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9 Sravana, 1924 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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Wednesday, the 31 st July, 2002/9 Sravana, 1924 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up captive power plant for power supply to Delhi in Korba-Chhattisgarh

* 241. DR. AKHIKESH DAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a captive coal based 1000 MW power plant for power supply to the capital is proposed to be set up in Korba-Chhattisgarh coal pit heads;

(b) if so, the details and cost thereof indicating the estimated distribution losses to be incurred thereby; and

(c) the economic justifications for the captive plant for Delhi being located at Korba-Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi has proposed a 1000 MW coal based power plant in Korba-Chhattisgarh pit heads for supply of power to NCT of Delhi. The proposal is at a very preliminary stage. The Central Electricity Authority has been assigned the task of preparing of preliminary conceptual feasibility report for consideration of the project by the Government of NCT of Delhi.

(b) and (c) Since the proposal is still at the conceptual stage, it would be premature to indicate details such as the cost, transmission and distribution losses; and economic justification.

डा. अखिलेश दास : उपसभापति महोदया, जो स्टेट्स का बंटवारा हुआ है, विशेष रूप से तीन प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश उसमें उन लोगों ने पावर को लेकर अपना जो आधार किया था, उसमें मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश में अपनी जा पावर को लेकर संभावनाएं तलाशी गया थी, पांच साल के लिए नहीं बल्कि सौ वर्ष के लिए उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश का मुख्य आधार हिमाचल रीजन ही था। उत्तर प्रदेश में उत्तर प्रदेश के हालात को देखते हुए प्रयास यह किया गया कि थर्मल पावर के स्थान पर हाइडल पावर प्रोजेक्ट के लिए अधिक से अधिक प्रयास किया जाये। आज हालत यह है कि रिहंद के अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट ही नहीं है। सारे के सारे जितने भी हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, वे उत्तरांचल में ही केन्द्रित हैं और आज उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत यह हो गयी है कि वह प्रदेश अधंकार में डूबा हुआ है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई ऐसी संभावना है कि केन्द्र सरकार और आपका मंत्रालय इस तरह का कोई प्रयास कर रहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए, वहां पर उनकी आर्थिक तंगहाली को देखते हुए और जो पूरे संसाधन उत्तरांचल में चले गये हैं, उन सबको मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या उत्तर प्रदेश को निःशुल्क बिजली या सस्ती दरों पर बिजली दी जाए? विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए क्या कोई ऐसा कैप्टिव पावर प्लांट लगाने का विचार केन्द्र सरकार का है?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : महोदया, जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है, वह दिल्ली सरकार और छत्तीसगढ़ की सरकार ने मिलकर एक साझा प्रोजेक्ट बनाने की जो भावना सी.ई.ए. के पास व्यक्त की है, उसके बारे में मैं हूँ लेकिन आपने जो सवाल किया है, वह उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तरांचल के बंटवारे के बारे में है। लेकिन आपने जो सवाल किया है, वह उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तरांचल के बंटवारे के बारे में हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तरांचल गवर्नमेंट में मिलकर जो फैसला किया था, उस पर केन्द्र सरकार ने अपनी मुहर लगाई थी। आज भी यदि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार उत्तरांचल में, क्योंकि हाइड्रॉ प्रोजेक्ट वही लगाया जा सकता है जहां पानी है और पानी उत्तरांचल के पास है, इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार यदि वहां कोई प्रोजेक्ट लगाना चाहेगी तो केन्द्र सरकार उसको पूरा समर्थन करेगी।

डा. अखिलेश दास : महोदया, जैसा कि इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में आपने कहा है कि The proposal is at the conceptual stage, जो हाल आज बिजली का है, पूरा पश्चिमी पावर ग्रिड समाप्त हो गया है। रेल जहां की तहां, ज्यों की त्यों खड़ी है। पूरा प्रदेश ही अधंकारमय हो गया है। कब तक यह कन्सैप्चुअल स्टेज पर रहेगा। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ यह दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा काफी पुराना प्रोजेक्ट दिया हुआ है, कितने दिनों तक यह प्रोजेक्ट पैडिंग रहेगा। कब तक इस पर कॉन्सेप्ट बनेगा? कितने वर्ष इसमें लगेंगे? यह अपने आपमें आश्चर्य पैदा करता है क्योंकि जैसा आपने कहा कि अब तक यह नहीं आया है कि ट्रांसमिशन, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन, कास्ट से किस तरह का इसका आधार बनेगा। इसका मतलब अभी तक कोई विशेष कार्यवाही इस विषय में नहीं हुई है जबकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। अगर बिजली नहीं है तो किसी प्रकार के विकास की संभावना

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ही नहीं हो सकती। वहां पर इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय अभी तक इस स्टेज पर हैं कि विषय पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि स्पैसिफिकली कोई ऐसा टाइम आप निर्धारित करेंगे, जो कोरबा- छत्तीसगढ़ में दिल्ली सरकार ने प्रपोजल दिया है क्या इस संबंध में कोई टाइम बाउंड कार्यक्रम है जब तक इस पर पूरी कार्यवाही चालू हो जाएगी?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : मैडम, जब कोई नया प्रोजेक्ट बनाना होता है तो जो प्रोजेक्ट प्रपोजेंट है, इस मामले में दिल्ली सरकार यदि कोई प्रोजेक्ट बनाना चाहती है तो उसके लिए सिर्फ टेक्नोइकनामिक क्लियरेंस के लिए ही केन्द्र सरकार के पास, सी.ई.ए के पास आना पड़ता है। लेकिन आज तक दिल्ली सरकार ने कोई फर्म प्रपोजल नहीं बनाया है। सिर्फ प्रपोजल बनाने के लिए उन्होंने सी.ई.ए. को ऐडवाइजर अप्वायंट किया है। इसलिए कोई भी फर्म प्रपोजल केन्द्र सरकार के पास आज विचाराधीन नहीं है। आपने दिल्ली की स्थिति के बारे में कहा तो मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली की यह स्थिति किस लिए है। दिल्ली की टोटल रिक्वायरमेंट ऑफ पावर 3300 मेगावाट है। दिल्ली की अपनी जेनरेशन 700 मेगावाट भी नहीं है और दिल्ली की जो रिक्वायरमेंट है, वह 2700 मेगावाट से भी ज्यादा है। इसलिए उस जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए हम दिल्ली के बाहर से बिजली की आपूर्ति करने का प्रयास किया है जो आज तक के प्रयासों में सबसे ज्यादा है। लेकिन यदि अपनी तरफ से जेनरेशन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास करने की जरूरत है और इसके लिए यदि दिल्ली सरकार चाहती है कि जल्दी प्रोजेक्ट बने तो उसका टेक्नो-इकानॉमिक क्लियरेंस बना कर वह जल्दी से जल्दी केन्द्र सरकार के पास भेज दे। मैं आपको आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि हम उसको फौरन अनुमति दे देंगे।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Madam, there was an unprecedented breakdown of power supply in Northern India yesterday. The entire area was plunged into darkness. According to an estimate, the total requirement of the area is 20,000 MW. But the Government is in a position to supply only 3,000 MW of power.

Madam, you know that there is a drought situation in the entire country. Unfortunately, the cost of generation of power in the hydel sector is tower than the cost of generation in other sectors. The question is, if the drought situation persists, there will be shortage everywhere. Then, the Government will not be in a position to supply power. Under these circumstances, how are you going to tackle the situation? You are going to declare half country as drought-affected. In this regard, I would like to know whether you are going to reduce the price of power, per unit, that you supply to the States affected by drought. Otherwise, they would not be in a position to purchase power. For example, in Karnataka, there is a

reservoir called Linganamakki but there is no "water there. The Government of Karnataka is, practically, not in a position to supply power. Definitely, the Government of Karnataka is going to come before the Central Government with a proposal to supply more power from the National Grid Sir, I would like to know whether you would supply power at subsidised rates, so far as the drought-affected States are concerned?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Madam, it is a fact that this year, because of lower rainfall, we are estimated to lose something like 12 billion units of extra generation, which, otherwise, would have been generated, using the hydel source. Therefore this is a very serious matter. This is the second year in succession in States like Karnataka. In the case of Karnataka, unfortunately, last year also, it faced a similar situation. This is the second year in row. The situation is really bad.

In the case of Kerala, the reservoir level is 46% of what it was last year. It is a very, very serious matter. Unfortunately, all over the country, the reservoir levels are low. Even in the Northern Grid, we are facing a 30% lesser generation, as a result of less availability of water. Therefore, we have prepared a contingency plan. I have called a meeting of Power Ministers of all the States, on 5th August, 2002. We have prepared a plan under which we are going to tackle this problem in six ways: One, we are trying to increase the thermal generation. To reduce the cost of thermal power generation, we are trying to find out how the liquid fuel-cost which will be used as a fuel can be reduced. We are already trying to find out if the excise duties can be reduced. Also, we are requesting all the States to reduce the sales tax on naphtha so that the cost can be further reduced.

Secondly, we are postponing the annual repairs and maintenance of the existing thermal plants so that more power can be generated this year. Thirdly, the renovation and modernisation of our existing power plants, which otherwise would have been taken up in the next five years, has been taken up during this year so that, maybe, some of those power plants are available for power generation within this year itself.

Energy conservation and demand management is another area, which we are targeting. On 23rd August, our hon. Prime Minister would be inaugurating a conference where we will try to find out how the energy can be conserved and saved during this short period of time. Then, there are certain projects which are working at lower plant load factor like in the

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case of Bihar where the plant load factor is about 20 per cent. We are trying to activate those projects and we are trying to evacuate that power from the Eastern Region to the rest of the country. Therefore, the transmission networking has been preponed. The commissioning schedule has been preponed. The Talcher-Kolar line which is going to bring power to Karnataka in a big way has been preponed by one-and-half years. It is a record. Therefore, we are trying to do several things, including finding out whether any independent power capacity is lying idle which can be used. It includes captive capacity also. There is about 25,000 MW of captive capacity which the industry has created to meet its own demand. A part of that capacity can come to the Grid. Therefore, we are doing multifarious activities. Madam, I would like to take the House into confidence and point out that there is nothing like surplus power available with the Central Government. Power is a commodity which once generated has to be consumed instantly. Therefore, we do not have any excess capacity available which you can keep on giving to one State or the other. If we want to give additional power to Karnataka, we will have necessarily have to make a cut out in the quota of other States. And all the States are facing this problem. Therefore, we have called a meeting of the States. We really need to take a national view on this. It is a very serious matter. We are confident that we will tackle it with the cooperation of all concerned.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yesterday there was a Grid failure
....(Interruptions)... Only One Member can speak at a time.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Madam, the Power Minister has just now said that virtually every State is facing shortage of power. We all know that. We have been reading it in the newspapers. You have just mentioned about the power crisis of yesterday. Now, we have also tried in the last few years, in the last 10 or 11 years after liberalisation alternative fuels and the new projects to be based on that. Our own experience in the last ten years has been very dismal. In fact, barring a few projects here and there, virtually, *all* the projects have been non-starters. As a result, we have seen that the only fallback is on thermal generation. But in thermal generation, we have a limitation because most of the coal is concentrated in a few States of the Country. The question basically, was on Delhi getting

power from Korba-Chhattisgarh. The fact of the matter is, now that most of your future power generation in a large way to meet this power crisis- as you said it is a national problem-can only be done if you concentrate on generation of power in those States where you have adequate coal. You just said that you are asking the States to reduce the sales-tax on naphtha or give other kinds of relief. These are all very, very difficult things which we have not been able to address for years and years together. We have been talking about it, But we have not really been able to address it.

उपसभापति : क्या अपना क्वेश्चन छोटा करेंगे?

श्री प्राफुल्ल पटेल : मैडम, बहुत दिनों के बाद मैंने प्रश्न पूछा है इसलिए my point is this. You talked of a power trading corporation. But all these things in power sector reforms did not come along with the total package, and, you see the way it was really mooted. Do we have a policy where you can produce power in those States where there is adequate coal, and transport it all over the country? Yes; you have the NTPC and you have a power grid. But our success in that also has not been adequate. Therefore, do you have any comprehensive policy to transmit the power which you generate in these coal-surplus States, to all the States of the country?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a policy matter.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Madam, it is a very relevant point. In the past we did not have a policy of generating power at stations where coal was located. Now, we have changed that policy. We are calling it pithead position policy. Where the coal is located we should try to generate the power there itself rather than transporting coal to places thousands of kilometres away and then generating power. Therefore, this is a new policy which has already been started. In fact, the proposal for 1000 MW power plant to be located in Chhattisgarh-Korba and about which a question has been put by the hon. Member, is an indicator of that. There is already a talk going on between Gujarat and Chhattisgarh to set up a similar station which means power will be generated in Chhattisgarh and it will be transmitted to Gujarat. Madam, in fact, a study has been made which shows that there could be at least a saving of 60 paise per unit when power is generated at a pithead station rather than transporting the coal to tariff places. It is cheaper to transmit the power which is generated at the pithead stations. In fact, the saving in this case would be something

like Rs. 500 crores per annum. Therefore, it is a policy decision that we have taken. To implement this policy further, we not only need generating stations but we also need evacuating capacity. So, my Ministry has already planned setting up of a national grid; and the Cabinet is going to consider this proposal very shortly. Therefore, a national grid will be created with an Investment of Rs. 80,000 crores. This national grid will then be able to transmit power from one place to another. This is the first true national grid in our country. It is the biggest in the world that will come into play within the next ten years.

श्री परमेश्वर कुमार अग्रवाला : धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदया, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में थर्मल पावर जनरेशन की कितनी कैपेसिटी है और कितनी थर्मल पावर जनरेट हो रही है? जहां तक मैं जानता हूँ यदि प्लांट लोड फैक्टर को बढ़ाया जाए तो एक बहुत बड़ी कमी को पूरा किया जा सकता है। प्लांट लोड फैक्टर इसलिए नहीं बढ़ रहा है क्योंकि आपको अच्छी क्वालिटी का कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है। 44-50 परसेंट की ऐश वाला कोयला मिल रहा है। मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात भी होगी कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के मुताबिक हाई पोल्यूटिड एरियाज के पावर प्लान्ट्स में 34 परसेंट से ज्यादा राख का कोयला यूज नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस विषय में मंत्री जी क्या नीति है, कृपया बताने का कष्ट करें।

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : उपसभापति महोदया, हमारे देश में ऑल इंडिया बेसिस पर जो प्लांट लोड फैक्टर है, वह 69.9 परसेंट हैं। लेकिन पूर्वी भारत में हमारा प्लांट लोड फैक्टर कम है। इसकी दो वजह हैं। एक तो यह कि पूर्वी भारत में सब ट्रांसमिशन एंड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन नेटवर्क ठीक न होने की वजह से और दूसरा सपरेस्ड डिमांड होने की वजह से वहां जितना प्लांट लोड फैक्टर होने की जरूरत है, उतना नहीं है। जैसे इस राज्य में प्लांट लोड फैक्टर पंद्रह प्रतिशत है। नेशनल स्तर पर कुछ पावर स्टेशन, जैसे एन.टी.पी.सी. के पावर स्टेशन हैं उनका नाइनटी परसेंट से ज्यादा पावर जनरेशन होता है। ओन एन एवरेज नेशनल लेवल पर 69.9 परसेंट की एवरेज है। इसे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। लेकिन यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि कोयले की क्वालिटी बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू हैं। इसके लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि कोयले की क्वालिटी कैसे सुधारी जाए। कोयले में यदि पत्थर ज्यादा होगा और कोयला कम होगा तो इसका असर पावर जनरेशन पर पड़ेगा।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Power is a very important subject. What we have been discussing here is a very limited issue pertaining to setting up of captive power plant- for power supply to Delhi and Chhattisgarh.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We understand the importance of - power. Because of this, your vocal power has broken up.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My battery has weakened.

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : मैडम, देश में पावर क्राइसेस हैं और सरकार में पावर ट्रांसफर हो रही है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हो नहीं रही है, हो गई हैं।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would be very happy if we can have a fulfilled discussion on this subject

श्री दत्ता मेघे : मैडम, एक भी क्वेश्चन पूछने का अवसर नहीं मिला है।

उपसभापति : अभी खत्म नहीं हुआ है, अभी शुरूआत ही हुई है।

श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक : आपने आप सभी को उदारतापूर्वक सवाल से हटकर प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया है, हमें भी सवाल पूछने का को मौका दें।

उपसभापति : मंत्री जी न नहीं बोल रहे हैं तो मैं क्या करूं। वे तो हर जवाब के लिए तैयार हैं।

श्री बालकवि बैरागी : उपसभापति महोदया, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से सीधे ही उस मुद्दे पर सवाल करना चाहता हूं जिस मुद्दे पर हमारे विद्वान भाई , संसद सदस्य श्री अखिलेश जी ने आपके समाने यह प्रश्न किया है। महोदया, यह संकल्पना, यह प्रस्ताव बहुत पुराना है। यह संकल्पना तब की है जब मध्य प्रदेश बड़ा था और छत्तीसगढ़ नहीं बना था, यह प्रस्ताव उस वक्त का है। उस वक्त विशाल मध्य प्रदेश को ध्यान में रखते हुए तत्कालीन सरकार ने जो पहल की थी या जो कुछ सुविधाएं पूरे मध्य प्रदेश के लिए इस विद्युत की संकल्पना में शामिल की थी और अब जो ताजा प्रस्ताव आप काम में लाने वाले हैं क्या उसमें उसका समावेश होगा या वे हिस्से निकाल दिए जाएंगे? इस बारे में कोई नीति या संकल्पना का प्रस्ताव आपके सामने स्पष्ट हो तो आप कृपा करके इस पर स्थिति स्पष्ट कर दें।

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : मैडम, मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि यह केन्द्र सरकार का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। दिल्ली सरकार छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार के साथ एक प्रोजेक्ट छत्तीसगढ़ में लगाना चाहती हैं। वहां से पावर इवेक्यूएट करके दिल्ली के लिए आ जाएगी(व्यवधान)...

श्री बालकवि बैरागी : मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि(व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति : आपका सवाल हो गया है, और भी दूसरे लोग हैं।

श्री बालकवि बैरागी : यह जो संकल्पना है, यह पुराने मध्य प्रदेश के वक्त में की गई संकल्पना है, जब दिल्ली से बातचीत हो रही थी। आज जो बातचीत होने वाली है या जो आकार

लेने वाली है, उसमें क्या कोई ऐसी पहल करेंगे कि शेष मध्य प्रदेश, जो बड़ा है उसके हित भी सुरक्षित रह सके और दिल्ली वालों से मिलकर जो बात करें उसमें उसका समावेश हो सके।

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : छत्तीसगढ़ में सिर्फ पावर जनरेट की जाएगी और पूरी की पूरी पावर दिल्ली के लिए लाई जाएगी। इसके लिए वहां के कोयले का इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा। छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य प्रदेश के अच्छे संबंधों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अगर छत्तीसगढ़ मध्य प्रदेश को इसमें से कुछ देना चाहेगा तो हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

श्री सत्ता मेघे : मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे महाराष्ट्र से आते हैं। ये तो अभी नया बनाने का प्रोजेक्ट है। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र के अंदर एनरॉन का प्रोजेक्ट है जिन्होंने करोड़ों रूपए खर्च किए। फारन से बहुत पैसे खर्च करके बिजली बनी। लेकिन वह जो प्रोजेक्ट है, जो बिजली बनी हुई है, वह लोगों को नहीं मिलती है। उसका नतीजा है कि कल गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र आदि चार स्टेट्स अंधेरे में रही। एनरॉन का जो प्रोजेक्ट है उसमें केंद्र सरकार बीच में आकर यह जो बिजली निर्मित हुई है, यह पूरे देश में और महाराष्ट्र में देने की क्या कोई कोशिश कर रही है?

उपसभापति : मैं तो खुद महाराष्ट्र से आती हूं। वह सवाल इससे ताल्लुक नहीं रखता है। But if he wants to answer, it is up to him.

श्री दत्ता मेघे : बिजली का सवाल है। जो बिजली करोड़ों रूपए खर्च करने पर पैदा हुई है वह इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रही है।

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : जैसा हमारे सम्माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र में आज कम से कम 2500 मेगावाट की लोड शेडिंग महाराष्ट्र सरकार को इसलिए करनी पड़ रही है क्योंकि वहां बिजली अवेलेबुल नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र 2100 मेगावाट का बिजली का प्रोजेक्ट डामोल पावर कंपनी का प्रोजेक्ट है और वह अवेलेबुल है। इसलिए हमारी महाराष्ट्र सरकार से हमेशा प्रार्थना रही है कि जिस कंपनी के साथ आप द्वारा एग्रीमेंट करने के नाते जो प्रोजेक्ट वहां आया और उससे जो बिजली का निर्माण होने वाला है, वह बिजली लेने के लिए यदि कोशिश करें, लेने के लिए तैयार हों तो उसमें दाम घटाने के लिए केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से पूरे प्रयास किए जा सकते हैं। आज आईडीबीआई ने महाराष्ट्र सरकार को एक प्रोजेक्ट दिया है कि 2.50 रूपए में आप, जो बिजली निर्मित हुई है, वह ले लीजिए। इसलिए कि आज एनरॉन प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है। एनरॉन तो आज अंडर लिक्विडेशन है। इसलिए आज डामोल पावर कंपनी जिसमें महाराष्ट्र सरकार के 35 परसेंट शेयर्स हैं। इसलिए वह बिजली लेंगे तो दो मिनट में सवाल हल हो सकता है।

उपसभापति : NOW, मनोहर, कान्त ध्यानी। अभी जो सवाल पूछे गए हैं उसी से संबंधित हो तो कृपया सवाल पूछें नहीं तो पूरे देश में बिजली की कमी के बारे में अगर करना है तो We can

have a full-fledged discussion.

श्री संजय निरुपम : मैडम, छिटपुट सवाल आ रहे है, छिटपुट जबाव हो रहे हैं। बात नहीं बन रही हैं(व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति : बेचारे जवाब दे रहे हैं। ऐसा नहीं कहिए। छिटपुट जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं, पूरा जवाब दे रहे हैं।

श्री मनोहर कान्त ध्यानी : मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मूल प्रश्नकर्ता ने उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तरांचल का उल्लेख करते हुए बिजली की कमी का उल्लेख किया था। महोदया, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश और केंद्र सरकार का संयुक्त उद्यम टिहरी परियोजना है जो 2500 मेगावाट की है और इसको दिसम्बर 2002 में पूरा होना है। इसका कार्य किस तरह से चल रहा है? इससे उत्तर प्रदेश को भारी लाभ होना है। जो उसका जल घटक है वह पूरा का पूरी उत्तर प्रदेश का है और जो विद्युत घटक है उसमें से रायल्टी देकर जो 25 परसेंट है वह उत्तर प्रदेश का है और 75 प्रतिशत केंद्र का है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो योजना है उसके कार्य की प्रगति क्या है, मुख्य बांध की प्रगति क्या है, पावर हाउस की प्रगति क्या है और पंप हाउस की प्रगति क्या है?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : उसके लिए तो डिटेल्स पंप हाउस आदि के कितने क्या हैं, चाहें तो सम्माननीय सदस्य को लिखित रूप में मैं पूरी जानकारी दे दूंगा। वैसे हमारे सम्माननीय सदस्य, हमारी कंसलटेटिव कमेटी के भी सम्माननीय सदस्य हैं। कल ही मीटिंग है, उसमें भी मैं उनको जानकारी दे दूंगा।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q. NO. 242 Shri R.S. Gavai.

SHRI R.S. GAVAI: Madam, I do not want to put my question because I do not recognize... (Interruptions)

*242.—withdrawn

DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR: How can you say like that? You do not recognise. This is very bad. ... (Interruptions)... You are creating a new precedence. ... (Interruptions)... Madam, if the hon. Member does not want to put the question, please allow the supplementaries. (Interruption^)

उपसभापति : बैठिए... (व्यवधान)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. (Interruptions) Please sit down. (Interruptions बैठिए ।.....(व्यवधान) I am not allowing anybody.

*Not recorded.

(Interruptions) Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions) Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions) Please sit down. (Interruptions) Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions) Please sit down- (Interruptions) Please keep quiet. (Interruptions) Mr. Jibon Roy... (Interruptions)

श्री जीवन राय : *

श्री संजय निरुपम : *

उपसभापति : आप लोग बैठिए (व्यवधान) आप बैठिए।..... (व्यवधान) आप चुप रहिए। (व्यवधान) Please sit down. (Interruptions) No; no. (Interruptions).. point is, if Members do not want to put questions, they may not put them. (Interruptions) If you don't put questions, then, we will move on to the next question. It is your loss; I have no problem. (Interruptions). Question no. 243.

श्री एस० एस० अहलुवालिया : महोदया, मेरा प्वायंट आफ् आदर्डर है। ... (व्यवधान)

उपसभापति : अहलुवालिया जी, आपका क्या प्वायंट आफ् आर्डर है।...(व्यवधान)...

एक मिनट बैठिए, आडवाणी जी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं।

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा गृह मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : उपसभापति महोदया, मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस विषय पर चर्चा की जाए कि इसका क्या हल हो सकता है, क्योंकि यह स्थिति, यह गतिरोध इस प्रकार से चलता रहे, काफी समय से चला है। आपने अपना विरोध, अपनी नाराजगी भी प्रकट की है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से पूरे विपक्ष से और आपसे भी अनुरोध होगा कि आप विपक्ष के प्रमुख लोगों को और सरकार के प्रमुख लोगों को बुला करके और इसकी चर्चा करके, इस गतिरोध को समाप्त करने की कोशिश करें।

उपसभापति : ठीक है, बस हो गया।(व्यवधान)Now, it is over. (Interruptions) Please sit down. (Interruptions) Please sit down. (Interruptions)The Leader of the Opposition wants to say something.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH):-
Madam, the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has made a suggestion. We, on this side of the House, want to see utmost normalcy in the functioning of this House. There have been circumstances which led our party to take a particular decision. But, I do agree that we should sit together to find a solution to this problem. The leaders of all political parties can sit together in your Chamber and find a way out. (Interruptions).

* Not recorded.

श्री नीलोत्पल बसु : सवाल न पूछने का हमारा अधिकार है।.....(व्यवधान)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no, it (8 over. *(Interruptions)* Question No. 243. *(Interruptions)* We cannot have a discussion during Question Hour. *(Interruptions)* No; no discussion during Question Hour. *(Interruptions)* I am not permitting anybody. Question No. 243. *(Interruptions)* You must sit down. *(Interruptions)* You must sit down. *(Interruptions)*

श्री नीलोत्पल बसु : *

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. *(Interruptions)* No; no. *(Interruptions)* We cannot have a discussion during Question Hour. *(Interruptions)* Question No. 243. *(Interruptions)* I have not allowed you to speak.... *(Interruptions)*.... Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not listening to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ... *(Interruptions)*...Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...^, I am not listening to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 243. ...*(Interruptions)*...Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You must respect the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down, don't disrupt the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...you can discuss this matter in my Chamber, but not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... As suggested by the Leader of the Opposition, I am going to discuss this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed you to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...He is the Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*...] cannot speak, as much as you can, because of some problem in my throat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए, एक मिनट...(व्यवधान), .. आडवाणी जी ने जो कहा और उस के ऊपर लीडर आफ द अपोजीशन ने जो रिएक्ट किया है, उसे देखते हुए I will call a meeting of the leaders of various parties. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...You must respect the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...] will not allow anything else during the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...Whatever you want to discuss, you can discuss it in my chamber. ...*(Interruptions)*...] have accepted the proposition made by Shri L.K. Advani, the Deputy Prime Minister and Dr. manmohan Singh, the hon. Leader of the Opposition. We will discuss this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...] have not allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No.

* Not recorded.

243. *..(Interruptions)...*I am not allowing you. *..(Interruptions)...*It is not a Question. *..(Interruptions)...*Mr. Basu, I don't want you to disrespect the Chair, because you are also in the Panel of Vice-Chairmen. *..(Interruptions)...*No, you cannot force me. *..(Interruptions)...*You are free to do whatever you like. *..(Interruptions)...*I will not allow anything else during the Question Hour. *..(Interruptions)...* Question. No. 243. *..(Interruptions)...* बैठिए, आप को तो कुछ-न-कुछ बोलने की आदत हो गयी है। ...*(व्यवधान)...* Let them walk out. *..(Interruptions)...*

At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber

उपसभापति : खामोशी से बाहर जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)...* हां, शर्मा जी सवाल पूछिए।

Terrorist Activities on the Borders of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh

*243. SHRI ANIL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of violent incidents by the terrorists on the borders of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh and some areas of punjab have increased during the last six months;

(b) if" so, the total number of violent incidents occurred in these States during the above period;

(c) the number of security personnel, terrorists and citizens killed in these incidents; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to prevent such incidents in future?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The total number of violent incidents by terrorists and the number of security personnel, terrorists and civilians killed in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh during the period from 1 st January 2002 to 30th June 2002 and the corresponding period last year are as follows:

	No. of Violent incidents by terrorists		Security Personnel killed		Terrorists killed		Civilians killed	
	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
JandK	1863	2105	163	170	870	757	483*	437*
Punjab	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	0
H.P.	1	0	2	0	0	0		0

[includes volunteer member of Village Defence Committees (VDCs) and Special Police Officers (SPOs)]

(d) In addition to continued diplomatic initiatives at various levels and redeployment of troops at borders/LoC and intensive pressure on terrorists in the hinterland, the Government, conjointly with the State Government, has adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border terrorism perpetrated by the pro-Pak terrorist outfits/Pak ISI which includes strengthening of border management to check infiltration; proactive action against terrorists; gearing up intelligence machinery; greater functional integration through an institutional framework of Operation Groups and intelligence Groups of unified headquarters at all level; improved technology, weapons and equipments for security forces; and action as per law against over ground supporters of the terrorists.

The strategies, tactics and dynamic deployment to counter the terrorist are constantly reviewed, refined and monitored at various levels in the State and Central Government.

श्री अनिल शर्मा : मैडम डिप्टी चैयरमैन, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि जम्मू कश्मीर में पिछले 6 महीने के अंदर नंबर आफ वायलेंस इंसीडेंट्स कम हुई हैं, सेक्युरिटी परसंस भी कम मारे गए हैं, टैरिस्ट्स किलिंग ज्यादा हुई है और सिविलियंस भी पिछले सालों के हिसाब से ज्यादा मारे गए हैं। मैडम, माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा दिए गए आंकड़ों को मैं मानता हूं कि जम्मू काश्मीर प्रदेश के अंदर आतंकवादी गतिविधियां कम हुई हैं, लेकिन मैडम, मैं ने सीमा क्षेत्र की बात कही थी और सीमा क्षेत्र में पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश जैसे प्रदेश आते हैं। अब जहां तक आतंकवाद की बात है, जब वे पार्लियामेंट हाउस तक पहुंच सकते हैं तो उस से अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि वह क्या करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से यह प्रश्न है कि जहां जम्मू काश्मीर में वायलेंस इंसीडेंट्स के आंकड़े कम हुए हैं, वहीं हिमाचल प्रदेश और पंजाब में आंकड़ों

[31 July, 2002]

RAJYA SABHA

में वृद्धि हुई हैं। सीमा क्षेत्रों में जहां पिछले साल पंजाब में केवल एक इंसीडेंट हुई थी, इस साल दो इंसीडेंट्स हुई है और सिविलियंस 5 मारे गए है। मैडम, इन आंकड़ों को देखते हुए ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति : अब आप सवाल पूछिए। आप इतना लंबा भाषण करेंगे तो जवाब भी लंबा आएगा।

श्री अनिल शर्मा : मैडम, मैं अपने प्रश्न के भाग “क” में पूछना चाहता हूं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू काश्मीर की सीमाओं पर कौन से आतंकवादी गुप सक्रिय हैं, “ख” क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के अंदर स्पेशल सर्विस ब्यूरो को डिप्लॉय किया गया है? “ग” भाग में, क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने उन आतंकवादियों के हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो लोकल कांटेक्ट हैं, उन ठिकानों का पता लगाया है? “घ” भाग मेरे प्रश्न का है।

उपसभापति : यह ए, बी, सी, डी, ई, एफ जी, नहीं चलता। मंत्री जी को जवाब देने दीजिए।

SHRI CHENNAMANENIVIDYA SAGAR RAO: Madam, all the figures related to the number of violent incidents that have taken place in Jammu and Kashmir have been given in the written reply. As far as Punjab and Himachal Pradesh States are concerned, the number of violent incidents is negligible. In Punjab, in the year 2002, only two violent incidents have taken place in which five civilians were killed; and in Himachal Pradesh, only one incident occurred where two security personnel were killed, and no civilian was killed in that incident, madam, though the terrorist-related incidents have not been taking place in Punjab, as frequently as it used to be earlier, but there have been reports from Punjab which are pointing to the possibility of the intensification of the efforts of the foreign-based Punjab militant outfits and their sympathisers in the State to revive the militancy in Punjab. As per the intelligence inputs, the ISI officials have reportedly indicated their commitment once again to the revival of the Khalistan movement and these kind of things, so far as Punjab is concerned. Madam, in Himachal Pradesh, on January 1, 2002, some unidentified persons, suspected to be Lashkar-e-Tayyaba militant, fired at Army personnel, at the firing range in Dhantal Hills, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh near Pathankot, killed two Army men; and over the wooden butt of the rifle which was recovered later, the name of Lashkar-e-Tayyaba was inscribed in English and Urdu. So, definitely, they want to extend their activities to the State of Punjab and also to Himachal Pradesh.

however, the Central Government is assisting both the State Governments, namely, the Government of Punjab and the Government of Himachal Pradesh in order to effectively combat the terrorist activities in these States. We are modernising the police force in both these States.

श्री अनिल शर्मा : उपसभापति महोदया, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्नों का जवाब तो नहीं दिया है, परन्तु मैं दूसरे सप्लीमेंटरी के हिसाब से पूछना चाहता हूँ, जो मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध भी है कि जो बोर्डर की प्रदेश सरकारें हैं, जैसे हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार है, उन प्रदेशों में क्या केन्द्र सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि वहाँ के जो हमारे युवा हैं, जिनके सामने बेरोजगारी की समस्या है, उन युवाओं को बोर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स में प्राथमिकता के तौर पर भरती करने का प्रयास किया जाए? इससे एक तो उन युवाओं को रोजगार के साधन मिलेंगे और दूसरे जो हमारी फोर्स हैं, उन क्षेत्रों के बारे में उनसे ज्यादा हमारे बोर्डर के युवा जानकारी रखते हैं। तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार इसके बारे में विचार करेगी? दूसरा, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कोई आर्थिक पैकेज, क्योंकि इसके रख-रखाव के लिए प्रदेश की सरकार की तो कोई आर्थिक नीति नहीं है, क्या कोई आर्थिक पैकेज प्रदेश सरकार को देने की आपकर योजना है?

SHRI CHENNAMANENIVIDYA SAGAR RAO: Madam, on a regular basis, the recruitment to the Armed Forces would take place in the respective States. This question pertains to the terrorist attacks over the States. Therefore, the Central Government will assist the State Governments in modernising their police force. We share the intelligence inputs with the States to check infiltration and to curb these activities.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In fact, one Member wrote to me saying that I should take care of my throat. Now, in cricket, if somebody cannot run, he gets a runner. Instead of straining my throat, I wish I could get somebody to speak on my behalf from the Chair. Dr. Karan Singh; ...*(Interruptions)*... No; I think, I would ask Mr. Lalan to come, because he has a louder voice.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Madam, this question specifically deals with the borders of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. In this connection, may I draw the attention of the hon. House and the Minister, through you, Madam, to one thing? Madam, for many years, there has been an inter-State road which is to connect Himachal Pradesh with Jammu and Kashmir, which was known as the Bhanarwah-Chamba road. We took it up thirty years ago. The hon. Member from that area is also present. It is my understanding that although it was taken up 30 years ago, that road is not yet complete. That road would not only be an alternative link between Himachal Pradesh and the Kashmir Valley, without having to go through

Banihal and Jammu. You could go to Bhadrawarh and then on to Kishtwar and then go into the Valley. I am sorry to say that the Government does not seem to be taking this project seriously. Would the hon. Home Minister—although the Deputy Prime Minister is also here—please inform us as to what is the progress of this important project, and by when he thinks the road would become operational.

SHRI CHENNAMANENIVIDYA SAGAR RAO: Sir, the Governments, is conscious about this particular road. We will take all appropriate steps to expedite the process of Completion of the road.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, 30 years have already elapsed. Many Governments, including ours, have come and gone, and nothing has happened.

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: We will take necessary steps to expedite the process and complete the road.

प्रो. रामगोपाल यादव : मैडम, मेरा प्रश्न इस सवाल के “बी” भाग से संबंधित है। काश्मीर और देश के अंदर आतंकवादी सीमा के उस पार से भी आते हैं और कुछ देश के अंदर के भी लोग हैं। पंजाब से लेकर गुजरात तक की सीमा पर जो कंटीले की बाड़ लगा दी गई थी, उससे काफी हद तक इन्फिल्ट्रेशन रुका है और यह मामला कई बार पहले भी उठ चुका है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उधर से इधर आने वाले लोगों को रोकने का जो सबसे प्रभावी तरीका हो सकता है, वह है कंटीले तारों का लगाना। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कश्मीर की पाकिस्तान और हिमाचल प्रदेश से लगाती सीमा है, इसकी कुल लम्बाई कितनी है, इसके कितने हिस्से में आपने अभी तार लगा दी हैं और जो शेष सीमा रह गई है, उसमें और कितना टाइम लगेगा तथा इसमें इतना विलम्ब होने के कारण क्या हैं?

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: The total length of the border with Punjab is 554 kilometres. The total length of the border to be fenced is 452 kilometres. The length of the border fenced so far is 452 kilometres. So almost the entire border has been fenced.

In Jammu and Kashmir, the total length of the border is 210 kilometres. The total length of the border to be fenced in Jammu and Kashmir is 180 kilometres. Thirty kilometres of fencing has already been completed, and the remaining length of the border supposed to be fenced is 150 kilometres. In addition to the fencing of the 180 kilometres, floodlighting is to be done along 195 kilometres. Floodlighting along a length of 77 kilometres would be completed by the end of 31st March and floodlighting along 55 kilometres would be completed by 2003.

लाला लाजपत राय : मैडम, हमारी सरकार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ मिलकर आतंकवादियों को रोकने की कोशिश करती आ रही है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद हिंसा जारी है, कभी छोटे तो कभी बड़े इंसिडेंट होते रहते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने खास तौर से जो बाहर से टेरेरिस्ट्स आते हैं, उनके हाइड आउट्स की पहचान करने की कोशिश की है कि उनके कहां-कहां ठिकाने हैं? मैं पंजाब का अनुभव रखता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब के अंदर जब टेरेरिज्म चल रहा था, जब तक लोकल पापुलेशन ने कोआपरेट नहीं किया, वहां टेरेरिज्म काबू में नहीं आया। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस हिसाब से क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: Madam, so far as the terrorism concerned, it is Pakistan sponsored terrorism that is going on there. Pakistan is encouraging the militant outfits, it is funding and training them and is providing them with sophisticated weapons, it is also transporting them from across the border into this country. We are taking necessary steps to stop the infiltration. We are fencing the respective State borders, and are also modernising the State Police Forces. The rough figure is that most of the militant outfits belonging to different tanzeems. numbering about 3000, are there in the Occupied Kashmir and the borders. They are trying to infiltrate into our borders, our territory. But most of the local people are not supporting them. In these tanzeems, many foreign mercenaries are there who are belonging to different countries.

लाला लाजपत राय : महोदया, मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी यह है कि मैंने जो पूछा था सउसका जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने यह कहा था कि उनके लोकल अड्डे कहां पर हैं, इसका पता लगानी चाहिए क्योंकि लोकल पापुलेशन की मरजी के बिना, उनके कोऑपरेशन के बिना बाहर के आतंकवादी कुछ नहीं कर सकते। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि जो लोकल अड्डे हैं, क्या उन्हें तलाश करने की कोशिश की गई ?

महोदया, मुझे यह जानकारी भी मिली है कि बाहर से और विशेषकर पाकिस्तान से जो आतंकवादी आते हैं, भले ही उनकी पाकिस्तान से ट्रेनिंग मिलती है, पैसा मिलता है, सब कुछ मिलता है लेकिन BSF के चौकन्ना होने के बावजूद उनका आना कैसे संभव है? महोदया, उनको BSF का कोऑपरेशन मिलता है और मुझे तो यहां तक पता लगा है कि कई बार BSF वाले पैसे लेकर चौकियां तक खाली कर देते हैं। क्या इस बात में कोई सच्चाई है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: Madam, after Mr. Musharraf's speech on 12th January, it is reported that the infiltration was a bit less. Now it is estimated that 72-75 camps are currently active outside our borders in the PoK and other places. So far as this country is concerned, whenever they are coming in, whenever they are trying to

cross the borders, they are shot dead. Active steps are being taken. Many ISI modules have been busted. Of the people who succeed in infiltrating into our country, a number of persons have been arrested. Like that, all steps are being taken. But there are no specific camps, which are in the notice of the Government. The persons who come in are caught and all necessary legal steps are being taken against them. So far as the militants belonging to tanzems are concerned, they are outside the border and they are coming in from Afghanistan and other places. {Interruptions}.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In fact, today, we have allowed four hours for a discussion, a comprehensive discussion, on the Kashmir issue. All the details can be put to the Minister...(Interruption).

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Still, I have to put a question now'

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is much better if Members who are not speaking there put questions here.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am not speaking there.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The matter is going to be discussed in detail there.

श्री संजय निरूपम : उप सभापति महोदया, आपने सही कहा कि कश्मीर अपने आप में इतना बड़ा विषय है कि इस पर एक नहीं, कम से कम हजार प्रश्न पूछे जा सकते हैं लेकिन हमें हजार प्रश्न नहीं पूछने हैं, जो लिमिटेड रेलवेंट सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न हो सकता है, वह मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ। महोदया, सरकार के बयान से यह स्पष्ट हो रहा है कि आतंकवादी गतिविधियों के ऊपर नियंत्रण स्थापित किया जा रहा है और इस तरह की घटनाओं में कमी आई है। आड़वाणी जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 2-3 महीनों में सरकार की तरफ से आतंकवादियों की घुसपैठ के संदर्भ में अलग-अलग बयान आए हैं। हमारे केन्द्रीय मंत्री है, चाहे वे रक्षा मंत्री हो या विदेश मंत्री हो या गृह मंत्री हों, सबकी तरफ से अलग-अलग तरह के बयान आ रहे हैं। एक मंत्री का बयान आता है कि घुसपैठ बंद हो गई है, दूसरी मंत्री का बयान आता है कि घुसपैठ अभी भी जारी है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सचमुच लोग यह जानना चाहते हैं और मैं भी यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय घुसपैठ हो रही है या पूरी तरह से बंद की जा चुकी है?

महोदया, इसी से जुड़ी हुई एक नयी इन्फॉर्मेशन मेरे पास है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसे मैं आड़वाणी जी के सामने रखूँ। इंटेलिजेंस की रिपोर्ट ऐसी है कि नेपाल की तरफ से सिक्किम में जो माओ आतंकवादी आ रहे हैं, उनका संबंध कश्मीर के आतंकवादियों से स्थापित हो रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई ऐसी जानकारी सरकार के पास है? दूसरा मुझे घुसपैठ के संदर्भ में

सरकार की तरफ से स्पष्ट बयान चाहिए कि सचमुच घुसपैठ हो रही है या हमेशा के लिए या फिलहाल बंद हो गई हैं?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा गृह मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : महोदया, इस सवाल का महत्व इस कारण है कि पाकिस्तान की ओर से यह दावा किया जा रहा है कि हमने घुसपैठ पर रोक लगा दी है, हमने घुसपैठ बंद कर दी है, यह दावा उन्होंने किया है। इससे यह अर्थ भी निकलता है कि पहले तो हम करवाते थे लेकिन अब हमने घुसपैठ बंद कर दी है। यहां तक कि हमको यज्ञ कहलवाया गया है कि हमने सर्वदा के लिए बंद कर दी है, टेम्प्रेरिती बंद नहीं है। इस पर भारत सरकार का यह कहना है कि घुसपैठ होती है या नहीं होती है, कम हुई है या बढ़ गई हैं, इसका एकदम अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है। Over a period of time हम एसेसमेंट करते हैं और हमारी अलग-अलग एजेंसीज रिपोर्ट करती हैं, उसके आधार पर मत बनता है। अब हम कम्पेयर करते हैं इसी काल-जून-जुलाई का पिछले जून-जुलाई से, उससे पिछले जून-जुलाई से, तो उसके आधार पर लगता है कि घुसपैठ कुछ कम हुई है, लेकिन हुई हैं। ऐसी घटनाएं भी हुई हैं कि जब घुसपैठियों को रोका है, उनको मारा है या उनको गिरफ्तार किया है ऐसी घटनाएं भी हुई हैं जिसके आधार पर मोटे तौर पर सरकार का कहना यह है कि अगर पिछले सालों से तुलना की जाए तो इस काल में कुछ घुसपैठ कम हुई हैं, लेकिन बंद नहीं हुई हैं, जारी है। फिर भी हम जानते हैं कि घुसपैठ के मामले में उनको पता है कि पहले से घुसपैठिये इतने हैं कि कम से कम कुछ महीनों के लिए, तीन-चार महीनों के लिए हिंसा का स्तर वैसे का वैसा कायम रखना भी सम्भव है। यह सारी बातें जो हमने कही हैं। कभी कोई किसी में से किसी वक्तव्य में से एक चीज ले लेता है और उसके आधार पर रिपोर्ट होती है। लेकिन पूरी स्थिति यह है जिसे मैंने आपके सामने, सदन के सामने रखी है।

श्री संजय निरुपम : सिक्किम के बारे में भी।

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : जहां तक सिक्किम की बात है, यह सारे अनुमान हैं, अन्दाज है यह हम जानते हैं। पाकिस्तान तथा और भी हमारे पड़ोसी देश हैं जैसे नेपाल है, जैसे बंगला देश है वहां के सहारे भी कुछ न कुछ हमारे यहां पर करवाने की कोशिश करता रहा है, यह जानकारी है।

श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक : मैडम, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि इन्होंने सीमा प्रबंधन सही किया है, आतंकवादियों के विरुद्ध त्वरित कार्रवाई की है तथा स्थिति को इन्होंने मजबूत किया है। लेकिन मैडम, जब आंकड़े देखते हैं तो पता लगता है कि आतंकवादी घटनाओं में जरा सी भी कमी नहीं आई हैं, गत वर्ष की तुलना में भी देखें तो। मैडम, पिछले वर्ष 437 नागरिक मारे गए थे और इस वर्ष 488 मारे गए हैं। इतने ही समय में 488 मारे गए हैं, तो कैसे सरकार दावा कर रही है कि इतने सारे प्रबंधन करने के बाद आतंकवादी घटनाओं की, आतंकवादियों द्वारा नागरिकों के

मारे जाने की घटनाओं को हमने कम कर दिया है, बल्कि कतई कम नहीं हुई हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर आपके प्रबंधन में कहां कमी है और इस कमी को दूर करके कब तक आप आतंकवादी घटनाओं पर कंट्रोल कर पाएंगे?

SHRI CHENNAMANENIVIDYA & AGAR RAO: Madam, we have not stated that the cross-border terrorism has totally been stopped. It is going on. But, because of the diplomatic steps and the security measures taken by the Government, we could control the situation. However, we are strengthening our borders; we are sharing the intelligence inputs; we are jointly managing the situation with the cooperation of the State Government, and we will be able to curb this kind of militancy.

डा. अबरार अहमद : थैंक्यू मैडम। मैडम, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो आतंकवादी घटनाएं हो रही हैं और आतंकवाद चल रहा है उसमें भारी पूंजी और हथियार काम में आ रहे हैं। तो क्या सरकार की निगाह में यह है कि आतंकवादियों को जो पैसा और हथियार मिल रहे हैं वह पाकिस्तान सक अलावा भी क्या दूसरे देशों से उन आतंकवादियों को पाकिस्तान के थू पैसा और हथियार पहुंचाए जा रहे हैं और उसमें क्या भारत को बराबर तसल्ली देने के बावजूद पाकिस्तान को आर्थिक मदद और हथियार देता रहा है? तो क्या वह भी उस आतंकवाद की गतिविधियों में काम आ रहे है? इसके साथ साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि हमने जिन आतंकवादियों को देश की जेलों से निकाल कर कंधार ले जाकर छोड़ा या कारगिल से जिन्दा जाने दिया गया, तो हाल में जो कालूचक की घटना घटी, कासिम नगर की घटना घटी, कश्मीर असेम्बली में घटी, ससंद में घटी, तो उनका इसके अंदर कितना योगदान है, उनका क्या हाथ है वह बताएं?

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: Madam, there are no definite reports to this effect as to how much money is being received by certain militant outfits. But, most of these *tanzeems* are getting money through hawala operations. They are supplying illegal arms, indulging in smuggling of narcotics and doing all sorts of illegal things to get money. But, there are no inputs to show specifically that this particular country is giving this much money to this particular organization. However, they are getting money through these clandestine operations.

डा. अबरार अहमद : मैडम, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन आतंकवादियों की हमने अपनी जेलों से जाकर कंधार छोड़ा था, उनका इस आतंकवादी घटनाओं में कितना हाथ है?

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: That was already answered. *...(Interruptions)...* The question does not arise, at this stage, Madam. So many things have already *...(Interruptions)...*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan' आप डिस्कशन में यह बात पूछ लीजिएगा। यह बात डिस्कशन में आ जायेगी।(व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह 'ललन' : उपसभापति महोदया, जम्मू और काश्मीर में दो तरह की आतंकवादी गतिविधियां हैं। एक सीमापार से जो आतंकवादी प्रवेश कर रहे हैं और दूसरे जो हमारे देश के अंदर सक्रिय हैं। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आतंकवादी देश के अंदर सक्रिय है, क्या सरकार ने उनकी पहचान की है? और यदि पहचान की है तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है? उन पर प्रभावी ढंग से नियंत्रण पाने के लिए सरकार के पास क्या ठोस कार्य योजना है?

SHRI CHENNAMANENIVIDYA SAGAR RAO: Madam, the ISI-outfits are continuously trying to destabilise the country. Wherever there is disturbance in the country, they want to involve themselves in it; they want to support those persons who are inimically disposed against this country. But this has been successfully tackled by our Forces. We are sharing intelligence inputs with the respective State Governments, and we are controlling these activities.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr.T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you going to speak in the Short Duration Discussion?

DR.T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No. Madam, if I had to speak, there is no point in my asking a question now.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I mean, you will get an opportunity. I thought somebody else can put a question.

DR.T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, I am not speaking in the Short Duration Discussion. The hon. Minister, in his reply, has stated, The strategies, tactics and dynamic deployment to counter terrorists are constantly reviewed, refined and monitored at various levels in the State and Central Government." We appreciate that. But we only regret that there is absolutely no improvement. As one of our colleagues said, the number of civilians killed in 2002 was 438, as against 437 in 2001. I would like to know from the hon. Deputy Prime Minister whether he had brought to the notice of the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Powell, when he met him, that the ISI activities are still going on, and also, that Pakistan still supports the terrorists. If so, what was his reaction? I would also like to know whether our Deputy Prime Minister had demanded that all the 20 extremists, as mentioned in the list given by India to Pakistan, should be handed over to India, before the process of normalising the relations between the two

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countries can start. I would also like to know from the hon. Deputy Prime Minister.(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give him time to answer!

DR. T SUBBARAMI REDDY: What are the steps being taken in this regard? Generally, he is looking after this and that. But what are the concrete steps being taken to control terrorism? One is, Pakistan must cooperate; they must stop supporting it. Secondly, the respective State Government should be helped by the Central Government. The other Members would also like to know what concrete steps are being taken by the Central Government. How are you going to help the State Governments in controlling the terrorist activities? Though you have the mind and heart to control.....(Interruptions)....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not going to speak in the debate. So, he is making a speech now!

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: Madam, ...(Interruptions).....

DR.T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No; Madam, I want the Deputy Prime Minister to reply.

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: Madam, irrespective of political differences, all the parties in the country are seriously concerned about the Pak-sponsored terrorism. We are all seriously concerned, and the hon. Deputy Prime Minister as Shri Subbarami Reddy has suggested, had brought to the notice of Mr. Powell all these things, not once, but on a number of occasions. There is also a clear response from the various dignitaries of the United States of America, and they want that President Musharraf should stop sending terrorists to India.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, I want an answer from the Deputy Prime Minister.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anybody can answer.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No, I am sorry; I want to know, what was the reaction of Mr. Powell. When he did not speak to him, how can he give a reply?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will reply.

SHRI CHENNAMANENIVIDYA SAGAR RAO: I want to tell the hon. Member, through you, Madam (*Interruptions*)

DR.T SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, what is the point in his giving a reply?

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: I want to tell the hon. Member through you, Madam, that I was also present at the time of meeting. Therefore, I can answer this question. Mr. Subbarami Reddy, my colleague, should understand that I was also there at the meeting; therefore, the hon. Deputy Prime Minister had directed me.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you from Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: Yes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Oh! That is the problem.

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: I was also present. I am equally concerned about the Pak-sponsored terrorism!

DR.T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, he is a very competent person from Andhra Pradesh. That I am not denying. But what I am saying is if only the hon. Deputy Prime Minister could tell me what was the reaction of Mr. Powell, I will be more satisfied!

SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO: Madam, I am competent to answer the questions raised by Mr. Subbarami Reddy! Since I was also present at the meeting, I can (*Interruptions*)

उप-सभापति : श्री मोती लाल वोरा, आप जल्दी से प्रश्न पूछ लीजिए तो जवाब भी जल्दी आ जाएगा।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा : उपसभापति महोदया, आतंकवादी गतिविधियों को रोकने के संबंध में पिछले 6 महीनों में जो आश्वासन पाकिस्तान ने निरंतर दिये हैं, उन आश्वासनों पर हमने अगर भरोसा कर लिया तो आतंकवादी गतिविधियां बढ़ेगी ही। न केवल जम्मू कश्मीर में, हिमाचल में बल्कि उत्तरांचल तक भी इनके फैलने की संभावना आई है। यह आज के इस प्रश्न में है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप पाकिस्तान पर इस प्रकार भरोसा करते रहेंगे। जम्मू में हाल में जो कासिम नगर में 27 मजदूर मारे गये उसके पहले भी मजदूरों और दूसरे लोगों की हत्या हुई तो कितने समय तक आप इसका इंतजार करेंगे?

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THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. But this question remains. When we take up the Short Duration Discussion on Jammu and Kashmir, perhaps, the reply will come. So, we can still hope for a reply.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED

QUESTIONS Indo-US Defence Policy Group meet

* 244. MISS MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-US Defence Policy Group met from 20-23 May, 2002 in Washington DC;

(b) if so, the details of progress made in the areas of cooperation on defence and security matters in this meeting; and

(c) the details of decisions jointly taken by the Indo-US Defence Policy Group in December 2001, matured so far?

THE .MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) It is a fact that the Indo-US Defence Policy Group met from 20-23, May, 2002 in Washington DC.

(b) The Meeting led to a greater appreciation of India's security concerns, particularly in regard to Pakistani's sponsored cross-border terrorism. The two sides also reaffirmed their commitment to continue to cooperate in the task of combating terrorist organizations and entities and to prevent proliferation of weapons and mass destruction. It was further decided that the two sides would cooperate in the areas of specialized training programmes and joint exercises as also to develop a defence supply relationship.

(c) The details of significant decisions jointly taken by the Indo-US Defence Policy Group in December 2001 which have matured are as follows:

(i) Signing of a General Security of Military Information Agreement, (ii) Combined naval patrols in the Strait of Malacca, (iii) Resumption of defence trade, beginning with the "Firefinder" radar purchase, (iv) Combined Special Forces airborne exercises in Agra and (v) India-US Ballistic; Missile Defence Workshop.

**Construction of road In Balmiki Basti village,
Bulandshahar District, Uttar Pradesh**

†*245 SHRI R. N. ARYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to connect Balmiki Basti village in Bulandshahar, UP with pucca road under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana or under any other scheme funded by the Central Government;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Mbjana (PMGSY) seeks to provide all weather road connectivity to all unconnected habitations in rural areas with a population of more than 500 persons. The State authorities have reported that Balmiki Basti village in Jahangirabad Block of Bulandshahar District is located within the Jahangirabad Municipal Council limits (urban area). The same cannot, therefore, be taken up under the PMGSY/any other Scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development.

RDX consignments recovered In Rajasthan

* 246. SHRI P. K. MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan has recovered a number of Pakistani detonators, time devices, wireless equipments and RDX consignments from the border areas;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that these consignments were sent to India to create large scale disturbance in the country; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to curb such activities in the country particularly at the Indo-Pak Border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENIVIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) YBS, Sir. A large consignment of amis/ammunition, detonators, time devices, RDX, plastic

† Original notice of the question was received In Hindi.

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explosives, AK 47 Rifle with rounds etc. have been recovered from the border areas in Rajasthan. As per inputs received from the Central agencies, the consignment had been delivered by a Pakistan-based smuggler and the Indian contact had been directed to keep it in safe custody and await further Instructions from across the border. There is a strong possibility that these consignments were sent for causing public disturbances.

In order to curb such activities, the Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach which includes, *inter-alia*, strengthening border management to check illegal cross-border activities, fencing/flood lighting the entire border, round the clock patrolling by the Border Security Force, gearing up of intelligence machinery, improved technology, weapons and equipments for the security forces, both at the Centre and the States. Night curfew has also been imposed by the State Government along the Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan.

Withdrawal of National Programme on Improved Chulhas

* 247. SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Programme on Improved Chulhas (NPIC) is being withdrawn;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many poor rural women are going to be adversely affected due to such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) No. Sir. A proposal for transferring the National Programme on Improved Chulhas (NPIC), along with many other Centrally Sponsored Schemes, to the State Plan Sector is presently under consideration of the Committee of the National Development Council (NDC). To tide over the current financial year (2002-03), the NPIC is being continued, for which suitable budget provision is expected at the Revised Estimate stage. Besides, the Union Ministry of Rural Development are continuing to include the construction of improved chulhas as an important component of the Indira Awas Yojana and many State Governments have started promoting improved chulhas in their respective rural housing schemes.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Edibles provided to Jawans

† * 248. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the news-item captioned, "Jawano ko Khilaya ja raha hai mrit pashuon ka maans", which appeared in 'Nav Bharat Times', New Delhi, dated the 29th May 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):
(a) 1o (c) The Government is aware about the news-item captioned "Jawano ko Khilaya ja raha hai mrit pashuon ka maans" which appeared in Nav Bharat Times, New Delhi dated 29.5.2002.

The news report relates to an incident in Supply Depot, Delhi Cantonment, where a supplier had attempted to mix dead fowls with live birds during delivery of fowls to the depot. Only live and healthy animals/birds are slaughtered for supply to Defence Forces. Proper sorting and segregation of the live animals/birds is carried out before slaughter. The animals are inspected by a Veterinary Officer both before and after slaughter. Thereafter, the carcasses are duly stamped fit for issue.

During inspection and segregation on 13.5.2002, the attempt of the supplier was thwarted by the vigilant Supply Depot staff. Action has been initiated to ban the firm or to remove it from the list of approved contractors of the Army Supply Corps.

Jaish-E-Mohammad activities in Uttaranchal

†*249. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Jaish-e-Mohammad and a few other terrorist outfits have started spreading its tentacles to Uttaranchal also;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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(b) if so, whether Government in consultation with the State Government have worked out a scheme to nab them immediately;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the assistance provided/proposed to be provided to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENIVIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) There is no specific information about activities of Jaish-e-Mohammad in Uttaranchal. However, the presence of Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT) in particular has been noticed in the recent past. Some remnants of Punjab militant groups were also active some time back.

(b) and (c) Government has adopted a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach for tackling the activities of militants which includes strengthening of border management to check illegal cross-border activities, gearing up the intelligence machinery, close interaction between agencies of the Centre and the State Governments, neutralizing plans of militants and anti-national elements by coordinated action, modernization and upgradation of police and security forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system etc. As a result of coordinated action, several terrorist modules have been neutralized.

Diplomatic initiatives have also been taken with various countries to enlist their support in countering the activities of militant groups.

32 organisations have been notified as Terrorist Organisations under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002, to enable the States to take effective action.

(d) Under the Scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces, financial assistance of Rs. 5,505 crores and Rs. 8,444 crores were released to the Government of Uttaranchal during 2000-01 and 2001-02 respectively..

Training to rural youth of Assam

* 250. SHRI DWIJENDRA NATH SHARMAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rural youth trained under various rural development schemes in Assam during the last three years;

(b) the rural youth in the State to be trained under the schemes during the next three years; and

(c) the details of steps being taken by Government to achieve the targets in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Swarnjayanti Oram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) under which skill and entrepreneurship development training is being imparted to Swarozgaris for taking up income generating activities.

While no specific targets are being determined for training of rural youth, this is a continuing activity. The details of total rural poor trained under the SGSY during the last three years in Assam are as under—

Year	Number of Swarozgaris trained under the SGSY
1999-2000	3386
2000-2001	17567
2001-2002	35658
Total	56611

Phase-III power reforms

* 251. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated Phase-III of reforms in power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the achievements made under Phase-I and Phase-II of Power Sector Reforms were negligible; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (d) The reforms in Power Sector were initiated in 1991 with opening of generation for private sector investment. Despite initial enthusiasm, private

investment In generation could not be sustained due to the poor financial health of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) who are not able to pay for the power purchased by them. In the decade of the nineties, the annual losses of the SEBs were increaing rapidly with widening gap between cost of supply and revenue.

The Ministry of Power, after wide ranging consultations with all the stakeholders namely State Governments, State Electricity Boards, utilities, Experts, trade unions, private investors and political leaders, has evolved a new, comprehensive and detailed Action-Plan for turning around the power sector.

The Chief Minister/Power Minister's conference held in March 2001 recognized that the real challenge of power sector reform lies in distribution and resolved, *inter alia*, that commercial viability has to be achieved in distribution in 2-3 years through any or all of the following:

- Creating Profit centres with full accountability
- Handjng over of local distribution to Panchayats/Local Bodies/
Franchisees/Users' Associations, wherever necessary
- Privatisation of distribution
- Or any other means
- an effective programme for identifying and eliminating power
thefts in next two years.

The Government of India has been signing Memoranda of Understanding (MoU)/ Agreements with States reflecting the joint commitment of the Centre and the State to undertake reforms in a time-bound manner. These require the ites to set up SERCs, undertake energy audit through full metering, reduce transmission and distribution losses and attain commercial viability. In reciprocation to the efforts of the States to achieve agreed milestones, the Central Government has committed assistance Including allocation of additional power from unallocated share from Central Generating Stations, funds under specific programmes/schemes etc. The Molls are now being fleshed out into Memoranda of Agreements (MoAs) with clearer and more specific milstones as the reform programme in the State is acquiring concrete shape. 22 States have been covered by this exercise till now.

The Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP) is designed to finance specific projects in identified distribution circles for a quick turnaround and creation of centres of excellence. Initially 63 circles have been taken up for development as centres of excellence on the basis of well designed Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) The programme is being extended to cover concentrated loads and towns with population of over 1 lakh where work on preparing DPRs has been initiated. The base line data of DPRs is crucial for evaluating the results of the programme which is aimed at improving quality of supply as well as controlling theft and improving the financial health of the sector. This programme also includes an incentive scheme aiming at actual cash loss reduction by SEBs/Utilities. Under this scheme there is provision for grants by the Ministry of Power to SEBs/Utilities for actual cash loss reduction.

