दो आंखें हैं। बावजूद इस के देश का विभाजन हुआ और विभाजन का आधार क्या था? आधार यह था कि समाज के एक वर्ग ने, एक अंग ने और एक प्रमुख मुस्लिम लीग ने यह कहा कि अगर भारत अखण्ड रहेगा, देश अविभाजित रहेगा तो हम एक प्रकार से इस हिंदू बहुमत के गुलाम बन जाएंगे। महात्मा जी थे, पंडित नेहरू थे, मौलाना आजाद थे कांग्रेस के लीडर और उस के बावजूद काफी व्यापक रूप से इस दृष्टिकोण को स्वीकार किया गया, इस तथ्य को कभी भुलाना नहीं चाहिए। बावजूद इस के कि उस समय देश का विभाजन धर्म के आधार पर हुआ और पाकिस्तान

ने अपने को इस्लामिक...राज्य घोषित किया और एक मजहबी राज्य की घोषणा की। लेकिन वह भारत ने नहीं की और भारत की संविधान सभा ने मैं समझता हूँ कि एकमत से, वहाँ पर दो मत बर्बा में थे भी नहीं, यह एकमत से कहा गया कि यह राज्य मजहबी राज्य नहीं बनेगा। मजहबी राज्य की कल्पना को अस्वीकार किया गया, उस का तिरस्कार किया गया। महोदय, आज जिस को हम सेकुलर राज्य कहते हैं, उस समय संविधान में सेकुलर शब्द नहीं था। जिसे सेकुलरिज्म के नाम से जाना जाता है, उस सेकुलरिज्म की कल्पना भारत में 1950 में स्वीकार की गयी अर्थात् विभाजन के तीन साल बाद। महोदय, मैं मानता हूँ कि यह भारत की सब से बड़ी ताकत है और इस ताकत को बनाए रखने का कर्तव्य हम सब का है। हम किसी भी पार्टी के हों, किसी भी सरकार के हों और इसीलिए मैं शबाना आजमी जी की इस बात से सहमत हूँ और मोहम्मद आजम जी से भी सहमत हूँ कि अगर अल्पसंख्यकों में असुरक्षा का भाव होता है तो वह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है और वह असुरक्षा का भाव केवल 17 तारीख की घटनाओं से नहीं होता है। मैं उस के विस्तार में नहीं जाऊँगा। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि उस दिन जो बात ध्यान में आनी चाहिए थी, वह यह आनी चाहिए थी कि विश्व हिंदू परिषद के दो प्रमुख लोगों ने अगर कोई बात की और जो बात उन्होंने की, उस के बारे में कह सकता हूँ कि वहाँ पर क्राउड मैनेजमेंट का जिन का दायित्व है, प्रदेश की सरकार का या सी.आर.पी.एफ. के दायित्व का उत्तराधिकार कर के की। महोदय, अभी सिंघल जी ने जस्टीफिकेशन देने की कोशिश की और उन्होंने कहा कि हाईकोर्ट ने निर्णय किया कि इस समय जो व्यवस्था वहाँ दर्शन की बनी हुई है, वह ऐसी है जिस के कारण दर्शन ठीक से नहीं होते और This can easily be halved. These are the words that are used by the High Court. उन्होंने और भी बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं, लेकिन मोहम्मद आजम जी ने ठीक बात कही कि यह मामला जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने हाईकोर्ट की इस बात को एंडोर्स नहीं किया। उन्होंने रिजेक्ट नहीं किया... (व्यवधान)... मैंने तो सारा कुछ देखा है।

श्री मोहम्मद आजम खान : रोक दिया है।

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : उन्होंने एंडोर्स नहीं किया और कहा कि इस पर हम और विचार करेंगे, लेकिन इस बीच मैं status quo should prevail आया जिस का अर्थ है कि हाईकोर्ट के निर्णय से पहले जो स्थिति थी वह रहनी चाहिए। वह है और यह दायित्व सरकार का है। मेरी सरकार का नहीं है। मुख्य रूप से इस व्यवस्था का दायित्व उन पर है। मेरी सरकार का कोई दायित्व है तो पहले का जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट है और जिस के आधार पर पार्लियामेंट का यह एक्ट बना है कि We are the receiver, the custodians, and therefore, the status quo has to be maintained. महोदय, स्टेटस को की ब्याख्या हम ने की है, उस का उल्लेख अपने वक्तव्य में किया है। महोदय, मैं ने जो कुछ हुआ, किसी भी प्रकार से उस को कंडोन करने की इच्छा न रखी है, न रखता हूँ। आज फिर से दोहराता हूँ कि जो कुछ विश्व हिंदू परिषद के उन लोगों ने किया, वह गलत काम था। मैं उस की निन्दा करता हूँ, लेकिन कानून की दृष्टि से उस में से दोष कौन सा है, अब कोई कहता है कि आप ने "असाट्ट" का ला उन के ऊपर क्यों नहीं लगाया। खैर यह निर्णय करना तो वहाँ के अधिकारियों का काम है, मेरा काम नहीं है, लेकिन किसी ने असाट्ट न किया हो तो उसको असाट्ट 353 नहीं लगाना चाहिए क्योंकि यह नान-कागनिजेबिल है और वह कागनिजेबल है। आप कम से कम मुझ से यह अपेक्षा न करें कि मैं कोई गलत काम करूँगा। गलत काम करने के लिए मैं नहीं हूँ। वहाँ तो नारीमन जी जैसे विद्वान