The Government of India (GOI) had set up an Expert Group under Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia to suggest, *inter alia*, the one time settlement of the dues owed by State Electricity Boards (SEBs) to Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). Recommendations made by the Expert Group under Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia have been accepted. The scheme provides that 60% of the interest/surcharge on the delayed payments as on 30.9.2001 would be waived and the rest of the dues would be securitised through tax-free bonds issued by the respective States Governments. There would also be incentives to the States for timely payment of current dues. With the Securitisation of past dues by the State Governments and the creation of the discipline of full payment for current supplies, the raising of the requisite resources from the market for the ambitious capacity addition programme of the CPSUs would become feasible. The State Governments can also use this to give their power utilities clean balance sheets to enable them to fully access markets for funds to finance their investment programmes.

The Ministry of Power has after consultations with all the stakeholders namely State Governments, State Electricity Boards, utilities, experts, trade unions, private investors and political leaders prepared a draft of an All Party Declaration of a Common Minimum Programme on Power, which has been circulated.

The Central Electricity Authority has estimated the requirement for an additional capacity addition of 1,00,000 MW for attaining the objective of power for all by 2012. For the Tenth Plan a capacity addition programme

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of approximately 41,000 MW has been targetted. With close monitoring from the beginning, the capacity addition targetted for the Tenth Plan is expected to be achieved. Renovation and Modernization of the existing plants is being given priority. With other measures for:

- reducing technical losses in distribution under the tightly focussed APDRP programme;
- demand side management through energy efficiency and energy conservation; and
- improvement in capacities for inter-regional transfer of power through creation of the National Grid,

the country is expected to achieve a satisfactory level in availability of power.

Rural electrification has now been included under Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) from the year 2001-02 as a Basic Minimum Service. Electrification of all villages by 2007 and provision of access to all households by 2012 has been accepted as a national goal. The budget for the year 2002-03 provides for introduction of a new interest subsidy scheme called the Accelerated Rural Electrification Programme with an outlay of Rs. 164 crore. This would enable States to give the rural electrification programme greater momentum by accessing funds liberally from the REC and the Rural Infrastructure Development Funds (RIDF).

The forward-looking, reform-oriented Electricity Bill 2001 has been introduced in Parliament. The Bill, *Inter-alia*, contains stringent provisions for penalty in case of power thefts. The Bill also includes provisions for reduction of cross subsidies, and for payment of subsidies upfront by the State Government to the State Power Utilities where such subsidies are considered unavoidable.

It is expected that the action plan outlined in the preceding paragraphs would lead to improvement in the operational and financial performance of the State Electricity Boards/Utilities with restoration of commercial viability in a few years.

Private sector participation in defence production

* 252. SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's decision to open the defence sector for private investment has got a poor response;

(b) if so, whether Government was expecting good players in the private sector to come forward for investment in defence;

(c) if so, what are the factors that are responsible for the poor response; and

(d) the steps being taken to encourage private investment in defence units?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d) The Defence industry sector was opened in May, 2001 for participation by Indian Private sector upto 100% of equity, with Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), component of it being permissible upto 26%, both being subject to licensing permission. This includes all types of defence equipment. The basic objective of allowing FDI in this sector is to attract foreign technology. Detailed guidelines were issued by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) after consultation with the Ministry of Defence and Industry Associations, for consideration of applications for grant of licence in January, 2002.

2. Private industry has been associated with defence production for long but in the areas of non-lethal equipment, raw materials, semi-finished products, components and sub-systems. They have also been participating in Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) developed technologies/systems, lending their expertise in electronics, engineering, microwave devices, structural, systems, armament subsystems, automotive power packs, aerospace components, components for armoured vehicles and military equipment/stores. Based on the experience of working with such companies and the desire expressed by the Industry Associations, the Government does expect the private sector companies with proven track records to invest in defence Industry.

3. Six applications for grant of industrial licence for the manufacture of a range of defence equipment have been received by the DIPP. The defence industry sector is a high technology sector requiring substantial capital investment and hence caution on the part of private entrepreneurs is understandable. It is also rather early to assess the impact of the decision to open up the sector. Government is in dialogue with the Industry representatives on various aspects of procurement through the private sector to enable them to take investment decisions.

Growth of illegal Madarsas

* 253. SHRI SUNIL SHASTRI:
SHRI ABANI ROY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any security agency has recommended tough law to tackle the menace of illegal madarsas in the country as reported in The Hindustan Times, dated the 6th June, 2002;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring out a legislation to check the growth of unregistered and illegal madarsas in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether steps would also be taken to check flow of foreign funds for illegal madarsas in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The Government has been advised about the need to regulate the growth and activities of madarsas. However, there is no proposal at present to bring up any legislation in this regard.

(d) and (e) Under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 various NGOs (including Madrasas) in India are permitted to receive foreign contribution from foreign sources for bona fide activities in cultural, economics educational, social or religious fields. Permission under the aforesaid Act is given only after careful verification of their antecedents. Funds which come through this source follow legal banking channels and are open to scrutiny and inspection. If any complaint of violations of the provisions of this Act comes to the notice of the Government, appropriate action is taken under the Law.

Power Projects generating less than installed capacity

† * 254. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Power Project being run by Central

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government are generating less power than installed capacity due to some technical defects;

(b) if so, how much less power than installed capacity was generated by each project in the year 2001 -2002;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to generate powers as per the installed capacity; and

(d) the amount required to rectify the technical defects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) The annual electricity generation targets are fixed keeping in view the past performance of the power projects, the planned and forced outages in respect of thermal power projects and factors like design energy, reservoir level, likely in-flows etc. in respect of hydro projects. These targets are fixed in consultation with the respective power utilities. The overall generation by central sector projects in the country during the year 2001 -02 has been at par with the target. The Plant Load Factor of thermal projects in central sector has been 74.3% during the year 2001 -02 as against the national average of 69.9%. However, thermal generation from the DVC power projects during the year 2001 -02 has been 89% of the target.

The thermal power stations of DVC are not performing to their rated capacity due to various technical problems mainly turbine problem, frequent boiler tube leakages. Bokaro 'A' is closed down for non conforming the emission norms.

The shortfall in electricity generation of hydro stations in the Central Sector is mainly attributable to low rainfall in the catchment areas of the projects.

The project-wise details are given in the statement. (See below)

(c) The following steps are being taken to improve the performance of generating capacity:—

- (i) Revised norms for planned maintenance of large thermal units.
- (ii) Early revival of units under forced outage.
- (iii) Renovation and Modernisation and life extension of existing old and inefficient generating units.

(iv) Disbursement of loan by the Power Finance Corporation for improving operation and maintenance of thermal power stations under accelerated generation programme.

(v) Better maintenance procedures.

(d) The thermal power plants of DVC namely Durgapur, Chandrapura and Bokaro have been included in Renovation and Modernisation/Life Extension (R&M/LE) Programme during the 10th Plan to improve the overall performance and to extend their useful and economical life. An investment of about Rs. 1100 crores is estimated to be required.

. As per the 10th Plan programme, Renovation and Modernisation, uprating and life extension of hydro stations in Central Sector was reviewed in consultation with the Central Sector utilities. 10 schemes with an aggregated installed capacity of 1571.50 MW to accrue benefit of 315.94 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 384.23 crores are under various stages of implementation. Two hydro schemes with a total installed capacity of 762 MW to accrue benefit of 834 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 476.20 crores are programmed for completion during the 11 th Plan.

Statement

Project wise Central Sector Generation during 2001-02

Name of the Project/Stations	Generation (MU)		%	PLF%	
	Programme	Actual		Programme	Actual
Thermal Central Sector					
NTPC					
Badarpur STPS	5100	5275	103.4	82.6	85.4
Singrauli	15800	15478	98.0	90.2	88.3
Rihand STP	7400	7677	103.7	84.5	87.8
Dadri TH.	6750	6673	98.9	91.7	90.7
Korba STPS	15600	16592	106.4	84.8	90.2
Vlndh. STP8	16800	15589	92.8	84.9	78.7
R'Gundam S	16000	15850	99.1	87.0	86.2
SimhadriTh.	0	15	—	—	—
Farakka ST'	7150	8421	117.8	51.0	60.1

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Name of the Project/Stations	Generation (MU)			PLF%	
	Programme	Actual	%	Programme	Actual
Kahalgaon	3850	4513	117.2	52.3	61.3
T'Cher STPS	4550	6238	137.1	51.9	71.2
Unchahar	6400	6563	102.5	87.0	89.2
T'cher OLD	2300	2468	107.3	57.1	61.2
Tanda	2500	2103	84.1	64.9	54.6
Total Coal	110200	113455	103.0	77.7	80.0
Total Coal	105100	108165	102.9	77.5	79.8
Excluding BTPS					
F'Bad Gas	3000	2861	95.4		
Anta GT	3000	3058	101.9		
Auriya GT	4600	4689	101.9		
Dadri GT	5700	5732	100.6		
Kawas GT	4400	3757	85.4		
Gandhar	4500	3614	80.3		
Kayhamkulam	2400	1331	55.5		
Total Gas	27600	25042	90.7		
Total NTPC	137800	138497	100.5	77.7	80.0
DVC					
Chandrapur	1600	1507	94.2	24.4	22.9
Durgapur	1500	1077	71.8	48.9	35.1
Bokaro	2500	2253	90.1	35.5	31.9
Mejia -	2800	2636	94.1	50.7	47.8
Maithon GT	15	19	126.7	—	—
DVC Thermal	8415	7492	89.0	37.8	33.7
NTPC	137800	138497	100.5	77.7	80.0
Neyveli	14270	14463	101.4	77.0	79.8
DiV.C.	8415	7492	89.0	37.8	33.7
NEEPCO	1850	1873	101.2		
Thermal Total	162335	162325	100.0	72.8	74.3
Central					
Hydro Cent Sect.					
B.B.M.B.	10060	9939	98.8		

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Name of the Project/Stations	Generation (MU)			PLF%	
	Programme	Actual	%	Programme	Actual
NHPC					
Bairasuil	780	606	77.7		
Chamera	1800	1956	108.7		
Tanakpur	455	412	90.5		
Salal	3100	2930	94.5		
Uri	2575	2087	81.0		
Ranjit	340	348	102.4		
Loktak	450	569	126.4		
NHPC Total	9500	8908	93.8		
DVC	350	287	82.0		
Neepco	1521	893	58.7		
Tot. Cent. Hydro	21431	20027	93.4		
Central Nuclear					
RAPS	5257	4674	88.9	77.4	66.9
Narora	2879	3332	115.7	74.7	86.4
Kakarpar	2882	3570	123.9	74.8	92.6
Tarapur	1960	2503	127.7	69.9	89.3
Kakja	2854	2997	105.0	75.1	77.3
Kalpakam	2071	2244	108.4	69.5	75.3
Total Nucl.	17903	19320	107.9	74.3	79.6
Central Sector					
Thermal	162335	162325	100.0	72.8	74.3
Nuclear	17903	19320	107.9	74.3	79.6
Hydro	21431	20027	93.4	—	—
Total	201669	201672	100.0	—	—
DVC					
Chandrapur	1600	1507	94.2	24.4	22.9
Durgapur	1500	1077	71.8	48.9	35.1
Bokaro	2500	2253	90.1	35.5	31.9
Mejia	2800	2636	94.1	50.7	47.8
Malthon GT	15	19	126.7		
DVC Thermal	8415	7492	89.0	37.8	33.7
DVC Hydro	350	287	82.0		

Name of the Project/Stations	Generation	(Mil)	PLF%	
	Programme	Actual	%	Programme Actual
DVC Total	8765	7779	88.8	
NEEPCO				
Kathalguri	1400	1318	94.1	
Agartala G	450	555	123.3	
Total Thermal	1850	1873	101.2	
Khandong	222	181	81.5	
Kopili	992	549	55.3	
Doyang	277	141	50.9	
Ranganadi	30	22	73.3	
Total Hydro	1521	893	58.7	
Total NEEPCO	3371	2766	82.1	

Upgradation of MIG-27

* 255. SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is planning to upgrade MIG-27 fighter jets in co-operation with Israel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when they are going to be inducted into the Indian Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c) There is a plan to upgrade MIG-27 aircraft indigenously. The induction of the upgraded aircraft is likely to start by 2005-2006 and completed by April 2008.

Fake visa racket unearthed by Delhi Police

* 256. SHRI ABANI ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police had recently busted racket that used to arrange fake visas to European countries as reported in the Pioneer dated 9th July, 2002;

(b) if so, the *modus operandi* of the racket;

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(c) whether the officials of the Ministry of External Affairs are also involved in granting forged visas;

(d) if so, the details thereof and action Government have taken in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to ensure that such incidents do not recur in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENIVIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) No, Sir. It was an isolated case in which a private individual attempted to obtain visa to visit Spain on the basis of an allegedly forged recommendatory letter purported to have been signed by an official working in the Ministry of External Affairs.

(e) The steps taken by Delhi Police against emergence of organized rackets for obtaining visas illegally include collection of intelligence and keeping watch on the activities of persons previously involved or suspected to be involved in such activities.

Clearance of pending proposals for setting up power projects in N.E. States

* 257. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:
SHRI RAJU PARMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for setting up power projects received from North Eastern States pending with the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details of each proposal; and

(c) by when Government propose to give clearance to these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) The following power projects have been handed over by the North-Eastern States for execution in the Central Sector by North East Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) and by National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC):

NEEPCO

1. Tuirial Hydro-electric Project (2x30 MW), Mizoram
2. Kopili Hydro-electric Project Stage-II (1x25 MW), Assam.
3. Kameng Hydro-electric Project (4x150 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.
4. Tuivai Hydro-electric Project (3x70 MW), Mizoram.
5. "Pipaimukh Hydro-electric Project (1500 MW), Manipur.
6. Ranganadi Hydro-electric Project St. II (3x60 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.
7. Lower Kopili Hydro-electric Project (3x50 MW), Assam.
8. Tripura Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Project (500 MW), Tripura

NHPC

1. Loktak Downstream Hydro-electric Project (3x30 MW), Manipur.
2. Lower Subansiri Hydro-electric Project (2000 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.
3. Middle Subansiri Hydro-electric Project (2000 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.
4. Upper Subansiri Hydro-electric Project (2500 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.
5. Lower Siang Hydro-electric Project (1700 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.
6. Middle Siang Hydro-electric Project (700 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.
7. Upper Siang Hydro-electric Project (11000 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.

The present status regarding clearances for these projects is given in the Statement. (See below).

(c) Implementation of hydro-electric projects in the Central Sector is generally being done under a three-stage clearance procedure under which investment approval is accorded in stages for (i) survey and investigation and preparation of prefeasibility/feasibility report (Stage-I); (ii) detailed investigation, preparation of Detailed Project Report and pre-construction

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activity including land acquisition (Stage-II); and (iii) execution of the main project works (Stage-III). Implementation of these projects will depend on a number of factors which include tying up of all statutory clearances, funding aspects, arrangements for transmission evacuation of power from the project and commercial agreements regarding sale of power.

Statement

Present status of power projects handed over by the North-Eastern States for Implementation in the Central Sector

S. No.	Named of Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	State	Implementing Agency	Status of clearance
1.	Tuirial HEP	60	Mizoram	NEEPCO -	All clearances accorded and project sanctioned. Works under execution. Commissioning target: July 2006.
2.	Kopili HEP Stage-II	25	Assam	NEEPCO -	All clearances accorded and project sanctioned. Works under execution.
3.	Kameng HEP	600	Arunachal Pradesh	NEEPCO -	Commissioning target: July 2003. Techno-economic clearance. (TEC) accorded Environmental clearance accorded. 2nd Stage Forest clearance accorded. Investment approval for Stage-II (detailed investigations and preconstruction activities) accorded.
4.	Tuivai HEP	210	Mizoram	NEEPCO -	All statutory clearances accorded.

S. No.	Name of Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	State	Implementing Agency	Status of clearance
					Investment approval for Stage-II (preconstruction activities) will be taken up after the cost estimates have been updated by the project authority and vetted by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA).
5.	Tipaimukh	1500	Manipur	HEP	NEEPCO
					1st stage Environment clearance obtained. Investment approval for Stage-II (pre-construction activities) will be taken up after the issue of excluding the costs of providing security, diversion of National Highways and flood control components from the power project cost is settled and MOUs with the State Governments of Manipur and Mizoram have been signed.
6.	Ranganad Stage-II	180	Arunachal Pradesh	HEP	NEEPCO
					CEA is examining commercial viability. Site clearance accorded by Ministry of Environment & Forest (MOEF) for taking up detailed investigations and pre-construction activities.
					- Investment approval for taking up Stage-II activities (detailed investigation and pre-construction activities) will be taken up after CEA has confirmed the commercial viability.

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S.	Name of Capacity	Installed	State Agency (MW)	Implemen-	Status of clearance No. Project
7.	Lower Kopi HEP	150	Assam	NEEPCO	- Project authorities to provide further inputs to CEA for Techno Economic Clearance. " Yet to be referred for Environment and Forest clearance. MOU.with the State Govt, yet to be signed.
8.	Tripura Gas CCPP	500	Tripura	NEEPCO -Based	All statutory clearances accorded. Investment approval for the project is under process and the project proposal has been circulated to the appraising agencies.
9.	Loktak HEP	90	Manipur	NHPC Downstream	Project was sanctioned on 30.12.99 Work held up due to law and order problems at site. Project cost has been updated and Govt, of Manipur requested to confirm their willingness to purchase power at the revised tariff.
10.	LowerSubansiri	2000	Arunachal	NHPC Pradesh	Techno economic clearance to be accorded. Investment approval for Stage-II (detailed investigation and pre-construction activities) accorded.
11.	MiddteSubansiri	2000	Arunachal	NHPC Pradesh	Stage-I Environment clearance accorded.

S. No.	Name of Project	Installed Capacity	State	Implementing Agency (MW)	Status of clearance
					Stage-I activities (preliminary Survey and Investigation activities) are in progress for firming up the feasibility report. Funds sanctioned for the purpose.
12	Upper	2500	Arunachal Pradesh	NHPC	- Stage-I Environment clearance accorded. Stage-I activities (preliminary Survey and Investigation) are in progress for firming up the feasibility report. Funds sanctioned for the purpose.
13	Lower Siang	1700	Arunachal Pradesh	NHPC	Feasibility Report being finalized by project authority. Stage-I activities (preliminary Survey and Investigation) are in progress.
14	Middle Siang	700	Arunachal Pradesh	NHPC	Stage-I site clearance accorded by MOE&F Investment approval accorded for Stage-I activities (preliminary survey and investigation)
15	Upper Siang	11000	Arunachal Pradesh	NHPC	Stage-I site clearance accorded by MOE&F Investment approval accorded for Stage-I activities (preliminary survey and investigation)

New scheme developed by MCD

* 258. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Municipal Corporation of Delhi has developed a "decentralized water and sewage treatment system" to solve the twin problems of water shortage and drainage system; and

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(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Power generation through Solar Photo Voltaics (SPVs)

* 259. SHRI K.M. KHAN: Will be Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total power Generated during the last three years under Solar Photo Voltaics (SPVs), the State-wise details thereof;

(b) the target fixed during the financial year 2002-2003;

(c) whether Government have drawn up any plan to popularize SPVs in Urban and Rural areas of the country;

(d) the number of Projects sanctioned during the year 2001-2002 and total expected power capacity of these projects; and

(e) the subsidy given to consumers/entrepreneurs who have set up the SPVs plants?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is promoting generation of power from Solar Photo Voltaics (SPV) through a country wide SPV programme. The programme is implemented through the state renewable energy development agencies, state electricity boards, a few non-governmental organizations and some public sector manufacturers. Under the programme SPV systems like solar lanterns, home lighting systems, street lighting systems, water pumping systems, stand-alone & grid-interactive power plants, etc. are being installed with financial assistance from the Ministry.

The estimated energy generated, in million units (kWh) of electricity, during the last three years from the SPV systems and power plants installed under the Ministry's programmes is given below, State-wise:

S No.	State/U.T.	Energy generated		
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.13	1.47	1.58
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.17	0.2	0.19
3	Assam	0.17	0.17	0.18
4	Bihar	0.75	0.89	0.90
5	Chhatisgarh	-	-	0.01
6	Goa	0.03	0.03	0.03
7	Gujarat	0.42	0.50	0.78
8	Haryana	0.52	0.70	0.84
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.50	0.74	0.91
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.47	0.71	0.80
11	Karnataka	0.35	0.45	0.59
12	Kerala	1.23	1.49	1.71
13	Madhya Pradesh	0.84	0.96	0.93
14	Maharashtra	0.60	0.64	0.67
15	Manipur	0.11	0.13	0.13
16	Meghalaya	0.17	0.18	0.19
17	Mizoram	0.20	0.22	0.21
18	Nagaland	0.04	0.04	0.05
19	Orissa	0.51	0.79	0.82
20	Punjab	0.47	0.65	2.08
21	Rajasthan	1.85	1.99	2.38
22	Sikkim	0.03	0.03	0.03
23	Tamil Nadu	1.15	1.17	1.40
24	Tripura	0.17	0.26	0.38
25	Uttar Pradesh	4.35	4.63	3.32
26	Uttaranchal		-	2.07
27	West Bengal	0.70	1.03	1.54

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s. No.	State/U.T.	(Million kWh)		
		Energy generated		
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
28	A & N Islands	0.26	0.30	0.30
29	Chandigarh	0.02	0.03	0.03
30	Delhi	0.20	0.21	0.23
31	Lakshadweep Islands	0.14	0.36	0.46
32	Pondicherry	0.03	0.03	0.03
	Others	0.12	0.16	0.17
	TOTAL	17.70	21.16	25.93

(b) The targets fixed under the Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) Programme of the Ministry for the year 2002-03 are 1,00,000 solar lanterns, 50,000 home lighting systems, 1,200 water pumping systems, 1,000 solar generators, 500 kW aggregate capacity of stand-alone SPV power plants and other systems and 750 kW grid-interactive SPV power projects. In addition, 400 remote villages are to be electrified through SPV systems and power plants during the year.

(c) The Ministry is implementing the SPV Programme both in urban and rural areas of the country. During the Tenth Plan period, the Ministry has proposed targets of 5 lakh solar lanterns, 2.5 lakh solar home lighting systems, 8,000 solar pumps, 7,000 solar generators, 5 MW grid-interactive SPV power projects, 3.6 MW stand-alone power plants and other systems. In addition, 4,000 remote villages are proposed to be electrified through installation of SPV systems and power plants during this period.

The aggregate SPV capacity of these systems and power plants is about 60 MW. The total production of SPV cells, modules and systems in the country during the Tenth Plan period is projected to be around 200 MW, out of which about 60 MW are likely to be deployed for the unsubsidized commercial applications in the country, and the balance 80 MW exported.

(d) Under the Solar Photo Voltaic Programme for 2001 -02, targets of 85,000 solar lanterns, 35,000 solar home lighting systems, 425 kW of

stand-alone SPV power plants and other systems, 800 solar pumps and 300 kW capacity grid-interactive power projects were fixed. In addition, projects for electrification of 394 remote villages and 204 hamlets through installation of SPV systems and power plants were sanctioned during 2001 -02. The total SPV capacity of all these systems and power plants is about 6.34 MW.

(e) The subsidy released by the Ministry during 2001 -02 for the beneficiaries of the above-mentioned systems and power plants was Rs. 87.67 Crores.

Removal of Jan Chetna Manch Jhuggi cluster in Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi

† * 260. CHAUDHARY HARMOHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jhuggies located near Laxmi Bai Nagar, Barat Ghar have been removed by NDMC recently, but the Jhuggies cluster named Jan Chetna Manch adjoining Laxmi Narayan Temple have not been removed.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to remove these Jhuggies immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In accordance with the existing policy in regard to rehabilitation of Jhuggi-Jhopri dwellers, the Jhuggies that have come up on public land upto 31 st December, 1998 are eligible to be relocated at alternative sites. The cluster named "Jan Chetna Manch" has not been removed as the survey to determine the eligibility of dwellers therein for grant of re-location charges has not yet been undertaken.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTION

Fraud cases in Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited

1494. DR. AKHILESH DAS:

SHRI AIMADUDDIN AHMED KHAN (DURRU):

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

(a) whether any officers of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited have been found involved in fraud cases;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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(b) if so, the nature of the fraud cases detected; and

(c) the details of fraud cases registered during 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and the current year and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) During the last three years four cases against nine officers for misconduct, dereliction of duty and connivance of office were investigated by the Vigilance Branch of NLC as well as CBI. The details of the cases including the money involved and action taken is given below:—

Year	Case-wise officers involved	Allegation/Money involved	Action Taken
1999-2000	(i) 2 officers	Excess payment to contractor worth Rs. 11 Lakh	CBI recommended disciplinary action for major penalty which is being taken.
	(ii) 3 officers	Excess payment to contractor causing a loss of Rs.39 Lakhs	Referred to CBI for investigation.
2000-2001	Nil	Nil	Nil
2001-2002	(i) 2 officers	Payment of excess freight charges to Urea stockists causing a loss of Rs. 12 Lakhs.	Disciplinary action for major penalty being taken.
	(ii) 2 officers	Supply of pipes not conforming to the specifications valued at Rs. 46 lakhs	Disciplinary action for major penalty being taken.
2002-2003	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Upto 25.7.02)			

Limestone Deposits in Gujarat

1495. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the surveys and exploration have established the availability of deposits of various categories of lime stones in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the district-wise and category-wise location thereof;

(c) the protection and incentives proposed to be provided by Government for exploration and utilization of these deposits;

(d) whether Government of Gujarat has proposed any scheme in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The survey and exploration have established adequate resource of cement and chemical grades of limestone in the state of Gujarat. The details of available limestone district-wise and category-wise are as under:—

District and location of Cement Grade Limestone in Gujarat

District	Location
1. Junagarh	Kodinar, Una, Veraval & Porbandar, Pranchi, Kajavadri.
2. Kutch	Fulra, Patipur, Lakhpai, Wamka, Ramaniu, Waghpadar.
3. Amreli	Jafrabad, Kovaya
4. Bhavnagar	Talaja, Mahuva, Qopnath, Methla.
5. Panchmahal	Dohad, Zalod.
6. Banaskantha & Sabarkantha	Divania, Khila, Virpur, Dhagivas, Ranpur.
7. Bharoch and Surat	Valia, Dungary, Goda.

District and Location of Chemical Grade Limestone in Gujarat

District	Location
1. Junagarh	Kodinar, Una, Veraval & Porbandar, Pranchi, Kajavadri.
2. Kutch	Fulra, Patipur, Lakhpal, Wamka, Ramaniu, Waghpadar.
3. Amreli	Jafrabad, Kovaya

(c) Limestone is minor mineral & under the MMDR Act, its administration etc. vests with its State Government. Therefore, it is upto the State Government to take appropriate steps for utilization of its deposits. The Central Government does not have any proposal for incentives.

(d) No specific scheme is proposed by the State Government of Gujarat.

(e) Question does not arise.

Meeting of Indo-China Working Group

1496. SHRI R.S. GAVAI: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of the Indo-China Working Group on Coal has been held recently in China;

(b) if so, the details of the agenda discussed during the meeting; and

(c) the decisions taken at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) The 8th Session of the Indo-China Working Group on Coal was held on 4th-5th June, 2002 at Beijing.

(b) and (c) India and China have agreed to implement co-operation in the following sectors:—

(1) Exchange of policies, regulations and structural adjustment in Coal Industry.

(2) Exchange of technology and experience on mine safety supervision.

The agenda discussed and the decisions taken are given in the Statement.

Statement

Agenda discussed and decisions taken

The 8th Session of the Indo-China Working Group on Coal was held on 4th-5th June, 2002 at Beijing. Following agenda was discussed in respect of Coal India Ltd., Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited:—

Coal India Limited

- (i) Jhanjra project of ECL.
- (ii) Moonidih project of BCCL.
- (iii) Hard roof Management Technique of Churcha mine of SECL.
- (iv) Performance of existing Longwall faces.
- (v) Co-manufacturing of spares in India.
- (vi) Annual maintenance contract for Longwall equipment.
- (vii) Establishment of bonded warehouse in India.
- (viii) Spare parts catalogue.
- (ix) Short Longwall equipment for Balrampur project of SECL.
- (x) Strengthening of power support of three Longwall project of SECL.
- (xi) Manufacturing drawing of fast moving spares.
- (xii) Price list of spares with one year validity.
- (xiii) Development of open cast mine in China with cooperation from Indian side.
- (xiv) Roof Bolting technology using resin capsule.
- (xv) Retraining and rehabilitation of mine workers.
- (xvi) Extraction of coal by mechanised Short Longwall method in a steep mine like Madhuban of BCCL.

Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.

- (i) Review of production performance of two longwall equipment supplied by China including major break downs and their remedial measures.
- (ii) Spare parts depot, servicing center and co-manufacturing of spares by CME, China as a joint venture with M/s. Andhra Pradesh Heavy Machinery Engineering Limited (APHMEL).
- (iii) Discrepancy in supply of materials against the purchase orders.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.

- (i) Using underground gasification technology in the lignite fields wherever it is possible.
- (ii) Possibility for developing and adopting hydro excavation and other technologies in the deep seated and coastal lignite fields (depth over 200M).
- (iii) Application of surface miners in hard and sticky overburden strata in combination with conveyors.
- (iv) Latest technology about salt water intrusion and re-charge of aquifer.
- (v) Any other method like freezing and extraction, other than pumping of water and making draw down/depressurisation by large scale pumping.
- (vi) Method of marcosite segregation from ROM lignite.
- (vii) Latest belt vulcanizing/reconditioning techniques keeping in view of frequent failures of high capacity belts and to improve the life of reconditioned belts to 80% of new one.
- (viii) Surface geo-physical exploration techniques for lignite prospecting.
- (ix) Method of fly ash disposal from lignite based thermal power stations.
- (x) Environment development on wasteland and ash pond Extraction and utilization of lignite bed methane.
- (xi) Extraction and utilisation of lignite bed methane.

General

- (i) Coal Mines Safety Supervision and Personnel Training.

The following decisions were taken on the above agenda items:—

Coal India Limited

- (i) China National Coal Mining Equipment and Engineering Group Co. Ltd. (CME) China would submit a techno-commercial offer for 4.5 M height of extraction for working R VI seam at Jhanjra by 10th July, 2002 and negotiate with ECL for entering into an agreement which has to be approved by their respective boards.
- (ii) CME, china would submit a complete techno-commercial offer for Moonidih project by 15th July, 2002 and negotiate with BCCL for entering into an agreement which as to be approved by their respective Boards.
- (iii). For Hard Roof Management, Chinese side agreed to find a suitable technology in association with SECL which should be acceptable to DGMS, India.
- (iv) For improving the performance of existing Longwall faces at SECL, CME agreed to take up the matter with their manufacutrers strongly to improve quality and reliability of the spare parts.
- (v) CME, China agreed to take up the issue of co-manufacturing of spares in India during their next visit to India in July, 2002.
- (vi) Both sides agreed that annual maintenace contract may not be required now.
- (vii) Both sides agreed not to pursue the establishment of bonded warehouse in India any further.
- (viii) CME, China agreed to keep the spare parts catalogue and that of sub-assemblies updated.
- (ix) For Short Longwall equipment for Balrampur project of SECL, CME, China agreed to supply one new leg by mid June, 2002 for life cycle test at Jessop and Co. Ltd.
- (x). For strengthening the powered support of three Longwall projects of SECL, the details of the steel plate and

specification of steel available in India will have to be checked by CME. CME agreed to revert within two weeks after getting the details from SECL.

- (xi) 234 drawings have been delivered to SECL by CME for manufacturing of fast moving spares. CME agreed to identify further drawings in the next four months.
- (xii) CME agreed to provide SECL spare parts price list with one year validity.
- (xiii) Chinese side agreed to advise individual companies in China for cooperation in opencast mines with India.
- (xiv) As the earlier proposal was uneconomical, Chinese side agreed to submit a revised proposal for the Roof Bolting Technology using resin capsules.
- (xv) For the retraining and rehabilitation of mine workers both sides agreed for exchange of information based on their experience.
- (xvi) For the extraction of coal by mechanised Short Longwall method in steep mine like Madhuban of BCCL, Chinese side explained that they had no such experience in the field. Indian side advised that CME should discuss and settle the issue with BCCL.

Singareni Collieries Company Limited:

- (i) Indian and Chinese side agreed to joint review of various reasons for decline in production of Chinese Longwall equipment working in SCCL which would be completed by end of July, 2002.
- (ii) The decisions on similar items in respect of CIL will also be applicable to SCCL.
- (iii) Both side agreed that CME and SECL will sort out the matter of discrepancy in supply of materials against the purchase orders within two months.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.

The agenda items of NLC has been discussed and Chinese side informed that it may not be possible for them to extend cooperation in all the areas mentioned in the agenda item related to NLC as production of

Lignite in China is very low. However, Chinese side agreed for exchange of information on the said issues where ever technology is available in China.

General

For coal mine safety supervision and personnel training, Chinese side expressed their desire for co-operation in the area with a view to improve safety performance in their mines.

Accident at Jayant project of NCL

† 1497. SHRI MUNAWAR HASAN: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the P and H shovel machine worth Rs.8 crore and the dumper No. 1525 worth Rs.4 crore perished completely as a result of accidents occurred because of negligence of officials in August 2001 in the Jayant project of the Northern Coal Field Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the working hour of the each of the said machines;

(c) the outcome of the committee which went into the said accident;

(d) the root cause of the accident;

(e) the action taken against the Chief General Manager, The General Manager and the Dy. Chief General Manager; and

(f) whether Government propose to have the C.B.I. enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) It is not a fact that the P and H shovel of Jayant project was completely damaged due to slide of 06.' On 25th August, 2001, an incident of sudden slide of OB occurred when the P and H shovel (No. 8) was working near a hillock which had hidden crack (which could not be noticed during regular mine inspection). The shovel was partially damaged and was taken out for repair/recommissioning on the 3rd day of the incident. The present cost of this model shovel is around Rs.16 crores.

The repair work on the shovel is in progress. The repair work has been awarded on M/s. Voltas Limited the Indian representative of OEM at

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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a cost of Rs. 20.8 Lakhs, for repair and fitment of operator Cabin, Machine House, Planum Chamber Assembly, Right and Counter Weight Box, Hatch Cover, Centre Box etc. The spares required for recommissioning of the shovel has been ordered on OEM for Rs. 26810664.00 (inclusive of duties).

The dumper No. 1525 did not meet with any accident in August, 2001 till date.

The progressive working hours of P and H shovel (No. 8) having CIL plant No.: EXC-2092 is 11999 hours as on 25-8-2001.

The progressive working hours of dumptrs. SI. No.1525 as on 25-8-2001 was 18012 hours and as on 25-6-2002 it is 19457 hours and as on date (23-7-2002) also it is in working order.

(c) and (d) The cause of the accident concluded by the Committee is as follows:

"Occurrence of the incident is mainly attributed to the presence of hidden slip, which could not be noticed during regular mine inspection. Slicken side was cleanly visible after the slide. Due to this slip, slide has taken place without any pre-waming"

As per the Committee report, the disciplinary proceeding is in progress.

(e) The Chief General Manager and Additional General Manager (Mines) are found not responsible as per the committee report. There is no executive with the designation of Deputy Chief General Manager in Jayant project.

(f) It is not required, in view of the reply given to part (a) to (e) above.

State Ministers' meeting to discuss report of Mineral Advisory Council

1498. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the State Ministers of Mining and Geology was held in the first week of May, 2002 to discuss the Report of the Mineral Advisory Council;

(b) if so, the details of the meeting; and

(c) what is the outcome of the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

Coal mines in Andhra Pradesh

1499. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Coal mines in operation in the State of Andhra Pradesh at present, location-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that some Coal mines were closed in the recent past;

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last five years, year-wise and reasons for closure of each mine; and

(d) whether there is any possibility of reopening these coal mines in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) is presently operating 66 coal mines in its command area spread over in four districts of Andhra Pradesh, namely, Khammam, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal, details of which are given below:—

District	Number of underground mines	Number of opencast mines	Total number of mines
Khamman	07	07	14
Adilabad	24	01	25
Karimnagar	16	04	20
Warangal	07	Nil	07
TOTAL	64	12	66

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(b) and (c) The following ten coal mines were closed during the last five years due to exhaustion of extractable reserves:—

Year	No. of mines closed	List of closed mines
1997-1998	1	Mahaveer Khani No. 2 incline
1998-99	2	1. Polampalli 2. Ravindrakhani No. 4 incline
1999-2000	1 4	Morgans pit
2000-2001		1. Mahaveerkhani No. 6 incline 2. Manuguru opencast No. 1 3. Ravindrakhani No. 3 incline
2001-02	2	4. Hemachandrapuram 1. Mahaveerkhani No. 5 incline 2. Goleti No. 2 incline

(d) SCCL is taking steps to re-engineer the closed underground mines wherever conditions are technically and commercially feasible by opencast method. The following closed mines are under examination to exploit the balance extractable reserves through opencast mining:

Sl. No.	Name of the Mine	Reserves (in million tonnes)
1.	Goleti No. 2 Incline	2.899
2.	Mahaveerkhani No. 6 Incline	3.171

Coal Scam in BCCL

†1500. SHRI MOTILALVORA:V I the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published on page number 7 of 'The Rashtriya Sahara' of 22nd May, 2002 under the caption 'Jharkhand Mein Huye Arabon Ke Ghotale Ke Khilaf Andolan';

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a scam of about Rs. 9500 crores has taken place in the supply of unsuitable coal and the procurement of items in BCCL, Dhanbad;

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government propose to punish the guilty persons;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) There is no such information.

(c) to (f) A statement is annexed.

Statement

Matters reported in the news item captioned 'Jharkhand Mein Huye Arabon Ke Ghotale Ke Khilaf Andolan' and the reaction of the Government thereto:

SI.	Matters reported in the news item No.	Reaction of the Government
4		
**0%		
1	2	3
1	In BCCL, there was mis-appropriation of Rs. 9500 crore in supply of coal and procurement of goods	In the absence of specific any particular case of any irregularity, it is not possible to verify the allegation.
2	RN Mishra Committee had reported a stock shortage of 130.14 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 130.79 crore	A stock shortage during 1991-92 of 34.14 (and not 130.14) lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 130.79 crore was detected by annual stock verification team as on 01.04.1992. The RN Mishra Committee was set up on 27.07.1992 to investigate into the stock shortages in BCCL during 1986-87 to 1992-93. The Committee recommended initiation of disciplinary proceedings against coal executives and also system improvement measures. Action on these recommendations has been taken. Action was initiated in 260 cases out of which penalties were imposed in 77 instances.
3	In another report, it was found the coal sent by BCCL to PSUs contains 62.9%	In some cases, quality/grade slippage might have taken place due to

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1	2	3
	ash whereas the maximum permissible limit is 50%	variation in seam structure etc. However, realisation has been made on the basis of analysed grade of coal supplies through joint sampling or third party sampling. Sindri Police Station had registered two cases vide GR case no. 3867/94 and GR case no. 4006/94 against officers and workmen of BCCL & FCI, Sindri. These cases are under the trial at Dhanbad Court.
4	In 1990-91, Vigilance Commission had got an investigation done by Shri AT. Ray who reported Rs. 200 crore scam in purchase of materials	On 18.06.1997 at the initiative of the then ED(Vig), BCCL, the CMD had engaged Shri A.T. Ray, Ex-GM(IAD) to study various aspects of materials management, scrap management and purchase procedure of BCCL to make in-depth analysis of the inventory management system of BCCL. Shri Ray submitted three study reports dealing with these issues. The reports are not investigation reports and have not reported any huge loss as alleged. Action has been taken on systems improvement measures recommended in the reports.
5	In Jharia, billions of rupees are being misappropriated in the name of sand stowing. The quantity of sand stowed is much less than what is shown on paper. This is the reason for fire prevalent in Jharia leading to loss of coal	For safety of underground mines, sand is used for stowing and stabilisation. Due to shortage of departmental infrastructure for sand transportation, some of the requirement is met through private contractors. Transportation and consumption of sand are being regularly checked through various Internal control measures.
6	BJP leaders S/Shri Sushil Kumar Modi and Saryu Rai had written a letter dated 3.6.1999 to Prime Minister drawing attention to the scam of Rs. 12,000 crore. But no action has been taken.	The letter dt. 23.4.94 written by the then Additional Secretary to Chairman, CIL, referred to in the letter by Shri Modi, forwarded the report of R.N. Mishra Committee on coal stock shortages in BCCL. Action taken on R.N. Mishra Committee's report elaborated in para 2 above.

1	2	3
		The letter by Shri Modi also refers to the AT Ray study reports regarding which the action taken has been elaborated in para 4 above. Regarding the letter by Dy. Commissioner, Dhanbad and report of Fuel Research Institute referred to in the letter by Shri Modi, the Sindri Police Station had registered two cases elaborated in para 3 above.

Action-Plan to use available mineral reserve

1501. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any action-plan to make best use of available mineral reserves in Andhra Pradesh and rest of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the basic structural reforms initiated by the Government of India in July, 1991 in fiscal, industrial and trade regimes, in order to ensure faster development of mineral sector in the country including State of Andhra Pradesh, the National Mineral Policy was announced by the Central Government in March, 1993. The National Mineral Policy recognized the need for encouraging private investment including foreign direct investment and attracting state-of-the art technology in the mineral sector. Implementation of the National Mineral Policy is an ongoing process.

To give effect to the National Mineral Policy, extensive changes have been made in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, and the rules framed thereunder in consultation with State Governments, mining industry, experts etc., wherever necessary. The Government is making all efforts to increase investment in mining sector by creating investment-friendly climate and removing the bottlenecks to attract such investment. For the purpose.interaction

meeting with State Governments, Central Ministries/Departments and the Investors in the mining sector are held from time to time to make the policy and procedure of grant of mineral concessions hassle-free and investor-friendly and to sensitise the various stake-holders about the reforms in the mining sector.

Army Officers accused in Tehalka episode

† 1502. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several army officers accused in Tehalka tapes were found guilty in the inquiry conducted by Army Court;

(b) if so, names of these officers alongwith the charges proved against them;

(c) whether any punishment has been given to these officers by the Army Court; and

(d) if so, name of the punished officers alongwith the details of punishment given to them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d) The Army Court of Inquiry found some of the army officers blame-worthy for their various acts of omission and commission as alleged in Tehelka tapes and recommended action against these officers.

Accordingly, disciplinary action against Major General PSK Chaudary, Brigadier Iqbal Singh and Colonel Anil Sahgal and Administrative action against Major General Manjit Singh Ahluwalia and Lt. Colonel B.B. Sharma, have been initiated. Administrative action against Major General Satnam Singh has since been finalized and he has been awarded 'Censure'.

Violation of Indian airspace by Pakistan's unmanned aircraft

1503. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 3 Pakistani unmanned aircrafts flew over Indian territory when our airspace was closed for them recently;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether there were reports of more than 3 aircrafts;
- (c) whether these aircrafts are used for spying on ground army locations; and
- (d) if so, how many such Pakistani aircrafts were destroyed by the Indian army?

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

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise in view of answer to part (a).

Jaguar crashes

† 1504. SHRI P.K. MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of Jaguar crashes have increased in the recent past;
- (b) if so, whether Government have inquired into the reasons of these air crashes;
- (c) if so, the outcomes thereof; and
- (d) the concrete steps proposed to be taken by Government to modernise the Jaguar?

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

- (b) and (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Necessary steps have been taken to upgrade the Jaguar aircraft.

Violation of norms in army contracts

1505. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi High Court has recently pulled up Government for violation of norms in army contract;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the action proposed to be taken to comply with the directives of the High Court in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c) Army Headquarters (Directorate General of Supplies and Transport) invited tenders for procurement of 50 kiloliters of Temephos 50%, an insecticide, against the requirement for the year 2002-2003 by a Board of Officers. The price quotation received from three suppliers against the tender enquiry are as given below:—

(a)	M/s Gharda Chemicals Ltd, Mumbai	Rs. 481.40 per litre
(b)	M/s Agri More Ltd, Atul, Gujarat	Rs. 503.00 per litre (offered 5% free goods)
(c)	M/s Ficom Organics Ltd., Mumbai	Rs. 610.52 per litre

2. The tenders were processed in the Directorate of Supplies and Transport who accepted the offer of discount offered by M/s Agri More Ltd. and recommended negotiation with M/s Agri More Ltd, Atul, Gujarat being L-1. A duly constituted Price Negotiation Committee negotiated the offer made by M/s Agri More Ltd and accepted the net price of Rs. 479.05 per liter.

3. Aggrieved by the above decision of the Price Negotiation Committee, M/s. Ghadra Chemicals Ltd., Mumbai filed a Writ petition No. 572 of 2002 in the High Court of Delhi who in its order dated 6.6.2002 did not accept the free offer by M/s. Agri More Ltd. as a discount offer. The Court, however, decided not to award the contract in favour of the petitioner. At the same time the Court has directed that the supplies already made by M/s. Agri More Ltd. will not be rejected and that the firm shall not be allowed to supply any further material under the present supply order. The Court has also directed to call for a limited tender for the balance quantity of the material.

4. In compliance of the directions of the High Court, instructions have been issued to the Directorate General of Quality Assurance, Ministry of Defence, not to accept and further quantity for inspection from M/s. Agri More Ltd. Further as directed by the Court, for the balance quantity, limited tender will be resorted to.

Water crisis in Rajasthan due to deployment of troops

1506. DR. ABRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a servere drinking water crisis has arisen as a result of recent deploymnet of army troops along the Indo-Pak borders in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c) The deploymnet of Army along the Indo-Pak borders has resulted in the additional requirement of water in Rajasthan. The requirement of water for the Army troops deployed along the International Border, is largely met by additional water released by the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) into the Indira Gandhi Canal and also by transportation of water by Rail/Road.

Flight of young scientists from DRDO

† 1507. SHRI P.K. MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a tendency has been developed among the young scientists of DRDO of moving towards profitable areas such as Information Technology and moving towards western countries due to availability of better facilities there by leaving their services in DRDO;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of scientists opting for voluntary retirement .from DRDO during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government have considered the matter for providing additional facilities to our scientists like the facilities being provided to the scientists of other developed countries in order to prevent their exodus in those countires?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There was a tendency for scientists to move out of DRDO and work in Information Technology (IT) based industries, here and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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abroad, due to much more attractive pay and incentive packages. However, this trend has partially slowed down. The number of scientists resigning in the past three years is as under:

Year	No. of scientists Held resigned	
2000	5531	171
2001	5433	134
2002 (till now)	5810	26

(c) After the Fifth Central Pay Commission, some incentives have been given to the scientists e.g. two additional increments and Professional Update Allowance. However an incentive Package to attract and retain young talent is pending with the Government.

Restructuring NCC

† 1508. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently reviewed the performance of National Cadet Corps (NCC) programme in the country, particularly in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) whether the NCC programme is being restructured; and

(d) if so, the details of the action plan drawn for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No review of the performance of National Cadet Corps programme, including that in Gujarat, has been carried out recently.

(b) In view of (a) above question does not arise.

(c) and (d) Presently, there is no proposal of restructuring of NCC programme pending with the Government.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Officers' cadre in the Army

1509. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee is examining the issue of restructuring the officers' cadre in the Army; and

(b) if 60, by when the report of the Committee is expected?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Committee is yet to submit its Report. No. specific time frame can be indicated for submission of the report.

Posting of civilian and service personnel in offices of service HQs/ISOs

1510. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the existing instructions, the civilian and service personnel are to be posted in various offices of service Head Quarters/Inter Services Organisations in the fixed ratio of 80:20;

(b) if so, what is the number of posts of clerks sanctioned during the last five years separately for service and civilian persons in these offices;

(c) whether the above authorisation is strictly as per above instructions; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed for bringing the same within the prescribed limit?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir, there are no such instructions for posting of civilians and combatant manpower in the fixed ratio of 80:20 in Service Headquarters/ Inter Service-Organisations.

(b) to (d) Do not arise, Sir.

Alternative site for prayer in Hyderabad

1511. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government has requested to given an alternative site in Hyderabad for Muslims to offer

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prayer in lieu of existing Idgah located at Army Ordinance Corps; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the request?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) There is no Idgah at Army Ordnance Corps Centre, Hyderabad. However, an Idgah is located in close vicinity of the family quarters of Station Headquarters, Hyderabad which is located at considerable distance from Army Ordnance Corps Centre. No request has been received from Andhra Pradesh Government for alternative site for Muslims to offer prayers in lieu of this Idgah.

Decodification of Kautilya's Arthshastra

1512. SHRI AIMADUDDIN AHMED KHAN (DURRU): Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved a proposal to decode Kautilya's Arthshastra and assigned the work to the Defence Research and Development Organisation; and

(b) if so, the details and cost of the decodification project and its main objectives?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, DRDO has funded a project on 'Scientific Investigation of Warfare Practices in Kautilya's Arthshastra' to Pune University under 'Grants-in-Aid' scheme. The project cost is Rs. 7.31 lakh and its main objectives include investigation of claims made by Kautilya in his Arthshastra on long working and walking long distances without fatigue.

deployment of troops at LoC and International Border

1513. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deployment of troops along the LoC and International Border, defensive or keeping a check on infiltration also a part of the move; and

(b) how long the Government propose to keep the troops deployed on the border?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Deployment of Indian troops along the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir is a permanent feature to ensure its sanctity as also to check infiltration.

As a result of mobilisation of Indian Army along the International Border, during 'OP PARAKRAM", our defensive deployment has further , enhanced our effectiveness to check infiltration from across the International Border.

(b) The deployment of troops on the borders will continue till such time Government's aim with regard to cross border terrorism is achieved.

Indigenous production of mines

1514. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the operational preparedness of the Navy has been affected due to the failure of DRDO to achieve indigenous production of mines for it; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government had sanctioned four projects of sea mines. Three projects led to production after successful development. The fourth project did not achieve all the objectives and it was partially successful. The total cost of all these projects was Rs. 2.145 crore only.

Compensation to land mine victims

1515. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss of human lives and livestock in border areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir where land mines have been laid by the armed forces;

(b) whether the loss have been adequately compensated, if so, the amount paid so far and how much is yet to be paid; and

(c) what mechanism has been evolved to ensure that each and every effected person received due compensation?

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THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) As per information available with the Army, 73 persons (60 army personnel and 13 civilians) have lost their lives and 216 persons (132 army personnel & 84 civilians) have been injured in mine related accidents.

(b) and (c) Out of the amount of Rs. 83.55 crore sanctioned so far, an amount of Rs. 37.60 crore has since been reimbursed as compensation to the affected persons for the loss/damage of crop due to laying of mines by the Army. The Board of Officers of the Army along with the representatives of the local revenue authorities carry out the requisite surveys and recommend the assessed amount of compensation to the concerned authorities for this purpose.

Damage to standing crops in the border areas due to deployment of army

1516. SHRI HARENDRA SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the standing crops of border areas has been destroyed in various States due to deployment of army;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have provided any compensation and financial assistance to the affected farmers;

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

(e) whether the above compensation/financial assistance are sufficient;

(f) if not, whether Government are considering to provide more compensation and financial assistance to the farmers;

(g) if 60, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, thereasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (h) Reports of damages to the standing crops of the farmers/ people residing in the border areas of Rajasthan, Punjab and J&K due to current mobilization of troops in these areas, have come to the notice of the Government.

2. Board of Officers have been ordered by the Army Authorities to conduct joint surveys in association with the representatives of Directorate General of Defence Estates and Local Revenue Authorities to assess the damages occurred to the crops..The details of damages occurred to the crops of the farmers would be known after the joint surveys are completed.

3. However, in order to give immediate relief to the farmers for the damages occurred to their crops, a sum of Rs. 36 crores, which is 25% of the amount projected by the State Revenue Authorities as loss towards the crops, has been sanctioned to the State Government of Punjab as "on account" payment to be made to the farmers. Out of this, about a sum of Rs-21 crores has already been disbursed to the affected people/ farmers. Another sum of Rs. 30 crores has also been sanctioned to the State Government of Punjab as compensation to the damages occurred to the crops, on the recommendations of Army HQrs.

4. A sum of Rs. 13.80 crores, which is 25% of the amount projected by the State Revenue Authorities as loss towards the crops, has been sanctioned to the State Government of Rajasthan as "on account" payment to be made to the individual to the affected people/farmers. Similarly, a sum of Rs. 3.75 crores, which is 25% of the amount projected by HQ Northern Command as loss towards the crops, has been sanctioned to the State Government of J&K as "on account" payment to be made to the individual farmers.

5. The payment made to the people/farmers will be adjursted against the final projections to be submitted by the Board of Officers constituted for the purpose by the Local Military Authorities.

Vacancies in the Army

1517. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies in officer cadre in the Army abngwith time since .when the vacancies are laying unfilled;

(b) the reasons for the vacancies lying unfilled; and

(c) the fresh steps taken/proposed to be taken by Govenment to fill up all the vacancies in officer cadre in Army?

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THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c) At present there is a shortage of 12,554 officers' in the Army. Deficiencies of varying levels have been existing over a period of time.

2. Some of the factors which could be attributed to the shortfall in the strength of officers in the Army are the following:—

- (i) Although a good number of candidates pass through the written part of the examination, many get rejected through Service Selection Board (SSB) which is mandatory for selection of officers, as they are not of the requisite caliber.
- (ii) Relatively risky and hazardous career in the Army compared to other options available, as the society develops and gets modernized, has also a significant impact on the preference of potential Army aspirants.

3. 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.

4. Through in-house re-appropriation of resources, the training capacity has been increased resulting in increased intake of about 400 officers per annum.

Flying clearance to grounded MiG-21's

1518. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Defence has cleared the grounded Squadrons of MiG-21 for operational flying; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) There was no grounding of MiG-21 squadrons.

(b) Does not arise.

**Recognition to a shepherd for information on
Pak's plan to attack Kargil**

1519. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a shepherd had given first hand information to the army about the movement of Pakistani security forces to attack Kargil;

(b) if so, whether Government had appreciated his national spirit and awarded him for enabling Indian forces to repulse the Pakistani attack; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to do so now to enthuse patriotism among people living in Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In fact, Pakistani intrusion in the Batalik Sector was first reported by two shepherds to the Indian Army. These two shepherds were suitably rewarded by the local unit of the Army.

Publishing of speculative media reports on sensitive subjects

1520. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsreport under the caption "Army proposes mid-June Shine: Reports", appeared in The Hindustan Times, dated the 7th June, 2002;

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

(c) the steps, if any, proposed to be taken to prevent the publication of such highly speculative media reports on an extremely sensitive subject in the interest of amity and peace?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The newsreport under the caption "Army Proposes Mid-June Strike, Report" in the Hindustan Times, dated 7th June, 2002 is based on a speculative and conjectured report that appeared in the "Daily Telegraph", published from London. The Daily Telegraph in turn quoted undisclosed diplomatic sources for its story.

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(b) there has been no official statement, press release or disclosure by the Army on this subject.

(c) India has a free press and Government does not follow a restrictive policy towards the press.

Indo-US cross-servicing agreement

1521. SHRI C.P. THIRUNAVUKKARASU: : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to sign a cross-servicing Agreement with the United States in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the United States has already signed this type of treaty with Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) An Acquisition and Cross Servicing Agreement (ACSA) with the United States is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) As per available information, an Acquisition and Cross Servicing Agreement was signed between Pakistan and United States on February 9, 2002. The Agreement seeks to facilitate the reciprocal provision of logistics support.

Curbing terror by Pakistan

1522. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH.

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Army has indicated that there is no sign of Pakistan curbing terror;

(b) if so, whether according to Army sources, Pakistan Army adds fresh batches of Taliban terrorists crossing the border;

(c) if so, whether border firing continues on the LoC on a large scale; and

(d) if so, whether there was no improvement in the situation even after the meeting at Kazakhstan where 16 Nations Summits on Security in Asia was held?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d) There has been some reduction in infiltration and cross border terrorism after the speech of the Pakistan President on 27th May, 2002 and the Kazakhstan summit in early June, 2002, which may be due to deployment of security forces and effective counter infiltration measures.

Inputs indicate that there are concentrations of Al-Qaida terrorists/Taliban's in Pakistan occupied Kashmir with an intent to infiltrate into J&K at an opportune moment.

Trans-border firing in J&K, a regular feature, had escalated since Mid-May, 2002, post Kalachuk incident. But, there has been some reduction since the middle of June, 2002.

Refugees from Sri Lanka

† 1523. SHRIMATI SAVITA SHARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of refugees of Sri Lanka has been increasing constantly;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to check this problem; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Though some refugees from Sri Lanka have been coming to India, the influx of Sri Lankan refugees has shown a decline in the past years as is evident from reports received from the Government of Tamil Nadu:—

S.No.	Year	No. of Refugees
1.	1999	4977
2.	2000	1620
3.	2001	505
4.	2002	55 (upto June)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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The substantial reduction in the fresh influx of Sri Lankan refugees has largely been because of number of measures adopted by the Central Government as also by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The arrival of refugees is reviewed from time to time by the Central Government and suitable instructions are issued to the concerned authorities as and when any abnormal increase in the arrival of refugees is noticed.

ISI network in the country

1524. DR. AKHILESH DAS:
SHRI RAJU PARMAR:
SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:
SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA:
SHRI SATISH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have identified more than 60 centres in different States where Pakistan's ISI has established a formidable network and is pumping huge amount of money for militants;

(b) if so, the details of these centres identified so far;

(c) whether the ISI centres located in India are also being financed by countries other than Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENIVIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) No, Sir, Does not arise.

ISI plan to trigger blast in Kolkata

1525. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an ISI backed terrorist group recently issued a threat to the effect that it was planning to trigger a powerful blast in Kolkata;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the situation arising out of the threat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) There is no such specific information with the Government. However, the Government is aware of various developments concerning the security scenario in the country and accordingly reviews the internal security situation on a continuous basis.

In order to check the activities of the ISI in the country, the inputs received from the various sources are shared with concerned intelligence agencies of the Central/State Governments and U.T. administrations. Periodic coordination meetings are held with the State Governments and the security agencies for sharing inputs from various quarters and for devising strategies to counter such activities. Depending on the requirements operations are also launched. Further, vigil on the international borders has also been intensified to check smuggling of arms and explosives and various security agencies have been sensitized about the threat perception in this regard.

Corruption prone departments

1526. DR.T. SUBBARAMI REDDY;
SHRI MOOLCHAND MEENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has declared hundreds of departments and wings of over 52 Public Sector Undertakings, six banks and nine Government Organisations as corruption prone;

(b) if so, whether expressing concern over the mounting clout of blacklisted contractors and suppliers in the PSUs, the CVC in recent report, pointed out that a large number of top officials were allegedly involved in the racket;

(c) whether this report has been examined by the Union Government; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard?

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

Suspended employees in NDMC

† 1527. SHRI RAJIV RAN JAN SINGH 'LALAN:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several officers and employees of NDMC have been suspended during the last three years on account of corruption charges;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many of them have been reinstated;

(d) if so, the number of officers/employees, so reinstated;

(e) whether they have been acquitted by the Court; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) During the years 1999 to 2001, four employees of New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) were placed under suspension for cases registered against them under the Prevention of Corruption Act for the demanding and accepting illegal gratification or for entering into criminal conspiracy to cause financial loss to the Council.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. All the four employees continue to be under suspension.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of earth Quake victims of Gujarat

1528. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that relief work for rehabilitation of earthquake victims of Gujarat has not been completed so far;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of work completed and which remains to be completed, with the number of families and establishments rehabilitated and yet to be rehabilitated;

(c) the amount of money spent on reconstruction work up to June 2002; and

(d) whether sufficient funds are available for remaining work and by when the entire work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Government of Gujarat has reported that the process of reconstruction and rehabilitation is going on.

(b) A detailed status report received from the State Government on reconstruction and rehabilitation activities is given in the statement-I (See below).

(c) An amount of Rs. 1,773 crore has been spent by the State Government on Rehabilitation and reconstruction, excluding relief. The details are given in the statement-II {See below}.

(d) Necessary funds are available for the purpose and the entire work is likely to be completed by June, 2004.

Statement-I

Detailed status report on rehabilitation and reconstruction 1.

HOUSING

Repairs (Families with Damaged Houses)

houses to be repaired	971538
Houses Repaired	844853
	(87%)
Houses being repaired	126685
Expected completion	Sept. 2002

Reconstruction (Families with Destroyed Houses)

Houses to be reconstructed	233660
Houses Reconstructed	89789(38%)
Houses being reconstructed	143871
Expected completion	Sept. 2003

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2. LIVELIHOOD

Agriculture

(Input Kits, Pucca Structure on Farm and Irrigation Assets)

Applications sanctioned 179510

Assistance disbursed 176198 (98%)

Cottage and Rural Industries

(Tool Kits, Looms, Loan Subsidy and Working Capital Assistance)

Applications sanctioned to artisans 52037

Assistance disbursed to artisans 35579 (68%)

Expected completion Sept. 2002

3. SOCIAL REHABILITATION

Anganbadis

(Repairs and Reconstruction)

Total 3275

Repaired/Reconstructed 1783 (54%)

Expected completion Dec. 2002

Widows sanctioned pension 998

Aged without support sanctioned old aged pension 245

Old age homes planned 3

Orphan homes for boys and girls planned 3 each

Distribution for Supportive Devices for disabled persons 5029

4. HEALTH

(Govt. Hospitals, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres, Dispensary, Staff Quarters)

Total Repairs 1257

Facilities repaired till date 35

Expected completion Sep'02

Total Reconstruction 299

Facilities reconstructed till date 79

Expected completion Jun'03

5. EDUCATION

Primary Education

Classrooms damaged/destroyed	49389
Classrooms repaired/reconstructed	46049(93%)
Expected completion	June 2003

Secondary and Technical Education

School/Institutes damaged/destroyed	2450
School/I nstitutes damaged/reconstructed	1153(47%)
Expected completion	March'04

6. Public Buildings

State (R and B) -Repairs and Reconstruction

Total	5547
Works completed	1756
Expected completion	Dec. 2004

Panchayat Buildings-Repairs and Reconstruction

Total	2164
Works completed	565
Expected completion	Sept. 2003

Police Housing-Repairs and Reconstruction

Total	6396
Works completed	1658
Expected completion	Dec. 2004

7. Industries

(Subsidy to Small Industries and Cash Assistance to Cabins and Shop Owners)

Applications received	37085
Applications sanctioned	14944
Disbursements	14023

Statement II*Statement of Expenditure in Rehabilitation of GEERP**(Rs. in Crores)*

S.No.	Sector	Total
1	Housing	1,479.90
2	Health	0.42
3	Education	60.75
4	Dam Safety and Irrigation	18.90
5	Urban and Rural Infrastructure	47.32
6	Power	25.54
7	Public Building	29.09
8	State Highways and Bridges	63.81
9	Agricultural	29.67
10	Livelihood Rehabilitation	9.50
11	Community Participation Support	0.56
12	Disaster Management Capacity Building	8.32
TOTAL :		1,773.78

*In Education, Health and Housing construction have been done by donors on 100% basis for which no expenditure has been made by GOG, even though physical reconstruction is completed/on going.

CBI Raid on The Premises of a Former Acting Chief Justice

1529. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI raided the premises of a former acting Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court who was alleged to have amassed property worth over Rupees one crore;

(b) if so, whether the CBI registered a case against him for alleged allotment of petrol pumps on forged documents when he was Chairman of Punjab Oil Selection Board; and

(c) if so, other details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I. D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the information furnished by the CBI, the CBI raided the premises of a former acting Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court and registered a case against him and two other persons. The case is still under investigation.

(c) It is alleged that during the year 2000-2001, Justice M.R. Agnihotri (Retd.), the then Chairman, Oil Selection Board, Punjab-II, Chandigarh entered into criminal conspiracy with Shri K.C. Garg, resident of 21, Atam Nagar Ludhiana and Smt. Saroj Rani wife of Shri Rajesh Kumar @ Vipin Kumar resident of Dhanaula, Distt. Sangrur to allot petrol pump in the name of Smt. Saroj Rani illegally with the object to cheat the Indian Oil Corporation by abusing his official position as a public servant and in pursuance of the said conspiracy Mr. Justice M.R. Agnihotri (Retd.) allotted Retail Outlet of IOC at Dereha, Distt. Ludhiana to Smt. Saroj Rani who was not eligible and had no land and finance, on the basis of false and fictitious documents submitted by Shri K.C. Garg, who in fact has got this retail outlet allotted in the name of Smt. Saroj Rani by paying Rs.30 lacs to Mr. Justice M.R. Agnihotri (Retd.). It is alleged that Mr. Justice M.R. Agnihotri (Retd.) collected money from various parties for allotment of petrol pumps and amassed huge assets disproportionate to his known sources of income.

Begging in Delhi

1530. SHRI NANA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that begging is fast becoming a business in the capital city;

(b) whether at seven traffic intersections in the city as per recent survey by Butterflies, an NGO, most the beggars are migrants from Rajasthan, West bengal and Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether an attempt made two years ago to drive out beggars from Delhi failed; and

(d) if so, what steps Government are taking to eradicate begging on the streets of the capital city?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENIVIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir. However, it does remain a socio-economic problem.

(b) A micro study of four traffic intersections conducted by the NGO revealed that respondents came from these States in search of livelihood.

(c) No, Sir. However, given the complexity of the problem the efforts made in this regard have to be continuous.

(d) An Anti-begging Squad has been constituted for apprehending beggars from public places. During the period between April, 2001 to March, 2002, a total of 1755 beggars were apprehended. The apprehended beggars are sent to 12 custodial institutions being run by the Government of NCT of Delhi where services like boarding, lodging, medical care, vocational training, counselling and guidance are provided for weaning them away from begging and making them self reliant. Similarly, children below 18 years of age are sent to 14 separate Institutions being run by the Government where services like boarding, lodging, vocational training, education, recreation and placement are provided.

Security arrangements during Amarnath Yatra

† 1531. SHRI P. K. MAHESHWARI:
SHRIMOTILALVORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made elaborate arrangements for the security of pilgrims during the Amarnath Yatra this year in view of the tension between India and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) State Government has indicated that Government is firm in its resolve to provide adequate security to Amarnathji Yatra in view of the prevailing security scenario. Accordingly comprehensive security arrangements have been made. Each constituent of the security forces has been assigned specific duties and responsibilities like area domination and guarding of heights

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

along the route, sanitization of roads/routes, road opening parties (ROPs), escort duty, camp security, access control, manning check posts, anti-sabotage checks, and keeping forces in reserve for exigencies etc. during the period of the Yatra. A mechanism for coordination of Yatra related security measures has also been put in place. The Deputy Commissioners of Anantanag and Srinagar have also drawn up detailed Disaster Management Plans for evacuation for Yatris in the event of any disaster or mishap.

New strategy to evict Bangladeshi Nationals

† 1532. SHRI HARENDRA SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently formulated a new strategy to evict Bangladeshi Nationals living illegally in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether Government have received reports about the involvement of Bangladeshi Nationals in criminal incidents in the capital and other parts of the country and creating disturbance on the directions of ISI;

(d) if so, the number of such incidents which have come to the notice so far; and

(e) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) In pursuance of a recent order of the High Court of Delhi, in a Public Interest Litigation, the Government of India have launched a Special Drive to detect and deport the illegal Bangladeshi Nationals from Delhi.

(b) The Delhi Police has created 10 Task Forces specially to identify and deport and illegal Bangladeshis in Delhi. A Nodal Authority under Union Home Secretary has been set up to monitor the progress. The strategy is already under implementation and the drive is under progress.

(c) to (e) Law and order being a State subject, criminal cases are investigated by the State Police authorities as and when criminal incidents involving Bangladeshis are reported. Data, in this regard, is not maintained centrally.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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Bills from Andhra Pradesh pending for Presidents's assent

1533. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh are pending President's assent; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I. D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) A Statement giving details of the Bills reserved by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh for the consideration of the President is enclosed.

Statement

Bills reserved by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh for consideration of the President

(Position as on 26.7.2002)

Sl. No	Name of the Bill	Date of Receipt	Reason for Delay
1.	The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1999.	29.06.1999	The Clarifications of the State Government on the observations of the concerned administrative Ministries have been forwarded to them for further examination on 11.7.2002.
2.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2000.	11.05.2000	State Government's clarifications on the observation of the Ministry of Human Resource Development are awaited since 19.06.2001.
3.	The Andhra Pradesh Money Lenders Bill, 2000.	07.11.2000	State Government's clarifications on the observations of the Ministry of Finance are awaited since 30.03.2001.

Sl. No	Name of the Bill	Date of Receipt	Reason for Delay
4.	The Andhra Pradesh Protection of Depositors of Financial Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2001.	10.05.2001	State Government's clarifications on the observations of the Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs are awaited since 4.05.2002.
5.	The Andhra Pradesh State Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Bill, 2002	26.04.2002	Comments awaited from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment since 02.05 2002.

Appointment on compassionate ground

1534. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some dependents of Delhi Police personnel (Head Constables) are waiting since 1996 for appointment on compassionate ground;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in their appointment; and

(c) whether Government have finalised a list for appointment of those persons and by when they would get appointment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) and (c) There is no application for appointment of compassionate grounds pending disposal with Delhi Police since 1996. However, the appointment on compassionate grounds is made only in cases where the Government servant who dies in harness has left the family in indigent circumstances and the number of such appointments in the grade does not exceed 5% of the direct recruit vacancies.

**Compassionate ground appointment in Navyug School
Sarojinf Nagar, New Delhi**

1535. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of persons have died in harness in 2001 who were working as a cook in Navyug School, Sarojini Nagar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are considering all these cases sympathetically for providing job to the dependent of deceased person on compassionate ground;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the step being taken by Government to finalise these cases and by when the appointment would be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) One of the employees of Navyug School, Sarojini Nagar working as a Cook died during the period under reference.

(c) to (e) The matter falls within the purview of Navyug School Education Society which in the matter of appointments on the compassionate grounds follows the relevant instructions of the Government in accordance with which the dependents of deceased Government servants are eligible to be considered for appointment against direct recruit vacancies in Group "C" and "D" posts subject, inter alia, to the conditions that the family has been left in indigent circumstances and not more than 5% vacancies in the grade are filled up on compassionate grounds. As per information furnished by New Delhi Municipal Council, there is at present no suitable vacancy available against which the dependent of the deceased Cook could be considered for appointment on compassionate grounds.

Crime in metro cities

1536. SHRI SK KHABIR UDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of crime reported in June, 2002 in metropolitan cities and the comparative figures of crime in the same month in the last three years;

(b) whether the rate of crimes has come down due to world cup football held in June, this year; and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (c) The figures of cognizable crimes under IPC cases in metropolitan cities reported in June during the last three years is as follows:—

SI. No.	Cities	No. of cases in year		
		1999	2000	2001
1.	Chennai	589	557	520
2.	Delhi	4427	4923	4746
3.	Kolkata	870	956	999
4.	Mumbai	2195	2439	2351

The number of crimes reported in June, 2002 in Metropolitan cities have not yet been received in National Crime Records Bureau from State Governments. Therefore, no comparison with the rate of crimes in June 2002 with that in the same month for the last three years can be made.

Let threat to industrial sector

1537. SHRI LAJPAT RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item titled "Lashkar gunning for Industrial Units: Report" which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated the 20th June, 2002 regarding attacks on industrial sectors in various cities by Lashkar-e-Teyyaba (LeT); and

(b) if so, what actions Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENIVIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The concerned security agencies have been alerted. They have been advised to take suitable measures to prevent any untoward incident.

Non utilisation of riots aid

1538. SHRI AIMADUDDIN AHMED KHAN (DURRU): Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in The Asian Age of 24th June, 2002, captioned "Government apathy causes riot and to rot";

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(b) if so, whether Government have instituted a probe into the circumstances how a \$ 6,50,000 shipment for Gujarat riot victims sent by NRIs of Canada was allowed to rot at Kandla port from 25th May, 2002 for over a month;

(c) if so, the outcome of the probe indicating the nature and extent of damage caused to the shipment and the circumstances under which it was allowed to rot; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the light thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The publication of the said article in The Asian Age on 24th June, 2002 was brought *Xojhe* notice of the Central Board of Excise and Customs by the Custom House, Kandla on 25.6.2002 intimating that the importer had not filed any Bill of Entry (Document of Clearance) for the subject consignment till the date of publication of the article. The Kandla Customs have further intimated that the position has once again been verified and it has been ascertained that till date i.e. as on 29.7.2002 no Bill of Entry has been filed for clearance of the said consignment and therefore the question of any delay in clearance of the consignment through Kandla Port or a probe into the said delay does not arise.

Migration of Gujarat riot victims to different places

1539. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that more than 500 families of Gujarat belonging to minority community torn by the riots that followed the Godhra carnage have moved to different places in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh for settlement.

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of other minority families have decided to leave as they believe that tension and distrust are still simmering which may explode again at any time; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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.

Closures of relief camps in Gujarat

1540. SHRI A. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many relief camps for riot victims were closed in Gujarat recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of relief camps viz. number of camps and the number of men, women and kids in the camps immediately after the riots as on today district-wise; month-wise, category-wise; and

(d) the fund allotted and spent for the above camps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The Relief Camps were set up in many districts of the State by some Non-Government Organizations and Community Leaders themselves. The State Government issued orders on 6.3.2002 to assist these camps in cash and kind and facilities of drinking water, sanitation and health care were provided free of cost. The Collectors were asked to provide Liaison Officers in each camp. As per the report received from Government of Gujarat, there were 63 relief camp. As per the report received from Government of Gujarat, there were 63 relief camp with 65859 inmates in the State on 7.3.2002. The number of relief camps rose to 102 in the State with 109759 inmates towards the end of March 2002. On 25th July, there were only 9 relief camps with a total of 11415 inmates in the State. A statement showing the number of inmates as on 7.3.2002 and subsequent months is enclosed. (See below).

(d) As on date (29.7.02) assistance to the tune of Rs. 929.18 lakhs has been provided for six essential food-items i.e. wheat, rice, pulses, oil, sugar and milk-powder and Rs. 445.49 lakhs were disbursed to the organizers of these camps for miscellaneous and contingent expenditure in this connection. Out of the total quantity of 32197.74 quintals of wheat and 8380.05 quintals of rice distributed. 31.000 M.T.s of rice were allotted by the Govt, of India and the expenditure incurred as Miscellaneous expenditure will also be reimbursed by the Govt, of India.

Statement

Details of relief camps and inmates-district-wise, month-wise and category-wise

SI	Name of	7th March				30th March				30th April						
N	. District	No. of	Male	Female Children	Total	No. Of	Mate	Female Children	Total	No. of	MBW	Female Children	Total			
		Camps				Camps				Camps						
1.	Aherrwdabad	25	13901	12160	682	34743	44	20260	19702	26330	66292	55	23407	22272	27900	73579
2.	Anand	17	5196	4474	237	12907	13	1750	1790	1660	5200	14	3294	3076	1667	8037
3.	Panchmahi	5	1725	1294	295	4314	7	287e	2691	2702	8271	7	2306	2267	2359	6932
4.	Sabarkanta	11	3650	2741	734	9125	12	2892	2593	3062	8547	10	2579	2318	2304	7201
5.	Mehasan	5	1908	1526	326	4770	6	851	877	909	2637	4	485	448	700	1613
6.	Kheda	0	0	0	0	0	3	442	440	651	1533	3	254	256	443	953
7.	Vadodara	0	0	0	0	0	11	4904	3923	3926	12753	4	1447	1258	1109	3814
3.	Dahod	0	0	0	0	0	6	1585	1205	1736	4526	4	740	639	744	2123
Total:		83	26380	22195	1284	65859	102	35562	33221	40976	109759	101	34512	32534	37226	10427

Sl	Name of	30thMay				1st July				25th July						
No.	District	No. of	Male	Female Children	Total	No. of	Male	Female Children	Total	No. of	Mate	Female Children	Total			
		Camps				Camps				Camps						
1.	Ahemadabad	40	1467	13871	19474	47612	10	4070	3737	5372	13179	9	3389	3117	4909	11415
2.	Anand	4	532	414	176	1122					0					0
3.	Panchmahi	7	1117	1022	138	3277					0					0
4	Sabarkanta	9	1407	1412	696	4515					0					0
5.	Mehasan	1	78	67	141	286					0					0
6.	Kheda					0					0					0
7.	Vadodara	2	723	743	397	1883					0					0
8.	Dahod	4	881	860	079	2820					0					0
Total:		67	19005	18389	21101	61495	10	4070	3737	5372	13179	9	3389	3117	4909	11415

Disproportionate employees allotted to Uttaranchal

† 1541. SHRI MANOHAR KANT DHYANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that population of Uttaranchal is only five percent compared to Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal's share in all the assets and liabilities including Government employees segregated at the time of creation of the State was also 5 per cent.

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Uttar Pradesh has burdened Uttaranchal with 11 per cent of the employees; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to save Uttaranchal from such financial burden from Government of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) The population of Uttaranchal is about 5% of the population of Uttar Pradesh. The basis of apportionment of various assets and liabilities of the parent State of Uttar Pradesh between the successor States of Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal are provided In Part VI of the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000 while allocation of services of personnel is covered under Part VIII of the Act. While population ratio between Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal is the general principle on which assets and liabilities are to be apportioned between the two successor States, it is not the criterion for allocation of services of Government employees.

(b) and (c) No Sir. As per provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000, the Central Government alone is empowered to allocate the services of Government employees to Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal. The Central Government has issued Orders for final allocation of officers of the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest of Uttaranchal, and for allocating personnel of District, Division, Hill-Sub-Cadres, and personnel working in projects in Uttaranchal. The norms recommended by the Advisory Committee, constituted as per provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000, formed the basis for bifurcation of the All India Service Cadres. Staff serving in village, Tehsil, district, division or regions falling in the territorial jurisdiction of Uttaranchal who are normally liable to transfer within such area and part

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of such cadres were appointed to such posts in Uttaranchal. Similarly, personnel recruited specifically for projects or undertakings, where such projects/undertakings are part of Uttaranchal would be normally deemed to be working in connection with the affairs of that State. State Service personnel are to be allocated generally on the basis of requirement. The Central Government have so far issued provisional allocation orders only for other cadres like State Administrative Service, State Police Service, State Secretariat Service and State Finance Service. Work regarding their final allocation to the successor States has been taken up by the State Advisory Committee.

Bifurcation of assets between U.P. and Uttaranchal

† 1542. SHRI MANOHAR KANT DHYANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Uttaranchal is facing financial loss due to bifurcation of assets and interference in its jurisdiction by Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether Government have taken any action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) No financial loss has been reported due to bifurcation of assets and interference in its jurisdiction by Government of Uttaranchal.

(b) Does not arise as the bifurcation of assets is done by mutual consensus failing which, by the Union Government on a reference made by either of the State Government.

Border management in Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan sector

1543. DR. ABRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken on Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan sector for policing, curbing infiltration of mercenaries/militants, drug traffickers from across the border;

(b) the result achieved so far; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the entire Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan has been sealed, with fencing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) In order to effectively check infiltration of mercenaries/militant⁶, drug traffickers from across the border, the entire Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan has been fenced and floodlit, except for some gaps in shifting sand dunes areas which are not feasible.

The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach which includes, *inter-alia*, strengthening border management to check illegal cross border activities, round the clock patrolling by the Border Security Force, gearing up of intelligence machinery, improved technology, weapons and equipments for the security forces, both at the Centre and the States. Night curfew has also been imposed by State Government along the Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan.

As a result of these measures, the incidence of illegal cross-border activities has been checked considerably.

**Establishment of Assam Rifles' Battalion Head quarters at
Maha Koireng, Manipur**

1544. SHRI RISHANG KEISHING: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress for establishment of Assam Rifles' Battalion Head-quarter at Maha Koireng, Manipur;

(b) the targeted date/time for final shifting of Assam Rifles from Kangla Fort, Imphal; and

(c) the proposed plan for utilising the Kangla Fort?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) Sir, the construction work of accommodation at Kaithalmanbi, for the AR Bn is in progress.

(b) and (c) Being secret, the information cannot be revealed in the public interest.

Invoking POTA by States

1545. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the States that have adopted POTA;
- (b) whether it is a fact that some of the States have decided not to invoke POTA;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the reasons behind such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHE NNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) No communication from any of the State Government has been received refusing to implement the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002.

Use of POTA by States

1546. PROF. RAM DEO BHANDARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have started using 'POTA' provisions recently;
- (b) if so, the details of 'POTA' used by States Governments as such;
- (c) whether Government have issued any guidelines for the use of 'POTA' by State Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof if not, whether Government propose to frame/issue any guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Law and Order is a State subject and accordingly, State Governments are competent to invoke provisions of Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 (POTA) keeping in view the public order and internal security conditions prevailing over there. The information regarding use of POTA by the State Government is not centrally maintained by this Ministry.

(c) and (d) All the State Governments/UT Administrations have been advised to install a mechanism to oversee the implementation of the Act

and sensitize the police officers and others concerned with its implementation on the need to ensure its fair and transparent operation.

Terrorist activities in Tripura

1547. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Tripura had categorically pointed out in March, 2002 that the extremists of the North-Eastern States including Tripura have, been using their camps in Bangladesh to launch attacks in these States and flee away;

(b) what steps Government have taken till now to hold talks with Bangladesh and to compel that country to demolish these hide-outs; and

(c) what steps Government are contemplating to take to stop cross-border terrorism along Tripura-Bangladesh border and also inside the State of Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The Government of India is aware of the reports that elements inimical to India's interests are misusing the territory of Bangladesh for their anti-India activities. The Government of India has been regularly taking up these security-related issues with Bangladesh at different levels through diplomatic channels and institutional mechanisms existing between the two countries. The subject has been addressed at various levels through the institutional frame-work of bilateral dialogue mechanisms such as the Joint Working Group, Home Secretary-level talks, Foreign Secretary-level talks and Director General-level talks between BSF and Bangladesh Rifles. The Bangladesh Government has assured that it will not allow undesirable elements to use its territory for activities prejudicial to the security interests of India.

Other measures taken by the government to curb the problem of infiltration into India *inter-alia* include, construction of border roads, border fencing, raising of additional battalions of Border Security Force, reduction of gaps between Border Outposts, Intensification of patrolling both on the land and the riverine border, increase in the number of outpost towers, provision of surveillance equipment including night vision devices, etc.

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Re-employment of Additional Commissioner of MCD

† 1548. SHRI RAMA SHANKER KAUSHIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Additional Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi retired on 30th June, 2002;

(b) whether Government propose to accord sanction to his re-employment when a criminal case is pending against him in the court; and

(c) if so, the basis thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Killing of Abdul Ghani Lone

† 1549. SHRI RAMA SHANKER KAUSHIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the killing of Abdul Ghani Lone, the most liberal leader of All Party Hurriyat Conference, is the failure of the intelligence agencies;

(b) whether Government propose to conduct a high level inquiry into the circumstances in which he was killed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir. Assumption is not correct.

(b) and (c) No Sir. State Government has informed that police investigation has already been set in motion regarding the killing of Abdul Ghani Lone. Case FIR No. 70/2002 U/s 307,302,120-B RPC, 7/276IAA stands registered and so far a member of suspects believed to be involved in the killing of Shri Lone and his PSO have been questioned.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Terrorism in North-East

1550. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details, of International efforts made To curb terrorism in the North-East indicating co-coperation received from neighbours; and

(b) the outcome of dialogue with various extremist outfits of NER?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) The Government of India has been regularly taking up security-related issues with neighbouring countries such as Bangladesh and Myanmar at different levels through diplomatic channels and institutifonal mechanisms existing between these countries. The subject has been addressed at various levels through the institutinoal f ramewark of biltateral dialogue mechanisms such as the Joint Working Group, Home Secretary-level talks, Foreign Secretary-level talks and BSF/BDR Director General-level talks between these countries. The Bangladesh Government as well as the Myanmar Government have assured that they will not allow undesirable elements to use their territories for activities prejudicial to the security interests of India.

(b) With the cessation of hostilities between militant groups and security forces, the level of violence has come down substantially. The Peace Talks have helped both sides in understanding and appreciating each other's point of view.

Gujarat Riots

1551. SHRI LALU PRASAD:

SHRI ABANI ROY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NHRC's final report on Gujarat violence and National Minority Commission has indicted the State Government for its failure to protect the people of Gujarat as reported in The Times of India dated 1st June, 2002;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action against the State Government on the basis of NHRC's final report;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that such violence does not recur in any part of the country in future?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENIVIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in its final report, has observed that there was a failure on the part of the State Government to control the situation. The State Government has, however, not agreed with the above observation and has stated that effective steps were taken to bring the situation under control. The National Minorities Commission has only suggested various steps that should be taken by the Government of Gujarat to provide relief to those affected by the communal riots.

(d) It is the primary responsibility of the State Government to maintain public order and peace. The Government of India shares intelligence and sends advisories/alert messages to the States/UTs from time to time and also makes available Central Para Military Forces to them on specific request. A special force called the Rapid Action Force is deployed to deal exclusively with the communal tensions. Assistance is also provided to the State Governments for modernization of their policing infrastructure.

Under utilisation of funds

1552. SHRI YADLAPATIVENKAT RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated for modernising of police force remained under utilised in many States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to persuade the States to take the matter more seriously in view of threat perception from terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D.SWAMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, In many States funds allocated for modernizing police forces remained under-utilized. Against the release of Central financial assistance of Rs. 1000 crore in the year 2000-2001, an amount of Rs. 572.3094 crores has been spent as per the information received from the States. Against the release of Central financial assistance of Rs. 1000 crores during the year 2001 -2002, the States have reported utilization of Rs. 212.837 crore. A statement showing the details is enclosed (See below).

(c) The implementation of the State Police Modernisation Scheme is being monitored and reviewed through periodical meetings, reports and visits by senior officers of Ministry of Home Affairs. Besides, State Governments have been advised from time to time at different levels to make speedy utilization of the funds released for police modernization.

Statement

Scheme for Modernisation of State Police forces—2000-01 and 2001-02 funds released/utilization position (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Central funds released during 2000-01	Expenditure reported during 2000-01	Central funds released during 2001-02	Expenditure reported during 2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	72.02	48.125	772025	Nil
2	Arunachal Pradesh	01.15	01.15	04.414585	03.1141
3	Assam	36.575	00.00	38.59	Nil
4	Bihar	57.85	00.00	54.00	Nil
5	Chhatisgarh	20.575	19.625	21.97	Nil
6	Goa	02.02	01.77	02.00	Nil
7	Gujarat	59.76	29.37	50.00	Nil
8	Haryana	28.325	27535	24.4605572	24.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	01.34	01.34	06.37945	Nil
10	J and K	30.82	X.82	28.50	Nil
11	Jharkhand	40.15	18.935	28.935	35265
12	Karnataka	82.85	80.725	76.97985	MI
13	Kerala	29.28	00.17	31.115187	13.0123
14	Madhya Pradesh	54.49	5228	53.00045	09.16475
15	Maharashtra	83.10	79.75	92.10	55.44
16	Manipur	04.10	01.0492	04.95246	Nil
17	Meghalaya	01.54	00.545	05.1914584	Nil
18	Mizoram	04.95	04.955	05.50	Nil
19	Nagaland	02.84	02.84	13.44275	13.470375
20	Orissa	30.575	07.98	30.50	MI
21	Punjab	35.76	29.0975	32.998974	Nil
22	Rajasthan	45.525	16.171	61.10	Nil
23	Sikkim	01.83	00.105	287235	NH
24	Tamil Nadu	76.50	56.585	68.10	57.82
25	Tripura	08.39	06.395	05.60	Nil

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1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Uttar Pradesh	123.97	26.1067	116.0495	Nil
27	Uttaranchal	05.50	05.02	08.444	0150
28	West Bengal	60.475	23.865	56.50	Nil
TOTAL:		1000.00	572.3094	1000.000	212.8336525

Refugee status to PoK migrants

1553. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people from PoK who migrated to the Indian side during the militancy have not yet got refugee status;

(b) if so, what incentives have been offered to them till date;

(c) whether there are any plans to give them equal privileges as were given to Kashmiri Pandits;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) Government is not aware of any militancy in PoK and there are no reports of any person having migrated from PoK due to militancy. Therefore, the question of granting refugee status to any such person does not arise.

(b) to (e) In view of answer to (a), the questions do not arise.

Rehabilitation of people living in border villages

† 1554. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to rehabilitate the people living in the villages along the borders of the country to other safer places:

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) There is no scheme for rehabilitating people living in villages along the borders of the country to other safer places. However, in times of heightened tension along the border, the population living in such areas tend to temporarily migrate to safer places. In such cases the concerned States Government considers undertaking such relief measures as are necessary.

ISI plan to attack Jammu and Kashmir press

1555. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ISI of Pakistan has formulated a plan to attack the Jammu and Kashmir press (Linguistic Press);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that all these plans have been prepared to affect the elections by intimidating the Media and the people keeping in view the forthcoming elections of assembly; and

(d) if so, what arrangements have been made by Government so far to deal with such situations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Government have no specific report about this. However some media men in the State of J and K were threatened, manhandled and even shot at in the recent past by various separatist/terrorist elements as they attempted coverage of their activities. Further, because the Govt, of Pakistan does not favour holding of free and fair polls in the State of J and K, Pak ISI is making efforts to disrupt the peaceful conduct of Assembly elections in J and K.

(d) The State authorities of J and K have recently been advised in the context of forthcoming Assembly election in the State to review the assessment of threat to various categories of persons including media personnel and to provide them necessary security, so that they are able to function freely without fear of terrorists or secessionists threats. Such a review of the assessments have recently been carried out by the State authorities following which many media personnel have been provided with security cover as deemed to be appropriate by the competent authorities.

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Compensation to families who migrated to J and K from PoK in 1947

1556. MIRZA ABDUL RASHID:
SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact Standing Committee on Home Affairs recommended in 1998 a compensation of Rs. 25000/- per family who became refugees in 1947 from PoK after assurances of the Government; and

(b) if reply is affirmative, the amount released and paid so far, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) tlo, Sir. However, the Government of India decided to give a relief package to Displaced Persons from Pak occupied Kashmir in the year 2000 which *inter-alia* included an *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 25,000/- per family and cash compensation for land deficiency @ Rs. 5000/- per Kanel subject to maximum of Rs. 25,000/- per family on the recommendation of Shri R.D. Kapur Committee. A sum of Rs. 2 crores has already been released under this package, out of which the Government of J and K has disbursed an amount of Rs. 1,99,97,392/- to 970 eligible claimants for cash compensation for land deficiency.

Survey regarding potentiality of wind energy in Gujarat

1557. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted on the potentiality of wind energy in Saurashtra Kutch region and other coastal areas of Gujarat;

(b) if so, when this Survey was conducted and the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) Yes, sir. 34 sites which could be considered suitable for wind power development have been identified in the Saurashtra-Kutch region and other coastal areas of Gujarat under the National Wind Resource Assessment Programme undertaken during 1986-2001. A gross wind power potential of 9,675 MW has been estimated for Gujarat.

(c) A wind power capacity of 167 MW has been installed in Gujarat, which includes 17 MW demonstration projects and 150 MW commercial projects.

.Solar Villages Electrification Scheme in Kerala

1558. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages in Kerala are benefited by the Solar Electricity under non-conventional energy sources;

(b) the funds allotted to Kerala for undertaking Solar Village Electrification Scheme during this year;

(c) whether Government propose to develop the Solar Electricity facilities and other non-conventional energy sources in Kerala;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) how many non-conventional energy projects existing in Kerala which have the capacity to produce 100 K. V. or more electric current;

(f) whether any proposal to start any such projects in Kerala in the coming years; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) system for generation of electricity are being used widely in Kerala, with support from the central and state Governments. The SPV Programme is being implemented in Kerala through the state nodal agency for renewable energy programmes viz. the Agency for Non-Conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT), Thiruvananthapuram. As on 31/3/2002, a total of 66,167 solar lanterns, 3,170 solar home lighting systems, 724 street lighting systems, 713 solar

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pumps and 6 power plants of 55 KW aggregate SPV capacity have been installed/distributed in the state under this programme.

In addition, 129 scheduled caste and scheduled tribe colonies in the state have been electrified through installation of 5,100 solar home lighting systems during 2000-01. The Ministry provided financial assistance of Rs. 403 lakhs to ANERT for this project. During 2001 -02, another project for electrification of 173 scheduled caste and scheduled tribe colonies through installation of 13,438 solar home lighting systems and 865 solar street lighting systems was sanctioned. The project is currently under implementation. The estimated cost of the project is about 1820 lakhs, out of which the central share is about Rs. 861 lakhs. The Ministry has already released an amount of Rs. 443 lakhs to ANERT for this project.

No further proposal has been received from ANERT for electrification of remote villages/colonies/hamlets in the state through solar energy during 2002-03.

(c) to (g) The Ministry support suitable proposals received from the state and programme implementing organizations for development of various non-conventional energy sources like solar energy, biogas, biomass, wind and small hydro power.

With support from the Ministry, a 2 MW capacity wind farm was set up at Kanjikode and 12 biomass gasifiers of 720 KW aggregate capacity have been commissioned in Kerala. In addition, projects for installation of 13 biomass gasifier systems of 1,495 KW aggregate capacity have been sanctioned. Out of these three systems are of 100 KW capacity each.

Under the Small Hydro Power Programme, 9 projects of 69.52 MW aggregate capacity have been set up and 11 projects of 75.50 MW aggregate capacity are under construction. Further, the Ministry is supporting detailed surveys, investigations and preparation of Detailed Project Reports for 18 more projects of estimated 101 MW aggregate capacity.

Funds of EDC for different schemes/programmes/seminars in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

1559. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated, released and spent by Energy Development Corporations for different schemes/ programmes/seminars in Madhya-

Pradesh and Chhattisgarh during the year 2000-2001 and 2001 -2002; and (b) whether cases of diversion of funds have been detected and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) The Ministry is implementing non-conventional energy programmes mainly through Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (MPUVN) and Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited (MPSAIDC) in the State of Madhya Pradesh, and in the State of Chhattisgarh, the programmes are implemented through Chhattisgarh State Renewable Development Agency (CREDA). A total amount of Rs. 133.05 lakh and Rs. 833.76 lakh has been released/spent by Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam Limited and Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited respectively during the financial years 2000-01 and 2001 -02 in the State of the Madhya Pradesh. A total amount of Rs. 385.54 lakh has been released/spent by Chhattisgarh State Renewable Development Agency during the year 2000-01 and 2001 -2002, in the State of Chhattisgarh. The accounts for releases made during 2001 -02 are yet to be settled.

(b) As per the reports received, no diversion of funds has been detected in respect of the programmes implemented by this Ministry in the State of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

One time settlement of SEBs outstanding dues

1560. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of Government package for one time settlement of the outstanding dues of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) to the Central Power Undertakings (CPUs);

(b) whether the State Governments particularly Karnataka, are against the proposal contained in the Tripartite Agreement that the dues of SEBs to the CPUs should be debited from the accounts of the State Governments maintained in the RBI meaning thereby that their Accounts in the RBI would be ESCROW to NTPC for all future payments; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the Centre's reaction to the proposal?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) On the basis of the recommendations of the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Montek Singh Ahluwalia that was endorsed, with minor modifications, by the High Level Empowered Group of Chief Ministers under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Government of India announced the scheme of one-time settlement of outstanding dues as of 30.09.2001. On 20.05.2002 a modified tripartite agreement (TPA) that is to be signed among the State Government, Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India was circulated.

The salient features of the one-time settlement scheme and the TPA are:

1. For the states participating in the scheme, 60% of the interest/surcharge on the delayed payments as on 30.09.2001 would be waived off.
2. The rest of the dues comprising the full principal amount as well as the remaining 40% of the interest/surcharge to be securitised through bonds issued by the respective State Governments.
3. The bonds will be issued through RBI at a tax-free interest rate of 6.5% per annum. The terms of bonds shall be structured to achieve a moratorium of 5 years on repayment of principal with the entire principal being repaid between the 6th and 15th year. These bonds shall be identical to the bonds issued in connection with the market borrowings of State Governments, with the attendant discipline in repayments. The bonds will be subject to lock-in restrictions that will allow release of only 10 per cent of the bonds in the secondary market each year.
4. For ensuring timely payment of current dues in future, defaults in current payment for power/fuel shall attract a graded reduction in the supply of power from central power stations and in coal supplies. Payments that remain outstanding after 90 days from the date of billing shall be recovered, on behalf of the CPSUs, by the Ministry of Finance through adjustment against releases due to the respective State Government on account of plan assistance, States' share of Central taxes and any other grant or loan.

5. In order to initiate steps towards reform of the sector, the State Electricity Boards/State Governments to accept reform-based performance milestones such as setting up of State Electricity Reforms Commission (SERC), metering of distribution feeders, improvement in revenue realisation specified in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed/to be signed with the Ministry of Power.
6. The States to be offered incentives for complying with the scheme. If SEBs do not default on their current dues and adhere to the performance milestones, CPSUs would pay them, biannual cash incentives equal to 3% of the value of bonds in the first year, 2.5% in the second year and 2% in the third and fourth years (total incentive of 19% for four years). Further, if SEBs open and maintain Letters of Credit (LCs), CPSUs would pay them a one-time cash incentive equal to 2% of the value of bonds. In addition, States undertaking reforms would also be assisted through the Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP) grants and discretionary allocation of Power.
7. The States that withhold their consent beyond 60 days after this scheme enters into force will be denied any share in the discretionary allocation of power (15 per cent) from the power stations of CPSUs as well as any assistance under the APDRP. If the overdue of such States exceed Rs. 50 crore in respect of any CPSUs, they would also attract reduction in power and coal supplies, available to the states participating in this scheme.
8. Outstanding dues as on 30.09.2001 would form the basis of the one time settlement. Dues that accrue after this date would not form part of the scheme. Individual CPSUs and states can consider exchanging bonds for the outstanding.
9. The" scheme covers the outstanding dues payable by the SEBs to the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC), North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO), Damodar Valley Corporation

(DVC) and Power Grid Corporation of India (PGCIL) under the Ministry of Power, Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries and Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) under the Department of Coal, Nuclear Power Corporation (NPL) under the Department of Atomic Energy and the Ministry of Railways.

(b) The Government of Karnataka has signed the Tripartite Agreement. However, it has informed that the agreement is being signed subject to the Government of India fulfilling the following conditions:

1. GOI in future should not resort to any unilateral deductions out of the CPA except under mutual written agreements with the State Government and GOI shall consider extending the scheme of one me settlement for Securitisation of KPCL dues through 8.5% tax free bonds.
2. NTPC shall consider favourably, the issue of excluding separate escrow cover and Government guarantee for Talcher-II and Ramagundam-III, when this tripartite agreement comes into force.
3. Government of India should not invoke Government guarantee for the existing Power Purchase Agreements of CPSUs which are covered under this Tripartite Agreement.
4. Increase in the share of power supply by way of incentives to the reforming States should be made available from the cheaper sources of Central Generating Stations.

(c) As already stated, the TPA provides that the payments that remain outstanding after 90 days from the date of billing shall be recovered, on behalf of the CPSUs, by the Ministry of Finance through adjustments against releases due to the State Government on account of plan assistance, States' share of central taxes and any other grant or loan. No deviation to the existing Tripartite agreement scheme which was endorsed by the High Level Empowered Group of Chief Ministers under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and accepted by the Government of India, under consideration at present. Furthermore, it may be seen that the State Electricity Boards have already been given substantial concessions and incentives which involve corresponding sacrifices on the part of the Central PSUs.

Expenditure on T and D of Power

† 1561. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of expenditure incurred on transmission and distribution of power;

(b) if so, the amount being spent per unit by electricity boards in each State on transmission and distribution of electricity;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said amount of expenditure is much more than the amount of expenditure incurred at international level; and

(d) if so, the average expenditure at international level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) According to the Annual Report of the Planning Commission on the Working of State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and Electricity Departments (EDs) (June, 2002), the details of the outlay on transmission and distribution in various States during the period 1992-93 to 2000-2001 is enclosed in the statement (See below). The per unit cost of transmission varies according to the location of the generating stations, quantum of power flows apart from the investments made.

(c) and (d) It may not be appropriate to compare the investment made on transmission and distribution in our country with that of other countries. The transmission and distribution system in our country is still at the developmental stage wherein large areas are still required to be electrified and hence huge investment is required in this sector.

As per the report of Rajyadhaksha Committee on Power (1980), the thumb rule for investment ratio of expenditure on generation, Transmission and Distribution and rural electrification should be 4:2:1:1 between generation on one hand and the transmission and distribution (including rural electrification) on the other. The actual ratio of investment on generation and Transmission and Distribution (including RE) has been less than 1:1 except during the first plan period as adequate resources were not available for investment on system improvement schemes.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement
Outlay on Transmission and Distribution

Rs. Crores

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	1992-97 (8th Plan)	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
SEBs									
1. Andhra Pradesh	1000.00	168.00	192.74	160.00	160.00	4.75	467.69	399.28	703.00
2. Assam	355.09	67.77	48.98	83.15	67.95	50.00	60.00	59.74	37.11
3. Bihar	460.00	121.97	120.35	134.01	104.00	38.72	156.73	16.00	97.38
4. Delhi	955.53	200.00	229.20	311.50	356.35	276.00	396.50	301.38	428.45
5. Gujarat	1100.00	200.00	289.00	255.04	280.36	374.69	560.00	501.37	477.95
6. Haryana	783.00	81.00	124.27	50.83	126.30	148.33	386.60	381.60	389.40
7. Himachal Pradesh	120.00	30.00	36.70	55.40	35.00	36.17	38.40	38.40	35.75
8. Jammu and Kashmir	450.00	95.00	94.76	102.04	125.05	162.78	165.72	81.99	109.73
9. Karnataka	973.00	159.00	263.26	211.66	232.00	162.41	248.12	258.97	236.18
10. Kerala	693.00	105.00	139.30	200.00	179.00	335.68	286.35	286.35	383.78
11. Madhya Pradesh	1300.00	265.00	262.00	262.00	304.00	209.80	198.33	352.80	159.66
12. Maharashtra	1530.00	250.00	246.25	383.85	397.71	500.00	504.25	609.94	568.05
13. Meghalaya	61.11	14.12	20.85	21.00	21.59	11.84	7.60	7.60	9.14
14. Orissa	620.00	75.92	71.88	120.31	126.79	149.08	332.96	659.90	280.00
15. Punjab	939.00	172.00	150.00	78.00	100.00	110.00	300.00	314.00	287.37
16. Rajasthan	972.11	129.00	164.30	203.41	279.15	239.83	321.33	321.62	395.60
17. Tamil Nadu	1383.60	170.00	160.00	198.60	239.65	416.12	466.28	529.49	549.77
18. Uttar Pradesh	2800.00	257.72	437.30	770.87	1063.85	715.81	1060.20	971.00	830.82
19. West Bengal	900.00	93.50	52.00	66.34	100.00	267.48	163.00	342.73	352.50
20. Chhattisgarh									50.00
21. Jharkhand									24.82
22. Uttaranchal									
EOs									
1. Arunachal Pradesh	68.00	10.00	13.80	17.00	29.50	21.30	3.12	30.00	NA
2. Goa	46.06	9.28	11.60	16.74	16.50	18.73	13.80	29.40	29.90
3. Manipur	77.00	19.50	21.58	24.68	30.23	24.11	17.00	16.79	22.43
4. Mizoram	43.00	11.41	8.35	6.03	9.31	17.30	22.62	25.36	28.55
5. Nagaland	28.10	7.26	4.06	4.00	4.76	3.20	3.43	0.00	NA
6. Pondicherry	38.22	10.70	12.90	17.15	23.91	15.69	13.20	18.07	19.24
7. Sikkim	40.00	6.00	6.00	10.00	10.50	11.66	12.45	15.51	12.29
8. Tripura	40.00	7.50	7.50	4.95	14.83	14.66	20.43	20.00	9.33

Source: Annual Report of the Planning Commission on the Working of SEBs/EDs. (June, 2002)

Expert Opinion to Improve power Sector

† 1562. SHRIMOTILAL VORA:

SHRI RK. MAHESHWARI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had sought opinion of the experts to bring improvement in the power sector;

(b) if so, the suggestions given by them; and

(c) by when, Government propose to take a final decision on these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Power, after wide ranging consultations with all the stakeholders namely State Governments, State Electricity Boards, utilities, experts, trade unions, private investors and political leaders, has evolved a comprehensive and detailed Action Plan for turning around the power sector. The draft of an All Party Declaration of a Common Minimum Plan on Power has been prepared and circulated.

The Central Electricity Authority has estimated the requirement for an additional capacity addition of 1,00,000 MW for attaining the objective of power for all by 2012. For the Tenth Plan a capacity addition programme of approximately 41,000 MW has been targetted. With close monitoring from the beginning the capacity addition targeted for the Tenth Plan is expected to be achieved. Renovation and Modernisation of the existing plants is being given priority. With other measures for:

Reducing technical losses in distribution under the tightly focused APDRP programme;

Demand side management through energy efficiency and energy conservation; and

Improvement in capacities for inter-regional transfer of power through creation of the National Grid.

the country is expected to achieve a satisfactory level in availability of power.

Rural electrification has now been included under Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) from the year 2001-02 as a Basic Minimum Service. Electrification of all villages by 2007 and provision of access to

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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by 2012 has been accepted as a national goal. The budget for the year 2002-03 provides for introduction of a new interest subsidy scheme called the Accelerated Rural Electrification Programme with an outlay of Rs. 164 crore. This would enable States to give the rural electrification programme greater momentum.

The forward-looking, reform-oriented Electricity Bill 2001 has been introduced in Parliament. The Bill, *inter-alia*, contains stringent provisions for penalty in case of power thefts. The Bill also includes provision for reduction of cross subsidies, and for payment of subsidies upfront by the State Governments to the State Power Utilities where such subsidies are considered unavoidable.

It is expected that the action plan briefly outlined in the preceding paragraphs would lead to improvement in the operational and financial performance of the State Electricity Board/Utilities with restoration of commercial viability in a few years.

APDP in KARNATAKA

1563. SHRI K.B. KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Accelerated Power Development Programme has been implemented in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the places where this programme is under implementation in Karnataka;

(c) the places where this programme is proposed to be taken up in Karnataka during 2002-2003;

(d) the amount released for the above programme during 2001-2002; and

(e) the amount proposed to be spent during 2002-2003?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (e) The Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDP) now known as the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) was introduced in February, 2001 with the sole objective of restoring the financial viability of the State owned power utilities. The programme aims at upgradation of sub-transmission and distribution network below 33 KV/66KV. In the first phase, 63 circles have been identified all over the country to be taken up for upgradation of sub-transmission and distribution under the APDRP. So far as the State of Karnataka is concerned, 3 circles have

have been identified under this programme. The details of funds released and utilized in these circles are given below:

Rupees in Crores

Karnataka		Status of Funds			
Circles Name	Cost of Project	APDP Fund Sanctioned	APDP Fund Released	Loan Sanctioned	Fund Utilized
Belgaum					
Bijapur	114.52	57.26	57.26	57.26	57.26
Mysore					
R&Mof Generation	44.48	24.24	24.24	24.24	24.24
TOTAL:	159.00	81.50	81.50	81.50	81.50

The States have also been asked to identify 5-6 additional circles to be taken up for upgradation of sub-transmission distribution system under APDRP schemes. The funds for the projects identified under the APDRP are released in accordance with the schedule drawn up in consultation with the Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance and the Implementing Agencies. The progress made can be assessed only after completion of the time schedule drawn up for the project.

Efficient models for T and D of electricity

1564. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is studying the Berlin and Paris models for distribution of electric energy to reduce aggregate transmission and commercial loss of electricity; and

(b) if not, whether Government is evaluating other and more efficient models for transmission and distribution of electric power so as to ensure uninterrupted supply of electricity to consumers without faulty billing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTIMEHTA): (a) and (b) Recognizing the critical importance of reforms in the distribution sector, the Government has studied the conditions prevailing in the power sector in Europe, United States of America and some Latin

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American and South East Asian Countries. These studies have been useful in undertaking massive reforms and restructuring in the power sector in India for ensuring improvement in the transmission, distribution and metering of electricity. However, international experiences could at the most only serve as a guideline. In totality they are not fully relevant as the conditions prevalent in India are significantly different from those in the other countries.

Under construction power projects in U.P.

1565. PROF. M.M.AGARWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of power projects under construction in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the total amount spent so far on construction work of those projects;

(c) the total funds still required to complete the on going projects; and

(d) the time-schedule fixed by Government to complete such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Presently, Rihand Super Thermal Power Station (STPS) St. II (Unit 3 and 4) (2x500 MW) (NTPC) is the only power project under construction in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The total amount spent by NTPC on the construction works of the project upto June, 2002 is Rs. 298.68 crore.

(c) The total funds required for completion of the construction of this project are estimated to be Rs. 3750.81 crore.

(d) Unit-3 was originally scheduled to be commissioned in November, 2005 but is now scheduled for commissioning in August, 2005. Similarly, Unit-4 was originally scheduled to be commissioned in August, 2006 but is now scheduled for commissioning in May, 2006.

**Techno-economic clearance for the expansion project of M/s.
Jindal Tractebel Power Company Ltd.**

1566. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has sought Centre's techno-economic clearance for the expansion project of M/s. Jindal Tractebel Power Company Ltd; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (9HRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka has requested the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for its clearance of the proposed 2x250 MW expansion project at Torangallu in Bellary district of Karnataka. Since, certain inputs viz., fuel availability and its transportation arrangement, water availability (State and Centre), clearance from Airports Authority of India, no objection certificate from State Pollution Control Board, environment clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests, firmed up completed cost and tentative financial package had not been tied up, the Independent Power Producer (IPP) was informed by CEA that the proposal is not being pursued and may be treated as returned. The IPP was advised to submit revised Detailed Project Report (DPR) complete with all inputs/clearances. Accord of Techno-economic clearance by CEA to the scheme could be considered only after the revised DPR, complete in all respects, is received by CEA.

**Diversion of 2.52 HA. of land for 66 KV transmission line from
Kushalnagar Madikeri in Kodagu, Karnataka**

1567. SHRI JANARDHANA POO JARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a)-whether it is a fact that the Government of Karnataka has requested for diversions of 2.52 ha. of land for 66 KV single circuit transmission line from Kushalnagarto Madikeri in District Kodagu, Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Centre's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka have requested the Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests for divesions of 2.52 Ha. of forest land at Kodagu District for upgrading the existing 33 KV Kushalnagar-Madikeri Line to 66 KV. The Ministry of Environment and Forests have given in principle approval (*i.e.* Stage-I) for the project. Final clearance for the project will be given on completion of formalities.

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MOU's between Central Government and SEBs

1568. SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the State Electricity Boards with whom the Central Power Ministry had signed Memorandum of Understanding;

(b) whether the main clauses of the MoUs are of uniform character; and

(c) if not, what are the differences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) The following States have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Power for undertaking reforms and restructuring in a time bound manner:

SOUTHERN REGION

1. Karnataka
2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Tamil Nadu
4. Kerala

EASTERN REGION

10. Bihar
11. Jharkhand
12. West Bengal
13. Orissa

NORTH EASTERN REGION

21. Assam

WESTERN REGION

5. Gujarat
6. Madhya Pradesh
7. Goa
8. Chhattisgarh
9. Maharashtra

NORTHERN REGION

14. Uttar Pradesh
15. Uttaranchal
16. Haryana
17. Punjab
18. Himachal Pradesh
19. Rajasthan
20. Jammu and Kashmir

The Main clauses of the Molls are more or less uniform in nature, but are changed for different States depending upon their status in respect of generation, transmission, distribution, time schedule of completion, size of subsidies installation of meters at 11 KV feeders, hundred percent metering, development of an effective distribution management information system, computerization of HT and LT billing system etc.

In addition to the above, the State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments of the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with the Ministry of -Power for undertaking reforms in the power sector and for achieving defined milestones as per agreed schedules. Other States are in the process of finalizing the MoA.

Coal based power plants in Madhya Pradesh

†1569. SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to install the Coal based power plants of 1000 MW capacity in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total expenditure likely to be incurred and the name of the places where these plants are proposed to be installed;

(c) whether the blue print to start the above projects has since been finalised; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (d) The Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board (MPSEB) have proposed to set up a 1000 MW (2 x 500 MW) capacity coal based thermal power project at Purnai in Khandawa District. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have accorded their administrative approval to the project in May, 2001. The project is proposed to yield its benefit during the 11th Plan. The Central Electricity Authority have, however, not received the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of this project for techno-economic appraisal.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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Clearance to pending Hydro-electric projects of Kerala

1570. SHRI A. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether State of Kerala has submitted any proposal for setting up hydel projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of hydel projects cleared by the Centre during the last five years; and

(d) the details of the Central assistance provided and the steps taken to help the State in production and distribution of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) No project report for the setting up of Hydro-electric Project in Kerala is under examination for techno-economic clearance in the Central Electricity Authority. However, Detailed Project Reports (DPR) of eight hydro-electric projects/multipurpose schemes of Kerala as per details in Statement (*See below*) have been returned mainly due to Inter-State aspects involved.

(c) Adirapally HEP (2x80 MW) was accorded techno-economic clearance by CEA at an estimated cost of Rs. 230.48 crores. This project was cleared from Environmental angle in January, 1998 by the Ministry of Environment & Forests. The project has also been accorded forest clearance for diversion of 138.6 ha. of forest land on 16.12.1999 subject to compliance of certain conditions. However, Kerala State Electricity Board submitted a revised DPR on 26.3.2002 which envisages change in scope of works and increase in the cost of project. CEA has returned the DPR on 6.6.2002 with the request to tie up essential inputs/details.

(d) Schemes under Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP) amounting to Rs. 22.42 crores were sanctioned for Kerala during the year 2000-01. During the year 2002-03, an amount of Rs. 17.06 crores has been released; the released amount consists of 50% grant and 50% loan for improvement of sub-transmission and distribution under APDRP.

Statement***Hydro-Electric/Multipurpose Schemes of Kerala Returned for Resubmission***

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Installed Capacity {MW}	Estimated Cost {Rs.Crs.}	Date of Return of DPR	Remarks
1.	Kerala Bhawani	3x50=150	168.75 {1991 PL}	January 1992	Involves inter-State aspect. Located in Cauvery basin.
2.	Mananthwady {Mufitjpurpose}	4x60=240	69.17 {Power} {1980 PL}	July 1980	Involves inter-State aspects. Located in Cauvery basin.
3.	Pambar	2x15=30	65.46 {1989 PL}	March 1990	Involves inter-State aspects. Located in Cauvery basin.
4.	Kuttjyadi Augmentation	2x50=100	61.72	May 1992	Involvest inter-State aspect Located in Cauvery basin.
5.	Pandar Purmapuzha	2x35=70	22.0	July 1982	Involves inter-State aspect withTamil Nadu.
6.	Barapoie	2x3+2x1.5=9	112.7	August 1991	Involves inter-state aspect with Karnataka
7.	PalRvasal Rehabilitation	3x20=60	45.48	April 1992	Due to major change in scope of works suggested byCEA/CWC.
8.	Karapara-Kunarkutty {Multipurpose}	2x2+3x20=84	85.64 {1990PL}	May 1991 {byCWC}	The Project has to be approved by TAC of Ministry of Water Resources {MOWR} in first instance.
TOWL		743 MW			

Hirma Power Project

1571. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- the present status of Hirma Power Project;
- whether Hirma is likely not to have buyers for its power; and
- if so, details of arrangements being made to ensure financial viability of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) In December, 2001, M/s. Mirant Asia Pacific Limited (MAPL) (formerly known as Southern Energy Asia-Pacific Limited), one of the Developers with whom Power Trading Corporation of India Limited (PTCIL) had signed the Development Agreement for the 3960 MW Hirma Mega Power Project in Orissa, announced their withdrawal from development of the project. M/s. Reliance Power Limited (RPL), the other co-developer, have shown interest to continue developing the project. The petition filed by MAPL before the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for review of the latter's tariff order issued in September, 2000 has been dismissed by CERC vide its order dated April 29, 2002. CERC, in its order, has also observed that the tariff decided by the Commission in its orders of 5.9.2000 and 26.9.2000 cannot be revived, which has lapsed by efflux of time.

(b) and (c) Financial viability of the project would depend upon the competitiveness of tariff and an acceptable Payment Security Mechanism. The following States had agreed to off-take power from the Hirma project:

Rajasthan	-	1200 MW
Punjab	-	960 MW
Gujarat	-	700 MW
Madhya Pradesh	-	600 MW
Haryana	-	500 MW

PTCIL has been negotiating with the off-taking States for finalization of the Power Purchase Agreements. However, the Payment Security Mechanism for mitigating the payment risks has been a major issue in view of the present financial condition of SEBs/Utilities.

Requirement of Power in U.P. and Delhi

† 1572. PROF. M.M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of power in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi during the year 2002-2003;

(b) the quantum of power being produced by the existing power plants in the said states;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the requirement of power will be met in these states through the existing power plants; and

(d) if not, the arrangement made by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTIMEHTA): (a) The anticipated energy requirement in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi during the year 2002-03 (actual up to June, 2002 and anticipated for July, 2002-March, 2003 as estimated by CEA) would be 49385 MU and 20624 MU respectively.

(b) and (c) The total generation from the existing power plants of UP and Delhi together with availability from central sector generating stations in the Northern Region against their allocated shares including assistance from neighbouring Eastern Region and other sources during the year 2002-2003 are estimated to be 43223 MU for UP and 20495 MU for Delhi. Thus, the overall energy availability in UP and Delhi during the year 2002-2003 is anticipated to fall short of requirement by 6162 MU (12.5%) and 129 MU (0.6%) respectively.

(d) In order to mitigate the shortages in UP and Delhi the following actions have been taken:

U.P: Renovation, Modernisation and life extension schemes of old generating units have been taken up for improved performance from the existing plants. Energy conservation, load management etc., are other measures to meet the requirement. The State Government may strengthen its financial position so that it can avail additional power from the central sector stations.

Delhi: The power shortage in Delhi is experienced mainly during peak summer and peak winter months due to increased weather beating loads. Action plan had already been prepared to meet the power requirement of Delhi during summer months of 2002. Increased allocation from the unallocated quota of central sector stations in the Northern Region and other sources is also made to Delhi to meet its increased requirement from time to time besides assistance from other sources under bilateral arrangements. During April-June, 2002 the power supply position in Delhi was by and large comfortable with marginal energy shortage of 1.7%. However, due to delayed monsoon and consequent increase in power

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requirement in Delhi the energy shortage increased to 3.1% during the first fortnight of July, 2002.

Power stations under construction in Delhi and U.P.

† 1573. PROF. M.M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power stations under construction in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi for the last three years; and

(b) by when each of the stations is likely to be completed together with the total amount likely to be incurred on the said power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTIMEHTA): (a) and (b) The details of thermal power projects which are under construction during the last three years in U.P. and Delhi are given as under:

Name of the	Capacity	Actual/Exp. Date Commissioning	Estimated/appro cost
Rihand STPS St.	2x500 MW	U-3—August, U-4—May, 2006	Rs. 4049.50
Unit3&4(NTPC)- Pragati CCPP	GT-	GT-I—	
GT U-1 &2 + ST	+ST-	on -15.3.2002	Rs. 1077.30
	121.18MW	GT-II— November/ December, 2002 ST-December, 2002/1	crore

New Rules for State Electricity Regulatory Commissions

1574. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in the process of making new rules for State Electricity Regulatory Commissions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the new rules are likely to be promulgated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) The Electricity Regulatory,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Commissions Act, 1998 has enabled the States to constitute their State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. Rules regarding State Electricity Regulatory Commissions are framed by respective State Governments under Section 57 of the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998.

Alternative Sources of Energy by Domestic Sector

1575. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH 'SURYA': Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for a joint effort with the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources for harnessing and utilizing alternative sources of energy by domestic sector and sparing huge amount of energy for other purposes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) There is a Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Power) to enable close coordination amongst the electricity related Departments/Ministries and the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources is represented on this Committee. One of the tasks of the Committee is to take a coordinated view on generation of electricity from all sources.

Status of agreement signed between U.P. Government and Duncans North Hydro Power Company

† 1576. SHRI MANOHAR KANT DHYANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1892 given in the Rajya Sabha on 8th August, 2001 and state:

(a) the position of agreement with regard to Shrinagar Power project reached with Duncans North Hydro Power Company; and

(b) the provision of penalizing the said company for not completing the work after expiry of time limit as per the agreement, if so, whether any action has been taken against the said company and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) With the formation of the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

new State of Uttaranchal, the Shrinagar Hydro Electric Project (330 MW) being implemented by M/s. Duncans North Hydro Power Company Ltd., will be located in State of Uttaranchal. The project is yet to achieve financial closure and commence construction activities. During recent meetings convened in the Ministry of Power with representatives of the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Government of Uttaranchal as well as the promoters etc., it was informed that necessary changes in the power purchase agreement due to reorganization of the two States would be finalised shortly.

Counter Guarantee for Mangalore Power Project

1577. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has requested the Central Government to provide Counter-guarantee in respect of the Mangalore Power Project without the ESCROW clause;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of other such power projects being implemented in the country on the basis of the Counter-guarantee provided by the Central Government with and without ESCROW Clause;

(d) whether Government of Karnataka has proposed alternative security mechanism to remove the stalements created by the Centre's insistence on ESCROW; and

(e) if so, what are the details and the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Deepak Parekh Committee set up by the Government of Karnataka (GOK) has advised the State Government against allocation of any escrow cover to Independent Power Producers. Keeping in view recommendations of the above committee, GOK have expressed inability to provide escrow cover to the Mangalore Power Project. The request of the State Government to issue counter-guarantee without escrow has not been agreed to and they have been requested to suggest alternate payment security mechanism, if any.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) GOI counter-guarantee has been provided to six power projects, with escrow cover as a condition out of which the 744 MW Dabhol Project (Phase-I) of M/s. Dabhol Power Company (DPC) and 216 MW Jegurupadu project of M/s. GVK Industries Ltd. have been commissioned. The Dabhol project is presently shut down due to legal disputes between DPC and Maharashtra State Electricity Board. The 250 MW Neyveli-Zero Unit project of M/s. STCMS Electric Co. has achieved financial closure and is under construction. The counter guarantee issued to the 1082 MW Bhadrawati project of M/s. Central India Power Co. and the 1040 MW Visakhapatnam project of M/s. Hinduja National Power Corporation Ltd. has lapsed due to inability of the projects to comply with the counter guarantee conditions. Counter guarantee given to the 420 MW Ib Valley project (units 3 and 4) of M/s. AES Ib Valley has also lapsed. The project parameters have been changed with the new capacity as 500 MW (Units 5 and 6) and fresh counter guarantee has been issued due to the State Government not being able to accept the prescribed conditions. The counter guarantees issued to the above mentioned clauses have provision for escrow cover by the respective State Government.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Pulling out of Foreign Companies from Power Sector

1578. SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN:

SHRI N.R. DASARI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the foreign companies who had planned massive investment in Indian Power Projects have pulled out;

(b) if so, which are these companies and the details of the projects they had plans to make investments; and

(c) the reasons for their withdrawal?

THE-MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) As per information available with us, the details of foreign investors who have withdrawn from power projects, are mentioned below:

- (i) M/s Cogentrix Energy Inc., withdrew from the 1013.2 MW Mangalore Thermal Project, Karnataka. No reasons for the withdrawal were indicated by the company.
- (ii) M/s Electricite de France, a French Power Company, conveyed its decision to withdraw from the 1082 MW Bhadrawati Thermal Plant in Maharashtra. The following reasons were indicated from pulling out from the project;
 - (i) Inordinate delay in getting clearances from various authorities.
 - (ii) A very high coal price sought by the coal supplier.
 - (ith) Lack of proper commitment to escrow arrangements.
- (iii) In the case of the Maheshwar Hydel power project (10x40MW), Madhya Pradesh, M/s Bayerwerk View decided to pull out due to non project specific reasons. M/s Ogden Energy, USA, exited from the same project due to its own reason viz., internal restructuring and changed business focus.
- (iv) In the case of the 1070 MW Korba East Thermal Project, M/s Daewoo Power (India) Ltd. gave termination notice to the Government of Madhya Pradesh on 14.8.2000 citing inability of the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board to provide payment security.
- (v) In the case of the 420 MW Bakreshwar Thermal project in West Bengal units 4 & 5, the Government of West Bengal, informed that M/s Bakreshwar Power Generation Co. Ltd., which is the Joint Venture Company set up by the West Bengal Power Development Corporation, M/s DCL and M/s Ogden Energy Asia Pacific Ltd., for setting up the project, has since been wound up and M/s Ogden Energy Asia Pacific has exited from the Joint Venture Company.
- (vi) In the case of the 6x660 MW Hirma Thermal Power Project, which is being developed as a mega power project, the foreign promoters of the project, M/s. Mirant Asia Pacific Ltd. have announced their withdrawal from the project stating that several key milestones for activities relating to payment security

mechanism, Fuel Supply Agreement, Implementation Agreement and Transmission Services Agreement had not been met.

- (vii) In the case of the 150 MW Gouripore Thermal Power Project in West Bengal, the State Government have revoked the authorization under Section 18A given to M/s. Gouripore Power Company Ltd. and have authorized West Bengal Power Development Corporation to establish, own, operate and maintain the Gouripore Thermal Power Project with a revised configuration of 2x125 MW.

Inability of the State Electricity Boards to provide adequate payment security cover to the private sector power projects, which is a requirement of the project developers and more particularly the financial institution, has been one of the main reasons due to which the majority of private sector power projects could not achieve financial closures in spite of progressing well on other fronts.

Power Generation in J and K

1579. MIRZA ABDUL RASHID: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power generation potentiality upto 20,000 MW is available in Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the last fifty years only one thousand MW, power has been generated in Jammu and Kashmir;

(c) whether it is also a fact that State Government purchases power of eleven hundred crores annually for the State from its limited and meager resources; and

(d) whether Government propose to clear maximum Hydro-Projects and approve it extending special amount to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) According to studies on Reassessment of Hydro-electric potential carried out by CEA during 1978-87, the hydroelectric (HE) potential of Jammu and Kashmir was assessed at 14146 MW ... terms of installed capacity. At present 18.57% of the assessed potential of Jammu and Kashmir State is either developed or is under various stages of development.

There is vast scope for development of Hydro-electric power in Jammu and Kashmir. Central Electricity Authority/Ministry of Power is formulating an action plan/strategy for the development of the balance H.E. potential in the country. The Hydro-electric Projects to be taken up for development on priority in the State form part of the action plan. Two Projects, Baglihar Hydro-electric Project (450 MW) and Sawalkot Hydro-electric Project (600 MW) are under execution in the state Sector. The NHPC is presently executing the Dulhasti Hydro-electric Project with an installed capacity of 390 MW. The Project is scheduled to be commissioned by the end of December, 2003. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between NHPC and J and K Government on 20th July 2000, consequent to which 7 projects in the State of J and K were handed over to NHPC for execution in the Central sector. Details of these 7 projects including their installed capacity and status of Stage-I and Stage-II activities/clearances obtained have been given in the Statement. (*See below*)

(c) J and K avails power from various Central sector stations in the Northern Region against its share besides allocation from unallocated quota and assistance from neighbouring regions/States to supplement its availability from its own resources to meet its power requirements. Share allocation to J and K from various Central sector projects of Northern region is 705MW. Additional assistance is provided to J and K from unallocated quota of the Central sector stations of Northern region particularly during winter season. Assistance is also availed by J and K from Western region, Eastern region and Punjab. Actual purchases made by J & K from different sources during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001 -2002 were to the tune of 4464, 4608.9 and 5435.2 Million Units (Mus) respectively.