बैठे हैं, जुरिस्ट बैठे हैं, वह भी यही कहेंगे कि गलत काम न करो। मैं मानता हूँ कि जो बटना हुई, वह नहीं होनी चाहिए थी। जिन्होंने की, उसकी निन्दा की गई है और उससे कानून का जितना उल्लंघन हुआ है उसके लिए कार्रवाही की गई है। प्रधानमंत्री जी की भी सार्वजनिक रूप से पहले पहले यह प्रतिक्रिया हुई कि There seem to have been some security lapse और इसके आधार पर वहाँ की सरकार एकदम एक्शन में आई। वहाँ एक प्रकार से मन में धिंता होती है, जो आज किसी को लगता है कि वहाँ पर हाईकोर्ट का आर्डर जो है वह सुप्रीमकोर्ट ने स्टे कर दिया तो हम उस हाईकोर्ट के आर्डर की ओर ध्यान दिलाने के लिए कोई न कोई ऐसी बात करें। कल और भी कोई बात ख्याल में आ सकती है। हमारी तरफ से आपको पूरा निर्देश है कि आप पूरी सुरक्षा रखें, आज जितनी सुरक्षा है उससे ज्यादा रखें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एक कमेटी वहाँ बनी हुई है, जिसको स्टैंडिंग कमेटी फोर द सिक्वोरिटी आफ अयोध्या कहते हैं, जिसमें प्रदेश के भी अधिकारी हैं और केन्द्र के भी अधिकारी हैं। वे सब मिलकर फैसला करते हैं और उन्होंने ही यह फैसला किया है। अनुविधा उन लोगों को है, जो भक्तगण वहाँ जाते हैं। यह बात जो माननीय सदस्य ने कही, वह सही है कि वहाँ पर उनको काफी लंबा-चौड़ा चलना पड़ता है। शायद लगता है कि नरेन्द्र मोहन जी वहाँ गए नहीं हैं, अगर गए होते तो ताले की बर्बा ही नहीं करते कि ताला खोलना पड़ता है। ... (व्यवधान)...

मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ, जिसका उल्लेख किसी ने किया कि इसके उल्लेख करने का प्रसंग ही नहीं था, लेकिन मुझे लगा कि अयोध्या के बारे में जब जनरल तौर पर चर्चा होगी तो कम से कम सरकार का यह दृष्टिकोण फिर से दोहराना चाहिए कि हम यह मानते हैं कि जितनी आज तक घटनाएँ हुई हैं, उन सबके संदर्भ में दो ही प्रकार से हल निकलेगा। एक बात कही गई कि इस समस्या का हल जो है वह लेजिस्लेशन से निकलेगा और इसके आधार पर सतीश प्रधान जी ने कहा कि यह जो सरकार है वह ऐसी है कि सुप्रीम-कोर्ट ने जो निर्णय दिया था शाहबानो के केस में, उस पर भी पार्लियामेंट से लेजिस्लेशन करवाकर उसको रद्द करवा दिया क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट सर्वोपरि है, The Parliament is supreme, no doubt. It can take decisions. ... (व्यवधान)...

*श्री मोहम्मद आजम खान : सर, उसमें फर्क है। यह पर्सनल ला वाले मामले में मुसलमान एवं मुसलमान का केस आया था। दो अलग तरह के मामले हैं। बाबरी मस्जिद और राम-जन्म मंदिर मामले में फर्क है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : आजम साहब, मैंने आपकी बात को समझ लिया है। उस बात को ख्याल में रखकर मैंने इस बात को दोहराया है कि हम मानते हैं कि सारे घटनाक्रम को देखते हुए अगर इसका कोई हल निकलेगा तो दो तरीकों से निकल सकता है। एक तरीका कोर्ट का फैसला हो, जो कि मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत मुश्किल है क्योंकि कितने साल हो गए हैं और कितने साल और लगेंगे, नहीं कह सकते। मैं आपको केवल एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि केवल टाइटल्स के सवाल में ही अभी कितने ही विटनेसेस बाकी हैं, अधिकांश बहुतां की तो मृत्यु हो गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इसका हल होगा तो जैसा मैंने जिद्ध किया, दूसरा तरीका है, कि

* Transliteration of the speech in Persian script is available in the Hindi version of the Debate.