(d) Under the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, techno-economic clearance is not required for J and K schemes. However, the schemes are being examined from technical appraisal. The status of the various Hydro-electric schemes are as under:

One Hydro-electric Project namely, Swea-II H.E. Project (3x40 MW) is at present under examination in Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission for technical appraisal. Parnai H.E. Scheme (3x12.5 MW) was technically appraised by Central Electricity Authority on 11.12.1992 for an estimated cost of Rs. 177.93 crores (January, 1992 Price Level).

The status of the seven projects transferred to National Hydro-electric Power Corporation has already been indicated in the Annex. Two hydro schemes namely Kirthai-I and Kirthai-II with a total installed capacity of 600 MW are under survey and investigation by CWC and Detailed Project Reports are likely to be prepared by 2002-2003. The following H.E. schemes have been appraised by CEA/CWC and returned to State authorities for re-submission after necessary modifications:

Name of Scheme	No & Unit Size	Installed Capacity (MW)	Date of return
State Sector			
(i) Ans St. II	3x10	30	Sept., 1994
(ii) Lower Kalnai	2x25	50	March, 1993
(iii) New Ganderbal	3x15	45	Sept., 1996
(iv) Parkhachik Panikar	3x12+2x12	60	Sept., 1996
(v) Shitkari Kulan	2x42	84	March, 1995

Statement

Status of NHPC's New Projects/Schemes in J&K

Sl. No	Name of the Hydro-electric project	Capacity MW	Present status
1	Kishanganga	330	Project not found commercially viable even after considering benefits to down stream projects.
2	Uri-II	280	Stage-II works are in progress after Committee on Public Investment Board approved the stage-II cost estimates.
3	Nimo Bazgo	30	Stage-1 estimates have been cleared by Central Electricity Authority. Survey and Investigation is in progress for finalization of Feasibility Report Stage-I site clearance accorded.
4	Chutak	18	Preliminary stage-I activities are In progress for firming up the Feasibility Report.

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5. Sewa-II	120	Stage-II activities are in progress after CPI Bapproved the stage-II cost estimates.
6. Pakal Dul	1000	Stage-II activities are in progress after CPIB approved the stage-II cost estimates.
7. Bursar	1020	CEA was to examine viability taking into consideration additional generation in the downstream projects on completion of this project. CEA has re-assessed the completion of this project. CEA has re-assessed the project's viability and has recommended the State-II cost estimates by CPIB. CPIB meeting to be convened.

Obstructions in the Power Sector Reforms

1580. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether regulation of the power sector is being hampered and stalled by the Central and State Governments power utilities challenging the various orders of the Regulator, an expert body set up to harmonize conflicting and competing equities;

(b) if so, what steps Government are contemplating to minimize the emerging conflicting situation hastening the power sector reforms; and

(c) whether any amendments thereby are being considered in the CERC Act with a view to removing the legal lacunae preventing timely & effective regulation of the power sector and fixation of power tariff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Section 16 and Section 27 of the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998 provide for an appeal to the High Court by any person aggrieved by any decision or order of the CERC and SERC respectively. Some power utilities have gone in appeal to the concerned High Courts against the order of CERC/SERC.

(b) and (c) In the Electricity Bill, 2001, which is already under consideration of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy, there is a provision for constitution of an Appellate Tribunal for Electricity to hear

appeals against the orders of CERC and SERC for speedy disposal of such matters.

Rural Electrification Development Fund

1581. SHRIMATI N.R DURGA:
SHRI SUDARSHAN AKARAPU:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a separate Rural Electrification Development Fund;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how the fund has been utilized during this year so far and the plan further utilization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) There is no separate Rural Electrification Development Fund for rural electrification programme. Rural Electrification Schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Government/State Electricity Boards out of State Plan funds. However, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is being provided by the Central Government to the State for rural electrification programme.

During 2002-03, the following funds have been allocated as ACA to carry out the rural electrification works;

- (i) Under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) Rs. 600 crores.
- (ii) Under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojnas (PMGY) - Rs. 2747 crores for all the six components of PMGY including Rural Electrification as Additional Central Assistance. The State Governments have to make interse allocation of funds for rural electrification depending upon their priorities.
- (iii) An outlay of Rs. 164 crores has been provided under a new Interest Subsidy Scheme called Accelerated Rural Electrification Programme (AREP).
- (iv) Funds under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) are also Released to the States through NABARD for rural electrification works.

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- (v) 100% grant is available for providing single light point connections to the rural families living below poverty line under Kutir Jyoti Programme. This grant is routed through Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and Rs. 100 crores have been provided for the year 2002-03 for Kutir Jyoti Programme.
- (iv) REC also supplements the resources of the State Governments and provides financial assistance to the States for augmenting the system Improvement Scheme and Load Intensification.

Jobs in NHPC

1582. SHRI ABANI ROY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NHPC has inserted an advertisement in 'Employment News' dated 22-28 June, 2002 wherein a DD/Pay Order for Rs. 250A was required to be submitted along with the application for General category candidates;

(b) whether it is also a fact that applications were to be sent through Registered Post/Courier; and

(c) if so, under which rule has the Corporation prescribed the said conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir. NHPC had inserted an advertisement in the Employment News of 22nd June, 2003 wherein a Demand Draft/Pay Order for Rs. 250/- was required to be submitted along with the application for General Category candidates.

(b) and (c) The applications were invited and were required to be forwarded to a Post Bag at the Amar Nagar Post Office, Faridabad, against which the Postal and Telecom Department accepts mail only through ordinary Post. In Accordance with the rules' for the Corporation, there is a provision for charging an application fee from general category candidates which varies on year to year basis and is charged to meet the expenditure on various components relating to recruitment process.

Schemes to promote water conservation

† 1583. SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR: will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start any scheme to promote water conservation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the states where this scheme has been started; and

(d) the amount provided for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (b) Water conservation is an important activity envisaged in the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), the Desert Development Programme (DDP) and the Integrated Wasterland Development Programme (IWDP) being implemented by the Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development. Further, a one-time programme has been launched during 2002-2003 for restoration of at least one existing village pond/tank by pooling funds released for Watershed Development Programme namely DPAP, DDR IWDP including Employment Assurance Scheme (Watershed Projects), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (Drinking Water Supply Component).

(c) Watershed Development Projects and IWDP are under implementation in all the State of the country except the State of Goa. Such projects are under implementation under DPAP and DDP in all the Programme Districts.

(d) An amount of Rs. 885.00 crores have been provided in the Budget Estimates for the year 2002-2003 for the Ministry of Rural Development for the above three Programmes.

Funds to Panchayati Raj institutions for water harvesting

1584. SHRI A. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fund has been allotted to Panchayati Raj Institutions for preservation and rejuvenation of tanks, construction of barrages, check dams, nala bounds all small structures for harvesting water;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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(b) if so, the total fund allotted and utilized during the last three years, year wise and State-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the projects implemented/proposed to be implemented for harvesting water in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (d) No specific funds were allotted to Panchayati Raj Institutions for preservation and rejuvenation of tanks, construction of barrages, check dams, nala bunds etc. for harvesting water. However, these activities are covered under Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) and are also envisaged under the three Watershed Development Programme (DDP) and the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) being implemented by the Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development. The projects under these Programmes are implemented by the Watershed Committees/ Watershed Associations under the guidance of a Technical Team of the Project Implementation Agencies.

Further, a one-time programme has also been launched during 2002-2003 for rejuvenation of at least one existing village pond/tank by pooling funds released for Watershed Development Programme (DDP), Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), including Employment Assurance Scheme (Watershed Projects), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (Drinking Water Supply Component). For this programme, the Gram Panchayat is the nodal agency for implementation.

Decline in availability of drinking water

1585. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there has been a continuous decline in the availability of drinking water in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have identified the districts, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps that are being taken to implement a water conservation scheme of National level; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take or have taken to bring a comprehensive improvement for water supply in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) During the current year 2002, 16 districts in Chhattisgarh, 19 districts in Karnataka and 39 districts in Uttar Pradesh have been declared as drought affected so far. There are areas affected due to drought situation in States of Rajasthan, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Jharkhand also. The reports from the States are awaited.

(c) As per the existing guidelines, schemes or projects can be taken up under Sub-Mission on Sustainability under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), including water conservation, ground water recharge and rainwater harvesting. State Government have been delegated powers to utilise up to 5% of ARWSP fund for schemes/project relating to sustainability of source/projects on water conservation, water harvesting, water recharge and sustainability of drinking water sources in respect of DDP/DPAP areas, over-exploited, dark/grey blocks and other water stressed/drought affected areas. The Government of India has issued detailed guidelines for implementation of Schemes and Projects on Sustainability under ARWSP. Appeals have also been made to Hon'ble Members of Parliament to take up projects to augment the drinking water supply/groundwater recharge like rainwater harvesting, etc., out of MPs Local Area Development Fund.

(d) As per information received from Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, the following short-term and long-term measures have been taken to bring comprehensive improvement for water supply in Delhi by Delhi Jal Board:

Short-term measures:

(1) 455 tubewells were bored and commissioned;

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- (2) 7.19 kms length of old/corroded/ rusted lines have been replaced to improve water pressures;
- (3) 506 kms new water lines have been laid for improvement of water to cover new areas;
- (4) 10 major underground reservoirs and booster pumping station at various places have been commissioned;
- (5) During the last three years, piped water supply has been provided in 171 unauthorised colonies, 12 additional unauthorised/regularised colonies and about 1.15 lakhs water connections have been provided;
- (6) About 1000 tankers/trucks have been deployed to provide drinking water in water deficient areas;

Long-term measures:

- (1) A140 MGD water treatment plant is being set up in trans-\amuna area, Sonia Vihar employing state-of-art technology. Raw water for this plant has been drawn from storage of Tehri Dam. Work on the plant has already commenced and is targeted to be completed by December, 2003.
- (2) A 40 MGD water treatment plant has been set up at Nangloi, which is presently functioning to about half its capacity owing to raw water constraints.
- (3) Construction of additional water treatment plants from the savings of seepage losses has also been planned.
- (4) Recycling of waste water generated at the existing plants is also planned.
- (5) Construction of additional 100 tube wells in flood plains of Burari and Palla are also planned, out of which 23 tube wells have been commissioned and work on 27 is in progress.

Land Reforms Policy

1586. SHRI N.R. DASARI:

SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government with regard to the Land Reforms and implementation of Land Ceiling Laws;

(b) the details of the surplus land identified, taken possession and distributed to the landless as on 31st December, 2000 and 2001, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the progress of the distribution of surplus land is very slow; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (d) Land Reforms is under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States as provided under Entry No. 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Central Government is playing only an advisory and co-ordinating role in this field. The major objectives of Land Reforms consist of re-ordering agrarian relations to achieve an egalitarian social structure, elimination of exploitation in land relations, realizing the age-old goal of "land to actual tiller", enlarging the land base of rural poor, increasing agricultural production and diversification of agricultural economy etc.

As per information received from the States, the State-wise details of the surplus land identified (area declared surplus), taken possession and distributed to the landless poor (since inception) as on 31st March, 2000 and 31st March, 2001 are given in Statement I and II (See below). The figures are compiled on half-yearly basis. Therefore, state-wise details as on 31st December, 2000 and 2001 are not available with the Ministry.

In recent years, there has been a slow progress in distribution of ceiling surplus land. This is mainly because of the facts that a substantial area of the declared ceiling surplus land is involved in litigation, unfit for cultivation, reserved for public purposes and not distributed for miscellaneous reasons.

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Statement-I

Details of surplus land identified, taken possession and distributed to the landless poor

(As on March, 2000)				(In Acres)
s. No.	States/UTs	Declared Surplus	Taken Possession	Distributed to individual Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	-5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	792762	640758	581250
2.	Assam	612500	575337	483951
3.	Bihar	415447	390013	308563
4.	Gujarat	227278	159621	139401
5.	Haryana	107453	102482	101638
6.	Himachal Pradesh	316556	304895	4374
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	455575	450000	450000
8.	Karnataka	268478	161834	121070
9.	Kerala	139056	96180	55957
10.	Madhya Pradesh	298454	260458	186142
11.	Maharashtra	747076	677605	649106
12.	Manipur	1830	1685	1682
13.	Orissa	178372	166956	155903
14.	Punjab	223115	105801	104199
15.	Rajasthan	610871	567763	460627
16.	Tamil Nadu	199639	190050	178048
17.	Tripura	1995	1944	1598
18.	Uttar Pradesh	373987	341439	258407
19.	West bengal	1367686	1278709	1040020
20.	D and N Haveli	9406	9305	6851
21.	Delhi	1132	394	394
22.	Pondicherry	2326	1185	1046
Total:		7350994	6484414	5290227

Statement-II

Details of surplus land declared surplus, taken possession and distributed to individual beneficiaries

		(As on March, 2001)	(In Acres)	
s. No.	States/UTs	Declared Surplus	Taken Possession	Distributed to individual Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	792762	640810	581568
2.	Assam	612500	575337	483951
3.	Bihar	415447	390752	306964
4.	Gujarat	227404	160190	139748
5.	Haryana	107547	102534	102027
6.	Himachal Pradesh	316556	304895	6167
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	455575	450000	450000
8.	Karnataka	268478	161834	122656
9.	Kerala	139548	96253	66669
10.	Madhya Pradesh	298763	260323	186942
11.	Maharashtra	739533	670619	642288
12.	Manipur	1830	1685	1682
13.	Orissa	179248	167201	156747
14.	Punjab	223115	105834	104232
15.	Rajasthan	610965	568790	461119
16.	Tamil Nadu	200243	190751	179683
17.	Tripura	1995	1944	1598
18.	Uttar Pradesh	374125	341464	258698
19.	West Bengal	1376581	1287532	1048005

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1	2	3	4	5
20.	D and N Haveli	9406	9305	6851
21.	Delhi	1132	394	394
22.	Pondicherry	2326	1185	1046
Total:		7355079	6489632	5309035

**Rural development schemes under implementation in H.P.
and Jammu and Kashmir**

1587. SHRI ANIL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes for rural development under implementation in rural areas of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) whether the targets have been fixed under various schemes; and

(c) if so, the target fixed and the achievements made so far in these States during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development implement the major rural development schemes namely, the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) in the rural areas of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) and (c) The targets fixed and Achievements made in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir respectively during the years 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-02 under these schemes are given in the Statements I and II.

Statement-I

Targets and Achievements under Rural Development Schemes

State: Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No	Nam. M Schemes	1999-2000 Target	1999-2000 Achievement	2000-2001 Target	2000-2001 Achievement	2001-2002 Target Achievement	Unit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	JGSY*	\$	14.43	\$ 9.15	13.89	\$	13.90
2	EAS	16.47	25.65	\$ 3869.00	11.51	13.83	11.91
3	SGSY	\$	8638.00	2300.00	11647.00	\$	9091.00
4	IAY	3869.00	3711.00	\$	3716.00	4056.00	3852.00
5	ARWSP	1550.00	1643.00		2448.00	1850.00	1925.00
6	CRSP	\$	15518.00		1334.00	\$	728.00

Note: Targets have not been set under IWDP and DDR Achievement has not been reported.

*EAS & JGSY have been merged under the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) with effect from 25th September, 2001.

\$: Target Not Set
 JGSY : JawaharGramSamriddhiYojana
 EAS : Employment Assurance Scheme
 SGSY : Swarnjayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana
 IAY : Indira AwasVbjana
 ARWSP : Rural Water Supply Programme
 CRSP : Rural Sanitation Programme

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Statement-II**Targets and Achievements under Rural Development Schemes****State: Jammu and Kashmir**

Sl N	Name of Schemes	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		Unit
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	JGSV	\$	9.76	\$ 16.5	16.24	\$ 24.95	21.51	Employment Generated (Lakh
2	EAS*	25.79	26.27	4643.00	20.14	\$	11.34	Mandays) Employment Generated
3	SGSY	\$	5835.00	2000.00	9302.00	4852.00	14978.00	(Lakh Mandays) Total Swarozgaris
4	IAY	4643.00	5830.00	\$	4082.00	1000.00	7632.00	Assisted (Nos.) Dwelling Units (Nos.)
5	ARWSP	440.00	423.00		N.R.	\$	0.00	Habitations Covered (Nos.) Sanitary
6	CRSP	\$	N.R.		N.R.		N.R.	Latrine Constructed (Nos.)

Note: Targets have not been set under IWDF and DDP. Achievement has not been reported.
 *EAS & JGSV have been merged under the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) with effect from 25th September, 2001.

\$ Target Not Set
 N.R. Not Reported
 JGSV Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana
 EAS Employment Assurance Scheme
 SGSY : Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
 IAY Indira Awaaz Yojana
 ARWSP Rural Water Supply Programme
 CRSP Rural Sanitation Programme

Slow implement of rural development projects in Himachal Pradesh

1588. SHRI ANIL SHARMA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether slow implemenation ofrural development project in Himachal Pradesh is being experienced by the Central Government despite allocation of adequate funds;

(b) if so, what is the cause of slow progress of rural development projects in the State;

(c) what are the suggfestions made by the Union Government to the State Government to implement the rural development schemes vigorously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c)The Ministry of Rural Development have advised all the States , including Himachal Pradesh, to vigorously implement the rural development Scheme and claim full allocations from the Ministry. The Ministry have also advised them to implement the four-pronged strategy comprising (i) creation of awareness about the Programmes, (ii) transparency in the implementation of the programmes, (iii) Peoples partnership and (iv) social audit through the Gram Sabhas at village level for better implementation of these Programmes.

Upper ceiling of Income of BPL familes

1589. SHRI JIBON RAY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when the present upper ceiling limit of annual imcome of a B.P.L. family was fixes;

(b) what jvas the consumer price index at that vis-a-vis at present; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the ceiling limit?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The cut off level of income to determine the families living below the poverty line (BPL) in rural areas is fixed by the Planning Commission at Rs. 327.56 per capita per month based on the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers for the year 1999-2000. The cut off level is periodically estimated using the original State specific poverty lines identified by the Lakdawala Committee and updating them using the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers for rural households. The Consumer Price Index Number for Agricultural Labourers is estimated at 311 in December, 1999 and also at 311 in May, 2002.

Funds allocated to UP under IAY

† 1590. SHRI MUNAVVAR HASAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to various districts of Uttar Pradesh under Indira Awas Yojana during the period 1999-2000 and 2001 -2002;

(b) what is the district-wise number of houses constructed, total amount spent and the amount remained unused under the above scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that the funds allocated under Indira Awas Yojana are being misused in Azamgarh, Mau, Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps are being taken by Government to ensure proper use of entire funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) The District-wise funds allocated, number of houses constructed, amount utilized and the amount remained unutilized under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for Uttar Pradesh during 1999-2000 and 2001 -2002 respectively in Statement I and II (See below).

(c) No misutilization of funds under the IAY has been reported to the Ministry in respect of the Districts of Azamgarh, Mau, Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar in Uttar Pradesh.

(d) and (e) In view of (c) above, Question does not arise.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

*District-wise Allocation, Nos. of Houses Constructed, Amount Spent
and Amount remain unutilised under Indira Awas Yojana in Uttar
Pradesh during the year 1999-2000*

Uttar Pradesh			<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>	
SI. No.	Allocation (Central+ State) C	Nos. of Houses Constructed	Amount spent	Amount remain Unutilise d
1	3	4	5	6
Name of District				
1. Agra	359.56	2147	360.70	17.15
2. Aligarh	349.89	2207	412.11	48.89
3. Allahabad	436.32	2580	532.67	132.47
4. Ambedkarnagar	223.87	1337	215.05	34.96
5. Azamgarh	552.04	3297	577.70	176.77
6. Badayun	363.99	2313	430.77	25.83
7. Bag pat	63.89	779	120.97	29.59
8. Bahraich	1292.17	4631	703.67	111.99
9. Ballia	931.27	5562	926.14	267.83
10. Balrampur	121.52	739	123.50	50.86
11. Banda	173.17	847	181.40	5.46
12. Barabanki	796.16	4754	878.50	33.86
13. Bareilly	291.15	1738	286.40	5.39
14. Basti	492.13	1996	487.20	34.61
15. Bhadoi(S.R.Ngr)	127.27	760	226.20	7.32
16. Bijnore	492.61	2945	498.30	25.32
17. Bulandshahr	465.81	2898	440.64	8.69
18. Chandauli	168.48	1033	237.10	48.49
19. Chitrakoot	86.87	918	159.73	15.33
20. Deoria	2556.29	899	698.19	857.40
21. Etah	301.86	1805	324.95	55.33
22. Etawah	321.88	1922	286.90	23.70
23. Faizabad	244.92	1498	318.00	97.02
24. Farukkabad	354.88	1705	273.19	69.74

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1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Fatehpur	386.77	2310	384.60	126.51
26.	Firozabad	343.04	2174	409.70	54.50
27.	Gautam Budh Nagar	66.96	450	76.60	15.63
28.	Ghaziabad	312.73	895	116.20	271.16
29.	Ghaziipur	377.55	1874	287.90	0.00
30.	Gonda	829.68	4061	724.40	161.57
31.	Gorakhpur	653.00	3899	731.60	127.69
32.	Hamirpur	109.28	850	148.10	13.42
33.	Hardoi	651.04	4641	896.45	33.89
34.	Jalaun	166.24	602	151.64	46.62
35.	Jaunpur	439.15	2450	419.50	152.86
36.	Jhansi	173.61	1504	243.40	79.25
37.	Jyotiva Phule Nagar	117.67	1027	133.52	32.01
38.	Kannauj	113.31	800	131.84	8.55
39.	Kanpur Dehat	343.87	1639	282.70	196.96
40.	Kanpur Nagar	414.36	2475	392.42	33.35
41.	Kaushambi	232.43	1388	329.16	77.96
42.	Kheri	1624.40	4411	901.84	364.93
43.	Lalitpur	121.79	786	156.43	17.77
44.	Lucknow	418.95	2058	411.30	15.53
45.	Mahamaya Nagar	164.92	1269	220.80	0.10
46.	Maharajganj	563.31	2886	553.75	2.89
47.	Mahoba	78.40	644	113.10	26.81
48.	Mainpuri	217.71	1553	258.59	18.19
49.	Mathura	288.59	1825	336.20	64.47
50.	Mau	241.11	1440	305.20	80.86
51.	Meerutt	376.04	1197	142.75	176.01
52.	Mirzapur	347.41	1892	345.05	42.76
53.	Moradabad	323.47	1955	326.05	8.47
54.	Muzafarnagar	307.23	1729	240.81	138.83
55.	Oraiya	146.15	1081	107.52	56.54
56.	Padrauna (Kushi Ngr)	209.71	1048	135.57	86.19
57.	Pilibhlt	972.64	4630	801.09	230.10

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1	2	3	4	5	6
58	Pratapgarh	291.87	1743	353.13	40.25
59	Raibareilly	474.80	3338	734.66	118.76
60	Rampur	262.57	1421	217.16	61.69
61	Saharanpur	396.49	2562	469.38	56.43
62	Sant Kabi'r Nagar	128.48	865	162.90	76.63
63	Shahjahanpur	443.36	2108	351.30	99.03
64	Shravasti	106.71	443	115.10	16.00
65	Sidharthnagar	307.53	1972	33.08	104.49
66	Sitapur	821.63	3990	710.23	230.77
67	Sonbhadra	328.93	1964	315.79	142.51
68	Sultanpur	411.24	2455	439.50	47.22
69	Unnao	591.39	3843	638.00	144.02
70	Varanasi	198.61	720	150.00	26.62
Total:		28463.60	142177	25905.99	6110.78

Statement-II

District-wise Allocation, Nos. of Houses Constructed, Amount Spent and Amount remain unutilised under Indira Awas Yojana in Uttar Pradesh during the year 2001-2002

Uttar Pradesh

Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of District	Allocation (Central* State)	Nos Of Houses Constructed	Amount spent	Amount remain Unutilised
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agra	363.72	2182	416.75	1.96
2.	Aligarh	353.96	2124	371.80	0.14
3.	Allahabad	441.37	2648	486.54	0.00
4.	Ambedkarnagar	226.46	1252	211.50	18.43
5.	Azamgarh	558.44	3358	591.10	11.57
6.	Badayuh	368.20	2212	376.82	12.43
7.	Bag pat	64.64	388	61.70	2.14

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1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Bahraich	1307.15	6958	1336.13	163.40
9.	Ballia	942.06	5045	823.95	94.21
10.	Balrampur	122.93	742	123.70	0.04
11.	Banda	175.18	992	153.40	27.53
12.	Barabanki	805.39	5209	925.45	20.21
13.	Bareilly	294.52	1767	294.50	7.16
14.	Basti	497.83	2987	511.50	0.21
15.	Bhadoi	128.74	936	151.26	6.46'
16.	Bijnore,	498.32	2283	528.80	37.41
17.	Bulandshahr	471.21	3540	613.80	0.07
18.	Chandauli	170.44	1023	203.12	45.50
19.	Chitrakoot	87.88	533	114.13	15.97
20.	Deoria	2585.92	15516	2539.92	438.97
21.	Etah	304.85	1829	304.80	0.09
22.	Etawah	325.61	1663	280.09	0.00
23.	Faizabad	247.76	810	125.31	86.18
24.	Farukkabad	358.99	2256	406.73	9.64
25.	Fatehpur	391.25	2348	391.30	64.43
26.	Firozabad	347.02	2082	362.05	0.00
27.	Gautam Budh Nagar	67.74	327	54.40	13.39
28.	Ghaziabad	316.36	1898	316.30	0.61
29.	Ghazipur	381.92	2292	382.00	5452
30.	Gonda	839.30	5036	879.10	0.00
31.	Gorakhpur	660.57	3963	627.22	82.57
32.	Hamirpur	110.54	663	110.50	0.02
33.	Hardoi	658.58	3952	651.74	59.91
34.	Jalaun	168.17	948	190.94	0.00
35.	Jaunpur	444.23	2666	472.55	6.58
36.	Jhansi	175.63	1172	182.65	13.01
37.	Jyotiva Phule Nagar	119.04	714	119.00	36.38
38.	Kannauj	114.62	755	127.20	0.01
39.	Kanpur Dehat	347.84	2093	349.00	4.91

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1	2	3	4	5	6
40.	Kanpur Nagar	419.16	2515	467.70	0.03
41.	Kaushambi	235.12	1510	230.26	9.59
42.	Khen	1643.23	9779	1830.00	158.17
43.	Lalitpur.	123.19	884	157.96	1.77
44.	Lucknow	423.81	2543	267.40	18.44
45.	Mahamaya Nagar	166.83	1001	166.84	0.00
46.	Maharajganj	569.84	3419	647.66	0.18
47.	Mahoba	79.30	476	70.30	0.04
48.	Mainpuri	220.24	1397	243.76	0.03
49.	Mathura	291.94	2308	325.15	0.02
50.	Mau	243.91	992	260.70	0.04
51.	Meerut	380.40	2005	369.48	0.00
52.	Mirzapur	351.44	2109	378.35	7.05
53.	Moradabad	327.22	1963	268.73	58.52
54.	Muzafarnagar	310.79	2433	368.70	1.56
55.	Oraiya	147.83	788	182.98	9.90
56.	Padrauna	212.14	1273	246.73	38.19
57.	Pilibhit	983.92	6038	1005.91	73.88
58.	Pratapgarh	295.26	1772	310.60	0.00
59.	Raibareilly	480.30	3321	500.10	49.64
60.	Rampur	265.61	1811	297.04	37.02
61.	Saharanpur	401.09	2406	402.08	58.60
62.	Sant Kabir Nagar	129.97	784	121.81	21.23
63.	Shahjahanpur	448.50	2420	391.05	65.46
64.	Shravasti	107.94	648	94.03	0.02
65.	Sidharthnagar	311.10	1866	277.91	38.39
66.	Sitapur	831.1F	5033	777.16	149.92
67.	Sonbhadra	332.75	1996	276.06	56.73
68.	Sultanpur	416.00	2496	416.00	51.81
69.	Unnao	598.25	3590	598.25	0.00
70.	Varanasi	200.91	1206	218.00	11.89
Total:		28793.49	171944	29346.45	2254.68

Integrated Wasteland Development Programmes

1591. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN:

SHRI YADLAPATI VENKAT RAO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased TO state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed/monitored the Integrated Wasteland Development Programmes of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures have been taken to meet the shortcomings in the implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) Monitoring/ review of the progress of projects sanctioned under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) is accorded very high priority and is being carried out in a systematic manner through:

- Periodic progress reports obtained from the Nodal Agencies/ Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs).
- Mid-term evaluation of the projects through independent evaluators.
- Visits to the States by Area Officers under the Area Officers' Scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development.
- Field visits by Programme Officers of the Department of Land Resources.
- Review meetings/A/ideo Conferencing with the State Governments.

(c) On the basis of the Evaluation Reports received from independent evaluators, mid-term corrective measures are taken in the specific projects. As per feedback received through Impact Assessment Studies of the projects, visits by the Area/Programme Officers from the Ministry of Rural Development, interactions with the officials of the State Governments, etc., the Guidelines for Watershed Development, applicable to IWDP among others, have also been revised in 2001, *inter-alia*, to provide for>

(i) effective role of Panchayati Raj Institutions,

(ii) greater role for women,

- (iii) greater role for Self Help Groups of the landless poor, especially those belonging to SC/ST, residing in project areas,
- (iv) combination of Government Organisation (GO)/Non-Government Organisation (NGO) as Project Implementation Agencies,
- (v) keep the project 'On Probation' for one year,
- (vi) 'Exit Protocol' for the PIAs to ensure sustainability of the project.

The present monitoring mechanism is being further strengthened with the introduction of Supplementary Observation Mechanism w.e.f. 1.4.2002 by associating reputed Institutions, such as Agricultural Universities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, 'Farmers' Training Centres, Non-Conventional Organisations, Research and Academic Institutions at State level and District level for monitoring of the projects right from the very beginning. These Institutions will provide timely and precise inputs regarding the pace and quality of the implementation of the projects on a permanent and dedicated basis.

Distribution of Waste and degraded forest land by States

1592. SHRI YADLAPATIVENKAT RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts made to encourage State Governments to distribute waste and degraded forest land among the landless poor; and
- (b) the measures taken to identify excess lands in villages and towns for distribution among the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) The subject of Land is under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States as provided under Entry No. 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Central Government is playing only an advisory and co-ordinating role in this field. Almost all the States/UTs have enacted land ceiling laws. The issue relating to distribution of ceiling surplus land, Bhoodan land and Government Wastelands have been discussed at various for including Revenue Secretaries'/Ministers' Conferences. It has been emphasized in such Conferences that the lands which are free from all encumbrances should be distributed expeditiously

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amongst the landless rural poor. The Ministry have also prescribed submission of Quarterly Progress Reports by the State government regarding distribution of ceiling surplus land, Bhoodan Land and Government Wastelands.

Evaluation of DPAP

1593. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drought prone area has increased from 55.3 million hectares in 1973 to 74.6 million hectares in 1995, although Rs.2195 crore have been spent on DPAP as reported by the CAG in his report on Drought Prone Areas;

(b) if so, whether Government have ever evaluated the efficacy of the programme; and

(c) if so, what remedial action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M. K. PATIL): (a) to (c) The Drought prone Programme (DPAP) was launched during 1973-74 to cover 54 districts together with part of another 18 districts contiguous with them for execution of drought proofing works. Subsequently the coverage of the Programme was extended to cover 55.3 million hectares of area identified as drought prone. Following a review of the Programme by a high level Technical Committee in 1994, the coverage of the Programme was further expanded to 74.6 million hectares from 1995-96. This increase in coverage is mainly on account of adoption of scientific criteria for identification of drought prone areas and the decision of the Government for continued treatment of areas already included under the programme though they had been recommended for deletion by the high level Technical Committee. Though the coverage of area under DPAP has increased overtime, the fact is that the coverage under the Programme is still below the potential problem area that needs treatment for drought proofing.

From 1995-96, the Programme is being implemented on watershed basis in accordance with the Guidelines for Watershed Development. The impact assessment studies commissioned by the Ministry indicate that

with the implementation of watershed projects under DPAP, there has been an increase in the productivity of land, water table, availability of fuel and fodder in the project areas. There has also been significant impact on overall economic development of the project areas. Keeping in view the experience of implementing the Programme for 6 years, the Guidelines have further been revised in September, 2001 for a focussed approach in watershed development through greater role of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Self help Groups of the landless poor especially SCs/STs, establishing credit linkages with financial institutions etc.

Implementation of pilot sector reforms programme

1594. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pilot sector reforms programme has not yielded expected results in the districts where it is being implemented;

(b) if so, the problems faced by the districts in taking up the programme;

(c) the districts selected for the pilot projects and the progress made in physical terms;

(d) the steps being taken by Government to make the pilot project a success; and

(e) the status of the project in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M. K. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The Sector Reforms Projects envisage to institutionalise community participation on demand responsive mode in the Rural Water Supply activities, to ensure sustainability of the drinking water supply sources and systems. Being a new reforms initiative and Process Projects, the implementation of the Project in some of the districts is better and some of the districts projects progress is slow. Main reasons for this are that the software components of the Projects, like Information, Education and Communication, Human Resource Development and Capacity Development take longer time. These components normally precede the implementation of drinking water works. The reforms concept and principles being new, and the lack of capacity amongst the key stakeholders to implement such innovative projects are also some of the reasons for slow progress.

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(c) Districts selected for implementation of Rural Drinking Water Supply Sector Reforms Projects, State-wise, is given in Statement—I {See below}. As per the reports received from the project districts, 7070 schemes have been completed.

(d) The National Conference on Sector Reforms held on June 28, 2002 at New Delhi to assess the implementation of Sector Reforms Projects has urged the State Governments and the district implementing agencies to initiate immediate action to bring out visible progress in the implementation within next three months. Government of India has also initiated scoping exercises in Sector Reforms pilot districts to prepare district Capacity Development Plan a participatory manner with active participation of key stakeholders.

(e) The status of the projects in Andhra Pradesh is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise list of Sector Reforms Projects implementing Districts

S.No.	State	S.No.	Project District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Chittor
		2.	East Godavari
		3.	Guntur
		4.	Khammam
		5.	Nalgonda
		6.	Nellore
		7.	Prakasam
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.	Lohit
		9.	West Siaing
3.	Assam	10.	Jorhat
		11.	Kamrup
		12.	Sonipur
4.	Bihar	13.	Vaishali

S.No.	State	S.No.	Project District
5.	Chhattisgarh	14.	Durg
6.	Gujarat	15.	Mehsana
		16.	Rajkot
		17.	Surat
7.	Haryana	18.	Kamal
		19.	Yamuna Nagar
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20.	Sirmour
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	21.	Srinagar
		22.	Udhampur
10.	Jharkhand	23.	Dhanbad
11.	Karnataka	24.	Bellary
		25.	Mangalore
		26.	Mysore
12.	Kerala	27.	Kasaragod
		28.	Ko lam
13.	Madhya Pradesh	29.	Gwalior
		30.	Hoshangabad
		31.	Narsinghpur
		32.	Raisen
		33.	Sehore
14.	Maharashtra	34.	Amravati
		35.	Dhule
		36.	Nanded
		37.	Raigad
15.	Meghalaya	38.	Ri-Bhoi
16.	Mizoram	39.	Serchhip

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S.No.	State	S.No.	Project District
17.-	Nagaland	40.	Dimapur
18.	Orissa	41.	Balasore
		42.	Ganjam
		43.	Sundergarh
19.	Punjab	44.	Bhatinda
		45.	Moga
		46.	Muktsar
20.	Rajasthan	47.	Alwar
		48.	Jaipur
		49.	Rajasamand
		50.	Sikkar
21.	Sikkim	51.	Sikkim South
		52.	Sikkim West
22.	Tamil Nadu	53.	Coimbatore
		54.	Cuddalore
		55.	Kancheepuram
		56.	Perambalur
		57.	Vellore
		58.	Virudhunagar
23.	Tripura	59.	West Tripura
24.	Uttar Pradesh	60.	Agra
		61.	Chandauli
		62.	Lucknow
		63.	Mirzapur
		64.	Sonebhadra
25.	Uttranchal	65.	Haridwar
		66.	Midnapur
26.	West Bengal	67.	North 24 Parganas
	TOTAL:		

Statement-II

Status of projects in Andhra Pradesh (as per reports received from the State/Districts upto 25th July 2002)

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl No	Project District	Approved Project Cost	GOI Share	Administrative approval date	Release dates of funds	Funds released	Reported Expenditure	Community Contribution	No. of contributors (Nos)	Water Supply Schemes taken up (Nos.)	Water Supply Schemes completed
1	Chittoor	4000.00	3740.00	07-Jun-00	13-Oct-00	1122.00	154.70	29.55	NA	21	NA
2	Khammam	3753.00	3509.00	07-Jun-00	04-Oct-00	1052.70	1127.04	181.57	227432	576	303
3	Nakjonda	4000.00	3740.00	07-Jun-00	06-Dec-00	1122.00	107.39	467.59	95000	290	NA
4	Nellore	4000.00	3740.00	15/19-Jun-01	13-Sep-01	1122.00	71.41	2.50	2200	783	NA
5	Prakasam	4000.00	3740.00	07-Jun-00	06-Dec-00	1122.00	117.41	NA	NA	273	NA
6	Guntur	4000.00	3740.00	01-Apr-02	08-Apr-02	1122.00	10.00	111.00	16500	NA	NA
7	East Godavari	4000.00	3740.00	17-Jun-02	25-Jul-02	374.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL:		27753.00	25949.00			703670	1587.95	792.21	341132	1943	303

NA—Not Available.

Funds allocated to Bihar for Rural Development Schemes

† 1595. SHRIMATI KUM KUM RAI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released for rural development to Bihar under different heads during the last three years;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the amount to the State in order to complete the works related to rural development; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) The amount released by the Ministry of Rural Development to Bihar for implementing the major Schemes of rural development during the years 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 are given below:—

(Rs. in Lakh)

Name of the Schemes	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)	28,484.06	13,707.02	18,730.78
Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)	25,388.02	9,714.15	19,671.60
Swamjayanti Gram Swarozgarbajana (SGSY)	11,968.05	2,578.76	3,348.37
Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	29,527.20	17,866.73	19,973.04
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	N/A	14,990.00	0.00*
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	4,690.00	0.00	0.00

*No fund has been released to the State during the year under PMGSY due to low utilisation of funds (below 50%)

NA-Not Applicable.

(c) and (c) The allocation of funds to the States/UTs, including Bihar, is based on duly approved criteria of allocation. However, the releases depend on the capacity of the States/UTs to properly utilise the amount already released and claim further releases supported by required documents.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Progress of EAS

1596. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the progress of the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) during last one year vis-a-vis the target fixed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) has been merged with the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) w.e.f. 25 September 2001, but was continued to be implemented separately till 31 st March, 2002 as part of the SGRY. During 2001-2002, under the EAS, a total of 2320.65 lakh mandays (provisional) have been generated against the target of 3391.87 lakh mandays and an amount of Rs. 1781.78 crore (provisional) has been utilized (which includes opening balance, Central Release and the State Release) against the total allocation (Centre+State) of Rs. 2496.74 crore.

Funds for construction of stop dam in M.P.

† 1597. SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for allocation of fund for construction of stop dam under Golden Jubilee village self employment special project by Madhya Pradesh Government is still pending with Central Government;

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

(c) by when the said project would be sanctioned by Government?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (c) A proposal has been forwarded by the Government of Madhya Pradesh under the Special Project component of the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for construction of stop dams on rivers in Jhabua District. The project proposal was duly examined and it was suggested, in May, 2002, that the possibility of convergence between the DPAP and the SGSY Special Project may be explored. Further action has been initiated accordingly.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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RAJYA SABHA

Assessment of ARWSP

1598. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the impact assessment of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme by independent sources has revealed the reemergence of problem villages and shortcomings in critical parameters of adequacy, regularity, quality, distance of source of water, etc.in many States;

(b) if so,whether it is also a fact that CAG has adversely commented in their brochure on Audit Reports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (c) Report of the CAG (Report No. 3) for the year 2002 (for the year ended March, 2001) has recently been received. Chapter III of the Report reviews the implementation of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in 25 States during 1997-98 to 2000-2001 .This Report was presented in Parliament on 19.3.2002.

In para 20 of Chapter III of the report *inter alia* observed that impact assessment of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme has revealed inadequacy of water supply, irregularity of water supply, inconvenient location of water source, poor quality of water, irregularity in frequency of testing of water, etc. in some blocks of some of the States.

Drinking water supply being a State subject, schemes for providing drinking water facilities are implemented by the States from their own resources.The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARSWP).The powers to plan, sanction and implement Rural Water Supply schemes under the above programmes rests with the State Governments.

Most of the observations contained in the CAG Report are state specific and therefore, action thereon is to be taken by the respective State Governments. State Governments have been requested to furnish their

comments on the observation pertaining to them which include re-emergence of problem villages and shortcomings in critical parameters of adequacy, regularity, quality, distance of source of water, etc.

Rural Development Technologies

1599. SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an eminent nuclear scientist has called for "technology foresight" for selecting the critical technologies for development with a national perspective giving the first place for rural development related technologies a high priority;

(b) if so, the steps that are being considered for rural development technologies;

(c) whether any measures in this regard have been worked out; and

(d) if so, to what extent this technology is likely to help develop rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Utilisation of PMGSY funds by States

1600. PROF. M. SANKARALINGAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount utilised by each State for the last three years under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana;

(b) what is the mechanism to monitor the operation of the programme;

(c) the details of the instructions given to the implementing authority with regard to tendering and monitoring mechanism to carry out the mechanism in time;

(d) whether Government have received complaints from the States regarding this scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) The State-wise details of the value of proposals cleared and the cumulative expenditure incurred under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is given in the enclosed Statement. (See below).

(b) to (e) The PMGSY Guidelines stipulate that the well-established procedure for tendering, through competitive bidding would be followed and packages would be tendered in packages of appropriate size - between Rs. 1.00 crore to Rs. 5.00 crore. The Guidelines include, *inter-alia*, provisions in regard to setting up of effective monitoring mechanism at the District, State and Central levels. At the District level, periodic inspection of works is to be carried out by the competent Supervisory Authority (ies) of the Executing Agency. The State Level Standing Committee (SLSC) is required to ensure close and effective monitoring of the Programme, besides overseeing that the supervision of work is continuous and effective. The National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), a society set up by the Ministry, extends management support to the Programme. The progress of the works is regularly reviewed with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in the interest of timely completion of the same. The programme is being implemented with the full cooperation of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

Statement

Value of proposals cleared and cumulative expenditure incurred under Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Rs. in Crore

#	States	Value of Proposals cleared (2000-01 & 2001-02)	Cumulative expenditure incurred up to June, 2002
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	659.97	214.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	120.95	71.51
3.	Assam	229.92	77.48*
4.	Bihar	452.87	12.00*
5.	Chattisgarh	276.44	86.61*
6.	Goa	15.16	5.00

1	2	3	4
7.	Gujarat	162.91	61.10
8.	Haryana	85.57	17.28
9.	Himachal Pradesh	192.36	62.30
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	80.42	7.37
11.	Jharkhand	336.18	75.00
12.	Karnataka	306.29	82.15
13.	Kerala	64.63	13.10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	720.81	93.89*
15.	Maharashtra	394.11	116.21
16.	Manipur	120.71	31.33*
17.	Meghalaya	115.67	35.39
18.	Mizoram	69.65	34.16
19.	Nagaland	65.28	26.21
20.	Orissa	520.88	93.78
21.	Punjab	102.22	42.25
22.	Rajasthan	403.14	143.94
23.	Sikkim	50.97	26.86
24.	Tamil Nadu	267.82	79.48
25.	Tripura	76.60	24.62
26.	Uttar Pradesh	963.05	247.83
27.	Uttaranchal	199.40	30.45
28.	West Bengal	419.65	73.10

*Value of work done.

Contract Farming for Cotton

1601. SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided the modalities for contract farming in cotton at the earliest to ensure adequate supply of quality cotton to the mills;

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(b) if so, whether it has been suggested that the modalities for contract farming in cotton should be worked out to establish an organic linkage between the farmers and the textile mills in order to ensure adequate supply of good quality cotton to the mills;

(c) whether any norms for cotton farming has been decided upon; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) to (d) In order to provide organic linkages between farm and industry, the Government has taken initiatives to popularize integrated cotton cultivation. This envisages availability of good quality timely inputs and technical advice to farmers as well as assured sale of their good quality cotton to industry, which would be benefited by quality raw material at competitive prices. It is a voluntary integration between farmers and industry. The role of the Government is to facilitate such integration. No specific norm for cotton fanning has been decided.

Transfer Policy for Officers of Textile Mills

† 1602. SHRI MUNAWAR HASAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various Textile Mills located in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the officers of the said mills have been working on the same posts and at the same place for the last ten to twenty years;

(c) if so, the policy of transferring officers from one mill to the other; and

(d) by when all the officers will be transferred from one mill to the other or from one post to the other in compliance with the transfer policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) The total number of cotton/

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

man-made fibre textile mills, in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh is given below:—

State	No. of mills
Maharashtra	130
Gujarat	61
Uttar Pradesh	56

Out of these, only 57 mills are under management of NTC (Government of India Undertaking).

(b) In the case of mills under NTC, several officers have been working at the same place for many years.

(c) There is no formal transfer policy in the NTC mills. However, Officers in the rank of Manager and above are transferred from one mill to another based on operational requirements.

(d) Since the number of NTC mills and the staff strength is likely to reduce after implementation of the rehabilitation schemes sanctioned by BIFR, NTC has been directed to formulate a transfer policy keeping in view the directions issued by BIFR while sanctioning these schemes.

Problems in marketing of handloom goods in A.P.

1603. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proposals from State Government of Andhra Pradesh under Market Development Assistance and Marketing Incentive Components of Deendayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana were rejected by Government in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for rejection; and

(c) what remedial measures Government have taken to ensure that marketing of handloom goods does not suffer in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) and (b) The Market Development Assistance Scheme has been discontinued with effect from 1.4.2000. However, MDA claims, which are in conformity with the guidelines of the

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MDA Scheme, pertaining to the period upto 31.3.2000 are being honoured. Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted MDA claims during the year 2001 -02 against which depending on the tenability of those claims, an amount of Rs. 70.06 lakh has been released. Their balance claims have been withheld partly for want of matching state share release orders and partly for certain other clarification. Similarly, during the year 2001 -02, the Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted claims under Marketing Incentive component of the Deendayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DDHPY) for release of a total central share of Rs. 804.45 lakh. Against this, an amount of Rs. 365.25 lakh has been released and the balance could not be considered since the State Government had not released its matching share. Thus, no claims have been rejected.

(c)The Government provides marketing support under the Marketing Incentive component of DDHPY. The claims have not been rejected and only certain essential information has been called from the State Government for considering the sanction and release of the balance amount of claim. The remedial measures of releasing the matching state share and furnishing the required information, lie with the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Cotton purchase by CCI from farmers

1604. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a)whether it is a fact that Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) have not purchased cotton from farmers in certain States;

(b)if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c)the States where CCI purchases cotton from farmers on Minimum Support Price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) to (c) The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI) purchases kapas (seed cotton) in all cotton growing States except in Maharashtra where the Maharashtra Raw Cotton (Procurement, Processing and Marketing) Act, 1971 has been in operation.

During the current cotton year 2001 -02 (October-September), CC] has purchased kapas (seed cotton), under Minimum Support Price

operations in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa and Rajasthan.

Task Force for textile industry

1605. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Task Force set up by the Prime Minister to map a policy and fiscal restructuring plan for the textile industry is likely to recommend an overhaul of Excise and Custom Duty on textile machinery and changes in the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendation of this Committee and the benefits that will accrue to the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) An Inter-Ministerial Task Force has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Textiles) to address three broad issues concerning the textile sector viz., fiscal issues, labour issues and banking/investment issues.

The Terms of Reference are:

- (i) To study the Interim Report furnished by the N.K. Singh Steering Group on a Growth Oriented Fiscal Policy, in order to review the action taken on it, and to propose the Action Plan for the coming years to prepare the Textile Industry to meet the objectives of the NTxP-2000.
 - (ii) To review the existing labour laws and to recommend amendments necessary to those provisions which retard the growth of textile industry;
 - (iii) To assess the credit requirements for the modernization/revival of the textile industry and the availability of institutional credit, and to suggest measures for ensuring adequate flow of funds to the textile industry.
- (b) The recommendations cannot be anticipated.

12.00 Noon

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statutory Order of the Ministry of Textiles

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): Madam, I lay on the Table the following papers:-under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Textiles S.O. No. 736 (E) dated 12^m July, 2002 specifying mandatory packaging of certain commodities in jute packaging materials. [Placed in the Library. See No. L.T. 5866/02]

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYASAGAR RAO): Madam. I beg to lay on the Table, under sub section (2) of Section 92 of the Bihar Reorganisation Act. 2000, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification G.S.R No. 241 (E), dated 28th March, 2002 publishing the Bihar Reorganisation (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2002. [Placed in the Library. See No. L.T. 5886/02]

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

- (i) **The Imperial Library (Indentures Validation) Repeal Bill, 2002.**
- (ii) **The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002.**
- (iii) **The Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 2002.**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

(I)

" 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 Imperial Library (Indentures Validation) Repeal Bill,

2002, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 30 July, 2002."

(II)

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 Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th July, 2002."

(III)

In accordance with the provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 30th July, 2002, agreed without any amendment to the Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 2002, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th July, 2002."

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam, I lay a copy each of the Imperial Library (Indentures Validation) Repeal Bill, 2002, and the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002, on the Table.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Reports of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, Shri A. Vijaya Raghavan. He is not there. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam, we want to raise an important issue, *(Interruptions)*....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got a lot of work. *(Interruptions)*... There are Special Mentions and other mentions. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Madam, I would like to mention an important issue. *(Interruptions)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Please sit down. *(Interruptions)*... There is a Report to be laid. *(Interruptions)*... No. Please sit down. *(Interruptions)*... I still have a Report to be laid. *(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. *(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. *(Interruptions)*... There is a Report to be laid. *(Interruptions)*... The Report has to be laid. *(Interruptions)*... No. Please sit down. *(Interruptions)*... It is not going on

record, *(Interruptions)*.... The Reports of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation have to be laid. *(Interruptions)*... Take your seats please. *(Interruptions)*... Have mercy on my throat. *(Interruptions)*... Take your seats. *(Interruptions)*... Reports of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, Shri Khan Ghufuran Zahidi. *(Interruptions)*....

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

SHRI KHAN GHUFRAN ZAHIDI (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, I beg to present the following reports (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation :

- (i) Hundred and Forty-first Report on Rules/Regulations examined by the Committee; and
- (ii) Hundred and Forty-second Report on Statutory Orders laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha during its 195th Session. *(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. *(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. *(Interruptions)*... I cannot convince you. *(Interruptions)*.... I am not allowing. *(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing. *(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. *(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing. *(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. *(Interruptions)*... No. I am not allowing. *(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. *(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. *(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. *(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. *(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing. *(Interruptions)*.... I explained to you the rules. *(Interruptions)*... No. Please sit down. *(Interruptions)*... You listen to me first. *(Interruptions)*... The Chair has to be heard first *(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. *(Interruptions)*.... Take your seats. *(Interruptions)*... Have patience. *(Interruptions)* Just sit down. *(Interruptions)*... Don't behave like this. *(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. *(Interruptions)*... It is not proper on your part to behave like this. *(Interruptions)*... You are a very senior hon. Member of this House. *(Interruptions)*... I explained to you the rules. *(Interruptions)*... You have to follow the rules of the House. *(Interruptions)*.... You cannot create a rumpus in the House just because you are too many. *(Interruptions)*... No.

This is not proper, whether it is important or unimportant. *(Interruptions)*...
The rules are rules, for every matter. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Madam, it is a very serious matter.
..*(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not denying it; but I will not allow...*(Interruptions)* About the decision, you ask your leader...*(Interruptions)* It is not a question of allocation of time. I have to follow the rules...*(Interruptions)* Please sit down... *(Interruptions)* I am not allowing...*(Interruptions)* I cannot go beyond the rules...*(Interruptions)* No arguments...*(Interruptions)* You should not argue...*(Interruptions)* It can be allowed according to the rules, and I will permit...*(Interruptions)* Now, Shri Natwar Singh.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

RE. NEED FOR A STATEMENT ON THE RECENT VISIT OF U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH (Rajasthan): Madam, we would like to have a discussion on the visit of the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Colin Powell, and his discussions with the Government, and I think, it will be appropriate and proper that the Government, that is, the External Affairs Minister make a full statement on Mr. Colin Powell's visit, so that we can have a discussion in the House and express our views on the matter because it concerns India's foreign policy, India's security policy.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow we are having a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee and the leaders can find time...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Jibon Roy, I don't know what your problem is. Don't you know that when I am speaking to a Member, you should stop speaking for some time? *(Interruptions)* Just keep quiet for a minute...*(Interruptions)* No, please sit down...*(Interruptions)* I have not completed.. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JIBON ROY (West Bengal): You should allow us to express our sentiments...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said, we can discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee. We will ask the Government to find time

and we will see how time can be found for it. This matter is serious and the Members are all concerned...*(Interruptions)* We will do it ...*(Interruptions)* The Minister wants to respond...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU (West Bengal): Madam, I had also given a notice on it. Will you kindly allow me to talk about that? *(Interruptions)*

श्री मूल चन्द मीणा (राजस्थान) : मैडम, यह देश के सम्मान की बात है।

उपसभापति : अभी आप बैठ जाइए, मैंने एक बार कह दिया है। मेरी आवाज इतनी भी खराब नहीं है कि सुनाई न दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मीण जी, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीलोत्पल बसु : मैडम, मैंने भी इसमें अपना नाम दिया था मैंने जो नोटिस दिया है उसका क्या हुआ?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I gave my ruling. We can have a full-fledged discussion on it, if the Members so desire...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: In today's notice itself, my name is there. I would like to know whether you are identifying me or not...*(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can associate yourself with it. You cannot make a speech...*(Interruptions)*

डा. अबरार अहमद : मैडम, सरकार को इस बारे में एक स्टेटमेंट लेकर आना चाहिए था।*(व्यवधान)*....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down...*(Interruptions)* We have no procedure of a zero hour in this House now. That was the desire of the former Chairman...*(Interruptions)* No, I am not allowing...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: You are not protecting us. If you are not allowing Zero Hour, then, you cannot allow one Member and disallow another Member...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This was agreed to in the morning's meeting...*(Interruptions)* others would only associate themselves with it and not make a speech...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Anyway, you did not call my name...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Basu, if your name is there, you can associate yourself with it...*(Interruptions)*

उपसभापति : आप बैठिए, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

Please sit down. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Nilotpal Basu, if your name is there, you can associate. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: But that is after all this ruckus, which was absolutely unnecessary.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You made the ruckus. Your Members made it. *(Interruptions)* If you want to speak, you speak. Otherwise, I will ask the Minister to reply. *(Interruptions)* No, I am not expected to allow you. *(Interruptions)* This is a very funny way. And he is on the panel of Vice-Chairmen too! *(Interruptions)*

श्री खान गुफरान जाहिदी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : यह बयान पहले से क्यों नहीं आया?
...(व्यवधान)...SHRI JIBON ROY: Madam, he wants your protection

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no question of protection. He does not need protection. I think the Chair needs protection from Members. आप बोलिए।

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (दिग्विजय सिंह) : उपसभापति महोदय, कॉलिन पावेल यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स के विदेश मंत्री के यहां आने के बारे में और उनके द्वारा की गई टिप्पणी के बारे में माननीय नटवर सिंह ने जो सवाल उठाया है आपकी तरफ से जो निर्देश होगा, हम लोग उसका पालन करने के लिए तैयार हैं। सरकार उसमें किसी भी तरह की कोई हिचकिचाहट दिखाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। जिस दिन के लिए आप आदेश करेंगी उस दिन आकर हम या हमारे मंत्री ...(व्यवधान)....

SHRI JIBON ROY: The Government should have come out with a statement by this time. *(Interruptions)*

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : आप बोलने तो दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JIBON ROY: The Government should have come out with a statement. *(Interruptions)*

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : आप सुनने को तो पहले तैयार हों(व्यवधान)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is standing. *(Interruptions)*

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : उपसभापति महोदया, सरकार की तरफ से बयान आने से पहले मैं दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ(व्यवधान)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. *(Interruptions)* This matter is over. Special Mentions now. *(Interruptions)* I gave my ruling

that the Business Advisory Committee will try to find time for it. The Government has agreed to come forward. The matter is over. If anybody wants to speak, can speak. We do not want to start Zero Hour again in this House at all. Now, Special Mentions. Shrimati Sarla Maheshwari. *interruptions*)

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड): मैडम, बाहर बारिश हो रही है। गुड लक, गुड लक। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभापति : सरला माहेश्वरी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपके लोग ही आपको नहीं बोलने दे रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI LALITBHAI MEHTA (Gujarat): Madam, I will finish within one minute.

उपसभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...Just one minute. Lalitbhai, you wanted to say something.

Re. Failure of Western Power Grid

श्री ललिताभाई मेहता (गुजरात) : उपसभापति महोदया, कल रात आठ बजे के करीब देश के पांच-छः राज्य अंधकार की चपेट में आ गए। मध्य प्रदेश के विद्युत बोर्ड ने ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU (West Bengal): Madam, there is one question pertaining to procedure. *(Interruptions)*

श्रीमती सरला माहेश्वरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : मैडम यह स्पेशल मैन्शन कैसे हो गया? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have permitted him. *interruptions*)

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Is it a Special Mention or Zero Hour submission?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a Special Mention. It is with special permission, *interruptions*) अभी तो आप बैठ जाइए। *(व्यवधान)*

श्री ललिताभाई मेहता : मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड ने ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो लगाया है...*(व्यवधान)*... दमन और दीव, हमारा गुजरात राज्य पूरे सात घंटे तक अंधकार की चपेट में रहा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not allowing him to speak. *interruptions*)

श्री ललिताभाई मेहता : मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड ने जो गैर जिम्मेदाराना रवैया अपनाया है...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती सरोज दुबे (बिहार) : मैडम, अंधेरा रात को हुआ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you keep quiet, then I can answer. *(Interruptions)* If you sit down, I can answer. *{Interruptions}* I cannot answer, *interruptions)*

श्री ललिताभाई मेहता : ये छः राज्य जो अंधकार की चपेट में आ गए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Madam, please let us know. This is a procedural clarification.

श्री ललिताभाई मेहता : गोवा, मध्य प्रदेश ...*(व्यवधान)*... दमन और दीव, हमारा राज्य गुजरात, पूरे सात घंटे तक अंधकार में रहे हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you keep standing, I am not going to talk to you. *(Interruptions)* I cannot speak till you sit down. *(Interruptions)* I am not allowing you. I am telling you that as I allowed Shri Natwar Singh to make a Special Mention, I have allowed him also to speak. *(Interruptions)* I allowed him to speak on the Grid failure of yesterday. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Absolutely fair.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, sit down. Now, you have heard me. Please, if you have any consideration for the Chair, which you sometime don't, it is better to let the Chair speak first, then you can react. Now, there is no reaction, I have answered you.

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Madam, I want to know whether the Zero Hour Mentions are being allowed. *(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not my problem. Sit down. *(Interruptions)* I am not allowing. *(Interruptions)* I am not allowing.

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: We have a right to be enlightened on this issue. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI (Kerala): It is very, very unfortunate. *(Interruptions)* It is very, very unfortunate. *(Interruptions)*

श्री ललिताभाई मेहता : उपसभापति महोदया, वेस्टर्न ग्रिड के अधिकारियों ने ...*(व्यवधान)*... पिछले सात-आठ दिन से मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड को ये चेतावनियां दी हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया...*(व्यवधान)*... मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड को कहा गया कि पांच सौ मेगावाट की बिजली ...*(व्यवधान)*... है लेकिन आप उससे ज्यादा झा कर रहे हैं...*(व्यवधान)*.... इसके कारण फ्रिक्वेंसी डाउन हो जाएगी। जितनी फ्रिक्वेंसी पर यह पावर चलनी चाहिए उसकी बजाय सैंतालीस फ्रिक्वेंसी आ गई ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: It is very, very unfortunate.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: We are absolutely confused. *{Interruptions}*

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: We are not confused
...*{Interruptions}*

श्री ललिताभाई मेहता : इसके कारण जो पूरे क्षेत्र हैं, जिसमें गुजरात, गोवा, मध्य प्रदेश के कई भाग, छत्तीसगढ़ के राज्य और महाराष्ट्र के भाग हैं वे अंधकार की चपेट में आ गए ...*(व्यवधान)*... रतलाम के डिबीजन में तीस रेल सेवाएं ठप्प हो गई, बाकी सारी रेल सेवाएं भी ठप्प हो गई, हॉस्पिटल की सेवाएं भी ठप्प हो गई, एयरपोर्ट्स बंद हो गए और उसके कारण मिलाई का स्टील प्लांट भी बंद हो गया ...*(व्यवधान)*... मध्य प्रदेश के विद्युत बोर्ड से बार-बार यह बात कही गई है। सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी अथॉरिटी के सामने यह बात रखी गई है, इसकी सुनवाई हो गई है, सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी अथॉरिटी ने अपना निर्णय दिया हुआ है...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mehta, now take your seat.
(Interruptions)

श्री ललिताभाई मेहता : हमारे प्रभु जी यहां पर बैठे हैं, कल ही उन्होंने यह बात बताई है कि हाइडल पावर परसेंट ...*(व्यवधान)*... चालीस परसेंट...*(व्यवधान)*... पर विचार करेगी। इस पर कुछ किया जाए...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take your seat. Now, Shrimati Sarla Maheshwari.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Madam, I want to know whether this issue would also be taken up in the BAC.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said it during Question Hour that power situation can be discussed in a proper form. So, if he has raised this issue that is what we have said. Shrimati Sarla Maheshwari.
(Interruptions) Let her speak.

SHRI JIBON ROY (West' Bengal): Madam, in the other House, there was a statement. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: The Government has given a statement in Lok Sabha. Why should we be deprived of a statement here?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let her speak. She belongs to your party. I think so. *(Interruptions)* Please sit down.

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: It is very... *(Interruptions)* ...What does it mean? My party! All are my colleagues here... *(Interruptions)* ... I am asking why we should have party business here.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: No, no. This is a reflection on me. The issue being raised by the Member belonging to my party is something else. *(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said, "Don't argue with the Chair." Don't argue with the Chair.

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: *

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It cannot go on record. Sit down. Record is in my hand, not in your hand. *(Interruptions)* "Sit down. *(Interruptions)* Unfortunately, you did not hear what the Leader of the Opposition said today. He said that we never had a Zero Hour in this House; and we don't want to start this. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: It is very unfortunate.

उपसभापति : सरला जी, आपको बोलना है या नहीं बोलना है।... (व्यवधान)....
will call the other name, if you are not going to speak.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

NEED TO DECLARE PREMCHAND JAYANTI AS LITERATURE DAY

श्रीमती सरला माहेश्वरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : उसभापति महोदया, आज का दिन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण दिन है। विशेष उल्लेख के जरिए मैं यह मांग करना चाहती हूँ कि प्रेमचन्द जयंती को साहित्य दिवस के रूप में घोषित किया जाए। आज 31 जुलाई का दिन भारत के किसानों, शोषित-पीड़ित जनता के महान लेखक प्रेमचन्द का जन्मदिन है। प्रेमचन्द के साहित्य के बारे में महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि अगर हमारे आजादी के आंदोलन के सारे दस्तावेज नष्ट हो जाएं तो भी प्रेमचन्द के साहित्य के जरिये हम आजादी के आंदोलन का इतिहास लिख सकते हैं। प्रगतिशील लेखक संघ के संस्थापक अध्यक्ष के रूप में प्रेमचन्द ने न सिर्फ सौन्दर्य के नये मानदंड के निर्माण का आह्वान किया था बल्कि यह भी कहा था कि साहित्य राजनीति के आगे चलने वाली मशाल है। साहित्य के प्रति प्रेमचन्द की गहरी निष्ठा थी। समाज की गहरी तहों में क्या कुछ वन-बिगड़ रहा है, यदि किसी को भी इसकी थाह पानी है तो साहित्य के अलावा उसका और कोई विश्वसनीय माध्यम नहीं हो सकता। इसीलिए प्रेमचन्द ने कहा था कि लेखक को वश और धन की बिना कामना किए जनात की सेवा में लगातार लिखते चला जाना चाहिए। किन्तु आज लोभ-लाभ से चालित पूँजीवादी समाज की इस आपाघापी ने साहित्य को जीवन में लगभग

* Not Recorded.

अप्रासंगिक बना दिया है। साम्राज्यवादी संस्कृति के दबाव के चलते लोग अपनी निज भाषा और जातीय अस्मिता तक को भूलने लगे हैं।

ऐसे समय में राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा के लिए हमें जातीय साहित्य की रक्षा के प्रति बहुत ज्यादा जागरूक होने की जरूरत है। इसीलिए प्रेमचन्द जयंती के मौके पर सरकार से मेरी यह हार्दिक अपील है कि वह 31 जुलाई के दिन को साहित्य दिवस के रूप में घोषित करे और उस दिन ऐसे तमाम कार्यक्रम अपनाये जिनके जरिए हम लेखकों और साहित्यकारों को रचनात्मक संघर्ष की प्रेरणा और संरक्षण प्रदान कर सकें। मैं समझती हूँ कि यह पूरा सदन और सरकार इसके साथ सहमत होगी। धन्यवाद।

श्री सुरेश पचौरी (मध्य प्रदेश) : सरकार को साहित्य दिवस घोषित करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह मुंशी प्रेमचन्द्र का जन्म दिवस है। मैं सरला माहेश्वरी जी के साथ अपने को एसोसिएट करता हूँ
(Interruptions)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The whole House associates itself with this Special Mention.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): Madam, I would convey the sense of the House and the feelings of the Members, to the concerned Minister.

श्री मती सरला माहेश्वरी : माननीय उप प्रधानमंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं।

उप प्रधानमंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी): हम सरला जी के आभारी हैं कि उन्होंने स्मरण करवाया।

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH (Rajasthan): Madam, the National Memorial is still incomplete. I hope it will be completed now.

Health care sector hit by duty hike

DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, I am fortunate enough to have the Deputy Prime Minister here, and I want him to put pressure on the Finance Minister to withdraw the hike in duty on equipment used in the healthcare sector.

A drastic increase in duty on medical equipment and devices has taken a heavy toll of the healthcare sector. A basic duty of 5% on life saving medical equipment and devices, and an additional duty of 20.8% on several others, through a CVD of 16%, has hit the common man.

Through the Finance Bill, 2002-03, a basic duty of 5% was levied on 156 life-saving equipments and devices, priced between Rs.1,000 and Rs. 1.5 lakhs. Typically, these are imported devices and equipments used in heart, neurological and nephrological disorders and peripheral vascular diseases; for example, cardiac stents and catheters, cath lab and CAPD equipment, used in dialysis. Further, some other crucial medical devices will now attract a CVD of 16%.

The excise notification says that for companies with a manufacturing plant under MODVAT the CVD would be only 4%. On the other hand, if the item is imported, the CVD would be 16%. Earlier, these devices and equipments were either exempted or levied duty at a very minimal rate, to enable access to the latest medical and surgical technologies.

Now, the total duty on some of them has gone up to, as high as, 51%, pushing up the prices of the products and the cost of related healthcare services. With increased costs limiting the size of the healthcare market, India may become less attractive for potential foreign investors.

I, therefore, appeal the Union Government to reconsider this and reduce the duty hike on life-saving medical equipments and devices like stent, catheter, etc., in the interest of the general healthcare in the country.

Need to set up a separate High Court for Tripura

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): Madam, the statement in reply to Starred Question No.101, that was due for answer on 22.7.2002, reveals that the number of cases pending with the Guwahati High Court, as of March, 2001, was 41,317. Out of this, 22,270 cases related to the State of Tripura. The figure itself proves that the Guwahati High Court and its Bench at Agartala are unable to cope with the increasing number of cases, in spite of their earnestness. The people of Tripura find it very difficult to go to Guwahati by road, as there is no railway in the State; and the bus journey is tedious, air journey being highly expensive, beyond the reach of the common people. Therefore, there is a pressing demand, from all corners, for a separate High Court for the State of Tripura.

So, I urge upon the Government to set up a separate High Court for Tripura, soon.

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Madam. I associate myself with this Special Mention..

SHRI SHANKAR ROY CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Madam, I too associate myself with this Special Mention.

Need to restore and re-introduce the long distance Trains which were discontinued at onversion times

SHRI BACHANI LEKHRAJ (Gujarat): Madam, prior to conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge, three long distance trains, that is, Delhi-Ahmedabad Express, Delhi-Ahmedabad Janta Express and Ahmedabad-Agra fast passengers were running daily since so many years. These trains had so many halts between Delhi and Ahmedabad whereas other trains like Delhi-Ahmedabad Mail and Ashram Express were not halting.

After conversion, two new trains, that is, Probander-Delhi bi-weekly and Uttaranchal Express weekly trains run between Delhi and Ahmedabad but do not halt on which those three trains were halting. Rajdhani Train runs twice a week, except three halts in Rajasthan, there is no halt in the States of Gujarat, Haryana and Delhi through which these trains pass.

At the time of conversion, it was publicly promised by the then Chairman, Railway Board that rail facilities enjoyed by the public would not be decreased.

In spite of this assurance and repeated "demands by MPs, the Gujarat Government, the Railway Passengers Associations, business community, etc., the Railway is not heeding to restore these trains. To avoid public agitations and discontent, the Railway Minister is earnestly requested to restore and reintroduce at least one train, that is, Delhi-Ahmedabad Janta Express.

Electrification of eighty thousand villages in the Country

श्री बालकवि बैरागी (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदया, मैं विशेष उल्लेख के द्वारा भारत के शेष 80 हजार गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के बारे में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ। इस समय भारत के 80 हजार गांव विद्युत विहीन हैं, अंधेरे में डूबे हैं। आजादी के 55 वर्षों के बाद भी वे स्वयं को दोयसम श्रेणी का मानते हैं। ये गांव अधिकांशतः देश के दुर्गम उत्तरी हिस्से में हैं। सरकार के सूत्र बताते हैं कि 10वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में विद्युत मंत्रालय ग्रिड एक्सटेंशन योजना के तहत 62,000 गांवों का अंधेरा मिटायेगा। तब भी 18 हजार गांव अंधेरे में डूबे रहेंगे। सरकार सोचती है कि गैर परंपरागत तकनीक का सहारा लेकर इन 18 हजार गांवों को सन् 2012 तक प्रकाशमान कर दिया जाए। दसवीं योजना में सरकार का लक्ष्य 41 हजार मेगावाट बिजली उत्पादन करने का है। मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि सरकार अपने लक्ष्य और प्रकाशीकरण कार्यक्रम का पुनरावलोकन करे। विद्युत उत्पादन और वितरण के धन संसाधन पर फिर से सोचे। वैश्वीकरण, उदारीकरण, निजीकरण जैसे उपादानों से समन्वय बैठाये। राष्ट्रीय

और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय धन स्रोतों का कुशलता से दोहन करे। सैन्ट्रल सैक्टर में 22500 मेगावाट एवं अन्य सैक्टरों में 4200 मेगावाट बिजली उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम पर फिर से विचार करे। उत्पादन के मामले में सारा काम स्वयं हाथ में ले। राज्यों को कर्जदार नहीं बनने दे। यदि भारत सरकार ने देश प्रकाशीकरण की अपनी गति को ऐसा ही रखा तो ये गांव 2012 के बाद भी अंधेरे में ही डूबे रहेंगे। मैं आश्वासन हूँ कि भारत सरकार एनटीपीसी और पॉवर ग्रिड कार्पोरेशन जैसे गौरवशाली संस्थानों को एक जुट बैठा कर अंधेरे के खिलाफ जारी जंग को जल्दी से जल्दी जीतने का कार्यक्रम युद्ध स्तर पर बना सकेगी। विद्युत मंत्रालय को इस दिशा में नए सिरे से प्रयत्न और पहल करनी चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

उपसभापति : आप गांवों की बात कर रहे हैं, वहां तो दिल्ली में बत्ती चली जा रही है।

Erosion of River Ghagra at Bodi Town in district Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh.

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़) : माननीया उपसभापति जी, धाधरा नदी की कटान के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के बहराइच जिले का बोड़ी कस्बा और करीब 12 गांवों के हजारों लोग भारी संकट में हैं। धाधरा नदी में हर वर्ष आने वाली बाढ़ के कारण बोड़ी क्षेत्र के रामघाट, जोगापुरवा, सिलौटा, गोलागंज, त्रिवेदिनपुरवा, बरहियापुरवा के गांवों का अस्तित्व कटान के कारण समाप्त होता जा रहा है। प्रदेश की सरकार को धाधरा नदी की कटान को रोकने के लिए जनपद कहराइच के अंतर्गत बोड़ी, बेलहा-बहरोली बांध को बचाने के लिए लगातार पत्र भेजे गए हैं, किन्तु उ0प्र0 की सरकार ने अब तक कोई प्रभावी कदम नहीं उठाया। किसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही न होने के कारण गांव के लोगों में भय व्याप्त है। यद्यपि उ0प्र0 सरकार द्वारा बोड़ी, बेलहा-बहरोली बांध को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए 5 करोड़ 70 लाख रुपये की स्वीकृत राशि में से मात्र 40 लाख रुपये का आबंटन गत वर्ष सिंचाई विभाग को किया गया था जिस के कारण मरम्मत के कार्य प्रारंभ हुए थे, किन्तु इस वर्ष 2002 में अब तक कोई धनराशि का आबंटन नहीं किया गया है।

महोदया, बेलहा-बहरोली बांध पर 13 बाढ़ सुरक्षा प्लेटफार्म का निर्माण किया जाना है। धाधरा नदी की बाढ़ ने विकराल रूप धारण कर लिया तो बोड़ी तो खतरे के घेरे में हैं ही, लेकिन बोड़ी को धाधरा की बाढ़ ने काट लिया है। बेलहा-बहरोली बांध जिस से नदी मात्र 500 मीटर की दूरी पर है, को कटने से कोई नहीं रोक पाएगा। ऐसी परिस्थिति में तरबगंज, ब्रान्य, सरयू नगर परियोजना एवम् लोक निर्माण विभाग की कई सड़कें तथा सैकड़ों गांव जलमग्न होकर तबाही के कगार पर पहुंच जावेंगे।

श्री खान गुफरान जाहिदी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं खुद को इसके साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

Equity participation in Hydro Electric Power Projects in Rajasthan

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the House to an issue concerning the State of Rajasthan. The issue is pertaining to 'Equity participation in hydroelectric power projects in Rajasthan.'

The Government of Rajasthan has given power generation a high priority in the State to bridge the gap between demand and supply. The hydro share of energy supplied to Rajasthan in 2000-01 was a meagre 14.86 per cent and in 2001-02, it was about the same. As a result, the hydrothermal mix has reached a precarious level. It is a matter of concern. Moreover, the potential of hydel power generation is virtually non-existent in the State.

It is, however, decided that the State Government of Rajasthan would participate in equity, based on contributions in hydro projects being set up by various Central Government Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). For this, the State Government has tentatively put aside Rs. 100 crores to invest in these CPSUs during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

The State Government has reaffirmed its desire, to participate in the equity participation, to the Ministry of Power, *vide* their letter dated 16^m February, 2002, with an understanding that the additional power would be made available to Rajasthan in proportion to the equity considering the dangerous level of hydrothermal mix that is currently persisting in the State.

Hence, I urge upon the Central Government to agree with the equity participation - in hydroelectric power projects being set up by CPSUs in Rajasthan - by Rajasthan Government to enable them to overcome its power generation problem. Thank you.

Need to create awareness against superstitious practices and customs

DR. M. N. DAS (Orissa): Madam, my Special Mention deals with a national problem and is not a regional issue. It is entitled, 'Need to create awareness against superstitious practices and customs.'

Madam, on the one hand, India is progressing by giant strides in the field of science and technology while, on the other, superstitious practices are still prevailing in many parts of the country. About twenty years ago, I saw, in a foreign country, dozens of people crowding over a full-page report, published in *The New York Times*, and passing sarcastic comments on the Indian society. The report contained a detailed account of how thousands of naked women ploughed dry-fields to appease the 'Rain God' during drought; and how hundreds of dogs were entertained with sumptuous feasts for the same purpose. Unfortunately, even today, same desperate rituals are being practised in Uttar Pradesh. Abominable practices, in various forms, are seen in several regions. For instance, about

two years ago, in West Bengal, a little girl was given in a marriage to a rich man's dog in a ceremonious way. Still some years back, a woman became sati. Yet, most surprisingly during May this year, in Rajasthan, child marriages on mass scale were conducted in full knowledge of the Government and the society. At Bhilwara, 200 children got married; Ajmer recorded 150 child marriages; Bikaner recorded 50 child marriages. These are conservative estimates. Superstitions in small forms are seen in legions. Animal sacrifice is a common practice all over India. What is necessary is public awareness against all varieties of irrational customs. Scientific temper is the need of the hour, at this dawn of New Millennium. This can be developed through education from the very primary stage. Now, education is going to be free and compulsory for children of 6-14 age group. I call upon the Government for modernisation of education.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDARAN (Kerala): Madam, I associate myself with what Dr. Das has said.

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Madam, I associate myself with what Dr. Das has said.

Supply of Japanese Encephalitis Vaccine to Andhra Pradesh

DR. C. NARAYANA REDDY (Nominated): Madam Deputy Chairperson, I seek your kind permission to bring to the notice of the House the need for taking steps to ensure adequate supply of Encephalitis vaccine to Andhra Pradesh. The hon. Members know that Japanese Encephalitis or inflammation of brain comes under acute fever category. It attacks in August, turns severe in October and ends in December. Andhra Pradesh is one of the target States for Encephalitis. Preventive vaccination is found effective. In Andhra Pradesh, 1036 cases were reported in 1999, and 203 deaths occurred. In 2002, 343 cases were reported, and 72 deaths occurred. In 2001, 33 cases were reported, and 4 deaths occurred. This was possible due to vaccine programme. In 2001, Andhra Pradesh received 8 lakh doses of South Korean variety and 72,500 doses from Kasauli. This year only, 1,10,000 doses have been received from Kasauli. According to the UNICEF information, the South Korean manufacturer could not get enough mice to produce vaccine. If enough doses are not received in Andhra Pradesh, vaccine programme cannot be completed by August. This explains the gravity of situation in controlling Encephalitis, in Andhra Pradesh. If urgent steps are not taken by the Government of India to supply sufficient doses to Andhra Pradesh, situation may become

unmanageable. According to the Andhra Pradesh Health Directorate, the Veterinary Biological Research Institute, Hyderabad claims preparedness for manufacturing vaccine, if virus seeds are supplied by National Virology Institute, Pune. I request the hon. Union Minister to bestow special attention on the issue and take immediate measures to supply Encephalitis Vaccine to Andhra Pradesh.

Discriminatory duties on manufacturing of life saving

Medical products

SHRI H.K. JAVARE GOWDA (Karnataka): Madam, in the last Budget, the Government had imposed discriminatory duties on the manufacturers of life-saving medical products, such as, blood testing analysers, diagnostic test kits, etc., which are used for diagnosing serious diseases, like HIV, AIDS, Hepatitis, T.B., etc.

While auto-analysers can now be imported by paying five per cent customs duty, it is very difficult to manufacture them indigenously, because five per cent customs duty is levied on raw materials, and an excise duty of 16 per cent is levied on the customer's price also. Similarly, Elisa Diagnostic Kits can be imported at zero duty, but if it has to be manufactured indigenously, a 57 per cent customs duty has to be paid on raw materials and 16 per cent excise duty has to be paid on customer's price. This anomaly has made it difficult for the domestic manufacturers to survive.

Is it true that this has been done at the instance of several multinationals, who are at present allowed to import these life-saving products without paying any import duty?

Is it not necessary to support the domestic bio-medical industry, keeping in mind its national and social importance? And, is it not necessary that we should provide a strong base to the indigenously manufactured health care products instead of heavily depending on imports?

I urge upon the Government to look into the matter and encourage the local industries.

Need to sanction financial assistance to Basavatharakam Institute of Research And Treatment, Hyderabad for acquiring Cancer Treatment Equipment.

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, my Special Mention is about the killer disease 'cancer'. The poor people, who get affected with this disease, cannot afford its treatment.

Cancer, in all its forms, causes 12 per cent deaths throughout the world. It is one of the ten main causes of death in India. Over five lakh new cases of cancer are reported every year. In our country, around three lakh deaths take place every year. The average survival rate is three years, after diagnosis. Nearly, 15 lakh patients require facilities for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up at any given point of time.

The Basavatharakam Institute of Research and Treatment, Hyderabad is doing a great service to the humanity by providing diagnostic and treatment services. This Institute was built by the Basavatharakam Trust, which is named after the legendary leader, Dr. N.T. Rama Rao's wife.

The hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji, inaugurated this Institute, and the Government of Andhra Pradesh had extended the necessary help in establishing this Institute. A proposal from this Institute for acquiring nuclear medicine equipment is pending with the Government. Keeping the above data in mind, the Government must help all such Institutes in a big way.

I request the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare to immediately sanction the required amount of Rs. 3.50 crores to the Basavatharakam Institute at Hyderabad, in order to enable it to acquire the nuclear medicine equipment. Thank you, Madam.

**Request to retain the National Research Centre
on meat at Hyderabad**

. SHRI K. KALAVENKATA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, the National Research Centre on Meat was established at Hyderabad in September, 1999, under the aegis of the ICAR. A ten acres of the Government's land, in the premises of modern abattoir, was also allotted to it. However, it is now learnt that there is a proposal to wind up the National Research Centre on Meat, Hyderabad. Andhra Pradesh has the second largest buffalo population in the country and it has two, cent per cent, E.O.U meat exporting units, that is, the Allana and the Alkabir. Both of them, put together, have a turnover of Rs. 250 crore per annum. Another modern abattoir with a capacity to slaughter 400 cattle and 6000 sheep is coming up in the Government sector, with an estimated cost of Rs.35 crores. It is likely to be commissioned in September, 2002. In this scenario, the research and development on meat has become very essential. The Ministry of Agriculture has also considered the matter of retaining this Centre at Hyderabad.

Madam, about 80 per cent of the people owning buffaloes and goats are small and marginal farmers. The research and development relating to preservation, production, etc. will help in improving the lot of these poor people, because safety and quality control measures have assumed great significance in the wake of the WTO Agreement.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Planning Commission to retain the National Research Centre on Meat at Hyderabad itself. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister of Planning to accede to the request of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Thanking you. Awaiting for an early favourable action in the matter.

DR. C. NARAYANA REDDY (Nominated): Madam, I associate myself with the views expressed by the hon. Member.

**Extension of Madurai -
Bodinayakkanur rail route to
Ernakulam**

SHRI S. AGNIRAJ (Tamil Nadu): Madam, I wish to impress upon the need to extend Madurai-Bodinayakkanur rail route, in Tamil Nadu, to Ernakulam, in Kerala, in the larger public interest. Madurai is not only a temple town, but also a business hub. That is why it is thronged with people from the Southern districts of Tamil Nadu and also adjoining Kerala. However, at present, people going to and coming from Kerala have to take a circuitous route. But, if Bodinayakkanur is connected to Ernakulam, the distance between Madurai and Ernakulam will be reduced by 200 kilometres, which means substantial savings in fuel, time and fare. The other point is that this 110 kilometre route, that is, from Madurai to Bodinayakkanur is still metre-gauge. It has to be converted into broad gauge line and needs to be extended up to Ernakulam. Then only, all the passengers of goods trains will be able to use this line. At present, trains have to cover a long distance of 500 kilometre to reach Ernakulam from Madurai. If Bodinayakkanur is connected to Ernakulam, the distance would be reduced by 300 kilometres. It will benefit both, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. I also appeal to the Government to open the pit line at Madurai junction. The work has been completed and awaiting inauguration. Since Madurai is a very busy junction, I request the Government to open the pit line without any delay. Thank you.

SHRI K. KALAVENKATA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, I associate myself with the views expressed by the hon. Member.

Establishment of Central Railways Headquarters at Nagpur

श्री दत्ता मेघे (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदया, मध्य रेलवे को जोमल मुख्यालय नागपुर में स्थापित करने के संबंध में मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। महोदया, देश के हृदय स्थल पर बसे नागपुर शहर का महत्व देखते हुए तथा विदर्भ प्रदेश के विकास में सहायक होने की दृष्टि से देश के सभी क्षेत्रों को जोड़ने वाले रेलमार्ग नागपुर से होर गुजरते हैं। इसलिए रेल यातायात की दृष्टि से नागपुर अपनी अलग पहचान रखता है।

महोदया, इस क्षेत्र के विकास एवं विदर्भ प्रदेश की जरूरत को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम यह चाहते हैं कि नागपुर शहर में मध्य रेलवे का जोनल मुख्यालय स्थापित किया जाए। इस विशेष उल्लेख के प्रस्ताव द्वारा मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से रेल मंत्री तथा केन्द्र सरकार के समक्ष विदर्भ प्रदेश के लाखों लोगों की यह मांग रखना चाहता हूँ। इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि मुसावल डिवीजन कार्यालय तथा नागपुर डिवीजन कार्यालय को मिलाकर मध्य रेलवे का एक जोनल मुख्यालय बनाया जाए तथा यह मुख्यालय नागपुर में स्थापित किया जाए।

महोदया, आज मध्य रेलवे का मुख्यालय मुंबई में स्थित है। इसमें संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्र क्षेत्र जैसे मुंबई, पुणे, शोलापुर, भुसावल, नागपुर तथा बल्लारशाह और मध्य प्रदेश में खंडवा से लेकर झांसी तक के रेलमार्ग आते हैं। महाराष्ट्र में मध्य रेलवे के पांच विभागीय कार्यालय हैं। हम यह चाहते हैं कि मध्य रेलवे का मुंबई मुख्यालय विभाजित करके मुंबई, पुणे और शोलापुर को मिलाकर एक मुख्यालय बनाया जाए और मुसावल और नागपुर को मिलाकर एक मुख्यालय नागपुर में बनाया जाए।

महोदया, अगर यह मुख्यालय नागपुर में स्थापित हो जाए तो नागपुर से देश के हर क्षेत्र में जाने वाली गड़ियां नागपुर से शुरू होगी। इससे नागपुर और विदर्भ के किसानों की कृषि उपज तथा उद्योग समूह द्वारा निर्मित माल की ढुलाई में आसानी होगी और इसमें बढ़ोतरी भी होगी। इससे रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़ेंगे और नागपुर का जो ऐतिहासिक महत्व था, वह खोया हुआ महत्व उसे फिर से प्राप्त होगा। महोदया, मैंने बहुत डिटेल्स में भी लिखा है परन्तु मैं समय ज्यादा नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन यह प्रस्ताव पास हो सकता है, देश में अलग-अलग जोन हो रहे हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि नागपुर तो राजधानी थी वह राजधानी नहीं रही। पूरे देश के अंदर कम से कम जोनल आफिस बनता है तो विदर्भ वासियों के लिए अच्छा होगा। यह यूनिट वाएबल है। जितने भी उनको चाहिए जोनल आफिस बनाएं। इसलिए यह प्रस्ताव मान्य होना चाहिए।

Targeting of Railways by Terrorists

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदया, मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में हो रही वृद्धि की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा। जैसा कि सदन को इस बात की जानकारी है कि आतंकवादी संगठनों ने भारतीय रेल सम्पत्ति और रेल गाड़ियों को

समय-समय पर अपना निशाना बनाया है जिससे काफी जन-धन और रेल सम्पत्ति का नुकसान हुआ है। इस समय उत्तर रेलवे आतंकवादियों की हिट लिस्ट में सबसे ऊपर है। आतंकवादी गोरखपुर जाने वाली और लम्बी दूरी की ट्रेनों को “साफ्ट टारगेट” मान रहे हैं। समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट के अनुसार आतंकवादी 15 अगस्त को उत्तर प्रदेश से होकर गुजरने वाली नॉर्थ ईस्ट की रेल गाड़ियों पर हमला बोलने वाले हैं। उनकी योजना रेलवे स्टेशनों को भी तबाह करने की है। ये रेल प्रशासन के साथ-साथ जनता जनार्दन को भी आतंकित करना चाहते हैं। वैसे रेल प्रशासन अपने कर्तव्यों का पूर्णतया निर्वहन कर रहा है और जनता को विभिन्न प्रचार माध्यमों से सजग कर रहे हैं। परन्तु आशंका इस बात की है कि आतंकवादी कहीं अपने मकसद में कामयाब न हो जाए। ऐसे में मैं रेल मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि आतंकवादी गतिविधियों को समूल नष्ट करने के लिए समय रहते कदम उठाए जाएं जिससे रेलवे, जनता और देश आदि की रक्षा हो सके।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, that Special Mentions are over, we have about eight minutes left for lunch hour. So, I think, it would be much better if we take up the Short Duration Discussion after lunch hour because, it is an important discussion. The Leader of the Opposition is going to initiate the discussion. We can now adjourn the House for lunch till 2 o'clock and then we can start so that the speech is not stopped in between. The House is adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty-two minutes
past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA) in the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): We will now take up the Short Duration Discussion.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Present Situation In Jammu and Kashmir with Particular Reference to the Recent Massacre in Kasim Nagar on July 13,2002 and the failure of Government in this regard

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH (Assam): Sir, I beg to raise a discussion on the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, with particular reference to the recent massacre in Kasim Nagar, on July 13, 2002, and the failure of the Government in this regard.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the massacre in Rajiv Nagar or Kasim Nagar, as it is sometimes called, in Jammu, on 13th July, is yet another

indication that the terrorists can strike at will in Jammu and Kashmir. We all know that this incident took place when our Armed Forces have been fully mobilised on our borders for over eight months now and the Government had also armed itself with a draconian anti-terrorist law --POTA.

Sir, the House would recall that when the tragic Kaluchak incident took place, the hon. Home Minister (now the Deputy Prime Minister), Shri LK.Advani, had assured the House that the Government stood committed to taking all possible steps to control the militancy in Jammu and Kashmir, and that the security forces had been conducting intelligence-based operations against terrorists. We have also been told, on behalf of the Government, that, based on the Report of the Group of Ministers, the security system, particularly, the intelligence-gathering system, had been greatly strengthened*. Until a few days ago, the Government had also claimed that, as a result of what has come to be known in popular parlance as coercive diplomacy, it has secured assurance from major powers such as the United States and the UK, that Gen. Musharraf and the Government of Pakistan had agreed to stop cross-border terrorism and to dismantle the infrastructure of terror. Furthermore, until recently, some -- at least two spokesmen of the Government claimed that there had been a very significant reduction in infiltration, after the May 27 speech of Gen. Pervez Musharraf. In all this, the country stood as one. We, as a principal . opposition party, extended full support to the Government to face the challenge of cross-border terrorism and the proxy-war being carried on by Pakistan. And yet, Sir, the situation on the ground has not improved.

If we go back to the ghastly incident of Chittisinghpura, the attacks on innocent people in various parts of Jammu and Kashmir, the attack on the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly in October, and later on, on our Parliament, and then in Kaluchak and now this Kasim Nagar incident, all these go to show that our nation's sense of agony and pain as a result of the activities of terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir has not abated. This morning, the hon. Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister gave certain figures about the number of violent incidents in Jammu and Kashmir by terrorists, the security personnel killed, the terrorists killed and the civilians killed. Some of these figures show a marginal improvement, no doubt. But, considering the extraordinary measures that our Government have taken after the full mobilisation of our armed forces, the passage of POTA, I think the progress can hardly be considered encouraging. Therefore, we

would like to know from the Government as to what their plan of action is to deal with this continuous pressure that is being exercised by the acts of terrorism perpetrated from across the border.

After the ghastly attack on our Parliament in December, 2001, the Government mobilised our armed forces on an unprecedented scale at our borders. We, as the principal Opposition Party, supported the Government in its resolve to counter cross border terrorism. Until a few days ago, the Government spokesmen had been claiming that this exercise in coercive diplomacy had yielded positive results in that the international community, led by the United States and the U.K. in particular, had sufficiently pressurised Pakistan to give an undertaking to stop infiltration across the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir and also to dismantle the infrastructure of terrorism in Pakistan, including Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

As I mentioned, responsible members of this Government, particularly, Shri Jashwant Singhji, asserted that cross-border infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir had virtually come to an end. However, more recently, the tune has changed. First, it was the new External Affairs Minister who stated that infiltration levels had once again risen to levels observed before the May 27th speech of General Musharraf. This has now become the general theme of all those who speak on behalf of the Government. Sir, I would like then to ask, if this is the ground situation, what then, are the gains of the so-called coercive diplomacy? We would like to know from the Government the objectives behind this coercive diplomacy and the extent to which those objectives have been achieved.

General Musharraf has been making many statements and I have seen one public statement by him which says that though infiltration is not taking place, he can give no assurance that nothing will ever happen again at the borders in the years to come. He has further stated that the closure of terrorist camps is purely an internal matter for Pakistan to decide. We would, therefore, like to know the nature and, value of assurances supposedly given by General Musharraf to the United States and the U.K. on the basis of which we undertook the first initial steps towards de-escalation of tensions on our borders. I would also like to know from the Government how far our own approach to escalation-de-escalation was influenced by the coercive diplomacy practised by the international community in the form of Travel Advisories to their nationals.

Sir, in this context, it is all the more worrisome today that currently, India's perceptions about the state of cross border infiltration are not fully shared by the United States and the U.K. Both, the United States and the U.K., have publicly stated that Pakistan has made significant progress in fulfilling its promises to the US and UK to stop cross-border terrorism, though they both agree that Pakistan needs to do more in this regard. However, our Government's perceptions currently are very different. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister told us this morning that there is a small reduction in the amount of infiltration taking place. Overall, our spokesmen are now asserting that infiltration levels are back to the levels that were prevalent before May 27th of this year. I believe, it is for this reason that the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has called upon the international community to declare Pakistan as a terrorist State, a demand which the US has promptly rejected, describing Pakistan as a stalwart ally in the war against terrorism, and Sir, I need to emphasise, in fact, the rejection of India's call to brand Pakistan as a terrorist State, came not only from the State Department, but it was followed on the following day by the statement from the White House itself. Here, in Delhi, we heard the U.S. Secretary of State, General Colin Powell, refusing to be drawn in by our efforts to portray General Musharraf as the problem, rather than the solution. Sir, in this regard, we would like to know from the Government one thing. Where do we go from here? Can coercive diplomacy of the type practised so far, be relied upon to persuade the international community to put enough pressure on Pakistan to dismantle its terror machine? If not, what are the options open to us? Can our Armed Forces remain in a state of mobilization indefinitely? What is the Government's game plan to secure Pakistan's compliance with the promises it has made to the US and UK to stop cross-border terrorism? Sir, given Pakistan's manifest role in the US-led war against Al Qaeda, can we depend on the international community to put enough pressure on Pakistan to desist from its support for cross-border terrorism? By now, Sir, it is obvious that excessive reliance on the international community to pressurise Pakistan, carries with it an inevitable serious risk of the Kashmir problem being internationalised. Earlier, this week, here in Delhi, the US Secretary of State, General Colin Powell, explicitly stated that Kashmir was now on the international agenda, and also that India ought to allow the international observers during the forthcoming elections to the Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir. All sections of Indian public have been hurt by these statements. I would like to know from the Government their reaction to these statements by General Powell.

Sir, having said something about the situation, as it prevails, and the role of the international community, I would like to look to the future, and in this context, I am going to raise four or five important issues. First of all, it is our belief that no effort should be spared to exercise utmost vigilance on our borders, and for strengthening our intelligence network. Sir, the fact that even after two years, we have no clear idea as to who were the real killers of the innocent people at Chattisinghpura, is an indication of the gap that exists in the functioning of our intelligence system. I would also like to know the Government's assessment about the involvement of Al Qaeda in cross-border terrorism. Secondly, I believe that we must make honest efforts to hold a free and fair election to the Assembly of Jammu & Kashmir, with the widest possible participation of the people. For this purpose, the Election Commission must hold consultations with all the major political parties. The activities of the State's special forces, consisting, largely, of surrendered militants, will need to be effectively controlled. Violation of human rights must be dealt with sternly.

Sir, the Prime Minister has, from time to time, talked about the imposition of Governor's rule/President's rule in Jammu & Kashmir, preceding the elections. We would like to know from the Government what precisely is their position in this particular matter, so as to create an atmosphere conducive to the holding of a free and fair poll.

Thirdly, Sir, we must recognise that a substantial part of the population in the Valley of Kashmir feels alienated from the national mainstream. The Government of India, therefore, in our view, must commit itself to a serious dialogue on issues relating to greater autonomy or devolution of powers, and, as Shri Jethmalani has so eloquently described in an article, these are two sides of the same coin, even though it is not possible to go back to the pre-1953 situation. It is our belief that the 1975 Accord, which had the blessings of late Mr. Sheikh Abdullah and Shrimati Indira Gandhi, still retains its validity. This Accord had also a built-in-provision for a joint review of laws and Presidential Orders made after 1953.

Sir, the present Government's intentions in this regard are far from clear to us. While the BJP, the leading party in the NDA, stands committed to the removal of article 370 from the Constitution, the Government has now appointed Mr. Arun Jaitley, a General Secretary of the BJP, to negotiate with the concerned parties in Kashmir on the autonomy/devolution issue. Mr. Jaitley ought to let us know whether he

would be guided by the BJP-agenda or something else. If it is something else, we would like to know from the Government the precise mandate given to Mr. Jaitley. On our part, we have a strong feeling that neither the BJP nor the National Conference is serious about the discussions on autonomy or devolution. Dr. Farooq Abdullah is cohabiting with a party at the Centre, which makes it explicit that whenever it comes to power on its own, it would get rid of article 370. It is only when Dr. Abdullah feels that he is in some hot political spot, he remembers the issue of autonomy. In the same way, the Central Government's belated willingness to discuss issues of devolution is also a non-serious joke. We know the fate of the mission entrusted to Shri K.C. Pant or, for that matter, the fate of the mission entrusted to Shri Wajahat Habibullah, a member of the IAS. We also read a great deal, in the newspapers, about the involvement of the Prime Minister's Office, through Mr. A.S. Dulat. We would like to know what is the precise role that Mr. Dulat will play, on behalf of the Prime Minister. What is it that the Government expects Mr. Jaitley to do? These are questions which are agitating the minds of the public in our country.

Fourthly, Sir, we must forthwith reject the RSS demand for a trifurcation of the state of Jammu & Kashmir. This is an attempt at communalisation of our polity, and is not in our national interest. At the same time, we must recognise that the people of Jammu and Ladakh have legitimate grievances, which must be addressed, without affecting the integrity of Jammu and Kashmir State, as a political entity. The well-known social activist, Shri Balraj Puri, who, at one time, was the Chairman of the Regional Autonomy Committee appointed by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, has made a number of thoughtful suggestions in this regard: I do hope that those suggestions would also be considered while discussing the various arrangements that can be made to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people of Jammu and Ladakh.

Fifth, as regards the external aspect, one has to admit-this is the harsh truth-that ever since the Pokhran II nuclear tests, the Kashmir issue has been internationalised as never before. The Prime Minister has stated that he foresees the role of the international community in resolving Indo-Pakistan disputes as a facilitator and not a mediator. But we all know that there is a thin line dividing the role of a facilitator and that of a mediator. Our view is that the Shimla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration continue to provide a viable framework for finding durable solutions to all outstanding problems between India and Pakistan. There must be no deviation from

this stand. Taking into account the fact that now, both India and Pakistan are overt nuclear powers, and also taking into account the compulsions arising out of the war against global terrorism, the involvement of the outside world in the affairs of the sub-continent cannot be wished away. A major task of our diplomacy is to use this involvement of the international community to promote our national objectives to the maximum extent possible. After the tragic events of 11th September, 2001, the world community has a better understanding of the perils that await South Asia, and the world as a whole, if Jehadi fundamentalism gains ascendancy in this region. One fall-out of this development is that Pakistan can no longer justify the cross-border terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir as a freedom struggle. Therefore, we must remain engaged with the international community to intensify the pressure on Pakistan to put an end to the cross-border terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir. However, this must be backed by a hard-headed analysis of the limitations of any unicentric approach in this matter.

Sixth, we should have a well thought-out contingency plan of action of our own, if the international community is not able to get Pakistan fulfil the promises that it has made to them, there can, of course, be no question of surrender to the terrorist gangs. The military option is always open, even though it must be a measure of the last resort. But, we cannot, every now and then, threaten the use of force. Nor is it enough merely to say that in the absence of further progress towards the control of infiltration, there will be no further measures for de-escalation of tensions between the two countries. Our Armed Forces cannot remain fully mobilised indefinitely. While there cannot be any objection to using the good offices of the international community to persuade Pakistan to live up to its promise to put an end to the cross-border terrorism, we cannot put all our eggs in the basket of the international community. We cannot hand over the conduct of our Pakistan policy to Washington or London.

International relations, in the final analysis, are power relations, designed to promote national interest, and the interests of big powers may not always coincide with our own national interest. India and, for that matter, I believe, Pakistan also, must not reduce themselves to the role of being mere petitioners to the Chanceries in Washington and London. We must take charge of our destiny in our own hands. I suggest that we open the clogged channels of direct communication between our two countries. I, for one, have never understood what great purpose was served by the

withdrawal of High Commissioners. General Musharraf has made public pronouncements of not allowing the use of Pakistan territory for terrorist acts against India. I suggest that the Government of India should propose to the Government of Pakistan that the Director-Generals of Military Operations of the Armed Forces of the two countries should meet to work out modalities to implement General Musharraf's promise including mechanisms for verification. This will enable us to test Pakistan's sincerity and seriousness to deescalate tensions in the sub-continent. Furthermore, as overt nuclear powers, both India and Pakistan have an obligation to their people to undertake confidence-building measures to avoid the risk of nuclear accidents, and to hold discussions to promote a better understanding of each other's nuclear doctrine. There is no harm if India takes an initiative in this regard. At the same time, the Government of India should reaffirm its commitment to meaningful negotiations with the newly elected representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, after the forthcoming elections to the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly, on issues of greater autonomy and devolution of powers. And there should be no doubt whatsoever about our commitment to serious negotiations with Pakistan on all outstanding issues including Jammu and Kashmir, once the cross-border terrorism is ended. We should be willing to look at all reasonable proposals which do not involve redrawing of international borders in the sub-continent of ours.

Sir, whether Pakistan would respond favourably to these proposals cannot be predicted with confidence. I do not claim to fully understand the dynamics of various influences which operate on the decision-making processes in Pakistan. But even if the response is negative, we would have provided the world community yet another indication of our sincere desire to end the tragic conflict with Pakistan which is proving to be so destructive of national progress and prosperity in both countries.

श्री टी.एन. चतुर्वेदी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं जम्मू-काश्मीर की जो आज की समस्या है उस पर जो अल्पकालिक चर्चा हो रही है, उसमें भाग लेने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और, जो लीडर आफ ओपोजीशन ने अपना भाषण दिया, बहुत ही गंभीर, विचारपूर्ण जो उन्होंने सुझाव दिए- उनको मैंने बहुत ही ध्यानपूर्व सुना।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जब हम आज की काश्मीर समस्या पर विचार करते हैं तो इसको कुछ ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखना पड़ेगा। लेकिन मैं कुछ विस्तार से उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता। जो मुद्दे उठाए गए हैं, जो प्रश्न किए गए हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका उत्तर उप-प्रधानमंत्री देंगे या और भी जो सरकारी पक्ष से भाग लेने वाले हैं, वे देंगे। लेकिन कुछ चीजों की तरफ अवश्य

मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। और यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि हो सकता है कि विरोध पक्ष का और सत्ता पक्ष का या हम लोगों का, और मैं भी लीडर ऑफ द आपोजीशन की तरह से बोल रहा हूँ, संभवतः समय-समय पर प्रधान मंत्री, उप प्रधान मंत्री और अन्य मंत्रियों से उनकी मंत्रणा भी होती रहती है, लेकिन मैं भी अखबार के आधार पर और जो एक साधारण सदस्य को जानकारी प्राप्त होती है, उसी के अनुसार कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जिन गंभीर घटनाओं की तरफ उन्होंने ध्यान दिलाया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी बराबर भर्त्सना इस सदन में हो चुकी है और उसमें कोई दो मत नहीं है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में हमको देखना पड़ेगा, जो विष वृक्ष बोया गया और जो विष वृक्ष लगाया गया, जो ड्रैगन सीड बोया गया, मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका उन्मूलन करने में भी समय लगता है। हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के नेता ने प्रारंभ में ही क्रॉस बॉर्डर टैरोरिज्म या प्रोक्सी वॉर के संबंध में कहा और आप जानते हैं कि कारगिल के ऊपर भी यहां पर काफी वाद-विवाद हुआ था। कारगिल के बाद जो भी रिपोर्ट आई और उसके बाद किस तरह का सामंजस्य और समन्वय किया जाए, इंटेलीजेंस की जो हमारी एजेंसीज हैं या और भी जो सैक्योरिटी के कदम हमें उठाने हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि काफी विस्तार से उसके संबंध में बताया गया, लेकिन कुछ ऐसे पहलू हैं और मैं समझता हूँ विरोधी पक्ष के नेता से अधिक और कोई इस बात को नहीं जानता कि इसके जो कुछ मुद्दे हैं, कुछ पहलू हैं, उनके ऊपर मैं समझता हूँ कि खुली बात-चीत कोई भी सरकार नहीं करती। ऐसा पहले भी नहीं हुआ और अभी भी नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन वह जो नीति उससे निकली है, जो व्यवस्था उसके अनुसार बनी है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका प्रभाव हो रहा है और उसको भी उन्होंने कभी माना, कभी उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि कुछ जो सरकारी पक्ष के लोग हैं या जो सरकार में मंत्री हैं उन्होंने अलग-अलग बयान दिए हैं, लेकिन क्रॉस बॉर्डर टैरोरिज्म और प्रोक्सी वॉर के सूत्रधार तो दूसरे हैं। सूत्रधार कोई इधर से नहीं है। इधर तो हम रोकते हैं, रोकने की चेष्टा करते हैं जानकारी प्राप्त करने की चेष्टा करते हैं। प्रश्न तो यह है कि जो सूत्रधार है उसको किस तरह से काबू किया जाए और उस सूत्रधार की शक्ति बदलती रही है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उन सूत्रधारों से किस प्रकार के संबंध रखे जाएं, उनका क्या व्यवहार और बर्ताव रहा है वह भी पिछले पचास साल से आप जानते हैं। उनसे वह छिपा हुआ नहीं है। उन्होंने अपने भाषण को समाप्त करते हुए यह कहा है डायनामिक्स ऑफ़ डिजीजन-मेकिंग प्रोसेस, वहां पर निर्णय किस प्रकार से होते हैं वह नहीं जानते, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें कोई आमूल-धूल परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। उसी प्रकार जो स्थिति थी और उसी के अनुसार समय-समय जो उसमें और परिवर्तन हुए, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार ने अपनी नीति बनाई है। पोटा का भी जिक्र किया गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि पोटा कोई अलादीन का चिराग नहीं है, वह हरी और लाल झंडी नहीं है, मैं तो समझता हूँ कि पोटा एक अस्त्र है, जो वहां की जो सैक्योरिटी फोर्सेस हैं उनका मनोबल बढ़ाने के लिए हैं और उसका उपयोग सही ढंग से हो, दुरुपयोग न हो, जिसके बारे में भी माननीय सदस्य और विरोध पक्ष नेता, सब इसके संबंध में चिंता प्रकट करते रहे हैं। यह जो विरोधी प्रवृत्तियां होती हैं उन दोनों का सामंजस्य किस प्रकार से हो यह देखने की बात है। पोटा कोई उपहास की वस्तु नहीं है। कानून तरह-तरह के बनते हैं, अलग-अलग तरह के बनते हैं, कुछ सख्त बनते हैं और कुछ कुछ समय के लिए बनते हैं। और किस प्रकार के सख्त कानून समय-समय पर बने हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से विरोधी पक्ष भी अपरिचित नहीं हैं। मैं उस संबंध में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक कोहर्सिव डिप्लोमेसी का सवाल है, यह शब्द सरकार

की तरफ से इस्तेमाल हुआ है और अखबार में भी इस्तेमाल हुआ है। महोदय, डिप्लोमेसी के बारे में विरोधी पक्ष के नेता ने कहा कि ये तो एक प्ले ऑफ पॉलिटिकल फोर्स हैं। ये तो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पॉलिटिकल फोर्स है और हम अपनी चाल किस तरह से चलते हैं, उस पर भी वह निर्भर करता है। कोहसिव डिप्लोमेसी उसी का वह भाग है जिस में एक निरंतरता है और उसी के अंतर्गत यह कोहसिव डिप्लोमेसी है। तो यह उसी का एक भाग था क्योंकि वह उस समय की आवश्यकता थी और इसीलिए वहां पर मिलिटरी मोबलाइजेशन हुआ। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि मिलिटरी मोबलाइजेशन हमेशा के लिए नहीं रह सकता है, इस में दो राय नहीं हैं। वह समय-समय पर उपलब्ध जानकारी के आधार पर होता है। उन्होंने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय को साथ रखने की बात भी कही। अब अगर उन को साथ रखता है तो हमें यह भी मानकर चलना पड़ेगा कि कभी-कभी जब वह हमें कोई राय देते हैं, कोई सूचना देते हैं तो हम अपने विवेक से उस के संबंध में विचार करेंगे। लेकिन फिर भी उसे ध्यान में तो रखना ही पड़ेगा। उस में हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि **we are the petitioners of the their chanceries**. मैं समझता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी बार-बार इस बात को कह चुके हैं कि भारत की क्षमता और भारत की शक्ति के आधार पर ही हम इस देश की रक्षा और सुरक्षा करेंगे, लेकिन उन से जो सहायता और राय हमें अपने पक्ष में मिलेगी या हम अपने विचार से उन्हें कनविस कर सकते हैं, उन्हें आश्वस्त कर सकते हैं तो उस के लिए निरंतर प्रयत्न होने ही चाहिए, **उस के लिए यह कहना सही है**। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, फिर मैं इतिहास में नहीं जाना चाहता, अगर वह कहें तो **petitioners of the chancelleries** तो हम 1962 में हुए थे और उस के बाद भी बहुत से मिशन आए थे। महोदय, मैं विरोधी पक्ष के नेता की इस बात का बहुत अनुग्रहीत हूं और ऋणी हूं जब उन्होंने कहा कि जहां तक देश की सुरक्षा का प्रश्न है, वह उसी प्रकार से सरकार के साथ हैं जैसाकि वह स्वयं सत्ता में रहकर थे। लेकिन आप यह भी जानते हैं कि हमारे 7-8 डेलीगेशंस दूसरे देश में गए और वह ऐसे देशों में गए जो कि हमारे क्रॉस-बॉर्डर टैरिज्म को नहीं मानते थे। उन डेलीगेशंस में हमारे सभी दलों के लोग और विदेश सेवा के अनुभवी लोग भी गए। उन्होंने प्रभावी ढंग से हमारी स्थिति को उन देशों के सामने रखा। महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि इस कोहसिव डिप्लोमेसी के जो अलग-अलग पक्ष हैं, उस में पिछले एक साल में कश्मीर के बारे में जो हमारा एक स्टैंड है और इंडो-पाकिस्तान संबंधों के बारे में हम क्या सोचते हैं, इस मुद्दे को वह देश जितनी तरह से समझ सके, ऐसा पहले कभी नहीं हुआ। महोदय, मैं फिर इतिहास का जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता।

महोदय, दूसरा एक और निवेदन मैं यहां करना चाहूंगा। प्रेसीडेंट मुशर्रफ का 27 फरवरी का बयान हो या उस के बाद का हो, सरकार बार-बार इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण कर चुकी हैं। उस में कोई भ्रम नहीं है और जिस के लिए कहा जाता है कि विरोधी-विरोधी बातें कही जा रही हैं, लेकिन समय-समय पर स्थिति का जो आकलन होता है, मैं समझता हूं कि उस के अनुसार जनता को विश्वास में लिया गया है। लेकिन यह सही है कि उसी की वजह से यह है। आप जानते हैं, कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं कि रिचर्ड आर्मीटेज भी यहां आए, अखबार के आधार पर थोड़ी बहुत उसकी चर्चा हुई। उन्होंने कहा कि कर रहे हैं, करने के लिए तैयार हैं और इसीलिए उसी डायलॉग की तरफ उन्होंने कहा कि हमारा संवाद, कम्युनिकेशन ब्रेक नहीं होना चाहिए, जिसके लिए हमारी आरे से सख्ती से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं, उसमें थोड़ी सी नमी बरती जाए। इसमें हमारा जो आकलन रहता है, सरकार का जो आकलन रहता है, आर्मी का

जो आकलन रहता है, एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टरी का जो आकलन रहता है, उसके अनुसार उनकी कथनी और करनी में बहुत भेद है, बहुत फर्क है क्योंकि पीछे कुछ और किया जा रहा है और यहां कुछ और हो रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने मिलिटरी ऑप्शन की भी बात कही। यह सही है कि मिलिटरी ऑप्शन हो क्योंकि आखिर में पंडित नेहरू जी ने भी इसे माना था। मैं छोटा सा उद्धरण उन्हीं के कथन का दूंगा, मुझे खुशी इस बात की है कि उन्होंने इसे माना और पार्लियामेंट में अगस्त, 1952 में यह कहा था - "That we are in a position to inform the Parliament that any further aggression or attack or military operation in regard to Kashmir, if such, takes place by the other side, that would mean an all out war, not in Kashmir only but elsewhere too."

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर यह पालिसी है तो मैं समझता हूं कि यहां तक विदेश नीति का सवाल है और इसके बाद कब, कैसे, किन परिस्थितियों में यह मिलिटरी ऑप्शन आता है, इसका निर्णय हम यहां पार्लियामेंट में बैठकर नहीं कर सकते, इसका निर्णय तो जो वहां पर है, जैसा आपने कहा, जो मिलिटरी है, जो उसकी डिंजीन मैकिंग अथोरिटी हैं, वह समय के अनुसार करेंगे। मैं नहीं समझता कि कोई भी सरकार इसके संबंध में पहले से कोई किसी प्रकार की बात कह सकती है। जैसा कहा गया, कोलिन पॉवेल ने पिछले दिनों ऐसा कहा, चाहे जॉक स्ट्रा की बात हो, किसी दूसरे की हो, उनका यहां पर कुछ कहना और कहीं दूसरी जगह पाकिस्तान में कुछ और कहना, लेकिन वे जो कुछ कहें, भारत या भारत की सरकार या भारत की जनता उन बातों की सूक्ष्म विवेचना करती है, अच्छी तरह से विवेचना करती हैं। इसका मतलब यह कदापि नहीं कि यह हमारे लिए एक मार्गदर्शक का काम करते हैं, वह तो हमारे सामने एक पहलू रखते हैं, जिसकी हम विवेचना करते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बार बार कहा जाता है कि **We have given away our sovereignty; we have surrendered our sovereignty**, कोई बनाना कंट्री की तरह हमारा भारतवर्ष नहीं कि जिसकी सोवरइनिटी को गिरवी रखा जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि भारत की जनता किसी को भी, चाहे किसी की भी सरकार हो, इस बात को नहीं करने देगी। इस समय की जो सरकार हैं, वह भी चिंतित हैं। कहा गया कि यह इंटरनेशनल एजेण्डा है। डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने दो बार कहा, मैं बहुत गौर से उनकी बात सुन रहा था क्योंकि मैं स्वयं उनकी बातों का, उनके व्यक्तित्व का बड़ा आदर करता हूं, इंटरनेशनलाइज का कहा, लेकिन इंटरनेशनलाइज तो उसी वक्त हो गया था, जब यूनाटेड नेशन में कश्मीर का मामला गया था। उसके बाद कितने ही यहां पर आर्बीट्रेटर आए, मीडिएटर आए, कमीशन आए और कितने दिनों तक रहे, मैं उसके विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता क्योंकि वहां पर सभी जानकार हैं, केवल उसकी ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। अगर कहा जाए तो यह अलसराइजेशन बनना उसी समय शुरू हुआ और उसी की वजह से, मैं समझता हूं, इस तरह की कठिनाई हमारे सामने हैं। इसीलिए यूनाटेड नेशंस में जाने के सिलसिले में गांधी जी ने खुद कहा था कि वहां आप क्या ले सकेंगे, एक मंकी जस्टिस, बंदर न्याय और आप जानते हैं कि बंदर न्याय क्या है। उसमें भी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण यह रहा कि हमारा जो रिफ्रेंस था, वह चैप्टर 7 के अंदर था। उसके संबंध में जो शब्द थे, मैं वे शब्द क्वोट करना चाहता हूं :-

The reference was made under Chapter VII on Acts of Aggression, but it was not under Chapter VII, but under Article 35, title: Specific Solution.

एग्रेसन था बार-बार यह कहा जाता था, पार्लियामेंट में भी कहा गया, बाहर भी कहा गया। माउंट बेटन ने उस समय की बहुत सी चीजों के संबंध में कहा, मैं उनके संबंध में नहीं जाना चाहता कि 1947-48 में किस प्रकार की ब्रिटिश डिप्लोमेसी थी, अपना पोलिटिकल इंटररेस्ट देखने के लिए किस तरह का उन्होंने गलत जाल रचा। इसके बारे में जो हमारे यहां विदेश मंत्रालय के एक बड़े अधिकारी रहे हैं डा० सी० दास गुप्ता, उनकी किताब में उन्हीं से संबंधित संदर्भ हैं, मैं उन्हें यहां क्वोट नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन इसमें बहुत से ऐसे प्रसंग आते हैं, जिनमें आप देख सकते हैं कि किसके प्रभाव में वे काम हुए और किन लोगों ने किया। आज चाहे एंग्लो-अमरीकन डिप्लोमेसी हो, सरकार अब और ज्यादा सचेत हैं और इसी वजह से यह कहते हैं कि डायलॉग से या केवल आपकी मीठी-मीठी बातों से या केवल आपको आश्वस्त कर दिया है, इससे नहीं बल्कि हम स्वयं आश्वस्त होना चाहते हैं, हम यह सब देखना चाहते हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि भारत सरकार या इस समय की जो सरकार है, वह उस तरफ कदम नहीं बढ़ाना चाहती, बल्कि वह इस समस्या को हल करना चाहता है। यह बिल्कुल सही बात है थक अगर यह समस्या हल हो जाए तो इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं कि दोनों देशों का विकास होगा, प्रगति होगी और हम आगे बढ़ सकेंगे और यही हम चाहते भी हैं।

शिमला पैक्ट के बारे में कहा गया, बराबर यह सरकार उसी को कहती रही है और उसी के अनुसार हम काम करना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात को प्रधान मंत्री ने भी और उस समय के विदेश मंत्री ने भी बराबर दोहराया है, सदन में भी और सदन के बाहर भी। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह और निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जब आप यह कहते हैं कि यह सरकार डिऐस्केलेशन कब करेगी, किस रूप में करेगी, किसकी तरफ दे देखें, तो मैं आपसे सहमत हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकार को अच्छी तरह से विचार करना होगा। प्रश्न यह है कि आप इसमें चाहे जितनी भी चेतन्यता रखें, आपकी आर्मी विजिलेंस रखनी पड़ेगी और यह फैसला भी पूरी इसमें चाहे जितनी भी चेतन्यता रखें, आपकी आर्मी विजिलेंस रखनी पड़ेगी और यह फैसला भी पूरी स्थिति को देखकर उन्हीं लोगों को करना पड़ेगा। श्री पावेल के इस स्टेटमेंट से, जैसा कि आपने कहा, मैं भी उसी प्रकार से चिंतित हूँ, मैं भी इस बात को समझ नहीं पाया जो उन्होंने इसे इंटरनेशनल एजेंडे में कहा। मैंने आपको बताया कि इंटरनेशनलाइज्ड तो यह बहुत पहले ही हो गया था।

न्यूक्लियर टैस्ट के बारे में कहा गया कि इससे कोई खास दिक्कत हुई है, मैं यहां उन पुस्तकों का उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहता जो न्यूक्लियर एक्सपर्ट्स की लिखी हुई हैं और इस देश के न्यूक्लियर एक्सपर्ट्स की लिखी हुई हैं। पोखरण के बारे में आप कह सकते हैं कि जो चीज छिपी हुई थी, जो अंदर थी, उसको आपने बाहर कर दिया। It was Only legitimisation of what was there, जिसको बार-बार जा रहा है। कुलदीप नैयर साहब यहां नहीं हैं, बहुत पहले से, पाकिस्तान को कई साल पहले से इसकी जानकारी थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस समय जैसी परिस्थितियां होगी, उन्हीं के अनुसार उन पर काम किया जाएगा। इसलिए यह कहना कि न्यूक्लियर अयराइजेशन से कोई खास दिक्कत हुई है, मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी बात नहीं है बल्कि हमारे जो साइंटिस्ट थे, वैज्ञानिक थे, उन्होंने देखा कि हमारा जो ज्ञान है, जो इंजीनियर्स थे, जो टेक्निकल एक्सपर्ट्स थे, उन्होंने खुद यह बात कही और वह कई

दफा इस सदन में आई अगर किसी इन्वेन्शन को हम आगे नहीं ले जाते हैं, किसी भी वैज्ञानिक आविष्कार को हम आगे नहीं ले जाते हैं तो उसे आगे जानने वाला कौन रहेगा और किस प्रकार से उसको किया जाएगा? मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत सरकार के इस कदम से देश की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ी है, देश का ननोबल बढ़ा है और मैं नहीं समझता कि वह किसी तरह से कमजोरी का बायस साबित हुआ है।

महोदय, परवेज मुशर्रफ बार-बार कश्मीर की लड़ाई को फ्रीडम स्ट्रगल कहते हैं। उनकी तरफ से यही बात कही गई और आगरा के वक्त में भी उन्होंने यही बात कही और अभी भी वे कहते रहते हैं। मैं नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि भारत सरकार बहुत ही फुंक-फुंककर कदम रख रही है और हमें दोनों तरफ से फुंक-फुंककर कदम रखने हैं। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि एकदम हम युद्ध की तरफ चले जाएँ और दूसरी ओर हमारे पास जो तथ्य हैं, हमारे पास जो तर्क हैं, उनको अगर हम बातचीत से लोगों को समझा सकें तो अच्छा होगा। अमरीका ने कई बार इस मामले में कहा कि अल-कायदा के इतने लोग यहां हैं, हम उसे टैरिस्ट स्टेट घोषित करेंगे। आप सब यह जानते हैं कि इसमें उनका अपना हित है, पाकिस्तान उनका स्टालवर्ट करेंगे। बहुत दफा फोरेन एजेंसीज और प्रेस ने बार-बार यह कहा है कि अल-कायदा के काफी लोग कश्मीर में हैं। कुछ लोगों ने तो उनकी संख्या 3,000 तक बताई है।

महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब ये कहते हैं कि हम नैतिक सहायता देंगे, आर्थिक सहायता देंगे, राजनीतिक सहायता देंगे, केवल फौजी सहायता नहीं देंगे, इसी वजह से हमें और सोचना पड़ता है। इसलिए उनके साथ डील करने में हम किस तरह से आगे बढ़ें, इसका हमें पग-पग पर ध्यान पड़ता है। यह नहीं हो सकता कि “चित भी मेरी और पट भी मेरी”। एक तरफ तो यह कहा जाए कि आप उनसे जल्दी से बात करिए और दूसरी तरफ यह भी कहा जाए कि आप बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, क्या कर रहे हैं, कोई और रास्ता आपके पास नहीं है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत की सरकार देश की सुरक्षा के लिए चिंतित है, सतर्क है। डा. मनमोहन सिंह ने कहा कि जम्मू और कश्मीर में ट्राइफरकेशन की बात हो रही है। यह मसला बहुत दिनों से चला आ रहा है, यह आज की बात नहीं है। उन्होंने इसी संदर्भ में यह कहा कि आर.एस.एस. वालों ने यह रेजोल्यूशन पास किया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत पहले से तरह-तरह के लोग इस तरह के रेजोल्यूशन पास करते रहे हैं। महोदय, जिस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट वहां की सरकार ने दी, दोबारा यह जो चीज शुरू हुई हैं, यह उसका प्रतिफल है, यह उसकी प्रतिक्रिया है। मुझे यह जानकारी नहीं है कि अभी तक यह रिपोर्ट भारत सरकार के पास औपचारिक रूप में आई है या नहीं। यह तो अधिकृत लोग ही बता सकेंगे लेकिन मेरे हिसाब से यह नहीं आई है क्योंकि मुझे उसे प्राप्त करने में काफी दिक्कत हुई और कुछ कश्मीर के मित्रों के द्वारा ही मुझे वह मिल पाई थी।

महोदय, मैं आपके जरिए डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी को याद दिलाना चाहूँगा कि यह जो समस्या पैदा हुई है, यह कोई नयी समस्या नहीं है। बहुत दिनों से जो अलग-अलग क्षेत्र हैं, इनकी समस्याओं की ओर भारत सरकार ने कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया। जितनी भी सरकारें यहां दिया, चाहे वह किसी की भी रही हो, वहां पर बदलती रही हैं। “को-हेबिट” शब्द भी उन्होंने

इस्तेमाल किया। मैं “को-हेबिट” शब्द तो इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन यह जरूर कहूंगा कि हमप्याला एक ही दसतरखा पर खाने का काम आप भी उनके साथ कर चुके हैं और बहुत दफे कर चुके हैं, एक दफे नहीं कई दफे कर चुके हैं। आप यह सब जानते हैं इसलिए केवल याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि दयाल कमीशन बना, इकसे बाद सीकरी कमीशन बना, जस्टिस गजेन्द्रगडकर कमीशन बना। मगर उसके बाद कार्रवाई क्या हुई इन तीनों क्षेत्रों का और इसी वजह से यह हुआ। धारा -370 के बारे में यह है कि बी0जे0पी0 तो उसको मानती नहीं। जहां तक 370 का आपको पता है कि किस प्रकार से वह पास हुआ। कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंट्री पार्टी में यह सब रिकार्ड है और उसके लिए भी नेहरू जी ने यह कहा कि वह तो घिसते-घिसते घिस गया है, आगे भी घिस जाएगा क्योंकि कुछ भी उसमें नहीं है। आपने बलराजपुरी के बारे में ठीक कहा। काश बलराजपुरी ने जो अपने सुझाव दिए थे या अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी मैं भी उसकी तरफ याद दिलाना चाहता था क्योंकि डेढ़-दो साल पहले उनसे कहीं मुलाकाल भी हो गई थी। जम्मू का अपना दुख और दर्द है वह हमारे सामने हैं। यही नहीं डा0 साहब ने ठीक ही माना कि 1953 के पहले का तो कोई प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होता है और इसमें भी आटोनामी रिपोर्ट के बारे में क्योंकि अभी तक यह पता नहीं है, क्योंकि सरकार के पास आई नहीं है, अखबारों में मैं पढ़ता रहता था कि डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ठाकुर साहब थे पहले। उन्होंने एक रिपोर्ट बनाई थी और उन्होंने वही सुझाव दिए थे जैसा कि आपने कहा कि उसे तरह के परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकते जिनका कि बहुत कुछ जिक्र इसमें किया गया है। जब यहां पर तीन-चार साल पहले लद्दाख की डिस्ट्रिक्ट कौंसिल और आटोनामी कौंसिल का जिक्र हो रहा था तो बहुत सी समस्याएं यहां पर सामने आई थी कि क्या उनकी दिक्कतें हैं। दुर्भाग्य इस बात का है कि यह चीजें एक बड़े लम्बे अरसे से हमारे सामने चली आ रही हैं। डा0 साहब ने ठीक ही कहा कि 1965 का जो एकार्ड है उसके अनुसार काम होना चाहिए। 1965 का जो एकार्ड है तथा उसके बाद के जो प्रेजीडेंशियल नोटिफिकेशन या कोई ऐसा लॉ है, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उस राज्य के आज के जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं वह सक्रिय राजनीति में लंदन से यहां आ रहे थे, सोमपाल जी के यहां बैठक हुई थी, मैंने भी उनसे कुछ यही प्रश्न किया था कि क्यों इतने दिनों तक इसमें कौन-कौन सी कठिनाइयां हैं। कुछ तो लेबर लॉज हैं, कुछ ऐसे हैं जिसमें जनता को फायदा ही है, कुछ इकॉनॉमिक लॉज हैं। बाकी सुप्रीम कोर्ट इत्यादि संस्थाओं की तरफ आप ध्यान नहीं दे सकते। उनको हटाने से आपको क्या फायदा होगा। क्या जनात को उस तरह की सुरक्षा की भावना या न्याय की भावना आप दे सकेंगे उनको हटाने की। तो उन्होंने भी यही कहा। लेकिन मैं यह भी याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि एक प्रधान मंत्री ने दूसरे देश में जाकर यह कहा था कि *Autonomy is the limit, Sky is the limit*, आज हमने यह पूछा जा रहा है कि *Sky is the limit* दूसरे देश से यह कहा गया था। इस वजह से अब हमें(व्यवधान)....