हिन्दू और मुसलमान दोनों मिलकर के कोई फैसला करें, उसमें से हल निकलेगा। यह हमारा दृष्टिकोण है। या फिर कोर्ट का जो निर्णय होगा उसको हरेक को मानना पड़ेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इसी कारण मैं विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के लोगों को कहता हूँ कि अगर हाईकोर्ट का निर्णय सुप्रीम-कोर्ट मान लेती तो ठीक है, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार उसी को करती, लेकिन अगर सुप्रीम-कोर्ट ने नहीं माना तो आपको कोई अधिकार नहीं इस प्रकार से जबरदस्ती यहां पर घुसकर उसके निकट पहुंचने का। हाईकोर्ट ने कहा कि 15 गज होना चाहिए, 30 गज नहीं होना चाहिए, इसीलिए हम जाएंगे, तो यह बात गलत है। मैं फिर से दोहराना चाहूंगा कि इस सरकार की यह जवाबदारी है कि सुप्रीम-कोर्ट के जो भी निर्णय हों, उन निर्णयों का सब लोग आदर करें, चाहे वह किसी दृष्टिकोण के हों। दृष्टिकोण कुछ भी हो, लेकिन सुप्रीम-कोर्ट के निर्णयों का आदर होगा। इसका मैं आपको आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा : जवाब नहीं आया। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री राजू परमार : सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : पचौरी जी।

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो अपनी बात कही है, उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि अयोध्या समस्या का समाधान जो संबंधित पक्ष हैं, उनकी सहमति से या कोर्ट के निर्णय से ही हो सकता है लेकिन उन्होंने यह स्पष्ट नहीं किया है कि उससे पहले जैसा कि विश्व हिन्दू परिषद या दूसरे लोगों ने घोषणा की है कि 17 फरवरी, 2002 को बसंत पंचमी के अवसर पर वे अपनी कस्ट्रक्शन प्रारम्भ कर देंगे, इसलिए उससे पहले यदि कोई कस्ट्रक्शन प्रारम्भ होती है तो उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या योजना है, वे यह बताएं।

दूसरे, विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के लोगों ने जो अनधिकृत प्रवेश किया है, केन्द्र सरकार की उस संबंध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ? यह वायलेशन आफ कोर्ट है या नहीं? ... (व्यवधान) ... ऐसे नहीं चलेगा। ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : पचौरी जी, आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का वायलेशन है या नहीं, यह स्पष्ट करना होगा। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश प्रधान : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा एक सुझाव है और सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि यदि यह झगड़ा ऐसे नहीं मिट सकता है तो वहां एक तीसरा प्रयास हो सकता है और वहां कोई राष्ट्रीय स्मारक बनाने के बारे में सोचा जा सकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : अब श्री मुरासोली मारन अपना वक्तव्य सदन के पटल पर रखेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : हमारे किसी भी प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह ऐसा विषय है जिसकी वजह से पूरे देश में साम्प्रदायिकता की आग भड़क रही है।

... (व्यवधान) ... जिन प्रश्नों का उत्तर हमने माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहा है, उनका उत्तर नहीं आया है और दूसरे विषय को लिया जा रहा है। इसके विरोध में हम सदन से बहिर्गमन करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

(तत्पश्चात् कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से उठकर चले गए)

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

The Deliberations and Developments that took place in the 4th W.T.O. Ministerial Conference held in DOHA from 9th to 13th November, 2001

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I lay a copy of the statement regarding the Fourth Ministerial Conference of WTO on the Table of the House. ... (Interruptions)...

Reported Deaths of Children in Assam after Administration of Vitamin-A

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I lay a copy of the statement regarding reported deaths of children in Assam after administration of Vitamin-A on the Table of the House. ... (Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक) : इन दोनों वक्तव्यों पर चर्चा अथवा स्पष्टीकरण बाद में होगा, आज नहीं। अब हम कल गुरुवार, दिनांक 22 नवम्बर, 2001, पूर्वाह्न 11:00 बजे तक के लिए उठते हैं।

The House then adjourned at twenty-three minutes past

Five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday,

the 22nd November, 2001.

MGIP(PLU)MRND-4577RS-24-5-2002.