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: If you are referring to Mr. Narsimha Rao's statement, it is not correct. It was made on the floor of the House.

SHRI T.N. CHATURVEDI: But it was also made in the common conference at Burkina Faso.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: That statement was made in the House.

3.00 p.m.

SHRI T.N. CHATURVEDI: It was said here also. But it was first said in the...
.....अगर आप जो कहते हैं और अगर मैंने कोई गलत बयानी की है तो मेरा वह बिल्कुल इरादा नहीं है, मैं उसको वापिस ले लूंगा। लेकिन जहां तक मेरी स्मरण शक्ति है मैं उसका आधार पर कहना चाहता हूं। श्रीमन्, मैं इसी वजह से आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। हमारे उप प्रधानमंत्री और विदेश मंत्री इस संबंध में और कदम उठा रहे हैं। जैसा कि डाक्टर मनमोहन सिंह जी ने कहा मैं भी उनकी बात की ताईद करता हूँ कि इंटेलीजेंस का आर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए, उसका सामंजस्य होना चाहिए। इस बात पर हमें बराबर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

दूसरी चीज जिसके बारे में उप प्रधानमंत्री जी कई बार कह चुके हैं। जम्मू और काश्मीर की समस्या के समाधान के लिए उन्होंने तीन सूत्र दिए हैं। उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि यह किस तरह से जम्मू और काश्मीर को मेन स्ट्रीम में लाना चाहते हैं। डाक्टर साहब ने वैली के बारे में कहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि खाली वैली ही एलिनिएटिड नहीं है, फिर जम्मू भी दूसरे दृष्टिकोण से एलिनिएटिड है, फिर लद्दाख भी एलिनिएटिड है। इसीलिए इस मामले को हमें वृहद दृष्टिकोण से देखना होगा। मैं उप प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि वहां वह विकास के लिए जो खर्चा हो रहा है वह ठीक प्रकार से होना चाहिए, क्योंकि वहां पर काश्मीरियत भी है। वहां पर अगर एथनो कल्चरल आईडेंटिटी दूसरे क्षेत्र की भी है, लद्दाख की भी है, जम्मू की भी है। इसलिए हमें उसका भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए। उनको भी उचित सम्मान मिलना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया) : चतुर्वेदी जी, अभी आपकी पार्टी के बोलने वाले दो स्पीकर और हैं। आप उनके समय का भी ध्यान रखिएगा।

श्री टी०एन० चतुर्वेदी : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मैं उप प्रधानमंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में खाली पंडित ही रिफ्यूजी नहीं हैं, तीन साढ़े तीन लाख के करीब लोग बुरी हालत में जगह-जगह पर हैं। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से वहां से कुछ पाकिस्तान चले गए, उनकी सख्या काफी बड़ी है, वे भी अभी तक स्टेटलेस सिटीजन हैं। हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन बन गया और अभी तक दे स्टेटलेस सिटीजन हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समस्या के बारे में प्रणव मुखर्जी जी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। आखिर उनका क्या होगा?(व्यवधान)....

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : उसके बारे में आडवाणी जी भी जानते हैं।

श्री टी०एन० चतुर्वेदी : इसके बारे में सभी जानते हैं। इसी वजह से मैं फिर ध्यान दिला रहा हूँ। इसमें आपका सहयोग भी चाहिए और उधर से विरोधी दल का, सभी का सहयोग चाहिए। यह मैं उनको भी याद दिला रहा हूँ, वे मेरे पास ही हैं, वे जल्दी मेरी बात सुन लेंगे। यह उनकी भी समस्या है। यह जो समस्या है यह कोई आज की समस्या नहीं है। मिश्रा जी, यही तो मैं आपको कह रहा हूँ। यह जो विषय वृक्ष और ड्रेगन सीड है यह बहुत पहले की है। बहुत सी चीजें हैं जो इसके संबंध में हैं। मैं तो यही मानकर चलता हूँ, I think Maharaja Hari Singh was a much-maligned person. I am not saying this because Dr. Karan Singh happens to be here. I have read and I have seen the

evidence in the recent past. He was prepared to accede much earlier than what these documents and records show. Unfortunately, there was some delay for certain reasons. I have even got some information with me, which I can very easily refer to. मैं एक बात कहकर अपना भाषण करना चाहता हूँ कि हर दृष्टि से भारत सरकार सचेत है। क्या कदम किस समय उठाना चाहिए, क्या हम किस तरह से करें, इसके बारे में सरकार जानती है। उन्होंने बहुत से सुझाव दिए हैं, जैसे – डायरेक्टर जनरल, मिलट्री इत्यादि मिलें, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसके ऊपर सरकार जरूर विचार करेगी। अगर हम इस सदन से यह संदेश देते हैं कि पूरा देश एक है, तो बहुत अच्छा हो गा।

जहां तक इंडो-पाकिस्तान रिलेशनस का सवाल है। हम उनसे नेबरली अच्छे रिलेशन रखना चाहते हैं। जहां तक काश्मीर का संबंध है, वह हमारा बाईलेटरल इश्यु है। अगर हम शिमला पैक्ट की बात करते हैं तो 98 हजार आदमी तो हमने उसके ऐसे ही छोड़ दिए। शिमला पैक्ट के बारे में हरेक आदमी जानता है, उसका सॉल्यूशन उसी में निहित था। अगर यह संदेश पाकिस्तान को जायेगा कि हमारा देश एक है तो इसका अच्छा असर पड़ेगा। हम पाकिस्तान से दोस्ती चाहते हैं, लेकिन दोस्ती का मतलब यह नहीं है, प्रधान मंत्री जी के शब्दों में वह बस का रूट ही कहीं दूसरी तरफ डायवर्ट कर दे। काश्मीर हमारे देश का अभिन्न अंग है। काश्मीर के लोग हमारे भाई हैं, इसका उनमें हरम तरह से विश्वास पैदा होना चाहिए और उनका हर तरह से विकास होना चाहिए। उनके विकास के लिए हमारी सस्कार चिंतित है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह उनके विकास के लिए और प्रयास करें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this issue has been discussed umpteen times on the floor of this House, and it, virtually, has become a regular feature. After Doda, Kaluchak, again, the militants struck at Qasimnagar, which is a horrendous and heinous crime. I myself and on behalf of my party, express our heartfelt condolences. Sir, the immediate reaction is that patience has run out. They have crossed the *Lakshman Rekha*. All these are old hats. They crossed the *Lakshman Rekha* long time back when they had attacked the symbol of Indian democracy. There is a saying, if you back stab me once, it is a shame on you; if you back stab me twice, it is a shame on me. More than this, I do not want to say anything about that incident. Sir, it has become a normal affair in Kashmir. I must say that this problem did not develop yesterday only. The Government has bequeathed it as a legacy..{Interruptions}.. Yes, it has bequeathed it as a legacy, let me be very impartial about it. I do admit that this problem cannot be solved overnight. But we should have an introspection as to whether the Government's approach is correct or not. Yesterday, the US Secretary of State, Mr. Colin Powell, attempted to internationalise the issue, but I do subscribe to the opinion expressed by my senior colleague that it has already been internationalised. It has been discussed on the floor of the United Nations.

Some objectionable remarks were made by Mr. Powell, and knowing the United States interests in this part of the world, what he said was not a surprise to me, "Accept posting of international observers to conduct free and fair elections." Our Election Commission is quite competent, and it has conducted a number of elections in many States in this country. We don't need any observer from outside. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while I strongly deplore the attempts made by Mr. Powell to interfere in the internal affairs of the country, I would say that this menace has to be fought with a multi-pronged strategy. While you are intensifying the diplomatic efforts to exert pressure on Pakistan to arrest the infiltration, to arrest the cross-border terrorism, at the same time, the Government must take effective measures to solve it; otherwise, we will not be able to tackle this menace of terrorism. Sir, the United States has got a client-State in Pakistan. It has its own strata, ⁿ interest there. More than that, our Foreign Policy has been tilted to woo the United States. This is because we are in a unipolar system. I do appreciate this, but, at the same time, as Singh Sahib said, "keeping all eggs in the United States basket will not be prudent." Sir, I recall, while making a speech in the United States in September, 1993, Mr. Clinton had made a provocative statement. He had compared Jammu and Kashmir with the internal disturbances of old Yugoslavia and Somalia. He had made a very provocative speech, and his Assistant Secretary had gone to the extent of questioning the accession of Jammu & Kashmir to India; and right from the very beginning, they have been adopting this stand. My advice is that we should have our own strategy to tackle the militancy in Jammu & Kashmir. We have been observing the stand of the United States. They have been adopting double standards. In assessing the terrorism, they adopt one yardstick for their own country, and another yardstick for other countries. Till they were attacked by terrorists, they did not realise what terrorism actually was. We have been knocking at their doors for a long time that "you try to influence Pakistan, so that Pakistan could not finance the ISI which is the root cause of all these terrorist activities in this country". But they never responded until they themselves became victims of terrorism. Sir, what is the genesis of this problem? To a certain extent, I have gone through the contemporary history of post-independent India. It is nothing but appeasement. It is nothing but appeasement that has been made over a period of time by the successive Governments and a Government - I do not want to create a stir in the House - which had been in power for a long time had always tried to have a pliable Government in Kashmir. Sir, except in "1977, when Shri Moraraji

Desai was the Prime Minister, elections were continuously rigged. Sir, were the Governments in Kashmir truly representative Governments of the people? No; I do not think so. If you take the statistics, the percentage of voting will vindicate my stand, my opinion. In the process of appeasement, we have always been trying to have pliable Governments there, and we have violated human rights. Our Defence Forces has got a very bad reputation there. I personally went there about four months back. I happened to talk to nearly 20-25 persons. The situation is very bad there. The Defence Forces have got a very bad reputation, and they have been violating the human rights. And, one more thing ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, I am on a point of order. He has just mentioned about the Defence Forces and the human rights. I think, that is not a fair judgement, as far as the Defence Forces are concerned. There are people who are blaming them, but this is not fair.

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: It is my opinion, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): It is better to avoid mentioning about them. It is better.

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Why should I, Sir? Is it unparliamentary? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): No; no.

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: If it is unparliamentary, I am prepared to withdraw it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: No; no; it is not unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Mr. Ramachandraiah, it is not unparliamentary. Our *jawans* are facing the grenades of the terrorists. But, nobody is ready to condemn them, and we condemn our *jawans*. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I want to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: No; no; it is all right. It is well taken. Mr. Ramachandraiah, it is good to be polite. It is good to be polite.

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Okay; Sir. I am totally polite. I am never infuriate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, various opinions have been expressed in this country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BOGRADIA): Kindly sit down. He has understood. You continue Mr. Ramachandraiah.

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: So, Sir, the need of the hour is that we should demonstrate to the world that we are conducting the elections in a free and fair manner, so that the people can exercise their franchise without fear. We need not have observers from the international community. We can have eminent persons like former Justice Krishna Iyer, Shri Fali Nariman, Shri Shankar Roy Chowdhury, as observers. There are so many eminent persons who have got no party bias who can act as observers and supervise elections there. Sir, I still remember, when our leader, late Shri N.T. Ramarao, organised a meeting at Srinagar, uniting all the opposition parties in this country, the very next month, the Farooq Government was sacked. Article 356 was invoked to do that. What I am trying to say is that this is a problem which has been bequeathed to us by the previous Government. In the process of appeasing a particular section of the people or in the process of installing a pliable and puppet Government, they have created this problem.

I would like to say one more thing. Sir, we have been claiming that Kashmir is an integral part of the country. Undoubtedly, it is an integral part of the country. But the question is, to what extent the Kashmiris are with us? Have we initiated any effort to win their confidence, to bring them back to the national fold? We never did so. On the other hand, we have been creating an atmosphere of mistrust in those people. Two years back, the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly had passed a Resolution for autonomy. Of course, the National Conference is not serious about it, except passing a Resolution in that regard. Moreover, this Government had totally rejected that and had said at that time that they were not considering the autonomy issue. Of course, the State is being governed by special article, article 370 of the Constitution. *(Time-bell)* Sir, kindly permit me to conclude in three or four minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): All right.

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Sir, the avowed policy of the main constituent of the NDA Government - the BJP - is to scrap it. There were a number of interlocutors. First, it was Mr. K.C. Pant; then, Mr. Dulat, and now, Mr. Jaitley. Sir, I have got full confidence in the capability of Mr. Jaitley. He is a very articulate and efficient man, but, with this background that he belongs to a particular party, whose one of the main

points in their election manifesto is to scrap article 370, can he create confidence among the people of Jammu and Kashmir? This is my main reservation. Therefore, I ask the Government to come out with a clear-cut policy towards Jammu and Kashmir. You try to provide full autonomy, which the State had been enjoying earlier, which in course of time, has got totally diluted. Try to win over the people so that they can participate in the elections and help in the formation of a truly representative Government. You should ensure an atmosphere where all the leaders, whether they belong to the Hurriyat Conference or they are Pandits or whoever they are, are able to participate in the electoral process. I appeal to the Government to release all the political prisoners. This is the main demand which was made by Mr. Powell. I do not see any objection to that...

SHRI T.N. CHATURVEDI: There are no political prisoners.

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: If they are there, release them so that the people from every walk of life can participate in the elections.

Sir, there is a strong rumour that Mr. Abdul Ghani Lone was assassinated so that certain sections are not allowed to participate in the elections.

To sum up, I would appeal to the Government that what we need is a domestic strategy to tackle the militants. Don't rely excessively on the United States and its diplomacy and try to revamp our intelligence forces and modernise the police and let us depend upon the local police forces by strengthening them. Try to initiate economic measures so that the area is developed, the economic standards of people are improved, so that the youth are not diverted to militant activities. I do not deny that Pakistan is abetting, but without the local support, without the local militants' support, it is very difficult to sustain this terrorism. That is why I say that Kashmiris should be won over by the Government, they should be brought to our folds. Then only our efforts to contain militancy can succeed. If these measures are initiated, I hope we can try to solve the terrorist problem in Jammu and Kashmir. Thank you.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Maharashtra): Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak at a very opportune time. I was required at some other place but my very dear friend, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, has solved that problem as well.

Sir, I do not intend to use this occasion for any fault-finding or for recrimination. We are considering a serious subject, which has persisted with us like a festering sore for almost 55 years and unless we stop it in its tracks, some day, it might well prove fatal. But, Sir, from the past, inevitably, we draw some lessons which we must use today, tomorrow and the day after, to find a solution, a lasting solution, to this very, very dangerous problem. Sir, when I say that there is an imperative need to find a solution of this problem, I have always said that if any Government can find that solution, it is a Government in which the BJP has an active participation. If we miss this chance of solving this problem, this problem will not be solved for another 25, 30 or 40 years. Sir, the compulsion to solve this problem and find a solution arises not from the international circumstances; it does not arise from Pakistan's machinations; not even from the need to curb terrorism; not even the Simla Agreement; but it arises out of more compelling factors which I wish to share with this House.

The first is our own declared values and ideologies. The second is the genuine needs, the legitimate expectations and the tragic frustrations of the inhabitants of that unfortunate State. The third is our own enlightened self-interest, our own national good, the greatest good of the greatest number, considering the inhabitants of that State as a part of the greater entity, that is, the Indian nation. Sir, I believe that this problem can be solved. It can be solved, but it can only be solved when we give up the frozen postures and clichés of the last 55 years. Sir, there is some hope. In January this year, I and a friend of mine, organised a conference in Jammu, where every element of the political life of the State was present, except, of course, the National Conference, and all the three cultural units of that State were represented. For two full days, we had a great discussion, and I sat down and recorded at the end of those very vigorous speeches and debates the consensus that was ultimately evolved at this conference. I conveyed it to the hon. Prime Minister; I conveyed it to the hon. Home Minister. But, my only regret is that it attracted and evoked no response. Sir, I want this House to know how much of hope today exists. It cannot be denied that the problem of this State is complex and rendered difficult by blunders of the past, and during the last few years, the induction of irrational religious appeals, extreme violence and terrorism from within and outside the State, the complexity was poignantly reflected in the bewildering diversity of views, projected by the speakers. Fortunately, at the conclusion of the deliberations, unanimity was achieved on the following

points. When there was no complete unanimity, it is indicated in the text below.

- "1. That future deliberations will not be allowed to be vitiated by violence.

That any future solution will be based on geo-political, cultural, and above all, economic evaluations, and religious prejudices will be vigorously eschewed.

Basically, the problem is to be resolved by peaceful deliberations, between genuine representatives of the inhabitants of the State and the people of India."

Here, Sir, I am incidentally answering a question, which the distinguished Leader of the Opposition put to the Government that these coercive methods of diplomacy will not work. But, what is your plan of action? Here is the plan of action, which I wish to share with the House. "The first step in hammering out a solution is to identify the genuine representatives of the people and their interests. This requires that elections be held in such a manner that they inspire, in every section of society, complete confidence in their absolute fairness and regularity. The work of the Election Commission may have to be supplemented by the presence of other observers, to be decided by common consent." I am not talking of international observers, which were referred to in the recent controversy. But, I have it from the leaders of the Hurriyat, who say that there are people in India.... *^Interruptions)*

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU (West Bengal): I would request Shri Ram Jethmalani to yield for a minute.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Do you want me to yield? All right.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Thank you for your magnanimity, Sir. I just want to know from the hon. Member one thing. The other day, I was watching some programme on a private television channel, wherein it was shown that the hon. Member was, perhaps, negotiating with the Hurriyat. What is the official position? Could you really share some information with the House?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I am going to share everything with them. My life is an open book, and I have no secrets. I wish you had asked

this thing from me outside the House. (*Interruptions*) I will share. Be sure, you will have it.

- That this problem cannot be solved by parrot-like recitations of moth-eaten cliches and frozen postures of the past fifty years. A bold shift and a paradigm change of attitudes are called for. We must meet in future with the firm belief that a solution exists and rational people can hammer it out. The Government of India must concentrate on genuine dialogue, rather than destroying local leadership within the State by corruption or character assassination, or both.
- That the channels of communication which the Government of India has occasionally tried to create for a dialogue with this State have been uniformly inadequate and unhelpful. The Government must do some very serious thinking about this matter and pay heed to the earlier paragraph of this statement. This applies to the Leader of the Opposition in India's Parliament, and other leaders as well.
- That no-one advanced the theory that the State should automatically become a part of Pakistan because the business of partition of India has to be completed. But there was an argument that accession was limited to three subjects, and it generated great expectations which have been belied by subsequent events. Separatist tendencies in some quarters are the result of alienation of the inhabitants. Some State autonomy requires to be augmented and widened, and genuine irritants which generate a mood of alienation must be speedily removed. Representatives of Ladakh and Jammu seriously complained of political and, particularly, economic discrimination.
- The accession of the State to India was rightly hailed as a triumph of *Kashmiriat* which is really the inspiration of secularism written in the Indian Constitution. Unfortunately, successive administrations in the State have

run themselves on communal lines, making a mockery of our secular pretensions. This distortion can only be removed by vigorous public opinion and propaganda, finding expression through fair and free elections.

- With the end of violence and terrorism in sight, there is an urgent and a strong case for withdrawal of repressive laws from the State, and armed forces from urban centres where occasional untoward incidents are bound to take place from time to time.
- Lastly, to leave the matters in no doubt, all were agreed that an honourable and satisfactory solution within the Indian Constitution is possible, and many are agreed that such solution alone would be the right solution.

All were agreed that a solution within the Indian Constitution is possible, but some were of the opinion that that is not the only right solution. In other words, this also is a matter for a peaceful dialogue. Sir, this was the position in January.

Last month, I was again in Kashmir. I went to Srinagar and, Sir, I told my friends there to call the hard-core, all those who have been the enemies of India, active enemies of India, in the past. Sir, believe me, 40 or 50 persons assembled. I allowed them to speak. They spoke with great vigour, with great anger, almost contempt. At the end of it all, I spoke to them for full 90 minutes. Believe me, Sir, we ended on a happy note, a happy note which involved embracing each other, saying that a solution can be found, and we will find it, *Inshah Allah!*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Karnataka): Sir, instead of appointing Mr. Arun Jaitley, he could have been appointed. He could have been a better choice!

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: That is why I asked you whether you were doing all these things individually, or, you had the authorisation of the Government.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Nilotpalji, do you mind, if I come to that point at the proper time? Why do you disturb my chain of thoughts? Don't worry.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: You are entitled to that.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: At least, you and I understand each other.

Sir, the suggestion that was mooted was, kindly find 5 or 6 more persons in India with whom we could sit and talk. I assure you, Sir, this is a great sign of hope that even the people in the PoK have come to know that this is the kind of talks that are taking place between some people. Yesterday,--I don't know; I have not yet talked to Shabbir Shah-he made a statement that he had received a communication even from the PoK leaders saying, "We want a dialogue of this kind to take place, people to people. We are prepared to come to Delhi, or, we will invite you to that place and come and talk to us". This is the hope. One of the persons, as I said, is a rabid, violent, enemy of India. After great reasoning, after a very, very intelligent and rational dialogue with him, you will be surprised to know what he said to me. I am not sure whether I translated his words accurately. But this is what he said. He says, "The circumstances that you have pointed out *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Who?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Please, I don't name this gentleman because it will embarrass them. *(Interruptions)*...

श्री बालकवि बैरागी (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, एक दस्तावेज पढ़ा जा रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Sir, this is very unfair. I have asked a pointed question. I sought his permission and he yielded. It is quite apparent that he is negotiating on behalf of somebody. We would like to know whether he is negotiating on behalf of himself or on behalf of the Government or on behalf of somebody else. He has to share with the House those facts also. We don't want to know anything more.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Let me answer your question right now. Sir, I don't claim to represent the Government. I have no mandate from the Government. I never went there as a representative of the Government. I do these things in my individual capacity. But since I don't do things in secret, I always tell the Government what I am doing, both before and after my visit. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: You did it last time.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Does that put you at ease? *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Jethmalaniji, please go ahead, आप का टाइम हो गया। अब आप इस तरह से डायलॉग करेंगे तो आप का ही टाइम खराब होगा।(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I agree with you, Sir. *(Interruptions)*... Kindly allow me to finish because I have a serious thing to say. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJU PARMAR (Gujarat): From which document is he quoting all these things? What is the source?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): He is not referring to any document.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Kindly allow me to finish.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: You just make sure that you are not picked up under POTA. That is our concern.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: This gentleman said, "All these circumstances create a bond of affection with India. But the people of India must realise.... *(Interruptions)*...."

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Who is that gentleman? You have to tell the House. Who is that gentleman, that great man? You are quoting somebody. The House should know who he is. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Please understand. I am sorry, there are some people whom I don't name.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Without quoting, can't you present your case?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am sorry, I can't name him. *(Interruptions)*...

मौलाना अबुदुल्ला खान आज़मी : चैंयर का इस सिलसिले में क्या हुकुम है, इस बात को हम जानना चाहेंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): He has a right to disclose what he wants. We cannot force him.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The gentleman said, "All these circumstances create a bond of affection with India. But the people of India must realise that we threw our lot with India in the hope that we will

reap the benefit of Indian democracy and liberal vision of its enlightened leaders. These expectations have, unfortunately, been frustrated. Political power has almost continuously become a dynastic preserve or monopoly. The present Government is corrupt and there is no development of any kind. The frustrated youth has taken to the gun. I want my Indian friends to realise that terrorism may have been instigated and even financed, on a large scale, by Pakistan, yet Pakistan could not have succeeded, without the widespread disillusionment of the people, the symptoms of which you will find on the unhappy face of every Kashmiri". Sir, this is the prevalent mood, and I want that any future plan of action that you formulate must be based on this ray of hope, that there are people who, once upon a time, were our enemies and indulged in violence, and, today, they are prepared to say, "We are prepared to sit across the table. Please enter into a rational dialogue with us; we are ready." Sir, as I said, a solution exists. Everybody has realised the futility of war; everybody has realised that the Kashmir issue is bleeding us financially and economically, and is causing an injury which we cannot possibly afford. What is more, a favourable development has taken place; -- I don't claim this as the credit point for this Government; those who want to give credit to the Government could do so; but I don't necessarily claim it for them -- it is that Pakistan's erstwhile allies are now our friends and partners in the war against terrorism. Pakistan's main prop of intransigence has, substantially, weakened, if not actually vanished. Sir, only the other day, the All India Muslim Majlis Mushavarat, headed by Syed Shahabuddin, issued a public statement, after talking to various elements in the public life of Jammu and Kashmir, that we see in Jammu and Kashmir, today, normalcy, to some extent, is returning, and there is a hope for settlement and there is a hope for a peaceful dialogue. Sir, this is not my assessment; this is the assessment of Syed Shahabuddin and many of his colleagues who went to Jammu and Kashmir. But, Sir, when you open a dialogue, that dialogue has to be sincere. I would like to state here -- the other day, my friend, Dr. Manmohan Singh read that article; I am glad he read -- what the great authority on international law, Oppenheim, says, "Whenever you are bound to carry on negotiations under the United Nations' Charter, sort out all your international disputes which might, one day, lead to war. Sincerity in the negotiation is a very, very important component." Sir, what is the meaning of sincerity? Sincerity means...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Sir, I am on a point of order. He is referring to the United Nations...*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): He is raising a point of order...(Interruptions) I want to listen to him. Let me listen to his point of order.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: I just want to know from the hon. Member that when he is making some sweeping statement...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Under what rule is he raising it? (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): You cannot behave like this in the House...(Interruptions) Please sit down. I know how to handle.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Sir, I am putting a question, through you, to the hon. Member and I want a reply from him. He is referring sweepingly to many things and he has made a reference to the United Nations about negotiations...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I did not refer to the United Nations. You don't even follow...(Interruptions)

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: I would like to know what these negotiations are and with whom they are being held. The United Nations comes into the picture when we talk about different countries.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Your point of order is not in order.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I referred to Oppenheim, who is the famous author on international law. If you had not read it,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Mr. Jethmalani, I am not asking you to reply to him...(Interruptions)

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Why is the reference being made?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Why the hell shouldn't I?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Mr. Jethmalani, you will have to finish now...(Interruptions) Mr. Basu, kindly allow him...(Interruptions)

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: He cannot reveal things selectively... (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Mr. Jethmalani, why are you entering into a dialogue with him? Please conclude now...*(Interruptions)* Will you please keep quiet, Mr. Nilotpal Basu? You wanted to make a point of order. You have made your point of order. I have heard your point of order. I have given my ruling. You will not speak any more now.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: How long will he take?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): That is not your choice. I have the time-schedule here. You do not worry. I am going by the rules. You please keep quiet. Ram Jethmalaniji, please conclude.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, we have been telling... *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Mr. Nilotpal Basu, no. Nothing doing. *(Interruptions)* Nothing will go on record. Nothing will go on record, if you disturb like this. Mr. Ram Jethmalani, one minute more.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Instead of one, make it two. Sir, we have been telling all the American visitors, statesmen, President, "Please pressurise Pakistan to stop this cross border terrorism". We have been telling them to apply sanctions on Pakistan. Nobody in the United States has said, "This is interference in our affairs. After all, we are entitled to conduct our foreign policy in any manner we like. Why is India interfering"? These are things which must happen in international intercourse, and if a friendly power, or a representative of a friendly power comes here and says, "To make elections look free and fair to the whole world and the international community... *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Mr. Jethmalani, you please finish now. You do not have to reply to him.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: What I am saying is that you must not treat this as interference and we should not... *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Mr. Jethmalani, you have taken much more time. Please finish.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, Indian citizens have gone to Bangladesh to oversee Bangladesh elections. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): It is okay now. Please sit down. And you do not have to reply to every query from the other side. It will be never-ending.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, you promised one minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): NO; only one sentence.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: We will promise free and fair elections to the whole world and to the people of Jammu and Kashmir, but on one condition. The condition will be that any dispensation in that State will always be a democratic dispensation, based on human rights, equality of all ethnic and religious groups, and complete security, honour and dignity of the Pundits who have been thrown out of that State and who are living as refugees. They must be rehabilitated. That is the test of the genuineness of the intentions, and we must tell the whole world that democratic arguments like free and fair elections will not be allowed to be used by dictators who do not have democracy in their own countries and who do not have secularism in their own country.

मौलाना अबैदुल्लाह खान आजमी : सर, मैं एक मिनट के लिए कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): No reactions. I cannot allow it.

मौलाना अबैदुल्लाह खान आजमी : मेरी बात कंट्री के हक में है, सिर्फ मुझे एक बात कहने दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष बागड़ोदियाद) : बाद में बोलिएगा। I will give you a chance. Please wait.

मौलाना अबैदुल्लाह खान आजमी : अगर मेरी बात गलत हो तो आप उसको रिकार्ड में से खत्म की दीजिएगा। मैं अपनी कंट्री के हक में बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष बागड़ोदियाद) : जब आपको चांस मिलेगा तब आप बोलिएगा। अभी श्री पिल्ले जी को बोलने दीजिए।

मौलाना अबैदुल्लाह खान आजमी : मुझे तकरीर नहीं करनी है, मुझे सिर्फ एक बात कहनी है। मुझे अपनी कंट्री के हक में एक बात कहनी है। सर, मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया) : सब लोग कंट्री के हम में ही बोलते हैं, आपको जब अपनी बात कहने का मौका मिलेगा तब आप बोलिएगा। अभी पिल्ले साहब को बोलने दीजिए Please do not interrupt. बोलिए पिल्ले साहब।

मौलाना अबैदुल्ला खान आजमी : ठीक है। थैंक्यू।

SHRI S. RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have very carefully, and with rapt attention, heard the speeches of my colleagues from the Treasury Benches. I thought they would be able to explain to us the policies of the Government, the perception of the Government, in tackling this most complicated issue. But they are speaking in different voices. Yes; that is the reality. That has complicated the present situation. That is once again being exposed by the speeches made by my hon. colleagues here. I strongly condemn the dastardly attack of the terrorists in Qasim Nagar. This once again exposes the helplessness and ineffectiveness on the part of the NDA Government to protect the lives of innocent people.

Sir, all the political parties in this country, all the people of this country, gave unstinted support and unprecedented cooperation to the Government to contain the cross-border terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir. Why? All the political parties and the people gave this unprecedented support to the Government because this is not a normal issue. This is an issue concerning the unity of the people; this is an issue concerning the unity of the country; this is an issue which will determine whether India will remain as it is. Sir, I am speaking with some sort of disappointment and despair. If the present contradictory positions and policies of the present Government are continued, I am afraid, we will be reaching an unredeemable situation, a disastrous situation. Why has the situation deteriorated? Why are the terrorists attacking again and again? The Government has no perception at all. The Government has no cohesive policy. They speak in different voices; they take different approaches; and they are just contradictory and conflicting. That is why the situation is deteriorating. One day, they say one thing; another day, they say some other thing. One day, they said, "Oh, between India and Pakistan relations, peace has dawned. The Prime Minister has gone to Lahore." The next day, they explode the atom bomb, hydrogen bomb. They said that there was danger from Pakistan. You do one thing one day, and just the opposite the next day. You also said that you will not allow any foreign country to come and poke its nose in our internal affairs. But, every day-, emissaries and envoys are coming from the United States of America and the United-

Kingdom. They are giving us advice; they are giving us sermons. Even the President of the leading party in the NDA had to give a sharp reaction to the comments made by the Secretary of State of the United States of America. According to the *Times of India*, he says, "The advice given by the Secretary of State, Mr. Colin Powell, is an interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country, whose democratic credentials are recognised internationally." We also saw the reaction of the spokesperson of the Ministry of External Affairs on the comments made by Mr. Powell. But who has emboldened America to give this direction? It is you who have done this. You have put all your eggs in the basket of America; you have declared America your natural ally; you have joined the comity of democracies. Even in the post-Pokhran period, when the sanctions of the United States of America on India were existing, at that time, you gave wholehearted support to the Star Wars Project. Germany expressed its reservations; France expressed its reservations. But, you wholeheartedly welcomed it. You offered all support to the United States of America after the September 11 incident. You are doing joint-military exercises with America; you are collaborating with the CIA; you have allowed the FBI to open its office here, in Delhi. What is your perception about America? What is the attitude of America on all these matters? The Government is not explaining anything. The Government is explaining it in different voices, on all such issues. Not only this, we have kept mobilised the Army on the border for the last so many months. How long will you continue to keep our Army over there?

Earlier, this particular issue was being handled by hon. Home Minister. Subsequently, the Prime Minister took charge. Now, who is in charge of it? Also, once, we were called by Shri K.C. Pant, to discuss about our attitude towards Jammu and Kashmir. We sat with him and discussed with him. Now, our hon. colleague, Shri Arun Jaitley, is deputed to engage in negotiations. Who is doing these negotiations? Why are you taking entirely different positions? Actually, who is in charge of it? What are the parameters given to Shri K.C. Pant and Shri Arun Jaitley on their negotiations or discussions with various groups, Governments and others? Now, Shri Jethmalani claims, "I am holding discussions with various political parties and groups." I don't know whether the Government has approved it or not; the Government has not explained about it. But what is the understanding of the Government? I heard my hon. friend, Ghaturvediji, when he spoke about the Trifurcation of Jammu and Kashmir. Yes; the RSS has come up with a suggestion to divide Jammu and Kashmir, on the

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basis of religious affinity. I consider this a very, very dangerous proposition. If that is allowed, it would amount to giving Kashmir on a silver platter to the U.S.A. They are interested in it for the last more than fifty years; they are moving to capture it. So, what is the attitude of the Government? I do agree. I saw two statements issued by hon. Home Minister, saying, "We are not in agreement with that understanding." But a section of the Treasury Benches is arguing for it. So, what is the definite stand of the Government, on this issue? You are speaking with different voices. You don't have any perception. That is why the situation is deteriorating. The most preposterous relationship is your relationship—the relationship between the BJP on the one hand, and, the National Conference, on the other. What is the attitude of the National Conference on the Jammu and Kashmir question? They want more than article 370. They would like to go back to the earlier period. That is their main policy. What is the attitude of the BJP, the leader of the NDA? They say, "Scrap article 370." How can you function together? You take entirely opposite positions and are acting opposite, contradicting each other. That has created the situation; that has resulted in the deterioration of the situation, and that has enabled America, that has emboldened America, to dictate terms to India.

Sir, the Government should explain their long-term and short-term perception on all such issues. Sir, it seems that the Government has only one strategy to end the cross-border terrorism—to get international support. I do agree that international support is necessary; but that alone is not sufficient. Our previous history proves that. So, international support alone is not sufficient to stop the cross-border terrorism.

Sir, the most important issue is, winning over the Jammu and Kashmir people. A section of them got alienated, entered into negotiations with different groups, trying to find a political solution, asking for more autonomy. What type of autonomy? Engage in negotiations and try to reach a settlement with them. Give more help for development. Enthuse the people to see that the money spent on development reaches the real beneficiaries. If you take such measures, yes, eventually, we can win over those sections who got alienated. It is absolutely necessary in the present situation. We do not want to hear any rhetoric. We have been hearing this rhetoric, "We will take pro-active steps; we will always be pro-active." But the situation is deteriorating. What we require in the present situation is to take all steps to stop this cross-border terrorism, provide safety and

security not only to the people of Jammu and Kashmir but of the entire country. It should be a three-pronged approach. Yes, it is necessary to get the support of the international community. It is necessary to come into some sort of political understanding with various groups and give more autonomy to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. You give them sufficient help for development activities and keep a vigil to protect the interests of the innocent people not only of Jammu and Kashmir but also people who are living in other parts of the country. So, apart from that, the most important issue is that the Government should have, the Government should try to evoke a cohesive policy. But the Government does not have any particular policy. That is why the situation is deteriorating. So, the Government should spell out its long-term and short-term perspective on this very important issue that concerns the unity of the people and the unity of the country. With these words, I conclude.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : माननीय वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, आज तकरीबन दो हफ्ते के बाद हम जम्मू में राजीव गांधी नगर में जो घटना हुई जिसमें दर्जनों गरीब लोग मर्द, औरतें और बच्चे मारे गए, उस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मुझे बहुत दुःख और अफसोस है इस घटना से। मैं उस दिन माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से पहले वहां पर गया था। इत्तफाक से मैं उस दिन रात को वहीं पर था। जब सुबह मैं घटना-स्थल पर गया तो छोटी-छोटी बच्चियां, जिनकी उम्र 12 साल, 13 साल, 14 साल की थी, उनकी लाशें देखकर दंग रह गया। दो साल के बच्चे को देखकर और अंधे पुजारी की मौत को देखकर इन्सान का दिल दहल जाता है कि किस तरह से आतंकवादी, चाहे वह बच्चे हों, औरतें हों या अंधा आदमी हो, उनको भी माफ नहीं करते हैं। पूरा देश इस गम और अफसोस में शामिल हुआ। इसी तरह से 17 मई को कालूचक की घटना हुई, जो हमारे फौजी थे, उनके परिवार के लोगों को बहुत ही बेदरदी से आतंकवादियों ने मारा, उस पर चर्चा हुई।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने पिछले कुछ महिनो में और सालों में पहलगाम के मुद्दे को लेकर चर्चा की। आतंकवादियों ने पहलगाम और आसपास में करीब 100 लोगों को मारा था जो कि अमरनाथ यात्रा के तीर्थ यात्री थे। चित्तीसिंहपुरा में ढाई साल पहले इसी तरह की घटना हुई, उसमें 36 के करीब हमारे सिख भाइयों को मारा गया। जम्मू रेलवे स्टेशन पर इसी तरह की घटना हुई, लेकिन इन तमाम घटनाओं के बाद होता क्या है? घटना होती है, चाहे जम्मू सूबे में हो, चाहे कश्मीर सूबे में हो, कोई न कोई मंत्री दिल्ली से चला जाता है, पार्लियामेंट में चर्चा होती है, मिनिस्टर्स स्टेटमेंट दे देते हैं और उसके बाद सब हम भूल जाते हैं जब तक कि कोई दूसरी घटना न हो। कभी-कभी मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि ये तमाम घटनाएं और चर्चाएं नशिस्तन्द, गुफ्तन्द, बरखास्तन्द, आए, बैठे, चर्चा की और चेल गए, इससे ज्यादा कोई मायने नहीं रखती हैं। मैंने कुछ महीने पहले भी जब यहां कश्मीर के मुद्दे को लेकर चर्चा हुई थी, शायद कालूचक की घटना के समय की बात है, उस वक्त भी मैंने माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाया था कि कभी भी किसी घटना के बाद हमने यह नहीं सुना कि अब वह प्रीकाशसं लिए गये, कोई कमेटी बनायी गयी या सेंटर और स्टेट के बीच में कोई तालमेल बढ़ा दिया गया।

इस तरह का इस्तेमाल हमें नहीं दिखता। शायद गवर्नमेंट में इच्छा शक्ति नहीं है या वह ठोस कदम उठाने से डरती है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये जो स्टीरियो टाइम जवाब देते हैं, हम उनसे बहुत तंग आ गये हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा कि तीन-चार बरसों से हम रोज सुनते आ रहे हैं और जवाब तकरीबन एक ही है, चाहे माननीय गृह मंत्री जी जवाब दें, चाहे विदेश मंत्री जी कश्मीर के मुद्दे को लेकर जवाब दें या रक्षा मंत्री जी जवाब दें, चाहे राज्य रक्षा मंत्री जवाब दें या राज्य गृह मंत्री जवाब दें, या दूसरा कोई भी मंत्री इंटरबीन करे तो जवाब क्या होता है? वह एक ही तरह का होता है कि पाकिस्तान से आतंकवादी आए, बॉर्डर क्रॉस किया, कश्मीर में आए या जम्मू में आए, वहां के लोग घटना करके चले गये। जवाब क्या होता है? हम, हमारी गवर्नमेंट दुनिया को समझाने में सफल हो गये हैं। हमने पूरी दुनिया पर यह साबित कर दिया है कि असली जिम्मेदारी कौन हैं, असली मुजरिम कौन है, हथियार कहां से आते हैं, ट्रेनिंग कहां से होती है, पैसा कौन देता है, कौन लोग होते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि इससे ज्यादा हमने जवाब पिछले तीन-चार सालों में कश्मीर की किसी घटना के ऊपर सुना है। मैं यह सब जानता हूं। यह कौन सी नयी बात है? कश्मीर का बच्चा-बच्चा, लदाख का बच्चा बच्चा, जम्मू का बच्चा-बच्चा, कश्मीर से लेकर कन्या कुमारी तक, सिक्किम से लेकर गुजरात तक हर आदमी जानता है कि यह सब कुछ पाकिस्तान करता है, पाकिस्तान कराता है। लेकिन हमारी यह स्टेटमेंट देने से ही दुनिया जान गयी है, अमेरिका, बतानिया जान गया है, यूरोप जान गया है, पूरा वैस्टर्न वर्ल्ड जान गया है, क्या उससे ये घटनाएं रुक गयी? क्या उनके जानने के बाद भी पार्लियामेंट पर हमला नहीं हुआ? क्या उनके जानने के बाद भी कश्मीर अरेंबली पर हमला नहीं हुआ? क्या उसके बाद भी कालूचक्र की घटना नहीं हुई? क्या उसके बाद भी राजीव गांधी नगर में यह घटना नहीं हुई? क्या उसके बाद भी कश्मीर में अबदुल रानी लोग की हत्या नहीं हुई? अगर उनके जानने के बाद भी यह सब कुछ हो रहा है तो हमारा यह कहना कि हमने उन सबको यह बता दिया है, क्या मायने रखता है? कोई मायने नहीं रखता। मैं माननीय उप प्रधान मंत्री जी से बिल्कुल सहमत हूं, जो आप हमेशा कहते हैं कि यह लड़ाई हमें अपने बाजू पर लड़नी होगी, अपने पांव पर खड़े होकर लड़नी होगी, किसी के सहारे नहीं लड़ सकते। जितना-जितना वक्त गुजरता जाता है, हमारा यह अहसास और भी मजबूत होता जा रहा है कि जो कुछ मुकाबला करना होगा, हमें खुद ही करना चाहिए। लिहाजा मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन लोगों को जानकारी हो या न हो, उससे मुझे एक मश्मूरी होने के नाते कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। मुझे तो अपनी रियासत में अपने भाइयों, बहनों, नौजवानों और बच्चों की रक्षा चाहिए। मुझे अगर किसी में दिलचस्पी है तो जम्मू कश्मीर के गरीब और बेगुनाह लोगों का खून बहना बंद होना चाहिए। मुझे इस बात की इच्छा है कि वहां के लोग इज्जत, अमन, शांति और विश्वास के साथ जिंदगी गुजारें। मुझे अगर कोई फिक्र है तो वह यह है कि मेरी उन नौजवान बहनों और बेटियों की जो जिंदगी हैं, वह महफूज रहें। महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कश्मीरी आवाम 40 साल से चुपचाप शांति से बैठा है। यही वजह है कि गांधी जी को हिन्दुस्तान में और कहीं नहीं, कश्मीर से उन्हें रोशनी की किरण नजर आयी और उसी रोशनी की किरण में आज यह क्या हो रहा है? आज वह कश्मीर शौरिश में क्यों गिरफ्तार हो रहा है? आज वहां बदअमनी क्यों फैली? आज वहां औरत, मर्द, बच्चे, बूढ़े और नौजवान क्यों बेचैन हैं? क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि इन्हीं कश्मीरियों ने 1947 में, डाक्टर कर्ण सिंह जी यहां मौजूद हैं, इनके वालिद साहब महाराजा हरी सिंह ने कश्मीर का एक और “इलहाक” जिसे हम कश्मीरी में कहते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के साथ किया था। और ये वही कश्मीरी थे कश्मीरी थे जिन्होंने महाराजा हरी सिंह जी के

हलहाक को लब्बै कहा था। क्या वे वही कश्मीरी नहीं हैं जिन्होंने 1947 में जो कबाइली हमलावर पाकिस्तान से आए थे, उनका लाठियों से मुकाबला किया था? उनके पास बंदूक नहीं थी हाथ में लेकिन डंडों से उनका मुकाबला किया था।

“हमलावर खबरदार, हम कश्मीरी हैं तैयार ।”

यह उस वक्त का नारा था। मैं उस समय पैदा नहीं हुआ था लेकिन तारीख और बुजुर्गों से हम सुनते हैं कि इस तरह के नारों से, डंडों और लाठियों से हमलावरों को, कबाइलियों को भगाया गया था। क्या ये वही कश्मीरी नहीं हैं जिन्होंने 1965 में जो पाकिस्तान से कश्मीर में घुसपैटिए आए थे, उनमें से एक-एक को पकड़ कर जम्मू-कश्मीर की पुलिस के हवाले किया था? क्या ये वही कश्मीरी नहीं हैं जिन्होंने 1071 की लड़ाई में एक-एक घुसपैटिए को जम्मू-कश्मीर की सरहद पार करने नहीं दी? अगर यह सब हकीकत है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज जम्मू-कश्मीर के तीनों खिंतों में रहने लो ग क्यों मायूस है? आज कश्मीरी मुसलमान क्यों परेशान है? आज कश्मीरी पंडित वनवास की ज़िंदगी क्यों बसर कर रहे हैं? आज जम्मू में रहने वाले डोगरे, हिंदू हों या मुसलमान, गुज्जर हों या बकरवाल, पहाड़ी हो या दलित हों, सिख हों या क्रिश्चियन हों, वे आज क्यों मायूस हैं? आज लद्दाख के बौद्ध और मुसलमान क्यों नाराज है? कॉलेज और युनिवर्सिटी के जिन बच्चों, जिन लड़कों के हाथों में आज कलम होनी चाहिए थी, उनके हाथों में ए.के. 47 क्यों हैं? कॉलेज और युनिवर्सिटी के बच्चों के जिन बस्तों में किताबें होनी चाहिए थीं, आज उन बस्तों में ग्रेनेड क्यों हैं? आज जो बच्चे कुर्सी पर होने चाहिए थे, तालीम हासिल करने के बाद मेज उनके सामने होनी चाहिए थी, वे आज रॉकेट लॉचर लिए क्यों फिरते हैं ? गरीब मां-बाप अपने बच्चों को पालते हैं ताकि वे उनके बुढ़ापे का सहारा बनें, उनके बुढ़ापे की लाठी बनें और जब वे बूढ़े वालेदन मर जाएं तो उनके बच्चे उनको कब्रिस्तान तक ले जाएं लेकिन आज वही बूढ़े बाप अपने कमजोर कंधों पर अपने नौजवान बेटे की लाश, जिसकी उम्र मुश्किल से बीस, इक्कीस, पच्चीस यी तीस साल होती है, लिए कब्रिस्तान में फिरते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे बड़ी सजा उस बूढ़े बाप के लिए और कोई नहीं हो सकती। लाखों कश्मीरी हूँ कि इससे बड़ी सजा उस बूढ़े बाप के लिए और कोई नहीं हो सकती। लाखों कश्मीरी पंडित अपनी जमीन-जायदाद, घर-बार छोड़ कर जम्मू, दिल्ली और हिंदुस्तान के दूसरे कोनों में दर-दर की ठोकरें खा रहे हैं। मुझे याद है 1991, 1992 और 1993 में जब कश्मीरी पंडित जम्मू आए थे तो बिच्छुओं और सांपों के बीच टेटों में रहने थे। आज उनकी ज़िंदगी क्या है? आज 10/10 के कमरे में वे रहते हैं, वहीं उनका बाथरूम होता है, वहीं उनका किचन भी होता है, वहीं उनका ड्राइंग रूम भी होता है। उसमें कोई इंसान नहीं रह सकता, रहने के काबिल वह जगह नहीं है। वहां पीने के पानी का नामो-निशान नहीं है, ज़िबली का नामोगिशन नहीं है, किसी भी स्टैंडर्ड से वह किसी इंसान के रहने के काबिल नहीं है। जैसे इतना ही काफी नहीं था। आज की मौजूदा हुकूमत के दौरान, अभी इसी महीने की 4 जुलाई को मिसरीयाला कैम्प में जिसमें हजारों कश्मीरी पंडित रहते हैं, शायद अंग्रेजों के जमाने में भी किसी हिंदुस्तानी के साथ ऐसा सुलूक नहीं किया गया होगा जैसा यहां किया गया। उस मिसरीयाला कैम्प में जहां बिजली नहीं थी 72 घंटे से, पानी नहीं था, तो औरतों, मर्दों और बच्चों ने जब सड़कों पर धरना दिया तो पुलिस ने क्या किया? पुलिस ने लाठीचार्ज किया और लाठीचार्ज करने के बाद टियर गैस छोड़ी और जब दूसरे दिन फिर उन्होंने धरना दिया तो वहां के एक डी.एस.पी. ने जेल से कुछ गुंडों को छोड़ दिया। करीब 20-25 गुंडों को छोड़ दिया जेल से और जो हमारी मां-बहनें थी वहां, उनके साथ नंगा नाच वहां हुआ..... No undergarments, no shirts. I think, this

has never happened in the history of India और जम्मू में कितने दिन बंद रहा ? मुझे नहीं मालूम कि माननीय उप-प्रधान मंत्री जी को इसकी जानकारी है भी या नहीं लेकिन सभी पार्टियों ने वहां इसकी मज्जमत की थी। मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसा कभी हुआ हो और हुआ इससे भी बुरा। मैं डायरेक्टर जनरल आफ पुलिस को बधाई देता हूँ कि जब सब लोगों ने उनको एप्रोच किया तो उन्होंने उसका ट्रांसफर किया और लोकल मिनिस्टर ने 12 घंटे के अंदर ट्रांसफर कैंसिल कराकर रोका है। इस तरह से हम लोगों का विश्वास हासिल करने का प्रयास करते हैं। आखिर इन तमाम चीजों में चाहे ये घटनाएं जम्मू कश्मीर में कश्मीरी पंडितों के साथ हों, लद्दाख के साथ हों, इनके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार हैं? किसने ऐसा माहौल पैदा किया है और किसने लोगों को ऐसा करने पर मजबूर किया ? किसने कश्मीर की जन्नत को जहन्नुम किया। इन तमाम बीमारियों की जड़ नेशनल कांग्रेस की पालिसियों की गलत नीतियों की वजह से पैदा हुई हैं। आपकी इत्तिला के लिए कांग्रेस की सरकार 55 साल में 9 साल से ज्यादा नहीं रही है। आप हिन्दुस्तान की हिस्ट्री और वहां की हिस्ट्री एक समझ लीजिए। जम्मू-कश्मीर में कांग्रेस रूल शायद दस साल रहा है, मोस्टली नेशनल कांग्रेस रूल ही रहा है। नेशनल कांग्रेस ने लद्दाख को जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों के खिलाफ, कश्मीर के लोगों को जम्मू के लोगों के खिलाफ भड़काया है। एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट को दूसरे लोगों के खिलाफ भड़काया है। एक फिरके के लोगों को दूसरे फिरके के लोगों के साथ, एक तबके के लोगों को दूसरे तबके के लोगों के खिलाफ भड़का कर, इस तरह से डिवाइड और रूल की पालिसी करके उन्होंने हुकूमत की है। उन्होंने कभी भी ईमानदारी के साथ जम्मू हो या लद्दाख हो, कश्मीर खिता हो, वहां तालीमी माअसी, समाजी, इकतासादी, समाजी या सियासी मुफाद की न तो उन्होंने कभी रक्षा की और न उन्होंने उसकी तर्जुमानी की। लोकल सरकार नेशनल कांग्रेस के इसी दोहरे रवैये को देखकर आज जम्मू-कश्मीर का आवाम बेएतमादी और मायूसी के समुंदर में गोते खा रही है। नेशनल कांग्रेस या उसके लीडरों से मेरी कोई जाति दुश्मनी नहीं है। डाक्टर साहब न सिर्फ समझे जाते हैं बल्कि सभी सियासी पार्टियों में व्यक्तिगत और किसी के नजदीक हैं तो मेरे नजदीक हैं, दोस्त हैं। मैं जातिताौर पर उनके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, पढ़े-लिखे आदमी हैं। मेरे ख्याल में इतना सोशल आदमी हिन्दुस्तान में शायद आपको मिलेगा नहीं। सोशल आदमी कल्चर के लिए लाजवाब है, लेकिन चीफ मिनिस्टर इतने ही डिजास्टर हैं। हकीकत यह है कि लोग उनसे नाराज हैं, उनकी पार्टी पर भरोसा नहीं करते हैं। लोग इन्साफ चाहते हैं और नेशनल कांग्रेस की हुकूमत जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख के लोगों को इन्साफ देने में नाकामयाब हो चुकी है। कुर्सी के लालच में नेशनल कांग्रेस के लीडर अंधे हो चुके हैं और एक ही वक्त में कई पोजिशन, घर के ही आदमी, वहां की भी सब पोजिशन, दिल्ली की सब पोजिशन वे पकड़ना चाहते हैं। जब कुर्सी का लालच होता है, उस कुर्सी की कोई सीमा नहीं होती है। मुझे अफसोस है कि नेशनल कांग्रेस में इतना लालच आ गया है शायद हिन्दुस्तान में अगर उनको कहेंगे कि सभी जगह, सभी पद आप घर में रखोगे तो वे कहेंगे कि इससे बड़ी कोई खुशी नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए आज अगर मैं अपनी दोस्ती, अपने भाईचारे का लिहाज करूंगा और सच नहीं बोलूंगा तो शायद जम्मू-कश्मीर रियासत के एक करोड़ लोगों से नाइंसाफी और हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट से भी गद्दारी करूंगा। लिहाजा मैं सोचनता हूँ कि अगर जम्मू-कश्मीर के आवाम को देखना होगा और इसका मुकाबला नेशनल कांग्रेस की हुकूमत से करना होगा तो हमें नेशनल कांग्रेस को हटाकर एक ऐसा फैसला करना होगा जो मुल्क के और वहां के लोगों के लिए ठीक होगा। इसी तरह से मैं जनाब उपप्रधानमंत्री जी से भी कहूंगा कि अगर आप भी इस वक्त दोस्ती पर रहे, एक दूसरे की दोस्ती

का सहारा लिया गया और गलत फैसला दिया तो मेरा ख्याल है कि यह एनडीए की तारीखी गलती होगी। आडवाणी जी, आज आपको और आपकी पार्टी को सुनहरा मौका मिला है, शायद ऐसा मौका आपको दुबारा नहीं मिलेगा, कश्मीर के बिगाड़ का इलाज मुमकिन है। इस वक्त भी मुमकिन है क्योंकि मर्ज लाइलाज नहीं हुआ है और मरीज भी अभी जिंदा हैं। जरूरत है तो सिर्फ एक काबिल डॉक्टर की और एक कारगर दवाई की। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस वक्त आडवाणी जी से अच्छा काबिल डॉक्टर कश्मीर के इलाज के लिए नहीं हो सकता है। यह मैं यकीन के साथ कह सकता हूँ क्योंकि बहुत अरसे के बाद एक होम मिनिस्टर, जो डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी हैं, कुछ हिम्मत रखते हैं, कुछ कर सकते हैं। दवाई मैं बहुत साफ बताता हूँ जिसकी कोई कीमत नहीं है। यह दवाई अमरीका से नहीं लानी है, ब्रितानिया से नहीं लानी है, यूरोप से नहीं लानी है। यह लोकल है और यह है साफ-सुथरे असेम्बली इलेक्शन जिसमें कोई चोरी न हो। यह इतनी सस्ती दवाई है। आखिर जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोग क्या चाहते हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर की आवाम कोई सूरज और चांद की मांग नहीं कर रही हैं, जम्मू-कश्मीर की आवाम कोई आसमान से तारे तोड़कर लाने की बात नहीं कर रही हैं। अगर वे मांगते हैं तो अपना हक मांगते हैं, जो हर हिंदुस्तानी को हासिल हैं और यह कश्मीर की आवाम को भी हासिल होना चाहिए। नेशनल कांफ्रेंस के दौरान, उनकी हुकूमत के दौरान पिछले सत्ताइस वर्षों में जम्मू-कश्मीर में कुछ भी नहीं बदला है। हां, जम्मू-कश्मीर में एक चीज बदली है और वह यह है कि नेशनल कांफ्रेंस के लीडरों की तकदीर बदल गई है तो हुक्मरान पार्टी के लीडरों का बदला है। लेह, कारगिल से लेकर राजोरी, पुंछ तक, गुरेज, कर्णा और तराल से लेकर दक्षिण मढ़वा और बनी बनावल तक कुछ नहीं बदला है। जम्मू और कश्मीर के 95 प्रतिशत लोग चाहते हैं कि उनकी बेकारी, बेरोजगारी और पसमान्दगी दूर हो जाए। उनकी टूटी सड़कों की हालत ठीक हो जाए, उनके स्कूलों में टीचर और अस्पतालों में डॉक्टर मौजूद हों। जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोग चाहते हैं कि रियासत में रिश्तखोरी और बेइमानी का बोलबाला खत्म हो जाए। वे चाहते हैं कि उन्हें ऐसी सरकार मिले जिसके कानों तक बेवाओं की चीखों और यतीम बच्चों के रोने की आवाजें सुनाई दें। लद्दाख के लोग चाहते हैं। लेह और कारगिल के लोगों के बच्चों को पढ़ने-लिखने के साधन उन्हीं के सूबे में फरहाम किए जाएं। उन्हें बिजली और पानी जैसी बुनियादी जरूरियात फरहाम की जाएं। जम्मू सूबे के लोग चाहते हैं कि उनके साथ किसी तरह की सुबाई नाइंसाफी न किया जाए। दूरदराज कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट डोडा, ऊधमपुर, राजोरी, पुंछ, कठुवा तो आज भी लगते हैं कि उन्नीसवीं सदी में हैं। यहां बिजली नहीं है, सड़क नहीं है, कारखाना नहीं है, कोई अस्पताल भी नहीं है। जम्मू के लोग चाहते हैं कि उनकी भी रियासत की भागेदारी में शिरकत होनी चाहिए। उनका भी बागडोर में हिस्सा होना चाहिए। उन्हें भी डिंसीजन मेंकिंग में भागीदार बमाना चाहिए। पचपन सालों से जम्मू सूबे के लोगों पर स्टेट ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में, डिंसीजन मेंकिंग में विश्वास और भरोसा नहीं किया गया है। जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख में बॉर्डर पर रहने वाले लोग क्या चाहते हैं? माननीय गृह मंत्री जी पिछले पचपन सालों से कश्मीर के कुपवाड़ा, बारामुला में, तंगधार, कर्णा और गुरेज, ऊरी में, जम्मू में आर.पस. पुरा, सुचेतगढ़, विशना सांभा, विजयपुर, अखनूर, अखोड में कठुवा में हीरानगर में, राजोरी, नौशेरा और दिरहंद में, पुंछ, मेंडर और सुरनकोट तथा कारगिल में क्या हो रहा है? वहां पचपन सालों से लोग क्या चाहते हैं? वे कहते हैं कि हम भी इंसान हैं, हमारे भी बीवी और बच्चे हैं, हमें भी जीने का हक

है लेकिन हम भूल गए हैं कि इन बॉर्डर पर रहने वाले लाखों लोग हमारे वर्दी के बिना सिपाही हैं। ये हमारी मुल्य की सीमाओं की रक्षा करते हैं। जिनकी कोई वर्दी नहीं है, जिनकी कोई तनख्वाह नहीं है लेकिन जब भी बॉर्डर पर टेशन होती है तो सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान इन बॉर्डर के लोगों को होता है। जब भी गोली चलती है तो इन बगैर हथियार और निहत्थे, बगैर वर्दी के हमारे भाई-बहनों के बच्चों पर चलती है। इनके मवेशी मर जाते हैं, इनकी फसलें तबाह हो जाती हैं। यह टेशन पिछले छह महीने से थी। इन तमाम जगहों पर तकरीबन लाखों लोग अपने घर, जमीन जायदाद, बच्चे छोड़कर आ गए। दर्जनों गरीब लोग मारे गए और माल-मवेशी मारे गए। इनकी फसलें तबाह और बर्बाद हो गई लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के सिर पर जूँ तक नहीं रेगती। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि पंजाब सरकार ने, पंजाब की अमरिन्दर सिंह सरकार ने एक बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। अभी दो महीने पहले उन्होंने पंजाब बार्डर में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए 8 मरले फ्री जमीन हर फेमिली को सुरक्षित जगहों पर दी जहां वे आल्टरनेट घर बना सकते हैं। मैं आपसे भी निवेदन करूंगा कि जम्मू काश्मीर की सरकार को निर्देश दिए जाएं कि बार्डर पर रहने वाले, जम्मू, काश्मीर और लद्दाख में जो हमारे भाई हैं उनको सुरक्षित जगहों पर इसी तरह से जमीन दी जाए जैसे पंजाब सरकार ने दी है। इसी तरह से जो कम्पेनसेशन उनको नहीं दिया गया है क्योंकि उन्हें उठा लिया गया था, उनकी फसल का कम्पेनसेशन उनकी जमीन का कम्पेनसेशन, यह हमारे बार्डर पर रहने वाले लोगों को दिया जाए।

माननीय उप प्रधानमंत्री जी, एक ऐसी चीज है शायद जिसे यहां पार्लियामेंट में मेरे सदस्यगण सुनकर चौंक जाएं और ऐसा जम्मू काश्मीर में ही हो सकता है, और कहीं नहीं हो सकता। क्या कभी आपने सुना होगा कि एक लाख के करीब जम्मू में – यह काश्मीर की बात नहीं है – ऐसे लोग हैं जो पार्लियामेंट के लिए वोट दे सकते हैं लेकिन विधान सभा के लिए वोट नहीं दे सकते हैं। हम यहां बड़ी बड़ी बातें करते हैं। जम्मू काश्मीर हिंदुस्तान का अटूट अंग है। वह है। लेकिन बातें करेंगे। अगर यह है तो फिर एक लाख रिफ्यूजी जो 1947 में पाकिस्तान से आए, हिंदू रिफ्यूजी जो जम्मू में हैं, वे पार्लियामेंट में जब वोट दे सकते हैं तो असेम्बली में क्यों नहीं वोट दे सकते हैं। यह दो किस्म की पालिसी कैसे हो सकती है? उनकी तीन पीढ़ियां गुजर गयीं और तीन पीढ़ियों से उनको नौकरी नहीं मिली, उनको असेम्बली के लिए वोट नहीं मिला। उनको नौकरी नहीं मिल सकती। जो 1947 में पीढ़ी आई उसको नौकरी नहीं मिली। उसके बाद उनकी दूसरी पीढ़ी आयी, उसको नौकरी नहीं मिली। आज तीसरी पीढ़ी चल रही है और तीसरी पीढ़ी को भी नौकरी नहीं है। मेरे ख्याल से इससे बड़ी नाइन्सफाफी उन रिफ्यूजियों के साथ नहीं हो सकती। इसका भी हल निकालना होगा। इसीलिए मैंने शुरू में कहा कि बदला कुछ नहीं है। हर आदमी, जहां भी हाथ डालो, वहां आपको नाराज दिखेगा, चाहे वह हिंदू हो, चाहे वह मुस्लमान हो, चाहे वह सिक्ख हो, चाहे वह जम्मू वाला हो, चाहे वह काश्मीर वाला हो, चाहे वह लद्दाख वाला हो।

काश्मीर वादी के लोग क्या चाहते हैं? वे कहते हैं कि कौन कहता है कि शक्सी राज खत्म हो गया। कौन कहता है कि शक्सी राज खत्म हो गया? शेख साहब ने शक्सी राज के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी। वे कहते थे बादशाह का बेटा बादशाह नहीं होना चाहिए। महाराजा का बेटा महाराजा नहीं होना चाहिए। राजा का बेटा और उसका पोता राजा नहीं होने चाहिए। लेकिन आज काश्मीर में बाप भी रहा, उसका बेटा भी रहा और तीसरे बेटे की भी अभी ताजपोशी

हुई। यह ताजपोशी काश्मीर में ही हो सकती है। हिंदुस्तान में जम्मूरियत में ताजपोशी का लफ्ज मैंने नहीं सुना। मैंने काश्मीर में आज से 20-22 साल पहले सुना था और आज 22 साल बाद फिर उसी काश्मीर में मैंने ताजपोशी का लफ्ज सुना ... (व्यवधान) ... हिंदुस्तान में कहीं नहीं सुना...

श्रीमती सविता शारदा : आपके यहां भी हुई ... (व्यवधान) ...

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिया : ताजपोशी नहीं हुई है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती सविता शारदा : हम भी जम्मू के हैं। वे भी जम्मू के हैं। इंदिरा गांधी के पिता जी भी जम्मू के थे ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : पंडित नेहरू के बाद लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी आए थे। आपीक जनरल नालेज ठीक करूंगा। मेरी आप जम्मू की बहिन हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... मेरी बड़ी बहिन हैं। और जब इंदिरा गांधा बनी थीं तो पंडित नेहरू जिंदा नहीं थे ताजपोशी कराने के लिए और जब राजीव गांधी थे तो उस वक्त भी इंदिरा गांधी जिन्दा नहीं थीं ताजपोशी के लिए ... (व्यवधान) ... खाली आपकी जनरल नालेज ठीक कर रहा हूं। मैं खाली यह कह रहा हूं कि 22 साल पहले भी बाप ने ही बेटे की ताजपोशी की और आज 22 साल बाद बाप ने ही बेटे की ताजपोशी की ... (व्यवधान) यह पार्टी की बात है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि कश्मीर में लोग कहते हैं कि जम्मू का शख्मी राज खत्म हुआ और 55 साल से कश्मीर का शख्सी राज शुरू हो गया। हिंदू शख्सी राज खत्म हो गया। मुस्लिम शख्सी राज 55 साल से बराबर चालू हैं। लिहाजा वे समझते हैं कि महाराजा ज्यादा जनरसर थे। वे ज्यादा मेहरबान थे, वे ज्यादा दूर-दृष्टि रखने वाले थे। आज के जो रूलर्ज हैं, पहले तो वे हाथ ही नहीं आते हैं तो दूर-दृष्टि कहां से रखेंगे। कश्मीर के लोग चाहते हैं कि उनका इस्ताहसाल न हो। कश्मीर के लोगों का, पचास साल से उनके सिरों का, सौदा किया जाता है, उनके सिर गिरवी रखे जाते हैं, कभी एक पार्टी के साथ, कभी दूसरी पार्टी के साथ गिरवी रखे जाते हैं, और हुकूमत की जाती है। फिर लेन-देन होता है कि हमको क्या मिलेगा, तुम कितना दोगे, कितना हम तोलेंगे। उस माप-तौल के आधार पर सरकार चल रही है। जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोग चाहते हैं कि उन्हें अपने नुमायंदे बनने का हक मिले। जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोग चाहते हैं कि उनके पोलिंग स्टेशन पर पहुंचने से पहले ही रूलिंग पार्टी या पुलिस वोट देकर न चली जाए। वहां के लोग चाहते हैं कि जो उम्मीदवार जीत जाए उसी उम्मीदवार का एनाउंसमेंट हो, न कि हारे हुए उम्मीदवार का एनाउंसमेंट हो। उनकी यही मांग है। यह अगर हम पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में लागू कर सकते हैं तो कश्मीर में क्यों नहीं कर सकते। वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, कई सालों से कश्मीर में फ्री एंड फेअर इलैक्शन कारो की मांग गूंजती रही, काफी अर्से तक यह गूंज कश्मीर की पीर पंचाल की पहाड़ियों से टकरा-टकरा कर श्रीनगर, की डल झील में गर्क होती रही और आज पहली दफा साफ-सुथरे, फ्री एंड फेअर इलैक्शन कराने की गूंज सैन्ट्रल हाल में माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी की स्पीच में गूंजी और यह गूंज लाल किले से भी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की स्पीच से पूरी दुनिया में गूंजी और यह आवाज अब न सिर्फ अंदरूनी मुल्क बल्कि बहरूनी मुल्क अमरीका और बर्तानिया में भी गूंज रही है। अफसोस है कि यह आवाज अगर सिर्फ कोई सुन नहीं सकता है तो वह सिर्फ नेशनल कांफ्रेंस के लोग सुन नहीं सकते हैं। मैं आडवाणी जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के अवाम इस दफा आपकी

सरकार पर यकीन करने को तैयार हैं बशर्ते इलैक्शन गवर्नर रूल में हों। गवर्नर रूल में भी गवर्नर सिर्फ दिखाने के लिए नहीं हो बल्कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नीचे से ऊपर पर तब्दील की जाए और साफ-सुथरी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में चुनाव हों। उसमें वे लोग न हों जो कि कई सालों से चोरियां करने के लिए ट्रेंड किए गए हैं। उनको बाहर रख कर अगर इलैक्शन करायेंगे तो एक दफा तो काश्मीर के आवाम आप पर यकीन करने के लिए तैयार हो गए हैं।

आखिर में मैं दो मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ। तारीख ने हर हुक्मरान पार्टी को मौके दिए हैं। इंदिरा गांधी की तरफ मुल्क गया। कौमी मफाद और अपनी पार्टी के बीच में फैसला करने के लिए मौके दिए हैं। इंदिरा गांधी जी ने 1975 में इस मौके का असली फायदा उठाया था। नेशनल कांग्रेस जो उस वक्त मेनस्ट्रीम में नहीं थी, इंदिरा गांधी जी ने अपनी पार्टी को कुर्बान किया और पूरी गवर्नमेंट को, उस समय 75 में से 66 एमएलएज हमारे थे और उन्होंने चीफ मिनिस्टर को कहा कि स्टैप डाउन और शेख साहब को मेनस्ट्रीम में ला कर सरकार को उनके हवाले किया। उन्होंने मिजोरम की ललथनहौला की कांग्रेस सरकार को कहा कि स्टैप डाउन और सरकार को लाल डेंगा के हवाले किया। इसी तरह से उन्होंने अकाली दल के संत लोगोवाल के साथ समझौता किया, उन्होंने एजीपी के प्रफुल्ल महंता के साथ समझौता किया। इंदिरा गांधी जी ने और राजीव गांधी जी ने राष्ट्र के हित के लिए कांग्रेस पार्टी की कभी परवाह नहीं की। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज सब से शांतिपूर्ण इलाका कोई है तो वह मिजोरम है। आसाम में वह पार्टी जिसके साथ हमने समझौता किया था, वह आज मेनस्ट्रीम में हैं। पंजाब में हमने जिसके साथ समझौता किया था आज वह मेनस्ट्रीम में है। कश्मीर में जिसके साथ समझौता किया था वह भी मेनस्ट्रीम में हैं। ये मिसालें मैं इसलिए दे रहा हूँ कि तारीख हर सियाती पार्टी को अपने-अपने पन्ने लिखने के लिए, हुक्मरान पार्टी को अपने-अपने पन्ने लिखने के लिए मौका देती है और वह उस पार्टी पर निर्भर होता है कि तारीख किस तरह की बनाई जाए और किस तरह के पन्ने लिखने चाहिए। आज कश्मीर का मसला हल करने के लिए यह मौका आपको इतिहास भी सुनहरे लफ्जों में लिखा जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि पहला कदम है। अगर आप ने इस सीढ़ी पर हमला कदम साथ-सुथरे इलेक्शंस कर के रखा तो आप एकदम दूसरी, तीसरी सीढ़ी तय कर के मंजिल तक पहुंच सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर पहली सीढ़ी पर ही चढ़ने की आप ने हिम्मत नहीं की और आप के कदम डगमगाए तो मेरे ख्याल में आप मंजिल पर पहुंचने की बात तो सोच भी नहीं सकते हैं। पहले भी सियाती हुकूमत पर कई लोगों ने भरोसा किया है और हम लोगों ने भी भरोसा किया है और आज जिस तरह के कानून बने हैं- पोटा, एस0टी0एफ0, एस0ओ0जी0एफ0 और एस0ओ0जी0 बने हैं, ये मुखालिफों की आवाजें बंद करने के लिए हैं। वहां पोटा, एस0टी0एफ0, एस0ओ0जी0 मिलिटेंट्स को पकड़ने के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है बल्कि उन की मुखलिफ आवाज बंद करने के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है बल्कि उन की मुखलिफ आवाज बंद करने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। लिहाजा ऐसी सरकार पर कोई भरोसा नहीं कर सकता है। चिट्टीसिंहपुरा की घटना के बाद पथरीबल का वाकया हुआ जिस में 5 लोग मार दिए गए थे। अब उस घटना पर रिपोर्ट आई है कि वे सब लोकर पुलिस ने मार दिए थे। ऐसी घटना के बाद उस सरकार पर कोई भरोसा नहीं कर सकता है। अब्दुल गनी लोन के मारने में शायद नेशनल कांग्रेस का हाथ न हो, लेकिन जिस तरह से अब्दुल गनी लोन साहब की सेक्युरिटी 18 से 16, 16 से 14 से 12,

12 से 8, 8 से 6 और 6 से 2 तक घटाई गई, उस ने वह हालात पैदा किए जिस से मिलिटेंट्स उन के दरवाजे तक पहुंच गए। लिहाजा उस सरकार के रहते अगर हम कहें कि कोई अमन और शांति से इलेक्शन करेगा तो वह नामुमकिन होगा। इसी तरह डी0सी0 फुलबामा और डिस्ट्रिक्ट डोडा के डी0सी0सी0 प्रेसीडेंट के साथ जो वाकया और हालात पैदा हुए उन को देखकर ही हमें लगता है कि वहां साथ-सुथरे इलेक्शंस नेशनल कांफ्रेंस के चलते नामुमकिन हैं। इसलिए मैं एक दफा फिर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से गुजारिश करूंगा कि अगर आप कश्मीर की समस्या का पॉलिटिकल हल निकालना चाहते हैं तो उस के लिए साफ सुथरे इलेक्शंस पहला कदम और पहली सीढ़ी होगी। धन्यवाद।

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, we keep on discussing the issue of Kashmir repeatedly in this House. Sir, what has happened in Kasim Nagar in Jammu is a dastardly act; 27 people have been brutally and inhumanly killed by the terrorists. This time, the attack of the terrorists is aimed at poverty-stricken poor people. On May 14, at Kaluchak, the attack of the terrorists was directed against the security people and their family members. Now, on July 13, innocent people have been killed mercilessly. Most of them were women and their children. I strongly condemn this barbaric incident. Sir, the entire country has condemned it. Those who have been killed in the attack were not acting against the terrorists, yet, they have been killed. They were poor labourers who had contributed their labour for the development and welfare of this country. So, in a way, they have lost their lives in the cause of our nation. So, they have to be considered as martyrs. * There are no ways to console the bereaved families. No amount of compensation is equal to their lives. Yet, the nearest kin and the families of the victims have to be adequately compensated or helped substantially to assuage the feelings of the affected people at least to some extent.

Carnages of innocent people have been committed repeatedly by the terrorists. This indicates cross-border terrorism and infiltration of terrorists into Indian territory, which is still taking place. This indicates that there is no change in the attitude of Pakistan. So, Sir, Pakistan is responsible for the cross-border terrorism. On the one hand, Pakistan says that it is going to cooperate with the world to control terrorism; on the other hand, the leaders of Pakistan say that terrorists who cross the border and go to the Indian territory, are freedom fighters. So, they are adopting double standards. This kind of attitude of Pakistan will not help in controlling terrorism. The assurance given by Pakistan to the international community has not been implemented. Thus, Pakistan has been cheating the international community by adopting double standards. We are blaming

Pakistan. Simply blaming Pakistan is not enough. It is not going to solve this problem. Pakistan is sending terrorists across the border. There is no doubt about that. But, it is the bounden duty of the Government of India to take strong steps to check the infiltration of terrorists into India. We are taking diplomatic measures. The diplomatic measures should continue till the cross-border terrorism is completely stopped. The problem of Kashmir can be solved by initiating a dialogue with Pakistan. But, everybody knows that, at present, it is not possible, because of lack of conducive atmosphere to initiate a dialogue.

Sir, the people of Kashmir have been facing these difficulties for more than twelve years. They do not want bloodshed any longer. They want peace, progress and good governance. Those who are willing to give up violence, and those who see the futility of violence, should be encouraged to join the mainstream and the political process. All Hurriyat leaders are not supporting the Pakistani terrorists. Some of them are now ready to take part in the political process. The Government has to identify those leaders and youngsters. By doing this, we will be able to isolate the extremist elements who have allowed the cycle of terror to go on. The elections in Jammu and Kashmir will have to be fair and free so that people have faith and confidence in the political process. The development of the State should not be neglected. One of the reasons for insurgency in the State of Jammu and Kashmir is lack of development. We are giving a lot of money, in the form of subsidies, to Jammu and Kashmir. In spite of spending a lot of money, there has been no development worth the name. So, we have to find out where those funds have gone. The problem of unemployment has not been solved in Jammu and Kashmir. This trend has frustrated the youth in the Valley, who easily fall in the trap of anti-Indian elements. Once the election process is completed, New Delhi must concentrate on ensuring development in the State through the newly elected Government.

Coming to cross-border terrorism, Sir, the only option available to the Government of India, is to take strong action against terrorists. There are two types of terrorists. The first category is cross-border terrorists who are coming into the Indian territory from Pakistan. The second category of terrorists is those terrorists who are supported from within the country. To control the terrorists and their supporters, we have POTA and other laws, the Hurriyat leader, Geelani, was arrested, under POTA, in Jammu & Kashmir for his repeated support to the terrorist organisations. In Tamil

Nadu, my leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, has committed herself to eradicating and rooting out terrorism. LTTE, TNLA, TNRT, the terrorist organisations, are banned in Tamil Nadu. Those who are supporting the banned organisations like LTTE, have to be dealt with firmly. One pro-LTTE leader was arrested, under POTA, for his repeated support to the banned outfit which aims at destabilising the peace and harmony in Tamil Nadu. We have no political motive in arresting any political leader. But if political leaders are allowed to make repeated statements in support of the LTTE, the banned terrorist outfit, it will corrupt the whole generation. This is something dangerous which cannot be tolerated. So, my leader has taken a precautionary action to maintain peace and harmony in the State, and prevent Tamil Nadu from becoming a State like Jammu & Kashmir.

Sir, now, two Central Ministers in the present Cabinet have made statements, publicly, in the Press, that they would continue to support the LTTE. They have taken the oath of office and secrecy, under the Constitution, (Schedule III), and have assured to uphold the integrity and sovereignty of the country. By supporting the terrorist organization, LTTE, the two Central Ministers, Mr. M. Kannappan and Mr. Gingee N. Ramachandran, cannot uphold the sovereignty and integrity of our nation. The above two Ministers have violated the oath of office and secrecy. They have violated and subverted the provisions of the Constitution. After violating the Constitution, they have no right to continue as Central Ministers. They have to be removed from the Cabinet, and they are liable to be terminated from the membership of Parliament. The Deputy Prime Minister should give a categorical answer to this while giving replies to the debate. In view of the seriousness of the issue, the Chair can also direct the Prime Minister to remove those Ministers from the Cabinet. They cannot continue even as Members of Parliament. They have to be removed from the membership of Parliament.

Sir, so far as cross-border terrorism is concerned, the time has come for the Government to wake up and act. I appeal to the Government to act fast and take appropriate action against Pakistan to stop the cross-border terrorism once and for all and protect the innocent people of the country.

Sir, Pakistan is still having training camps and related infrastructure in PoK. They have to be demolished first. So, the Government of India should come forward to launch an attack on these training camps and get them demolished. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Short Duration Discussion is concerning the recent massacre in Kasim Nagar on July 13, 2002. We are discussing this issue from the afternoon. Sir, this is not the first time that we are dealing with the Jammu and Kashmir issue. During the last ten years, I think, we have discussed it more than twenty times, but, so far, we have not been able to find a solution. Sir, the incident that took place in Kasim Nagar is not an isolated one. It is part and parcel of the strategies of Pakistan. Some emotive issues are already there in Pakistan, but, the Pakistani rulers are using various tactics to divert the attention of the people from those issues. Now, Pakistan is playing double roles, Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Pakistan has written a letter to the UNO drawing its attention to article 33 of the UNO, which contemplates the resolution of disputes among Member-nations through peaceful negotiations, arbitrations, etc. When Pakistan has written that letter to the UNO to settle the issues in a peaceful manner--this is one of their strategies--what Pakistan has conveniently forgotten is the Resolution No.1373. Resolution No. 1373 was passed by the United Nations requesting the Member-nations to dismantle the infrastructure of terrorists as well as to stop the financial assistance to the terrorists. But, instead of dismantling the infrastructure of terrorists, in fact, Pakistan is abetting terrorism. What is the current situation in Pakistan? Pakistan has announced to the world at large that it has banned Lashkar-e-Toiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed and arrested the militants affiliated to those organisations. What is the reality? Pakistan has released almost all the people belonging to these organisations after 90 days. Why did they release them? When the international community raised this question, the reply given by Pakistan was that they had some sort of commitment and that they had given an undertaking that they would not indulge in terrorism hereafter. On the basis of that undertaking they have released them. This is the reply given by Pakistan. Now, terrorist camps were reopened in Pak-occupied Kashmir. Sixty or seventy more camps were opened and 2,000-3,000 militants were enrolled for committing violent acts in India. As far as cross-border terrorism is concerned, what is going on in Pakistan itself? It is not concerned with cross-border terrorism only. In the month of March, a church-blast took place in the diplomatic enclave. In the month of May, 12 French engineers and technicians working in Pakistan naval projects were brutally killed. Subsequently, Daniel Pearl, a journalist, was murdered. His body was completely mutilated in an inhuman manner. I can't even bear to see the picture of the mutilated body. This is the situation. The

Pakistan Government had given an assurance in the month of January. If my memory is correct, it was on 12th January that it had given the assurance. The Pakistan Government had, again, given an assurance in the month of May. But, can we really rely on the assurances given by Pakistan? The Pakistan Government has given an assurance to the international community, to the world, at large, that they would curb terrorism. But this assurance given by Pakistan was not translated into action. That is our charge against the Pakistan Government. That is our charge against Musharraf. It has not translated it into action. As regards the Qasim Nagar incident, we expressed our anguish we expressed our condolence. But what is actually happening? We came to know through the Press that, during the last 30 days, six major infiltration attempts were foiled by our jawans. Kudos to our jawans. The Qasim Nagar incident had happened. When we are talking about the Kasim Nagar incident, we must also realise that in the recent past, six major attempts at infiltration, made by Pakistani militants, were foiled by the Indian jawans; salute our jawans' for this. Also, 40 kgs. of RDX, planted by militants near the Chapnari area of Doda District in Jammu, were unearthed by our Army. All these show that the Government is doing things properly. Our Army has unearthed improvised explosive devices and has defused them. Now, look at the double role Pakistan is playing. Within Pakistan, they are talking about democracy; at the same time, Musharraf is trying his best to strengthen his position. Under the guise of constitutional reforms, he is strengthening his position. Now, the question is, has the Government of India really done something or not? Everybody here has been mentioning the negative side of it; I would like to mention here the positive things that have been done by the Government. When we look at the statements given by other countries, we can come to some conclusion. For example, the European Union has adopted a Resolution; they have condemned Pakistan; they have asked Pakistan to eradicate violence. I quote one part of the Resolution. They have stated, "Eradicate terrorist activities carried out from Pakistan, especially, the infiltration by terrorists. This is one part of the Resolution adopted by the European Union. Then, Ambassadors of nine African countries have requested the Government of Pakistan to curb terrorism and to see to it that a permanent fullstop is put to it. Then, the Tokyo Conference, hosted by the U.N. University, held in the month of May, requested the Government of Pakistan to curb terrorism. Above all, the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) has also passed a Resolution condemning terrorism. They have called upon the international communities

5.00 p.m.

to see to it that some sort of de-escalation of tension takes place between India and Pakistan. And, after the Kaluchak massacre, the Government of Sudan also condemned it. Therefore, the Organisation of Islamic Countries, the European Union, Ambassadors of nine African countries, and Sudan have all condemned it. I am not talking merely of the U.S. or the U.K. Sir, the Government says that in order to defuse the crisis, they have announced elections in Jammu and Kashmir. But the question here is: Have we taken the Kashmiri people into confidence? I would like to say that the Government has taken the people into confidence. I tell you; the hon. Prime Minister has announced a comprehensive package amounting more than Rs. 6,000 crores to that State. Sir, regarding devolution of powers from the Centre to the States, this holds good not only for Kashmir, but from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, the process is going on.

Then, recently, when Mr. Colin Powell talked about international monitoring, everybody expressed his or her view that we cannot surrender our sovereignty. Now, what was the response of the Government to this? This was published in the newspapers. Now, only one side of the Press Report was mentioned in this august House. I would like to point out what the other side of the Report is. The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Colin Powell, called on India to free political prisoners in Kashmir and allow independent observers to travel to Jammu and Kashmir ahead of the Assembly elections. So, their first demand was release of political prisoners. And, India rejected the call of allowing designated observers, disagreed with the comments on political prisoners, but focussed only on infiltration and terrorism where there was a considerable degree of similarity in thinking. Therefore, the Government of India rejected the suggestions made by the Government of the United States - I tell you very frankly, we are not going to suffer on account of that regarding release of political prisoners as well as the stationing of international observers along the LoC. And, our hon. Prime Minister has suggested a practical thing, and, that is,, joint patrolling in place of international monitoring. He had said that there should be joint patrolling by the jawans of India and Pakistan on the LoC. Pakistan has rejected the proposal. But why have they rejected it? They have rejected this proposal of joint patrolling because they already have some plans for carrying out infiltration into India. I will quote from a news item that appeared in the *Times of India*. It says, "The day before the US Secretary of State, Mr. Colin Powers arrival, to press for de-escalation

between India and Pakistan, the Army said that the latest radio intercepts indicated that Pakistan-based terrorists were preparing for major strikes in Jammu and Kashmir next month". That means, they had plans to carry out another attack in India in the month of August. Then, it further says, "Pakistan-based militant radio even broadcast that Hizbul Mujahidin had proclaimed that if anybody participated in the forthcoming elections, he will be killed". Then, there is another information. It says, "We also have information that militants have procured 200 satellite phones of Chinese origin to augment their communication links". This is what is happening on the other side of the border. What should be our duty now? General Musharraf has already visited Bangladesh. He wants to have cordial relations with Bangladesh. We do not have any objection to that. But our suspicion is that, he wants to create trouble on our eastern border. That is our suspicion. The Government should take note of this. So, cessation of cross-border terrorism is the only answer. The Government should take into confidence the people of Kashmir. Secondly, employment opportunities should be provided to them. Thirdly, in order to strengthen our position in the international arena, secularism should be strengthened in our country. I wanted to point out one thing. That is about MISA. Years back, Shri Murasoli Maran had demanded in the other House that the MISA should not be misused. The then Government had given the assurance. But he was the first person to be arrested there under MISA. Before that, Sir, TADA was misused and 75,000 people were arrested under TADA. During the farmers' agitation, 15,000 people were arrested under TADA. In the same way, POTA also should not be misused in any State. With these words, I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): It is 5 o'clock now. I would like to have the sense of the House.

श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, छह बजे तक का समय तो पहले से ही तय है इसलिए हम छह बजे तक तो बैठ ही सकते हैं।

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: We can continue up to six.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): We will continue and the reply will be around 8 o'clock. Shri Janeshwar Mishra. आपके पास 8 मिनट का टाईम है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय निरूपम (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इसका रिप्लाय कब होगा?

उपसभाध्यक्ष : आज रात को आठ बजे होगा। अभी तक तो यही डिजीजन है कि रिप्लाइ आठ बजे रात को होगा। फिर जैसी हाउस की इच्छा होगी, वैसे होगा। हाउस सुप्रीम हैं। अभी तो बोलने दीजिए। हो सकता है कि यह सात बजे खत्म हो जाये। जनेश्वर मिश्र जी बोलिए।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने इशारा किया कि मैं आठ मिनट में आपकी बात खत्म कर दूँ। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि एक मिनट में खत्म कर दूँ क्योंकि फिर महीने-दो महीने बाद कोई न कोई हादसा होगा और हम लोगों को चार-छः घंटे बोलने का मौका मिल जाएगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले भी कई हादसे हुए हैं। सरकार की तरफ से बड़े-बड़े शब्दों का इस्तेमाल हुआ था। एक बार तो कहा गया कि “हमारी बर्दाशत की पराकाष्ठा हो गयी है।” एक बार कहा गया कि “आर-पार का फैसला किया जाएगा।” अब की बार हमने इस घटना के बाद, कासिम नगर की घटना के बाद सरकार का बयान पढ़ा था “मुंह तोड़ जवाब दिया जाएगा।” अब हम “मुंह तोड़” नहीं समझ पाए। आडवाणी जी इसे समझाएँ। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में आजकल एक “मुंहनोचवा” निकला है। अभी तक पुलिस उसको पकड़ नहीं पाई है। जिस किसी का चाहती है, मुंह नोच कर भाग जाता है। अगर आडवाणी जी के मुंहतोड़ जवाब का मतलब मुंहनोचवा का इस्तेमाल करना है तो मैं कुछ भी नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन सच यह है कि हम लोगों ने 13 तारीख को यह नोटिस दिया था। यह घटना 12 तारीख की है। आज की तारीख में 13 का उल्टा हो गया, तीन पहले हो गया और 1 बाद में हो गया। यह संसदीय लोकतंत्र हैं। इतनी बड़ी दुर्दान्त घटना हो और उस पर दो हफ्ते, तीन बाद हम जाएंगी, लोगों का विश्वास उठने लगेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि सत्ता पक्ष के लोग और हम लोग इस पर गंभीरता से सोचें। बहस लगभग बासी होती जा रही हैं, बहुत बासी होती जा रही है। 15 दिन पुरानी घटना बहस करके हम कभी भी ताजगी पैदा नहीं कर सकते और जब कभी मामला गर्म हो, उस समय चर्चा न हो तो कोई बढ़िया नतीजा नहीं निकला करता है। यह सवाल और भी पुराना है। यह 15 दिन पुराना ही मामला नहीं है। चतुर्वेदी जी इशारा कर रहे थे कि यह तो नेहरू जी के जमाने का फसाया हुआ मामला है। दुनिया की पंचायत में उसी जमाने में यह कैसे गया। जिस धारा में जाना चाहिए था, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानून से, उससे कमजोर धरा में पेश हुआ और इसका अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया। अपने को तसल्ली देने के लिए पॉपेल के बयान पर नेहरू जी का नमा लिया जा सकता है। लेकिन तब से पानी बहुत बह चुका है, बहुत बह चुका है और मुझे अच्छी तरह से भारत के प्रधान मंत्री जी का वह बयान याद है। उन्होंने एक जगह बयान दिया था कि “जिस दिन ससंद पर हमला हुआ, उसके तत्काल बाद कार्यवाही कर दी गयी होती, हमसे चूक हो गयी।” यह हमने अखबारों में पढ़ा है। आप चूक करें और देश भोगे, यह कैसे चल सकता है ? जवाहर लाल नेहरू साहब ने भी बयान दिया था जब चीन ने हमला किया था कि “हम तो विश्वास में रह गये और हमारे साथ विश्वासघात हो गया।” प्रधान मंत्री की कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए लोग विश्वासघात शब्द का इस्तेमाल करके और चूक शब्द का इस्तेमाल करके देश को किस सीमा तक नुकसान पहुंचाएंगे, मैं इसका जवाब तलब जरूरी किसी भी सरकार से चाहूँगा, चाहे यह पहले वाली सरकारें हो या आज की सरकार हो क्योंकि बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। एक मामूली घटना से 27 लोग मर जाएं, छोटे-छोटे बच्चे मर जाएं, औरतें मर जाएं, 23-34 लोग घायल हो जाते हैं। सरकार जानती है कि यह घटनाएं हो रही हैं। आज सवेरे प्रश्नकाल में आडवाणी जी ने कहा था कि आतंकवादी घटनाएं पहले के

मुकाबले कम हुई हैं। अभी कल अमरनाथ यात्रा में अनंतनाग के पास एकबारगी हमला हो गया, अभी उनके खून सूखे नहीं होंगे।

उप प्रधान मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : आज प्रातःकाल इनफिल्ट्रेशन की बात हुई थी। आतंकवादी घटनाएं कम हुई हैं, ऐसा मैंने नहीं कहा।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : लोग मारे गये हैं। अभी उनके खून सूखे नहीं होंगे, उनकी लाशें दफनाई नहीं गयी होगी। यह कितने दिनों तक देश सुनता रहे और पढ़ता रहे? उसके दिमाग पर इसका खराब असर पड़ता है। दोनों तरफ से सोचने की कमी है। हम लोग भी इस मसले पर कभी ठीक से नहीं सोच पाए। यह मसला हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान का नहीं, सच तो यह है कि बंटवारे के पहले यह मसला हिन्दू-मुसलमान का था। उस समय जो लोग देश के नेता थे, वे बूढ़े हो रहे थे। उन्होंने सोचा कि हमारे रहते आजादी नहीं मिली तो गद्दी नहीं मिल पाएगी। उस समय देश का कट्टर हिंदूवाद थोड़ी लाल आँख दिखा रहा था, उस समय का मुसलमान थोड़ी दहशत में था और अंग्रेजों ने खेल खेल दिया। ये चार तत्व थे – उस समय की आजादी का नेतृत्व बूढ़ा हो रहा था, कट्टर हिंदूवाद आँख दिखा रहा था, मुसलमान दहशत में था कि हमारी तादाद कम है, हमारा क्या होगा और अंग्रेजों ने चाल चल दी, देश बंद गया। अब हम लोग बार-बार सुनते हैं कि दुश्मन देश है, क्या सचमुच पाकिस्तान दुश्मन देश है? अपने दिल पर हाथ रखकर सोचिए कि दुश्मन है लेकिन क्या यह सही नहीं है कि 55 साल पहले हम और वे एक ही थे, भाई – भाई थे? भाई-भाई भी अलग हो जाया करते हैं। अलग होने के बाद हिस्से के लिए मार-पीट भी होती है, दुश्मन से भी ज्यादा खराब व्यवहार होता है लेकिन हिंदुस्तान की सरकार को पाकिस्तान की जनता को यह संदेश देना पड़ेगा कि हम और तुम भाई थे। भाई थे मायने केवल भाषण देकर नहीं। मैंने एक दिन छोटे प्रधान मंत्री जी का बयान पढ़ा था। इन्होंने कहा था.... पता नहीं अब यह छोटे प्रधान मंत्री, उप-प्रधान मंत्री क्यों बनने

लगे हैं? हम समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं। पहले भी उप-प्रधान मंत्री बनते थे, पटेल बने थे, मोरारजी भाई बने थे, चौधरी चरण सिंह बने, देवीलाल बने लेकिन मैं तो यह जानता हूँ कि कोई भी उप-प्रधान मंत्री प्रधान मंत्री नहीं बन पाता है और यदि बनता है तो अपनी पार्टी तोड़कर बनता है। मोरारजी भाई बने, अपनी पार्टी तोड़ कर बने। चौधरी चरण सिंह बने, जनता पार्टी तोड़कर बने। तो पता नहीं हमारे उप-प्रधान मंत्री जी अगर प्रधान मंत्री बनेंगे तो हम लोगों का नेतृत्व करते हुए ही बनेंगे। इसलिए बेहतर होगा वे इधर ही चले जाएं। लेकिन यह पद आ गया। (समय की घंटी) अभी से घंटी बज गई सर?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया) : समय तो हो गया।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अभी तो हमने बात ही शुरू नहीं की है....

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया) : आपकी पार्टी का जो समय था, वह मैंने बताया है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : ठीक है सर, हम जल्दी ही अपनी बात खत्म कर देंगे। इन्होंने बयान दिया कि भारत पाकिस्तान के मसले को हल करने के लिए एकमात्र रास्ता है महासंघ। यह वक्तव्य हमने आपका पढ़ा और हमको बहुत अच्छा लगा क्योंकि हम डॉ. लोहिया के आदमी हैं और जब देश का बंटवारा हुआ तब से वे महासंघ का सपना देख रहे थे और हम लोगों को भी

घूँटी की तरह वह सपना पिलाते रहे हैं। लेकिन महासंघ तभी बन सकता है जब हिन्दुस्तान के अल्पसंख्यकों को गले लगाकर रखेंगे। अगर हिन्दुस्तान का अल्पसंख्यक सताया जाएगा चाहे गुजरात में या महाराष्ट्र में, तो पाकिस्तान के बहुसंख्यकों को बढ़िया संदेश नहीं जा सकता है। इसलिए अगर महासंघ बनाने का सपना है तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा इस सरकार से कि आपको हिन्दुस्तान के अल्पसंख्यकों को गारंटी देनी पड़ेगी कि तुम उतने ही बड़े हिन्दुस्तानी हो जितने हम हैं।

अभी हमने राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ का प्रस्ताव पढ़ा था। उन्होंने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अल्पसंख्यकों को बहुसंख्यकों की मरजी के मुताबिक चलना पड़ेगा, देश में रहना में रहना पड़ेगा। अगर यह वाक्य सही है तो बहुत खतरनाक है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए। हमने विश्व हिंदू परिषद और आर.एस.एस. का प्रस्ताव पढ़ा। विश्व हिंदू परिषद् ने तो जम्मू-कश्मीर को चार हिस्सों में बांट दिया – कश्मीरी पंडितों के लिए अलग से केन्द्रशासित राज्य, एक घाटी, एक जम्मू और एक लद्दाख। आर.एस.एस. ने तीन हिस्सों में बांटा। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, आप आर.एस.एस. से कर आए हैं। उनके नेताओं को समझाए कि ऐसा मत करो। अपना ही घर बांट रहे हो। हिम्मत है तो पाकिस्तान का घर बांटो। आज सिंध जल रहा है, बलूची से रहे हैं, पख्तूनी आह भर रहा है। क्या यह रास्ता सरकार की तरफ से स्पॉन्सर नहीं हो सकता? जेटमलानी जी यहां नहीं हैं।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री नीलोत्पल बसु) पीठासीन हुए)

जम्मू-कश्मीर में या काबुल में, कहीं भी सौ-पचास सिंधी, सौ-पचास बलूची, सौ-पचास पख्तूनी और कुछ हिन्दुस्तान के भी पढ़े-लिखे साहित्यकार, वकील, विद्वान इनका एक बड़ा सम्मेलन किया जाए महासंघ बनाने के लिए। अगर इस समस्या को हल ही करना है तो सरकार उसमें बहुत न करे, उनको किराया दे दे, उनको पासपोर्ट आसानी से दे दे, इसकी इजाजत दे। हम नहीं चाहते कि आपकी तरफ से इस प्रकार की कार्यवाहियां हों। कहीं न कहीं महासंघ बनाने के लिए आपको सम्मेलन करना पड़ेगा। यह जगह काबुल हो सकती है, यह जगह हो सकती है जम्मू, अगर बंगलादेश को भी शामिल करना है तो कलकत्ता, और यह बात की जा सकती है। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जहां के लोग टूटने के लिए तैयार हैं, उसकी तरफ हमारे देश की राष्ट्रवादी शक्तियों की निगाह नहीं जाती, वह कश्मीर को बांटने के लिए लगातार प्रयास करते हैं। वे लोग चूँकि सरकारी पार्टी से संबंधित हैं इसलिए उस तरह के फैसलों का संदेश बहुत दूर तक जाया करता है। ये क्या करें, बांट लेंगे सब क्या? मुझे खुशी हुई कि आडवाणी जी ने राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के नेताओं को जाकर समझाया कि ये मांग मत रखो और वे चुप लगा गए। लेकिन अगर कश्मीर बंट जाता तो किस तरह का आतंक मचता, इसकी कल्पना आप कर लीजिए, तीन राज्यों में बंट जाता तो एक अजीब किस्म की हालत हो जाती। आपके लद्दाख को तो चीन लेकर भाग जाता, दो मिनट के अंदर उड़ाकर भाग जाता, आपके जम्मू पर घाटी से आकर कब्जा कर लेते, इसी तरह बम मारते। कश्मीर जो हमारा मुकुट है, वह हमेशा-हमेशा के लिए खत्म हो जाता। इसे लिए संकल्प शक्ति बढ़ी होनी चाहिए। मुझे याद है कि एक बार मैंने कह दिया था कि अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति के सामने हमारे प्रधानमंत्री गिड़गिड़ाकर बोलते हैं। उस बात पर प्रधानमंत्री सदन में बहुत गरम हुए थे, गुस्से में बोलते थे, लगता था कि होश में नहीं हैं। हमने उनकी उम्र का लिहाज करके, उस समय जवाब देना उचित नहीं समझा। लेकिन क्या यह सच नहीं है कि हम लोग हर बात पर अमरीका के ही इशारे पर चला करते हैं? दुनियाभर

मैं यह सच है कि जो मालिक पैसा देता है, जिसकी वह मदद करता है, चाहता है कि उसके इशारे पर जीएं, यह दुनिया का नियम है। लेकिन किस सीमा तक हम जीएं? हम अपनी स्वतंत्रता, स्वायत्तता और अपने लोगों की जानमाल के खतरे में डालकर जीएंगे। अमरीका ने कह दिया कि पाकिस्तान के मुशर्रफ आतंकवाद को खत्म करने के लिए बोल चुके हैं। हमारी हवाई सेना जो सरहद पर दौरा कर रही थी, उसको हमने ऐलान कर दिया कि वापस कर लो। हमारी समंद्री सेना जो सरहद पर सक्रिय बनकर बैठी थी, उसको कहा था कि वापस कर लो। एक मिनट के अंदर हमने आसमान साफ कर दिया, समुद्र साफ कर दिया। हम कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान हमारा दुश्मन है। हमारी जमीन की सेना को 6 महीने से ज्यादा सरहद पर रखा गया है। क्या बदअमनी है, इसकी चर्चा मैं नहीं करूंगा, कई मेम्बर कर रहे थे, लेकिन 6 महीने जो रहेगा, वहां पीने का पानी ठीक है, वहां खाने की व्यवस्था ठीक है। यह रक्षा मंत्री जी को बताना है। 6-6 महीने, 8-8 महीने पलटन को वैसे ही रखकर उसका तेवर मर जाता है। पलटन तो जाती है, दो दिन, तीन दिन और पांच दिन के अंदर, इस पार या उस पार का फैसला करने के लिए। यह कौन सी रणनीति है कि 6 महीने, 8 महीने सरहद पर पलटन को ले जाकर रख दिया जाता है। हमला होगा, हमारी पलटन लड़ेगी, वह भी हिन्दुस्तानी है, जैसे हम हिन्दुस्तानी हैं। उसे लड़ना सिखाया गया है, वह अपना काम करेगी। लेकिन 6-6 महीने तक सरहद पर नहीं रखा जाना चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो पलटन का जवान मारा जाता है तो आपस में उनमें फुराफुसाहट होती है, अगर उनका मनोबल टूट गया तो हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर तो सरहद पर लड़ने नहीं जाएंगे। कोई कविता बनाने वाला साहित्यकार सरहद पर लड़ने नहीं जाएगा, कविता से दुश्मन नहीं भागता है। लड़ने तो जवान ही जाएंगे। उनके मनोबल के साथ खिलवाड़ क्यों कर रहे हैं? यह सच है कि हम लोगों की हिम्मत कम है और हिम्मत कम नहीं है कि भाजपा की सरकार हैं, मैं कह रहा हूं, जब से हिन्दुस्तान बना है, हम हिन्दुस्तानियों ने, जब से माने में 1947 वाला हिन्दुस्तान नहीं कह रहा हूं, इतिहास जम्मू दीपे आर्यवर्त तब से, हमारे देश की पलटन ने कभी दूसरे की सरहद पर जाकर हमला नहीं किया। हमारे ऊपर किसी ने हमला किया। दूसरे किसी देश के इशारे पर हमारी पलटन बाहर गई होगी लड़ने, हमारे इशारे पर देश की सरहद के बाहर, जब से हिन्दुस्तान बना है, हमारी पलटन बाहर नहीं गई है, यह इतिहास बताता है। केवल लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के जमाने में हमारी पलटन थोड़ी-सी लाहौर तक बढ़ी थी। इस पर ठीक से इतिहास पढ़िएगा। हमारी पलटन गई थी। हमारा देश सहिष्णु देश है, सभ्य देश है, दुश्मन को बर्दास्त करने वाला देश है। यहां कोई आ गया तो उसे अपने में आत्मासात् करने वाला देश है। हमारी सभ्यता, सहिष्णुता हमें कई बार गुलाम बना चुकी हैं, मैं जानता हूं कि जब यहां हमला हुआ था तो इस पूरे सदन ने प्रस्ताव पास किया था, बगल के सदन ने भी पास किया था, हम सब आपके साथ थे। आपने कहा था कि आर-पार का फैसला होगा। हम आपके पीछे खड़े थे आपके विरोधी नहीं थे लेकिन कुछ भी नहीं हो सका। हमारे लोग मरते रहे, मार खाते रहे। हमारे लोकतंत्र के इस मंदिर पर इतना खतरनाक हमला हो जाए और हम कुछ नहीं करें और बाद में कह दें कि उस समय कार्रवाई की होती। उस वक्त दुनिया की राय हमारे साथ थी, विश्व जनमत हमारे साथ था लेकिन हम दूसरों के कहने से चूक गए। कितने दिनों तक चूके अमरीका के कहने से। क्या हमारे दिल में धुकधुक नहीं होती है? हम लोकतंत्री लोग हैं। हमें जिस तरह की आराम की जिंदगी जीने दी गई है उस आराम की जिंदगी ने हममें खतरे मोल लेने की हिम्मत कुछ कमजोर की है। जरा सी मुशर्रफ ने एक फुलझड़ी जैसी मिसाइल

उड़ा दी। वैसी मिसाइलें हमारे पास कई होंगी। इधर से कहा गया कि हम कूटनीति के रास्ते से पाकिस्तान को हराएंगे। आर-पार की बोली बदल गई। दिल की धुकधुकी, बुजदिली यही कहलाती है। आप इसे समझने की कोशिश कीजिए। अभी पॉवेल साहब आए हैं, हमें लगता है कि वे हमारी लोकतंत्र की क्लास लेंगे, हमें डेमोक्रेसी की स्पेलिंग सिखाएंगे। सरकार कहेगी कि हमने इस पर जवाब दे दिया है कि हम तुम्हारी बात नहीं मानेंगे। लेकिन आपके जवाब के बाद भी वहां से यह बात आई है कि “कश्मीर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्दा, अमरीका ने भारत की आपत्ति ठुकराई।” “कश्मीर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्दा” कई देश सुलझाने में रूचि लेंगे। अपनी तकरार और लोकतंत्र से आप स्वच्छ चुनाव करा पाएंगे या नहीं, इस पर दुनिया के बाजार में चर्चाएं होने लगी हैं। मैं अभी आजाद साहब की स्वच्छ चुनाव पर बात सुन रहा था। ये कह रहे थे कि वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन के तहत प्रशासनिक ढांचा गवर्नर के हाथ में हो और तभी चुनाव कराए जाएं। लेकिन यह केवल कश्मीर में ही क्यों हो? यह तो हम लोग भी मांग कर रहे हैं कि ऐसा आप गुजरात में भी कराइए। गवर्नर का राज कराइए, सरकार बर्खास्त कीजिए। लेकिन इस वक् तइस सबके बाद भी गुजरात में फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि सबके घर उजड़ चुके हैं, लोग स्वतंत्र हैं। सत्ताइस लोग मरे हैं। आडवाणी जी, आप गृह मंत्री हैं, उप प्रधानमंत्री भी हो गए हैं, राजनीति में दो शब्द होते हैं। एक राज, जिससे शासन चलता है और दूसरा नीति, जिसके मायने नैतिकता से रिश्ता होते हैं। अगर शासन चलाना है, राज बढ़िया तरीके से चलाना है तो सिंध, बलूच, पख्तून में, जिस तरह से पाकिस्तान आपके देश को तोड़ना चाहता है उसी तरह से आप भी उधर झटका दे सकते हैं। अगर नहीं चलाना है और आपके गृह मंत्री बने रहते हुए भी हमारे देश के लोग मरते रहें, तब मैं आपसे इतना ही कहूंगा कि नीति से नैतिकता निकलती है और नैतिकता का तकाजा है कि आप गृह मंत्री की कुर्सी से इस्तीफा दे दीजिए हिंदुस्तान अपने आप गरम हो जाएगा और आगे फैसला खुद कर लेगा। धन्यवाद।

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जम्मू काश्मीर में कासिम नगर में जो हत्याकांड हुआ, उसको संदर्भित करते हुए जम्मू काश्मीर की वर्तमान स्थिति के बारे में यह चर्चा हो रही है। इसमें भाग लेने का आपने मुझे अवसर दिया इसके लिए आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री नीलोत्पल बसु) : एक मिनट, मतलब मैं थोड़ा जानकारी के तौर पर बता देता हूं कि 37 मिनट आपकी पार्टी के हो चुके हैं। 50 मिनट कुल मिलाकर आपकी पार्टी का टाइम है तथा एक और स्पीकर हैं।

प्रो. रामबख्त सिंह वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, कांग्रेस का कितना था और कितना हो गया?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री नीलोत्पल बसु) : कांग्रेस का टाइम था 59 मिनट और हो चुका है 46 मिनट।

प्रो. रामबख्त सिंह वर्मा : मान्यवर, एक घंटे से अधिक तो उनका हो गया है।

श्री कलराज मिश्र: मान्यवर, कासिम नगर के हत्याकांड के पूर्व कालूचक का हत्याकांड हुआ था। उसके पहले कश्मीर की विधान सभा में विस्फोट हुआ था और उसके पहले भारत की संसद पर हमला हुआ था। यह घटनाक्रम इस प्रकार का है कि मानों कोई बहुत बड़ी ताकत योजनापूर्वक भारत को उत्तेजित करने की कोशिश कर रही है ताकि भारत उत्तेजित होकर उसके अनुरूप प्रतिकार करे। सही बात भी मान्यवर यही है। आतंकवादी, कहने के लिए आतंकवादी है। लेकिन उनका सूत्र और उनका सूत्रधार अन्यत्र ही है। यह सूत्रधार बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं, वह जनरल मुशर्रफ के अलावा और कोई हो ही नहीं सकता। पाकिस्तान लगातार घोषणा करने के बावजूद भी कि अब आतंकवादियों का प्रवेश नहीं होगा, आतंकवादी घुसपैठिए भारत के अंदर घुसपैठ नहीं कर पाएंगे, लगातार उनको प्रश्रय देता जा रहा है। इस संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि एक इंटरनेशनल क्राइसिस ग्रुप, उनका थिंक टैंक बुसेल्स में है। “कश्मीर – कंफ्रंटेशन एण्ड मिसकैलकुलेशन – इस संबंध में एक उनकी रिपोर्ट है। दैनिक जागरण में यह छपा था उससे मैंने लिया है। उसमें अन्य बातों के साथ यह कहा गया है कि “भारत यह अनुभव करने की कोशिश कर रहा है कि स्वायत्त शासन और सरकार के मसले पर कश्मीर घाटी के अधिसंख्य लोग नई दिल्ली से वार्ता के इच्छुक हैं और इसके विपरीत पाकिस्तान भारत पर दबाव बनाने के लिए अधिसंख्य आतंकी घड़ों को समर्थन देने को बेताब है। वह जताना चाहता है कि स्वायत्तता या पाकिस्तान में विलय के लिए घाटी के लोग हिंसा तक का सहारा लेने को तैयार है। पाकिस्तान को इस बात की प्रबल उम्मीद है कि जम्मू कश्मीर राज्य के तमाम राजनीतिक दल और गुट विधान सभा चुनावों में भाग नहीं लेंगे। पाकिस्तान में यह धारणा बलवती है कि कश्मीर पर भारत के नियंत्रण को वैधानिकता का जामा पहनाने वाली कोई भी कार्यवाही सिर से ध्वस्त कर दी जाए। यही कारण है कि वह सीमा पार से प्रायोजित आतंकवाद को बढ़ावा देने में लगा है”।

यह योजनाबद्ध तरीके से पाकिस्तान की तरफ से आतंकवाद को लगातार बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है और उन आतंकवादियों के माध्यम से किस स्तर पर हमला होना चाहिए, किस स्तर की हत्याएं होनी चाहिए इसके लिए भी बाकायदा स्ट्रेटेजी के हिसाब से उसके द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है और चाहे कालूचक का हत्याकांड रहा हो, चाहे कासिम नगर का हत्याकांड रहा है, यह उसी क्रम के अंतर्गत आता है। इसलिए हमें इस संदर्भ में विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। श्रीमन्, हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी ने उसी समय जब ब्रिटेन के विदेश मंत्री जैक स्ट्रा का टेलीफोन आया और उन्होंने इस कांड की निन्दा की। तो उस समय उन्होंने कहा था कि इस हत्याकांड के बाद भी पाकिस्तान अपनी बात पर अड़ा नहीं है। जून में उन्होंने कहा था कि अब आतंकवादी घुसपैठिए नहीं जायेंगे, रोक दिया जाएगा, लेकिन यह सही नहीं है। जनरल मुशर्रफ के द्वारा नियोजित यह सारा कुचक्र चल रहा है। यह विदेश मंत्री ने भी उस समय कहा था और इसका साफ प्रमाण भी मिलता है कि जब पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री इनामुल हम जो नए नियुक्त हुए हैं, उन्होंने लंदन में फाइनांशियल एक्सप्रेस में इस तरीह का एक बयान दिया था और उस बयान के अंतर्गत यह था कि ठीक है, यह घुसपैठ जो हो रही है उस घुसपैठ को रोकने के लिए हमारे पास पर्याप्त साधन तंत्र नहीं हैं। जब पर्याप्त तंत्र नहीं हैं, हथियार नहीं हैं तो घुसपैठ को हम नहीं रोक सकते। यह आतंकवादियों का जो निर्यात है यह लगातार चालू रहेगा, यह रुक नहीं सकता। उसी के तत्काल पश्चात् जनरल मुशर्रफ का जिस प्रकार का एक साक्षात्कार आता है और उसमें यह कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान की नाभिकीय क्षमता और पारंपरिक युद्ध के साधन

उतने अधिक हैं जितने भारत के हैं, भारत से हम कम नहीं हैं, अर्थात् पाकिस्तान एक तरह से लड़ाई की हमें चुनौती दे रहा है। इसको इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में जब हम विचार करते हैं तो हमको यह लगता है कि हमारे भारत के प्रधान मंत्री ने, हमारे मान्यवर उप प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, जो लगातार इस बात को कहा है कि एक तरह से यह युद्ध है, वह लड़ाई है, यह प्रोक्सी वॉर है और यह प्रोक्सी वॉर कब कैसे होता है इसके बारे में कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता। मान्यवर, जनेश्वर मिश्र जी ने आर-पार का और मुंहतोड़ का उल्लेख किया, दोनों तरह की बात की, अब इसमें मुंहतोड़ और आर-पार की बात नहीं हो सकती है, उसको करने के लिए संपूर्णता में विचार करना पड़ता है। संपूर्णता में विचार करने के लिए स्ट्रेटेजी बनानी पड़ती है और उसके आधार पर काम करना पड़ता है। उसी स्ट्रेटेजी के ताहत आज सीमा पार पर सैनिक विद्यमान हैं। ये लड़ाई का हिस्सा है। यह लड़ाई चल रही है। जब लड़ाई चल रही है तो हमारे जवान वहां डटे हुए हैं। यह लड़ाई चल रही है। जब लड़ाई चल रही है तो हमारे जवान वहां डटे हुए हैं। इसलिए जवानों के बारे में इसम तरह की बात कहना कि वहां रखना ठीक नहीं है, यह उचित नहीं है। इस समय लड़ाई के मैदान में जवान डट जा हुआ है और आतंकवादियों को मुंहतोड़ जवाब दे रहा है और उसका आंकड़ा दिया है कि गत दस वर्ष के अंदर जिस तरह से जवानों ने आतंकवादियों का संहार किया है, 15 हजार से ज्यादा आतंकवादियों का संहार किया है, ठीक है, उसमें हमारे तीन हजार से ज्यादा जवान भी शहीद हुए, लेकिन उसमें लगातार हम डटे हुए हैं। इस स्ट्रेटेजी का एक हिस्सा और है कि कश्मीर के बंधुओं का विश्वास भी हम प्राप्त करें। कश्मीर के बंधुओं का विश्वास प्राप्त करने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने एक योजना बनाई और इस योजना के अंतर्गत जहां आतंकवादियों को रोकने की दिशा में हमने उस प्रकार के क्रियाकलाप किए, सैनिकों की सीमापार पर नियंत्रण रेखा पर उपस्थिति उसके साथ ही साथ सिविल पुलिस की व्यवस्था, पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्स की व्यवस्था और इतना ही नहीं, मान्यवर, तो बाकायदा यह भी किया गया कि जो भी ग्राम हैं उस ग्राम सुरक्षा समितियां पर्याप्त मात्रा में बनायेंगे और ग्राम सुरक्षा समितियां लगभग 28 हजार के आस-पास बनाई गईं। 28 हजार सुरक्षा समितियां और प्रत्येक को सुरक्षा समिति को चार हजार की घनराशि और उसके लिए हथियार, यह सरकार की व्यापक व्यवस्था का प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण है। इतना ही नहीं, कश्मीर के बंधुओं को धन से हम यह एहसास करा सके कि वहां के आर्थिक विकास की दृष्टि से हम सक्रिय हैं। आर्थिक व्यवस्था व्यवस्थित ढंग से चले सके, डिवेलपमेंटल वर्क चल सके इसकी भी योजना बनाई गई। सदन को यह जानकारी है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उसके पैकेज की भी घोषणा की थी। अधिक से अधिक नौजवानों को काम पर लगाया जा सके इसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम विकास योजना, सड़क योजना, स्वर्ण जयंती रोजगार योजना आदि जो अनेक योजनाएं हैं, उसमें लगाया गया ताकि सब लोगों को ढंग से व्यवस्थित किया जा सके। इतना ही नहीं, तीसरी बात यह भी की कि जो वार्ता करना चाहता है वार्ता के माध्यम से वहां शंति स्थापित करने की जो इच्छा रखता हो ऐसे लोगों को भी साथ में जोड़ कर वार्ता का क्रम चलाया जाना चाहिए। एक ऐसी संपूर्णता में विचार करके स्ट्रेटेजी बनाने की योजना है और इसी संपूर्णता में विचार करके जो स्ट्रेटेजी सरकार ने बनाई उसके क्रम में कश्मीर का मामला कवेल भारत और पाकिस्तान ही सुलझायेगा। लेकिन काश्मीर के बारे में पाकिस्तान जिस प्रकार की हरकत कर रहा है, उस की वास्तविकता की पूरी जानकारी विश्व के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय को रहनी चाहिए। इस प्रकार की जानकारी उन्हें दी गयी और इस तरह भारत ने कूटनीतिक क्षेत्र में अपना एक स्थान बनाया जिस से कि दुनिया में पाकिस्तान के जो मित्र देश थे या मित्र देश नहीं थे, उन्होंने यह कहना शुरू किया कि आतंकवाद को पाकिस्तान की तरफ से प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है। इस तरह पाकिस्तान एक

तरह से अलग-थलग पड़ा। यह हमारी सब से बड़ी विजय है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अमेरिका में वहां की विदेश सचिव क्रिस्टिना रोका ने सीनेट में बयान दिया...(व्यवधान)...

मौलाना अबैदुल्ला खान आजमी : मि. पावेल ने जो अभी बयान दिया है ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री नीलोत्पल बसु) : इसी तरह स्थिति नियंत्रण से बाहर चली गयी है। प्लीज इस में आप नहीं जाइए। I am not allowing this नहीं, उन्होंने आप को इजाजत नहीं दी है। बैठ जाइए।

श्री कलराज मिश्र : मान्यवर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री नीलोत्पल बसु) : आप सीधे अपनी बात कहिए नहीं तो आप को और मुश्किल होगी क्योंकि आप पर भी टाइम का प्रेशर है।

श्री कलराज मिश्र : मान्यवर, उन्होंने वहां यह कहा कि काश्मीर में जनमत संग्रह की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस समस्या का समाधान द्विपक्षीय वार्ता के माध्यम से ही हो सकता है। यह साफ तौर पर कहा जब कि ऐसा अमेरिका ने पहले कभी नहीं कहा था। पहली बार अधिकृत तौर पर यह बात कही गयी। यह हमारी कूटनीतिक विजय है। यह ठीक है कि परस्पर विरोधी बयान आए हैं। फिर चाहे वह पावेल के हों या वर्ल्ड बैंक कर तरफ से पाकिस्तान आक्युपाइड काश्मीर को उस के विकास के लिए 20 मिलियन डॉलर्स दिए गए हों और साथ में कहा गया कि पाकिस्तान आक्युपाइड काश्मीर तो आजाद काश्मीर के रूप में है, इस पर भारत द्वारा आपत्ति दर्ज की गई। अब उस को यह कहकर टाल दिया गया कि यह संवैधानिक दर्जा नहीं दिया जा रहा है। यह बाद में ठीक हो जाएगा। लेकिन इस तरह की विरोधाभासी चीजें होने के बावजूद भारत का पक्ष सर्वोपरि होकर खड़ा है, यह उस में ध्वनिमत होता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि पूरे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में भारत ने यह करने में सामर्थ्य हासिल की कि दुनिया के देशों ने पाकिस्तान को एक आतंकवादी देश कहने में किसी प्रकार का संकोच नहीं किया। महोदय, यह बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है और इस की तारीफ होनी चाहिए।

अभी गुलाम नबी आजाद साहब कासिम नगर घटना के बारे में कह रहे थे। उन्होंने आडवाणी जी के बारे में भी कहा। उन्होंने कहा कि काश्मीर एक मरीज के रूप में है और आडवाणी जी एक अच्छे डॉक्टर के रूप में हैं और वह उस का इलाज कर सकते हैं। सौभाग्य इस बात का है कि इस मामले में पूरा देश एक है, दोनों सदन चाहे यह सदन हो या लोक सभा का हो, एक है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि जिस दिन मान्यवर आडवाडी जी कासिमनगर गए, उस दिन मुर्दाबाद के नारे कुछ लोगों ने लगाए। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि ये मुर्दाबाद के नारे लगाने वाले कौन थे? महोदय, यहां थोड़ा संदेह होता है क्योंकि जब दूसरे दिन आदरणीय सोनिया जी वहां गयी तो उन्होंने जिंदाबाद के नारे लगाए। महोदय, मैं किसी पर आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूं, न किसी को कुछ कह रहा हूं, लेकिन इस मामले में कुछ लोग ऐसी धारणा रखकर काम करने की कोशिश कर रहे थे। ये लोग विभाजन की स्थिति निर्मित करने की कोशिश करते हैं। मैं उस दिशा की तरफ आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री नीलोत्पल बसु) : कलराज जी, आप मुझे सुनने की कृपा करें।

बी0जे0पी0 का ऑफिसियली पूरा टाइम खत्म हो गया है। इसलिए आप दो-तीन मिनिट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दें। अभी आप का एक और स्पीकर बाकी है।

श्री कलराज मिश्र : महोदय, मैं जल्दी खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मेरा यह कहना है कि जहां तक विश्वास करने की बात है, नेतृत्व के अंदर विश्वास करके चलने की आवश्यकता रहती है और चलना चाहिए। हम इसके इतिहास में नहीं जाना चाहते, हम यह नहीं कहना चाहते कि किसके द्वारा यह जो आज का स्वरूप है, बनाया हुआ है, जो हमें निभाना पड़ रहा है।

मान्यवर, तीसरी बात के लिए हमने कहा, जो आर्थिक विकास की बात हुई, कि जम्मू और कश्मीर के अंदर विकास का असंतुलन है और विकास के असंतुलन को ध्यान में रखकर जम्मू-कश्मीर में कई बार रीजनल ऑटोनोमी काउंसिल के रूप में बनाने की कोशिश की गई, लेकिन उसका भी कोई अधिक असर नहीं हुआ। आज जो डिसक्रिमिनेशन की बात आती है, जैसा गुलाम नबी आजाद साहब ने कहा, डिसक्रिमिनेशन वैसा बना हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो कभी-कभी अलग राज्यों की बात उठती है वह इसी डिसक्रिमिनेशन के कारण उठती है। यह जो डिसक्रिमिनेशन है, आर्थिक विकास का जो डिसक्रिमिनेशन है, यह कैसे समाप्त हो, इसके बारे में विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको ठीक किया जाएगा।

मान्यवर, वार्ता का माध्यम अपनाया गया है। वार्ता के अंदर स्वयं वहां के मंत्री माननीय अरुण जेटली जी के साथ वार्ता करने के लिए आए थे। हक साहब, उन्होंने स्वयं कहा कि अगर मुझे पता रहता कि वर्ष 1953 और उसके पूर्व के समय की चीज इसमें नहीं होगी तो शायद मैं ड्राफ्ट दूसरे प्रकार का बनाकर लाता। सरकार ने साफ तौर पर कह दिया है कि वर्ष 1953 के पूर्व की स्थिति के बारे में विचार करने का प्रश्न ही खड़ा नहीं होता, वार्ता होगी तो क्षेत्रीय आधार पर होगी कि कैसे विकास को संतुलित किया जा सकता है। उस वार्ता को करते हुए जम्मू कश्मीर के अंदर परस्पर विश्वास कैसे सृजन किया जा सकता है, यह बात करने की आवश्यकता है।

मान्यवर, आज जम्मू-कश्मीर प्रदेश के अंदर जो स्थिति बनी हुई, उसके अनुसार कश्मीर घाटी के लोग भारत के साथ रहना चाहते हैं। पाकिस्तान यह इम्प्रेशन बनाता रहा है कि यह लोग भारत के साथ नहीं रहना चाहते, लेकिन स्थिति उससे बिल्कुल अलग है। यह एक आंकड़ा मेरे पास है, जो मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ। यह 10 जून का टाइम्स आफ इंडिया, नई दिल्ली का है, जिसमें छपा है - *Silver Lining in Kashmir's cloud*, यह मनोज जोशी का लेख है, इसमें मिस्टर एरिक एतबरी, जो फ्रेंड आफ कश्मीर सोसायटी के अध्यक्ष हैं, उन्होंने मोरी मैसेज, जो एक सर्वेक्षण एजेन्सी हैं, उसके माध्यम से यह सर्वे कराया है। उस सर्वे के अनुसार पहला प्रश्न जो किया गया था, वह यह कि क्या आप मानते हैं कि आप भारतीय नागरिक होकर अपनी राजनैतिक और आर्थिक दशा बेहतर रख सकेंगे या पाकिस्तान का नागरिक होकर? उससे जो उत्तर आया, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि 61 प्रतिशत कश्मीरी कश्मीर को भारत के साथ रखना चाहते हैं, मात्र 6 प्रतिशत कश्मीरी कश्मीर के पाकिस्तान के साथ विलय के पक्षधर हैं और 33 प्रतिशत कश्मीरी अपनी कोई राय नहीं दे सके। उन्होंने दूसरा प्रश्न किया कि कश्मीर की कश्मीरियत को पुनः प्रतिष्ठित करते हुए क्या आप चाहते हैं कि कश्मीरी पंडितों की घर वापसी शांति स्थापति करने में सहायक सिद्ध होगी? कश्मीरी पंडितों की जो बात चलती है, उसके बारे में लोगों का मत जो उत्तर में आया, उसके अनुसार 81 प्रतिशत लोगों ने “हां” में उत्तर दिया।

इसी ढंग से इससे और अधिक महत्वपूर्ण यह था कि 92 प्रतिशत लोगों ने कश्मीर में हिन्दू मुस्लिम विभेद की निंदा की।

मान्यवर, मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि सामान्य तौर पर जम्मू-कश्मीर के अंदर हिन्दू मुस्लिम के साथ रहने की मानसिकता चल रही है। वहाँ के लोग चाहते हैं कि कश्मीर भारत के साथ रहे। यह गलत प्रचार करने की कोशिश की जाती है कि कश्मीर घाटी के लोग दूसरी तरफ जाना चाहते हैं। ऐसा कुछ नहीं है, पाकिस्तान केवल इस प्रकार की स्थिति निर्माण करने की कोशिश कर रहा है।

मान्यवर, मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने जिस प्रकार से यह सारा करने का प्रयत्न किया है, जैसी स्ट्रेटजी बनाई है, उस स्ट्रेटजी के आधार पर सबका सामूहिक रूप से सहयोग प्राप्त होता रहे तो निश्चित रूप से आतंकवाद को समाप्त करने की दिशा में एक प्रभावी कदम उठेगा।

मान्यवर, अपने मुझे अनुमति दी, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री नीलोत्पल बसु) : श्री अश्विनी कुमार । आपके शुरू करने से पहले मैं आपको बता दूँ, that Congress is fiow going with minus four minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Punjab): Sir, it is my maiden speech. ...*(Interruptions)*....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NILOTPAL BASU): That is okay; at the same time, we must also appreciate the reality, in terms of time.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH (Rajasthan): Sir, I am not speaking.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NILOTPAL BASU): I understand that. But, at the same time, ...*{Interruptions}*... It is all right. But, at the same time, I will be doing injustice to this House, if I do not point out that the Congress Party has already exhausted the time allotted to it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Sir, he is speaking on behalf of the party.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI NILOTPAL BASU): It is absolutely right. At the same time, I will be doing injustice to the House, if I do not point out that the Congress Party has already exhausted the time allotted to it.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak. This is my maiden speech. I must, at the outset, seek the forgiveness of this House, should there be any blemishes in my presentation.

Sir, I am conscious of the fact that my party has given me this opportunity to speak on a question of vital national importance. I want to preface my presentation by stating categorically that we do not consider Jammu and Kashmir and the situation there as a matter of partisan politics. It is for this reason that my party and my leader have repeatedly and consistently reiterated our commitment to support the Government in its resolve and in the nation's resolve to combat terrorism, to fight the enemy without and within.

Sir, I would be failing in my duty, as a Parliamentarian and as a citizen of this country, if I did not, in the utmost humility, share my concerns and the anguish of my countrymen on the situation as it unfolds in our State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, in a sense, Jammu and Kashmir is a matter of dignity of our citizens, of their inalienable right to live in peace and security. It is also a question of the nation's honour. It is really a question of our capacity and our preparedness to defend our borders and to defend the lives of our innocent men, women and children, against a hostile neighbour determined to destabilise our nation. Therefore, Sir, much larger issues are at stake here. The issue really is: Does this nation have the capacity and does this Government have the means to defend ourselves against an unrelenting crusade of terror. Sir, when I say this, I need to point out some of the inadequacies that we have seen; some of the shortcomings, perhaps, in our inability to formulate a comprehensive and calibrated policy on Jammu and Kashmir. When I say this, ; say so, not to score a point; I say so, only to share with the Government our views, in the hope that the Government, as a representative of a united nation, will be able to get its act together, and when and if the need arises, a united nation would be able to defend our interests against a persistent hostile neighbour.

Sir, the three questions that I ask myself are: Have we been able to isolate Pakistan diplomatically? Have we been able to commit the force and the strength of our Army effectively in aid of our diplomacy? Have we, Sir, succeeded in committing political power to the highest purpose of securing our national unity and territorial integrity? I wish, with all my heart,

that I could answer these questions in the affirmative. Unfortunately, Sir, facts speak to the contrary. While we have our spokespersons, while we have the leaders of the ruling establishment, claim success in diplomatically isolating Pakistan, we have a rather disappointing spectacle of the British Foreign Secretary and the American Foreign Secretary giving certificates to General Musharraf as their 'starwart ally in the crusade against terror'. As if this was not enough, we have a statement of a rather junior officer of the State Department of the U.S. Government, Richard Busher, who stated emphatically and categorically that General Musharraf was and continues to be a stalwart ally of the United States in its crusade against international terrorism.

[THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN IN THE CHAIR]

I only pause here to ask myself, would we be unjustified in treating this statement to mean and to signal to the world on behalf of the United States that when it comes to brass tacks, the so-called global war against terror marshalled by the United States is really a selective war against terror? I agree with the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and I agree with all that has been stated on behalf of the Government that eventually, a proud nation, an honourable nation, a nation proud of the dignity of its citizens, a nation that seeks strength in the resolve of its citizens, must ultimately protect its citizens by itself. We cannot be taken in by bland assurances of the western powers. This dependence on the assurances of the west has been rightly described by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Manmohan Singh, as petitioning to the chanceries in the west, something that used to happen in the Europe of metanoic days. We have long crossed that threshold. We are no banana republic. That is why I would like to know what the concrete steps are that we need to take to augment the inadequacies of this nation in fighting the war and I talk of the inadequacies because while opinion is free, facts are sacred and incontrovertible facts, in terms of statistics given by no less a person than the hon. Deputy Prime Minister, suggest that terrorist activity is on the rise. We have had more terrorist scare this year within the Indian territory than in the last year. We have had more civilians fallen prey to the terrorists' bullets than was the case last year and we have, unfortunately, perhaps, a candid admission by two of our most decorated Generals who spoke on the television and said that the level of terrorist violence is an important indicia to determine whether we are winning or losing our war against terror. They are serving officers of the highest decorations. And they said that terrorist violence is on the increase, infiltration is on the increase.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Can I just say one thing? In fact, every speaker has taken more time than the time allotted to him, and the Vice-Chairman did not ring the bell. I don't want to pass any comments on them. There are still so many speakers, and as has been agreed to, the reply to the Short Duration Discussion would be given tomorrow. So, I would like that the discussion should be concluded today.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam, I will take five to seven minutes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not talking about that. The Home Minister has got an urgent meeting and he wants to go. So, his junior will take down the notes. So, Advaniji can go, because, we have gone beyond the time. Tomorrow, we have a Calling Attention also. So, the reply would be given tomorrow.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI[^]vladam, it is his maiden speech.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that. But, there are a lot of maidens in this House, including me. That does not mean that everybody can go on and on.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Madam, are we going to conclude the discussion today?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will conclude the discussion today आडवाणी जी, अजेंट मीटिंग हैं, तो आप जा सकते हैं। Your junior will take down the notes.

श्री स्वराज कौशल (हरियाणा) : मैडम, इस इम्पोर्टेंट मसले पर अगर आडवाणी जी रहते तो ज्यादा बेहतर होता। ... (व्यवधान) ... उनको अगर आज सुविधा नहीं है तो कल कर लेते मैडम। क्योंकि बात इतनी खुली होने वाली है और इतना अहम मसला है, तो बेहतर हो कि कल ही कर लें।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We have a Calling Attention tomorrow.

SHRI KULDIP NAYYAR (Nominated): Madam, we also want to make some important suggestions.

श्री स्वराज कौशल : बाकी इस कहने का, इस इंतजार का, इस पीड़ा का कुछ समाधान हो सके तो मैडम, बहुत बेहतर होगा।

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : मैं चाहूँगर डिबेट मेरे सामने ही हो जाए।

उपसभापति : क्या पूरे टाइम आप सुनना चाहेंगे?

6.00 p.m.

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : प्राइम मिनिस्टर के यहां पर फंक्शन हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि डिबेट हो जाए।

श्री स्वराज कौशल : हिन्दुस्तान की बात है, देश की बात है। हम बिल्कुल खुलेआम इसके बारे में चर्चा करना चाहते हैं।

उपसभापति (श्री नीलोत्पल बसु) : खुलेआम चर्चा कीजिए मुझे उससे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन कितनी देर तक चर्चा करेंगे यह भी तो हम लोगों को निर्णय लेना चाहिए।

श्री स्वराज कौशल : जो अदर्स के अदर्स में भी आते हैं, तो पार्टी तो अपना ज्यादा समय ले लेती है और हम लोग इतना कम बोलते हैं और जिस मसले पर हम लोग बोलना चाहते हैं उस पर We get totally marginalised . We beg for some consideration on matters like this, Madam, and we want to have the advantage of the presence of the Deputy Prime Minister. Thank you very much.

उपसभापति (श्री नीलोत्पल बसु) : बैठ रहे हैं, मगर एक बात का निर्णय तो लेना चाहिए कि कब तक हम लोग बैठेंगे – क्या 12 बजे तक?

श्री स्वराज कौशल : जो भी रीजनेबल टाइम होगा हम तब तक बैठेंगे।

उपसभापति (श्री नीलोत्पल बसु) : जिस तरीके से हाउस चल रहा है Are we going to sit till the next day?

SHRI SWARAJ KAUSHAL: Parties have the same view, whether one person speaks or three persons speak. But, we have different views.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will strictly follow the timing. Okay.

SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN (Kerala): Why do you want to impose this condition now when it was not imposed earlier? ...(*Interruptbns*)....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kuldip Nayyar, I would be very happy if you discuss it in my Chamber.

SHRI KULDIP NAYYAR: Madam, the hon. Members are not being given their due at all. Members of political parties speak for hours together; and it is rhetoric and nothing else.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot comment on their speeches. It will not be fair on my part to do so.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Before the hon. Deputy Chairman makes her observations, I was really asking myself the question that despite a loud resolve... *(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Deputy Prime Minister is coming back. He is not going away. He has got some work to do.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: That is his privilege. May I resume, Madam? I was asking myself this question whether in the face of a grave situation that persists today in Jammu and Kashmir, whether in the context of incontrovertible evidence of escalation of terrorist violence, we, as a nation, and this Government, has succeeded in unfolding a convincing strategy, in unfolding a strategy and taking the nation into confidence, to assure the nation and to convince the citizenry that our Government has seized the initiative, is in command of the situation and that there is hope for the innocent citizens of this country that they would not continue to fall victims to the violence of the terrorist. Madam, in this context, I only want to point out that, as on June 30 this year, 431 innocent citizens have lost their lives. This is, in addition, to the 163 of our soldiers killed, and 472 wounded. At the same time, their number is 870 terrorists, more than last year's. 870 terrorists have been killed by our security forces. This proves, convincingly, that terrorism is on the rise, and that there is a lot more that we need to do. Despite the affirmation by the top Generals of this country, the Government thought, at some stage, of pulling back the troops, of withdrawing the fighter planes, guarding our air space. In fact, a noted defence analyst has convincingly argued that, at least, till the elections in J&K are over, no case is made out for withdrawing or reducing our vigil on the borders. I, therefore, ask the question, a question that is on the lips of millions of our country-men: Has this Government been able to strike a balance between a proclamation of resolve and action? We all know, Madam Deputy Chairperson, that inactive declamation hardly inspires confidence. We need a demonstration of power because, as someone said, peace is the dividend of demonstrative power. We know we are capable; we know we have the power; we know the United Nations stands behind this Government; we know the Opposition stands behind this Government. But if you must proclaim, please, follow it up by concrete action, or let us not stake what we can't deliver.

Madam Deputy Chairperson, there is a great hope, there is a great resolve, in this country. We have withstood, not one, but three, four frontal assaults on the unity and integrity of this country, on the territorial

sovereignty of our nation. A time has come for us not to make policies that are permeated by, and not to make policies that are driven and dictated, by the politics of the day. The issue in J&K, the situation in J&K, does not admit a partisan politics. I repeat, Madam Deputy Chairperson. We need to have a national perspective; that is why, I dare say, by way of repetition, that we, as the principal Opposition party, never made J&K a matter of debating points or scoring points. We have reiterated through our leader, through the Leader of the Opposition, this morning itself, that our Party, the Congress Party, will assist the Government, and will stand behind the Government, in meeting the terrorist challenges; but it is for them to deliver. They are in the seat of power. It is for them to deliver. And, yes; as my esteemed friend, Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, said, we know who is behind it. We know that it is Pakistan which is behind it, whose principal agenda is to destabilise the Government in India, to destabilise this country, so that its rulers can retain power in Pakistan. But it is no consolation to say that the world now knows about Musharraf, and about Pakistan. It does not seem to be true that the world really knows; it does not seem to be true that we have succeeded, diplomatically, in isolating Pakistan. Otherwise, we would not have every single dignitary coming here and giving us sermons, but giving a clean chit to Musharraf. If India is all that unimportant in the fight against Pakistan, then, we ought to know; and if that is so, then we should so formulate our policy.....(*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Will you now conclude, please?

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Madam, I know I am getting the indication. I am not going to insist on my right, as a maiden speaker, to take more time, but give me two minutes more. I only want to wind up and conclude by asking a few questions. Ultimately, where is the balance? What is the prognosis? What is the future policy? Surely, Madam Deputy Chairperson, a nation of one billion people, resolute though peaceful, are entitled to know from this democratically elected Government: Do we walk straight, upright, with our heads held high, to show to the world that we are capable to defend ourselves, that we do not look to crutches? But we look to—we expect and we have a legitimate right to demand- the international community in our fight against the terrorism unleashed from across the border. But I have two misgivings and I have to point them out in conclusion. We have never been able to discern the pattern of our Government's policy on Jammu and Kashmir. We find people speaking in conflicting voices. We have, on the one hand, several terrorist outfits from

Al-Masooran to LTTE to Jaish-e-Mohammed becoming active. We have a newly-appointed interlocutor on Jammu and Kashmir. He says, he is going to talk about devolution. The members of the Sangh Parivar speak of trifurcation of Jammu and Kashmir. Then, we have the hon. Deputy Prime Minister saying, that the Government has rejected the demand of trifurcation. But the Sangh Parivar, which continues to sustain this Government and be its moral guide, continues to persist on and reclaim its demand for trifurcation. The nation must know what is our domestic policy. The nation must know what is our foreign policy qua Jammu and Kashmir. Who are our friends? We hope that the United States would be our friend. We hope that Britain would come to our rescue. Yet, we have a lowly officer in Richard Busher who proclaims to the world that the United States' fight against terrorism is, indeed, a selective fight. In this situation, if peace is to be our cc.jcrn, it can only be achieved through demonstrated power, through calibrated strategies and through an unmitigated and undiluted unified resolve. I know, Madam, when the time comes, the united nation will answer the call when summoned to the flag. Thank you for giving me this opportunity, Madam.

उपसभापति : श्री रमेन्द्र कुमार यादव “रवि” , आपके आठ मिनट हैं। I am going to stick to the time. Please don't test the strength of my throat. I am going to be strict. आठ मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर लीजिए ताकि मैं दूसरों को भी मौका दे दूँ। It is 18.07 now.

श्री रमेन्द्र कुमार यादव “रवि” (बिहार) : धन्यवाद महोदया, अपनी पार्टी की ओर से जम्मू-कश्मीर, जिस पर वाद-विवाद हो रहा है, उस पर हिस्सा लेने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। समयाभाव है लेकिन सम्पूर्णता में अगर वाद-विवाद को दृष्टिपथ में रखूंगा तो इस निष्कर्ष पर आता हूँ कि खासकर माननीय विपक्ष के सदस्यों ने सरकार की विफलता की चर्चा की है और साथ ही साथ एक सुविचारित नीति और स्थायी निदान की बातें भी कही हैं कि सरकार एक सुविचारित नीति और एक स्थायी निदान की ओर पहल करे। जब हम जम्मू कश्मीर पर बात कर रह हैं तो मानसिक रूप से, भावात्मक रूप से हम अपने आपको जम्मू-कश्मीर की वादियों में पाते हैं। 26 अक्तूबर 1947 को जब सदरे-रियासत महाराजा हरी सिंह ने बिना किसी शर्त के भारतीय संघ में जम्मू-कश्मीर का विलय किया , तब से जम्मू-कश्मीर की बात करते हैं, तो जैसा मैंने कहा, हमारे मन और प्राण, हमारे जज्बात वहां है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है जैसे वहां के निरीह लोग, गरीब लोग, आवाम और निर्दोष लोग जो मारे गये हैं, क्रॉस बॉर्डर टेररिज्म के नाम पर, जो पाकिस्तान से ऑपरेट हो रहा है, उस पर मैं अपनी एक कविता इस सदन में कहना चाहूंगा। “मेरी कविता की शीर्षक हैं, “मगर बंद है डगर।” बड़ा ही मौजू है मैडम, “मगर बंद है डगर।”

“उनको मेरे आने की खबर है, (पाकिस्तान वालों को)
 उन पर असर है, मगर बंद है डगर।
 सड़के दूर-दूर तक वीरान दिखती हैं,
 चोरी-चोरी सहमी नजरें लुक-छिप देखती हैं,
 उनको मेरे आने की खबर है,
 उन पर असर है, मगर बंद है डगर।
 आग की लपटें, फैसला धुआं,
 स्याह पड़ता खून, दहशत फैलाता है,
 उनको मेरे आने की खबर है,
 उन पर असर है, मगर बंद है डगर।
 राम के माथे पर पट्टियां बंधी है,
 रहीम के जिस्म पर फफोले पड़े हैं,
 उनको मेरे आने की खबर है,
 उन पर असर है, मगर बंद है डगर।
 आदम और हौवा, मनु और श्रद्धा।
 कैद हैं ये सब किसी वहशी की दहलीज पर, (वहशी जनरल मुशर्रफ हैं)
 उनको मेरे आने की खबर है,
 उन पर असर है, मगर बंद है डगर।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदया, कश्मीर कुदरत का एक करिश्मा है, एक नायाब तोहफा है, जमीन पर जन्नत है। आज वही कश्मीर वादों, विवादों, प्रतिवादों और झंझावातों से घिरा हुआ है। आज जन्नत की जमीन और वादियां खून के छोटों से रगी हुई हैं। सियासत और साम्राज्य विस्तार की कशमकश में इंसान की जिंदगी तबाह हो रही है। गरीब-अमीर, हिन्दू-मुसलमान दोनों आठ-आठ आंसू रो रहे हैं। वे शांति-पसंद, तरक्की-पसंद इंसान हैं और अमन-चैन चाहते हैं पर आज उनके दिल में जुए खू हैं, पर आज उनके दिले-निगाह में जूए खू हैं। पाकिस्तान में अफगानिस्तान के आतंकवादी और विदेशी आतंकवादी जमे हुए हैं और पाकिस्तान उनको सहायता देता है, राजनीतिक संरक्षण देता है। माननीय महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा कि जवाब के बजाय आज जो संकल्प सदन में व्यक्त किया गया, उस संकल्प को मैं पुनः दोहराना चाहता हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ –

“नासूर जो टखनों में हैं,
 घुटनों में हैं, रहने दो।
 बैसाखियों से बदल देंगे हम,
 मुकाबला कर लेंगे बदहालियों से हम।
 दिल और दिमाग के नासूरों को,
 काटकर फेंक डालो।
 लाल खून रकी कसम हम,
 इंसानियत की सबसे ऊंची मीनार पर,
 बुलन्दी और सरपरस्ती का झंड,
 ललकार कर फहरा देना चाहते हैं।”

माननीय उपसभापति महोदया, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जम्मू-कश्मीर को बांटने की बातें हो रही हैं। हालांकि माननीय उप-प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत बुलंदी से उसका विरोध किया है और आर.एस.एस. के लोगों को चेतायनी दी है कि जो राष्ट्रीय सम्प्रभुता है, उस पर यह खतरा होगा और वे लोग आज चुप हैं। जम्मू, लद्दाख और कश्मीर को बांटने से भारत का विभाजन होगा। जातीयता के नाम पर, क्षेत्रीयता के नाम पर, साम्प्रदायिकता के नाम पर और भाषा-विवाद के नाम पर अगर जम्मू-कश्मीर बंटता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे बड़ा अपराध और कोई नहीं हो सकता। हालांकि एक डा. अहमद हैं जिन्होंने हाल ही में एक संगठन बनाया है। उन्होंने भी जम्मू-कश्मीर को तीन क्षेत्रों में बांटने की सिफारिश की है। महोदया, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो आजाद साहब बोल रहे थे और जनेश्वर मिश्र जी बोल रहे थे बहुत पाक दिल से, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लाहौर बस यात्रा, आगरा िशखर वार्ता और शिमला समझौता, आज कुछ भी उसे मान्य नहीं है। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दोस्त से दोस्ती अच्छी और दुश्मन से दुश्मनी अच्छी। बड़ी चर्चा हुई मुंह-तोड़ जवाब देने की, करारा जवाब देने की, प्रहार पोलिट ब्यूरो ने भी, माकपा ने भी, कांग्रेस ने भी और प्रतिपक्ष के तमाम सदस्यों ने भी इसकी मुखालफत की कि कम से कम भारत के अंदरूनी मामलों में अमेरिका का दखल नहीं देना चाहिए। जनेश्वर मिश्र जी ने यह दूसरी बात कटु शब्दों में बड़ी अच्छी कही है, हम तो हाथ पसारते हैं, वह तो मालिक है, वह पैसा देता है। उसकी टर्म्स और कंडिशन पर हमें काम करना पड़ता है। प्रश्न उठता है कि क्या कारण है आज पाकिस्तान या अमरीका की अपनी व्यवस्था है। आज वह स्वयं अफगानिस्तान या विश्व समुदाय के सामने भी कटघरे में खड़ा है। पाकिस्तान और अफगानिस्तान या लादेन से आज कुछ खतरा मुशर्रफ भी महसूस कर रहे हैं। ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि लादेन पाक ओक्युपाइड कश्मीर में हैं, अपनी रणनीतियां चला रहा है, हमले करवा रहा है और अस्थिरता फैला रहा है। सोनिया जी ने कहा कि यह हताशा और निराशा का परिचायक है जो निरीह लोगों को, बेकसूर लोगों को, चाहे कालुचक्र में या कासिम नगर में या कहीं भी मारा जाता है। यह सिर्फ एक अक्टूबर, 2001 को श्रीनगरी पर ही हमला नहीं हुआ, इस कश्मीर के कारण इस संसद पर हमला हुआ है। हमारी इंटेलीजेंस, देश के निर्माण और विकास पर हम जितना पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, इससे दो-दो हाथ हो जाएं कम से कम निजात तो मिले। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभापति : माध्यम खत्म हो गया है।

डा. रमेन्द्र कुमार यादव 'रवि' : ठीक है, मैडम। अंत में, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ,

“उनका जो काम है, अहले सियासत जाने।
मेरा पैगाम मोहब्बत है, जहां तक पहुंचे।”

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's very good, but contradictory. Just now you wanted to fight, and now you want to have a *paigam of muhabbat*. Now, Shri J. Chitharanjan. You have only four minutes.

SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN: Madam, ...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is because of your colleagues. It is not my fault. I was not in the Chair. So, I cannot be held responsible.

SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN: Madam Deputy Chairman, we have been facing these terrorist attacks for several years in Kashmir. With each day passing, these terrorist attacks have been increasing. The number of people being murdered is also increasing. The very first day that our Home Minister took charge, he gave an assurance that necessary steps would be taken to end all this. Of-course, he said, mainly, that we would have to depend on our own resources to face this problem. Secondly, he said that border management for preventing infiltration and cross border terrorism would have to be taken care of; internal security will have to be strengthened. These were the assurances that the hon. Minister had given. These assurances were repeated after each incident. After the attack on Parliament, the Government had taken the extraordinary step of mobilising lakhs of our Armymen at the border. Thereafter, the Kaluchak incident took place. Immediately thereafter, the number of forces in the border area was increased. Then, at that time, the Prime Minister convened a conference of all parties. In that meeting, from our party, we expressed the view that whatever steps were to be taken, that had to be decided by the Government, but, at the same time, we said, war would not be a solution for this problem; these issues would have to be solved through a dialogue and by taking serious measures for preventing the cross border terrorism and the various attacks inside the country. But now, even after the mobilisation of lakhs of forces on the border, and also the Navy and the Air Force being on alert, attacks are still taking place. What happened after the July 13 terrorist attack? Some 28 people were shot down, and a large number of the people were injured. After committing the crime, they escaped. When the terrorists were committing the crime, the police did not turn up. By the time the forces reached the scene of crime, the terrorists had escaped. From that, one can come to the conclusion that there are serious lapses in the security arrangements. Had there been no security lapse, this incident would not have happened. Even after these culprits escaping from the scene of the crime, the police could not apprehend the people responsible for that attack. I, therefore, request the Government to review the security arrangements so that such incidents do not recur in future.

Madam, it is not only a question of finding a solution to the problem of terrorism, but it is also connected with the political problem, i.e.,

the Kashmir issue. Of course, in combating terrorism or preventing cross-border terrorism or infiltration by terrorists, we will have to mobilise the international community in our favour. It will have to exert pressure on them. This will help us to some extent. The Government is making efforts to mobilise the opinion of the international community. But I have to point out one thing. We are mostly depending on the United States of America and the United Kingdom. We may have friendly relations with these countries; we may have to seek their help in these matters, but, at the same time, we should not forget the history. As far as Kashmir issue is concerned, it was the creation of the Britishers. Thereafter, during the last five decades, the United Kingdom and the United States of America had all along been holding the view that Kashmir is a real dispute, and for solving this problem, referendum will have to be conducted. So, they are demanding such things. Even now, they have not changed their attitude. Therefore, while we depend on America, we will also have to take this fact into consideration. Not only that; they have got their own designs. Nowadays, they are taking a keen interest in the affairs of South Asia and South East Asia. They are interested in extending their military bases to more and more countries. They are now having their bases in Pakistan and Afghanistan. They are trying to establish more such bases in other parts of the world. Not only that; they have got their own intentions. Even though they claim to be a democratic country and stand for peace, we should not forget the fact that they are raising a demand that Mr. Arafat should be ousted from power and another leader should take over. Similarly, in the case of Iraq, they are insisting that Mr. Saddam should be ousted from power and another leader should take over. It shows that they are interfering in the internal affairs of various countries. In the year 1998, when India conducted the Pokhran tests, they immediately imposed sanctions on us. At that time, the World Bank had sanctioned a loan to India, and a part of it had been given to us. They even forced the World Bank to stop releasing the remaining part of the loan. Therefore, we should take care while we deal with the USA or the Britain. We should not forget the history. Therefore, what I have to say is, firstly, we have to take stringent measures against terrorists. For that, we will have to get the support of the Kashmiri people; we must win over the support of the Kashmiri people.

Even Kautilya, some 2,300 years ago, has advised the rulers, "If you want to wage a war, if you want to face an enemy, you have to be careful about your own people, who are supporting you. See whether there are any dissensions. There may be a possibility of an attack, or a revolt.

That would be very dangerous." Therefore, this aspect will have to be taken into consideration. For this, support of the Kashmiri people is a must. For them, the question of autonomy is very important.

Our Deputy Prime Minister also, in the last two days has said that devolution of powers would have to be made. Of course, it can be done on the basis of the Sarkaria Commission. Devolution of powers are there, on the basis of article 370--which is applicable to the people of Kashmir --and it will have to be considered. Of course, we may not agree to whatever things they demand. But, according to me, it was quite wrong on the part of the Government to have immediately rejected the proposal that was presented by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. Of course, we could have listened to them, we could have agreed to things which were reasonable.

Thus, we should try to bring about an agreement. Therefore, I request the Government to look into the above points.

उपसभापति : श्री संजय निरूपम। आप तो बहुत काबिल हैं, इसलिए चार मिनट में अपनी बात कह दीजिए।

श्री संजय निरूपम : सभापति महोदया, उपसभापति नहीं बोल रहा हूँ।

उपसभापति : बिल्कुल करेक्ट बोलना चाहिए।

श्री संजय निरूपम : पिछले कई वर्षों से सदन में कोई भी ऐसा मात्र नहीं रहा है जिस सत्र में काश्मीर पर हमन चर्चा न की हो। हर सत्र में हम काश्मीर पर चर्चा करते हैं। हमारे सारे साथी, सारे सहयोगी उस पर अपनी अपनी चिंता व्यक्त करते हैं, अपने सुझाव भी देते हैं और मेरा मानना है कि आडवाणी जी बहुत गंभीरता से हमारी बातों को सुनते हैं। उनके मन में भी इच्छा है कि कुछ किया जाए। आज भी मुझे नहीं लगता कि हम कोई बहुत नयी बात कहने जा रहे हैं या किसी सदस्य ने यह नहीं कहा कि आडवाणी जी पूरी गंभीरता से काश्मीर की ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। लगभग सबकी इच्छा है। सबके मन में यह बात है। फिर भी कहीं न कहीं, कुछ न कुछ ऐसा हो रहा है कि काश्मीर का मामला सुलट नहीं रहा है। सुलझ नहीं रहा है। मुझे दिख रहा है कि काश्मीर के बारे में जो सोच है उसमें अलग-अलग राय है। एक बड़ा वर्ग है जो कहता है कि काश्मीर का जो समाधान है वह सिर्फ सैनिक कार्यवाही से हो सकता है। एक वर्ग कहता है कि काश्मीर का समाधान राजनीतिक तरीके से हो सकता है, एक पोलिटिकल साल्यूशन निकल सकता है। मेरा मानना है कि इन दोनों के साथ साथ – दोनों ही तरीके से काम होना चाहिए और साथ ही साथ एक तीसरा जो महत्वपूर्ण विषय है वह यह है कि सामाजिक तरीके से एक सोशल साल्यूशन ढूँढना चाहिए। मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि पिछले चार-पांच वर्षों में आतंकवादी कार्यवाहियों के ऊपर हम चर्चा करते रहे हैं, कभी कालूचक्र के समय, अभी कासिम नगर के समय, इससे पहले अलग-अलग घटनाओं के समय – जब भी हम चर्चा करते हैं तो सैनिक कार्यवाहियों के ऊपर खूब चर्चा करते हैं कि सेना को खूब सख्ती से काम

करना चाहिए। हम यह भूल जाते हैं कि घाटी से जो काश्मीरी पंडित यहां पर आए, उनको वापस भी भेजना है। यह पूरा वर्ग, चार-साढ़े चार लाख का जो हिंदू वर्ग है जब तक जाकर वहां सेटिल नहीं होता है तब तक जम्मू, कश्मीर और लद्दाख, उसकी जो एक सामाजिक एकता है उस सामाजिक एकता को हम स्थापित नहीं कर पाएंगे। सामाजिक स्तर पर कुछ काम नहीं हुआ है। प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि आर्थिक पैकेज की हमने चर्चा की थी। मुझे जहां तक जानकारी है सिर्फ घोषणा ही हुई है। अब वहां पर घाटी में मैं तो कभी इंटीरियर में नहीं गया हूं। जो जानकारी मुझे मिलती है वह यह है कि बहुत सारे ऐसे गांव हैं – गुलाम नबी जी अच्छे ढंग से जानते होंगे – कि उन गांवों के आस पास दस-दस, बीस-बीस किलोमीटर पर कोई सड़क ही नहीं है। सड़कें है तो कोई यातायात का साधन नहीं है। अब जब चुनाव होगा तो चुनाव में वोट देने वहां से लोग जा ही नहीं पाते। इसलिए अक्सर यह चर्चा होती है कि की एण्ड फेयर इलेक्शन नहीं होता। तो निश्चित तौर पर राजनीतिक दिशा में बहुत अच्छे ढंग से कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। साफ-सुथरा चुनाव होना चाहिए। इससे पहले, आजाद जी आपको याद होगा, बहुत अच्छे ढंग से आप जानते होंगे कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के कार्यलय में एक अधिकारी को यह जिम्मेदारी सौंप दी गयी कि काश्मीर के अलग-अलग तबकों से आप बात करिए। एक अधिकारी वह भी कोई इंटेलिजेंस या इन्फोर्समेंट डायरेक्ट्रेट से जुड़ा हुआ हो, वह बेचारा क्या कर सकता है। उसके बाद के.सी. पंत जी को एप्पायंट किया गया। वे बेचारे दो-तीन बार गए और मिल कर आए, लेकिन कोई निष्कर्ष नहीं निकला। अभी अपने साथ ही अपने दोस्त अरुण जेटली जी को एप्पायंट किया गया है। मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ जब अरुण जेटली जी को एप्पायंट किया गया। सब से पहले फारुक अब्दुल्ला का बयान आता है कि अरुण जेटली जी की नियुक्ति कश्मीर की स्वायत्तता के ऊपर चर्चा करने के लिए हुई है। उसके बाद संघ की तरफ से बयान आता है कि नहीं, अरुण जेटली जी की नियुक्ति जम्मू-कश्मीर को तीन हिस्सों में बांटे जाने का जो प्रस्ताव है, उस पर चर्चा करने के लिए हुई है। मैंने अरुण जी से पूछा कि अब आप सचमुच बताओं कि किस लिए आपकी नियुक्ति हुई है। मेरा कहने को अर्थ सिर्फ इतना है कि कश्मीर को लेकर जो एक समग्र नीति होनी चाहिए उस एकमुश्त नीति का एक अभाव दिखता है। जम्मू-कश्मीर की राज्य सरकार ने घोषणा की कि हमको स्वतंत्रता चाहिए, अटोनोमी चाहिए। मुझे बड़ी खुशी के साथ, इस सदन में बताना पड़ रहा है और मैं याद कर रहा हूं कि हमारी सरकार ने, हमारी सरकार के मंत्रिमण्डल ने, स्वायत्तता के उस प्रस्ताव को ठुकरा दिया। आडवाणी जी, मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए बता रहा हूं कि इसी सरकार में शामिल कश्मीर के एक मंत्री महोदय, नौजवान मंत्री महोदय, जवानी में ही जब वह नेशनल काँग्रेस के अध्यक्ष बनते हैं, तो अध्यक्ष बनते ही उनका सब से पहला बयान अटोनोमी के बारे में है। एक तरफ तो सरकार का अधिकृत तौर पर यह कदम है, वह स्टैंड है कि अटोनोमी नहीं, दूसरी तरफ सरकार में शामिल एक मंत्री प्रेस के सामने ऐसा बयान देते हैं, वह अनाधिकृत बयान नहीं है, एकदम आफिशियली, प्रेस के सामने, कश्मीर की स्वायत्तता के लिए वह बोल रहे हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि कहीं न कहीं एक क्लीयर कट जो पालिसी होनी चाहिए उसकी कमी है। मैं स्वायत्तता का विरोधी हूं और मेरी पार्टी स्वायत्तता की विरोधी है। आप लोग कहेंगे कि यह तो घिसा-पिटा सब्जैक्ट है, इसमें कोई दम नहीं रह गया, लेकिन मैं तो आगे जाकर यहां तक कहता हूं कि धारा 370 के ऊपर नए सिरे से हमको विचार करना चाहिए। इसमें सांप्रदायिकता ढूंढने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आडवाणी जी, वाजपेयी जी, जब ये सत्ता में नहीं थे, इन्होंने कहा कि जिस दिन हमको पूरी सत्ता मिल जाएगी, हम धारा 370 को हटायेंगे। लेकिन अभी पूरी सत्ता नहीं मिली है और यह एनडीए की

सरकार है। एनडीए में बहुत सारी पार्टियां हैं। 370 में उनको सांप्रदायिकता दिखती है। इस तरफ भी, कांग्रेस के जो साथी हैं, उनको सांप्रदायिकता दिखती है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि सचमुच अगर कश्मीर को भारत का अभिन्न अंग बनाना है और उसको भारत की मुख्य धारा से जोड़ना है, तो धारा 370 के ऊपर नए सिरे से चर्चा करनी पड़ेगी और संविधान में जो प्रावधान है उस प्रावधान को हटाने के बारे में विचार करना पड़ेगा। उप सभापति महोदया ... (व्यवधान) ... 6 वर्षों की आदत है।

उपसभापति : कोई बात नहीं।

श्री संजय निरुपम : मैं जान बूझ कर सभापति महोदया बोलने की आदत डाल रहा हूँ, कम से कम दस-पन्द्रह दिन... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभापति : आप डाले रहिए, क्योंकि थोड़े दिन के बाद वही होने वाला है।

श्री संजय निरुपम : एक बार, दो-तीन साल पहले, मेरा ख्याल है उस समय गुलाम नबी जी, आडवाणी जी के ऊपर एकदम से लोग बरस पड़े थे। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैडम, मैं खत्म करता हूँ। हॉट परस्यूट की इन्होंने बात कही थी। कांग्रेस की तरफ से आया कि आडवाणी जी, आपने हॉट परस्यूट की बात कैसे कर दी। आडवाणी जी थोड़ा सा प्रतिरक्षात्मक, डिफेंसिव मूड में आ गए थे, कहा कि क्यों नहीं हॉट परस्यूट होना चाहिए। कश्मीर में रोज लोग मर रहे हैं, वे चाहे हिन्दू हों या मुसलमान हो, वे इस देश के नागरिक हैं। किसी भी तरह से मर रहे हैं, सैनिक भी मर रहे हैं, कभी कालूचक्र, कभी कासिम नगर, कभी चित्तीसिंहपुरा, जिसमें सिख लोग मारे गए थे, कितना बड़ा वह हादसा था और उस समय बिल क्लिंटन यहां पर आए हुए थे। इसके बावजूद हम हॉट परस्यूट नहीं कर सकते, इसके बावजूद हम इस पर गंभीरतापूर्वक कड़ाई से कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकते और हमको डिफेंसिव होना पड़ता है। मैं आडवाणी जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि मेरे ख्याल से पूरे सदन की राय है कि आपको कार्यवाही करनी पड़ेगी। हमारे पास सैनिक कार्रवाई का जो एक विकल्प है, उस विकल्प का अच्छे ढंग से उपयोग करना पड़ेगा। आप हर घटना के बाद कहते हैं कि बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाएगा, लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश हमको बर्दाश्त करना पड़ता है। कवि की लाइन है कि “दूध मांगोगे खीर देंगे, कश्मीर मांगोगे ची देंगे” अब यह सिर्फ एक लाइन ही रह गई है। जब मैं यह लाइन सुनता हूँ तो मेरा खून खोल जाता है। मैं अकेला नहीं हूँ, इस तरह के इस देश में बहुत सारे नौजवान हैं, ऐसे बहुत सारे लोग हैं, जिनका कश्मीर के नाम पर खून खोल जाता है। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार में बैठे हुए जो लोग हैं उनका खून भी उसी तरह से खोले। मैं डिप्लोमेसी के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय की चिंता करनी चाहिए, विश्व जनमत की भी चिंता करनी चाहिए ... (व्यवधान) ... उपसभापति महोदया, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि विश्व जनमत की चिंता करनी चाहिए, उसका ख्याल रखना चाहिए, लेकिन यह मेरे देश का मामला है, मेरे घर का मामला है। मेरे घर में आग लगी है तो मुझे मेरे घर की आग बुझाने के लिए आजादी है। मैं संविधान के प्रावधानों के दायरे में रह करके कम से कम कड़ी कार्रवाई कर सकता हूँ। कभी ब्रिटेन के फॉरेन मिनिस्टर आ जाते हैं, अभी पॉवेल आ गए। क्या कभी आज तक आयरलैंड के मुद्दे पर ब्रिटेन ने भारत की राय मांगी है, तो फिर हम कश्मीर के मुद्दे पर कैसे ब्रिटेन की राय मांग सकते हैं? फिर ब्रिटेन का कोई मंत्री हमारे मामले में राय देने वाला कौन होता है और हम उन की बात सुनते क्यों हैं? मैडम, यह एक बुनियायदी प्रश्न है और हमारा अंदरूनी मामला है। इस

प्रश्न पर ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा हम पाकिस्तान से बात कर सकते हैं क्योंकि दुर्भाग्यवश यह एक पार्टी बन गया है। मैडम, आज काश्मीर समस्या के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण होने के हम विरोध में हैं। इस समस्या का अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होना चाहिए। संघ की तरफ से काश्मीर को तीन हिस्सों में बांटने के प्रस्ताव की भी हम निंदा करते हैं। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि सरकार ने भी उस प्रस्ताव की निंदा की है और उसे ठुकराया है। काश्मीर का तीन हिस्सों में विभाजन बिल्कुल नहीं होना चाहिए और वहां विकास की दृष्टि से, राजनीतिक दृष्टि से और सैनिक दृष्टि से गंभीरतापूर्वक कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। उसी के बाद हम कुछ परिणाम निकाल पाएंगे। धनवाद।

उपसभापति : अब यू0पी0जी0 में दो नाम हैं – श्री डी0पी0 यादव और भी कुलदीप नैयर और उन के कुल 11 मिनट हैं। आप दोनों के बीच 11 मिनट हैं। यादव जी, आप 5 मिनट बोल लीजिए।

श्री बी0पी0 यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, काश्मीर के आतंकवाद पर चर्चा हो रही है। महोदया, काश्मीर की धरती की किस्मत आदिकाल से षड्यंत्र के नीचे दबी रही हैं, लेकिन पहले के समय में सैनिक कार्यवाहियाँ होती थी। दूसरे देश हथियारबंद लोगों के बल पर देश की सीमाओं का अतिक्रमण करते थे, उन पर कब्जा जमाने की कोशिश करते थे।

महोदया, मैं ने खुद वहां जाकर जानकारी ली है। मैं 13 जुलाई के बाद एक कार्यक्रम में वहां गया था और बहुत से लोगों से मेरी बात हुई। उस में कुछ जो मेरे सामने आईं, उन्हें देखकर और सोचकर मुझे बड़ा अजीब सा लगा। कालूजक्र की दहशत अभी वहां के लोगों के चेहरों पर मौजूद थी जबकि 13 जुलाई को राजीव नगर में यह आतंकवादी हादसा हुआ। महोदया, मैं नहीं समझ पाया और हो सकता है मेरी जानकारी में कमी हो, जहां जम्मू में यह आतंकवादी घटना घटी, उस जगह का नाम राजीव नगर था, लेकिन मैं ने पढ़ा, सुना देखा और मैं समझता हूं कि कासिम नगर सड़क के इस तरफ है और राजीव नगर दूसरी तरफ है। यह घटना राजीव नगर में घटित हुई और वहां निरीह लोगों – पुजारियों, बच्चों और बड़ों का हथियारबंद लोगों ने नरसंहार किया। जब हम लोगों से इस घटना के बारे में पूछ रहे थे तो जानकारी मिली कि पुलिस स्टेशन भी यही पास में हैं और उस समय वहां पर कमलजीत और कालूराम नाम के इंस्पेक्टर ड्यूटी पर थे। इत्तफाकन हमें कालूराम वहां से निकलते हुए मिले। हम ने उन से पूछा कि जब आतंकवादी गोलियां चलाकर लोगों को मार रहे थे तो आप ने उन पर गोली क्यों नहीं चलाई, क्यों नहीं उन का मुकाबला किया? हम को जवाब मिला कि गोल चलाने का आदेश नहीं था। महोदया, मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां जब कोई आतंकवादी या दुर्दांत व्यक्ति आम निरीह और निहत्थे लोगों पर वार करता है तो पुलिस प्रशासन या सैनिक बल के लोग उसे नहीं रोकते। यह भी अपने आप में एक अजीबोगरीब बात है।

महोदया, जब पाकिस्तान द्वारा ये आतंकवादी कार्यवाहियां की जा रही है तब हमारी सरकार और हमारे तमाम लोगों ने यह जरूर कहा पाकिस्तान ये आतंकवादी कार्यवाहियां करवा रहा है। हमारी सरकार ने यह भी कहा कि यह हमारा अंदरूनी मामला है, लेकिन उस पर दबाव जरूर बना था और हमारे चेहरों पर उस दबाव की दहशत देखी जा सकती थी। महोदया, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वास्तव में यह इस देश का अंदरूनी मामला है और अगर कोई भी बाहरी देश या ताकत इस में हस्तक्षेप करती है तो उस का जमकर विरोध होना चाहिए।

दूसरी एक बहुत खतरनाक बात वहां मालूम हुई। अभी मैं इस माननीय सदन के अंदर बहुत से विद्वान सदस्यों के भाषण सुन रहा था। एक खतरनाक स्थिति और देश के अंदर है कि वहां आतंकवादी गतिविधियों के आगे-पीछे कहीं न कहीं कश्मीर के किसी हिस्से के नौजवान की कोई न कोई भूमिका रही होती है। अब अगर यह सोच विश्व हिन्दू परिषद की है कि कश्मीर को बांट दिया जाए अलग अलग तरीकों से, तो यह एक खतरनाक सोच है। हमको यह सोचना होगा कि किस तरीके से हम उस नौजवान को देश की मुख्य धारा में लेकर आए ताकि वह नौजवान आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में शामिल न हो और यह बात वहां की धरती पर लागू करने का इंतजाम करना होगा।

महोदया, एक और बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मुझे पाकिस्तान न्यूज मीडिया की एक मैगजीन देखने को मिली, न्यूज लाइन उसका नाम था। उस न्यूज लाइन में एक राजनीतिक विशेषज्ञ लेखक ने यह लिखा था कि पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति जनरल मुशर्रफ ने वहां के जितने संगठनों को प्रतिबंधित घोषित किया हुआ है, वह उन पर प्रतिबंध नहीं लगा पाए हैं बल्कि उन सारे संगठनों के मुख्य कार्यालय पाक अधिकृत कश्मीर के अंदर खुल हुए हैं। उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति जनरल मुशर्रफ साहब को यहां तक कह डाला है कि हम एक हद की सीमा तक बर्दाश्त करेंगे, लेकिन अगर आतंकवादियों पर सीमा के बाहर जाकर प्रतिबंध लगाने की कोशिश की गई तो हमारी गतिविधियां जारी रहेंगी। यह भी एक खतरनाक स्थिति हमारे जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य के लिए है।

उपसभापति : यादव जी, आपके पांच मिनट खतम हो गए। देखिए, आप जितना ज्यादा बोलेंगे, आप कुलदीप नैयर जी का टाइम लेंगे।

श्री डी०पी० यादव : महोदया, एक चर्चा, जो वहां के आम लोगों में बनी हुई है, वह मैं कहना चाहता हूं।

उपसभापति : यह तो ठीक है, मगर चर्चा के लिए कए समय सीमा होती है।

श्री डी०पी० यादव : मैडम, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं।

उपसभापति : ठीक है, एक मिनट में आप खत्म कर दीजिए।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : महोदया, यह इलाका, जिसका नाम राजीव नगर है, गरीब झुग्गी झोपड़ी वाले लोगों का इलाका है। मरने वालों में भी बहुत सारे लोग गरीब लोग थे। वहां के लोगों में एक चर्चा है। उस चर्चा की जानकारी के लिए मैंने कोशिश की तो एक दस्तावेज मेरे हाथ आया, जिसके अनुसार वहां की सरकार ने वर्ष 1997 में कैबिनेट में एक फैसला लिया था, जो उस एरिया के लिए था, जो राजीव नगर, राजीव नगर के आसपास का इलाका है, उसके लिए था। इसमें साफ लिखा था, मैं आपके सामने पढ़ने की इजाजत चाहता हूं। यह पत्र वहां के डिप्टी कमिश्नर को लिखा गया है - "I am directed to request you to kindly identify a piece of land measuring 40 to 50 kanals, especially the State land in or around Narwal or on bye-pass or even at Sidtira for setting up Muslim Migrant colony therein, by the Relief Commissioner (M), Jammu. The proposed land should be identified within ten days at the latest. The matter may please be treated as most urgent." उसके बाद वहां के डी०सी० ने जो

[31 July, 2002]

RAJYA SABHA

रिपोर्ट दी, उस रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा गया था कि जिस इलाके के बारे में डिजीजन लिया गया है वह इलाका गरीब लोगों का झुग्गी झोपड़ी का बसा घना इलाका है और उसको किसी भी सूरत में खाली नहीं किया जा सकता। जो आम चर्चा गरीब लोगों में थी, वह यह भी थी, हालांकि मेरे पास कोई ऑथेंटिक खबर नहीं है, सरकार के पास ज्यादा जानकारी होगी।

महोदया, अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कश्मीर के लोगों पर आतंकवादियों द्वारा जो लगातार प्रहार किए गए हैं, उससे विस्थापित होने वाले हजारों नहीं लाखों लोग दूसरे प्रदेशों में जाकर बसे हुए हैं। सरकार को चाहिए कि कोई ऐसा रास्ता जरूर निकाले ताकि जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों की जुबां पर वहीं शब्द आएँ, जो महान शायर इकबाल की जुबां में थे – सारे जहाँ से अच्छा, हिन्दोस्ताँ हमारा और वहाँ से विस्थापित हुए लोग फिर अपने घरों को लोट जाएँ, वहाँ जाकर बस जाएँ। धन्यवाद।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Others had 53 minutes. Fortunately or unfortunately, only 25 minutes have left now because Mr. Jethmalani took all the time, and the Vice-Chairman, who was sitting on the Chair should have taken care of other speakers also. Ten more speakers are there. So, everybody will confine to five minutes. Now, Shri MP. Abdussamad Samadani.

SHRI M.P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI (Kerala): Thank you, Madam Deputy Chairperson. Keeping in view the time constraint, I am only enumerating some of the points. I am making only a few suggestions, based on a declaration made by the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. In January, 2001, during his stay at Kumarakom, Kerala, he had said this and I quote: "In our search for a lasting solution to the Kashmir problem, both in *ts external and internal dimensions, we shall not traverse solely on the beaten track of the past. Rather, we shall be bold and innovative, designers of a future architecture of peace and prosperity for the entire South Asian Region, In this search, the sole light that will guide us is our commitment to peace, justice and the vital interests of the nation." Madam, I will only make a few suggestions keeping in mind this declaration of the hon. Prime Minister. Now, the time has come for making such a concrete plan for peace, and such a concrete plan will be successful only when violence comes to an end, as is known to everybody. By following an Anglo-American agenda, the Kashmir problem cannot be solved.

Holding free and fair elections in the State is the necessity of the time; and for that also a concrete plan for peace is needed. Madam, along with strengthening our border management system, galvanizing intelligence machinery is also very important. While trying to find a solution to the Kashmir problem, inter-community and inter-regional relations have to be

taken care of. Madam, separatism grows when people feel disconnected from the structures of power, and from the process of policy formulations. So, devolution of power is very important. And strengthening the moral fabric of the people of the Kashmir Valley is also very important. Unilateral gestures of goodwill from the Government, and people of the rest of India, towards the people of Jammu and Kashmir, are also important because everybody in this country knows the deep sufferings the Kashmiri people had to go through during the last 12 years. So, the time has come for the nation to reach out to the Kashmiris.

To improve the law and order situation in the State, and to restore peace in the State, big private sector investment should be encouraged there. Investment has to be invited and extraordinary incentives have to be declared by the Government. I think the hon. Deputy Prime Minister will take care of all these suggestions. Large corporations should be persuaded to employ men and women from the State. If necessary, reservation of a separate quota should also be encouraged. A central task-force, for strengthening the State's infrastructure, especially, in the areas of power, roads, education, health, etc. is also important. A special fund for the execution of the projects has to be formed by the Government.

The solution to the Kashmir problem should be related with the rehabilitation work. Madam, reconciliation moves and rebuilding the civil society will be possible only through inter-community relations. The presence of some non-Government sectors is very important.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Samadani, please conclude now.

SHRI M.P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI: Madam, I will conclude in one minute. The non-Governmental agencies can do a lot for the Valley by their cultural and social presence. Peace with dignity will be possible only when the faith of the ordinary citizens in democracy is restored. And in this way, we will be able to give a signal to Pakistan, which wants to create problems in Kashmir. And that will also help us to put forth our views in the international fora. By such kind of a concrete peace programme and plan, our Government will be able to regain the confidence and faith of the people, and if will be able to solve the problem of Kashmir. Thank you, Madam.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam, the House is tired and I am also tired.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, do you want to withdraw your name?

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: No, Madam, I will just take five minutes. My main purpose is to express, with a deep sense of sorrow and anguish, my party Members' concern and my concern for the people of Kashmir. Many Members have spoken since morning, and they have suggested various steps which the Government should take in Kashmir. I am not here to advise the Government on what they should do. But I am here to point out that on 19th June, 1998, Shri Advaniji had gone to Chapnari where militants had killed 25 persons of a marriage party. He had said this and I quote, "I hold myself responsible; if I cannot protect the people, I have no right to be in the Chair. But I want him to be in the Chair. Even though, up to July, 2002, 265 people have been killed, I want him to be in the Chair and see to it that the Kashmir problem is solved, because I think he is the most competent person to do that. Madam, this problem started twelve years back. This Government lacks political agenda. This Government lacks mission. When a person was asked to define the Cabinet system, he said, "it does not matter what we say, but we all must say the same." So, this is the definition of a Cabinet system, but this Government is an exemption to this rule. There are different constituents in the NDA, and the Government also speaks in different voices. Here, I would like to quote what Shri Advaniji said before the Cabinet Committee on Security. He said,

'after the attack, it was clear that terrorist attack etc..... it is not known who is responsible, and the Government would be able to give its opinion only after a thorough assessment.' On the same day, Shri Yashwant Sinha told reporters, "it was clear that terrorist attack like the one at Rajiv Nagar was taking place at the behest of Pakistan." Madam, I would request this Government to speak in one voice. I would request this Government to kindly assimilate all information and speak in one voice. Now this Government got the POTA passed in the Joint Parliamentary Session. But when an ally of this Government speaks against a banned organisation, the Minister of Defence goes to Chennai, meets the accused persons in Vellore and also makes a statement. Therefore, it is high time that the Government takes care of all these things. With regard to the Village Defence Committee, there are reports in newspapers that there are no bullets, though guns are there; wireless sets are there, but there is no battery; the honorarium has not been paid to the Village Defence Committee. Madam, unless the Government involves the people of Kashmir, this problem cannot be solved. There should be free and fair elections. I suggest to the

Government that instead of discussing this issue for six hours, it should constitute a core group of parliamentarians so that some concrete action could be taken. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gnanadesikan, I fully agree with you. मिर्जा अब्दुल रशीद साहब, आप बोलिए। ज्यादा समय मत लीजिएगा, जितना समय आपके हिस्से का है, उतना ही लीजिएगा।

†मिर्जा अब्दुल रशीद (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : महोदया, इस समय मैं पार्टी की ओर से नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप कंसेशन करेगी। महोदया, कश्मीर पर आज यहां चर्चा हो रही है, सारा हाऊस परेशान है और बड़ी संजीदगी से इस पर यहां बहस हो रही है। महोदया, कासिमनगर में जो हादसा हुआ, जहां बड़ी बेरहमी से बेगुनाह लोग मारे गए, सबसे पहले मैं उसकी पुरजोर मज्मूत करता हूँ। इन हादसों में ऑफिशियली करीब 30,000 लोग मारे गए हैं लेकिन अनऑफिशियली करीब 80,000 लोगों को टैरिस्ट्स ने हलाक किया है। इन हादसों में बहुत सारे वालिदैन बेसहारा हो गए, बहुत सारे बच्चे यतीम हो गए और बहुत सारी लड़कियां बेवाएं हो गईं, बस्तियां उजड़ गईं और मोहल्ले यीरान हो गए।

महोदया, ये मौत के कातिल कहां से आते हैं, इस बात को सारी दुनिया जानती है लेकिन यह बेबस है। सारी दुनिया यह जानती है कि पाकिस्तान जो एक डेन आफ मिलिटेंट्स है, वहां पर यह सारी ट्रेनिंग होती है, वहां से यह सारा सिलसिला शुरू होता है और यहां के लोग यहां आकर हमारे लोगों को हलाक करके चले जाते हैं।

मैं ऑनरेबल डिप्टी प्राइम-मिनिस्टर के नोटिस में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक साल पहले कोई मिलिटेंसी नहीं थी। जम्मू और कश्मीर की बाकी रियासतों में मिलिटेंसी थी लेकिन जम्मू में नहीं थी। जब से जम्मू में डिस्टर्बर्ड ऐरिया ऐक्ट लागू हुआ है, उसके बाद ही रेलवे स्टेशन पर हमला हुआ, जिसमें बहुत से लोग हलाक हुए, रघुनाथ मंदिर पर हमला हुआ, कालूचक्र में भी तबाही हुई और उसके बाद कासिमनगर में भी तबाही हुई। इसलिए इसे देखना चाहिए क्योंकि जब डिस्टर्बर्ड ऐरिया ऐक्ट लग जाता है तो यह सिर्फ लॉ एंड ऑर्डर का मसला नहीं रहता, इसके लिए पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्स और आर्मी की भी जिम्मेदारी होती है। लेकिन हमारे दोस्तों को यह केवल लॉ ऑर्डर को मसला नजर आता है और वे फारूख साहब की सरकार पर अटैक करते हैं और कहते हैं कि इसको डिसमिस करो। हालांकि देखा जाए तो बॉर्डर किसके पास है? बॉर्डर पर जम्मू-कश्मीर की पुलिस नहीं है, वहां तो आर्मी और पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्स हैं। वहां से ये मर्डर आते हैं, मिसाइल आते हैं, वहां से के डेर आते हैं और पाकिस्तान की जो आर्मी है, वह सिविल वर्दी में आकर यहां तबाही करती है। आज भी पाकिस्तान के 3,000 से 4,000 तक टैरिस्ट्स जम्मू और कश्मीर में ऑपरेट कर रहे हैं और करीब 4,000 टैरिस्ट्स भारत में दाखिल होना चाहते हैं, कश्मीर में दाखिल होना चाहते हैं और हमने सुना है कि 12,000 टैरिस्ट्स वहां ट्रेनिंग ले रहे हैं और वे इलेक्शन के दिनों में यहां आएंगे और तबाही करेंगे। तो जब हमारे साथियों की नजर सिर्फ फारूख साहब पर जाती है

† Transliteration of the speech in Persian Script is available in the Hindi version of the Debate.

और वे उन्हें डिसमिस करने की बातें करते हैं तो मुझे बहुत अफसोस होता है क्योंकि ये ही तो पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ लड़ रहे हैं, ये ही टैरिस्ट्स के खिलाफ लड़ रहे हैं और वे ही वहां भारत का झंडा उठाए हुए हैं और उन्होंने ही जम्मू और कश्मीर में तिरंगे को बुलंद किया हुआ है। और आज उसने अपने नौजवान बेटे को भी इस जंग में झोंक दिया है। इसलिए नहीं कि तख्तोताज के लिए या ताजपोशी के लिए बल्कि इसलिए कि महात्मा गांधी ने और शेर कश्मीर ने जो असूल तय किए थे जो एकता के लिए, भारत के लिए, सेक्युलरिज्म के लिए, उन असूलों को बचाने के लिए उन्होंने अपना लड़का भी उसमें झोंक दिया है। इसलिए नहीं कि वह वहां ऐश करेगा, वहां आराम करेगा। वहां वातावरण ही नहीं है ऐश करने का या आराम करने का या हसने का, वह तो कुरबानी की बात है। हमें अफसोस है कि कुरबानी के सिलसिले में भी लोगों को यह अहसास नहीं है कि जम्मू कश्मीर में इस वक्त जो पार्टी है नेशनल कांफ्रेंस फारुख साहब की पार्टी यह देश के लिए कितनी कुरबानी दे रही है और हर रोज 50 के लगभग लोग मरते हैं। जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि कुछ लोग दबी जुवान में कहते हैं और कुछ सामने कहते हैं कि वहां की सरकार को डिसमिस करो और गवर्नर राज लगाओ और इलेक्शन करो। मैं उसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि 1953 में हमने शेर कश्मीर को डिसमिस किया जिस शेर कश्मीर ने भारत के साथ कश्मीर को जोड़ा और तारीखें आजादी की जंग लड़ी और महात्मा गांधी का साथ दिया और टू नेशन थ्योरी को रद्द किया। उसके बाद बख्शी मोहम्मद ने शेर कश्मीर को अंदर किया, उसके बाद 1964 में शम्मत साहब को डिसमिस किया। 1975 में कासिम साहब की जगह शेर कश्मीर को लाए। दो साल के बाद शेर कश्मीर के साथ भी नाईसाफी हुई।

उपसभापति : यह तो बड़ी लम्बी हिस्ट्री हो जाएगी।

†मिर्जा अब्दुल रशीद : हां है, यह बिल्कुल है।

उपसभापति : मगर अभी हम लोग सह डिस्कस नहीं कर सकते।

†मिर्जा अब्दुल रशीद : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज भी कुछ लोग यह करना चाहते हैं। उसके बाद फारुख साहब 1983 में चीफ मिनिस्टर बने, 1984 में उनको डिसमिस किया। उसके घर को तोड़ा, उसकी पार्टी को तोड़ा, उसके कुन्बे को तोड़ा, उसके बहनोई को चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाया। 1986 में गुलसा को भी डिसमिस किया। 1986 के बाद 1987 में जब फारुख साहब आए तो 1990 में अन-कंस्टीट्यूशनली उसको भी डिसमिस किया। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जब फारुख साहब नहीं लड़ रहे थे तो सारे देश ने कहा कि फारुख, आगे बढ़ो हम तुम्हारे साथ हैं। जब फारुख आए तो उन्होंने इलेक्शन लड़ा। तो पाकिस्तान ने कहा कि यह रिफरेंडम है यह इलेक्शन नहीं है। तो फारुख साहब ने उसके मुकायले में इलेक्शन लड़ा और टू-थर्ड मेजॉरिटी लाए जम्मू कश्मीर और लद्दाख से भी। इस छः साल के अरसे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दुनिया में कोई मुल्क ऐसा है, कोई रियासत ऐसी है जहां प्रोक्सी वार भी चलती हो और जम्हूरियत भी चलती हो। इस दौर में भी उन्होंने दो बार पार्लियामेंट के इलेक्शन

† Transliteration of the speech in Persian Script is available in the Hindi version of the Debate.

कराए, असेम्बली के इलेक्शन कराए, पंचायत के इलेक्शन कराए, कोआपरेटिव के इलेक्शन कराए और अब भी वहां सारी पार्टियां इलेक्शन के लिए जलसे वगैरह कर रही हैं। हम वेलकम करते हैं जो सारे हाउस की मंशा है कि वहां फ्री एंड फेयर इलेक्शन होना चाहिए। फ्री एंड फेयर इलेक्शन के लिए फारूख साहब ने साफ-साफ कहा है, असेम्बली में कहा है। उन्होंने कहा है कि फ्री फेयर इलेक्शन के लिए पूरे भारत की रियासतों से आप स्टाफ भेजिए हम उसको भी कबूल करेंगे। सारे भारत के ऑब्जर्वर्स आए हम उसको भी कबूल करेंगे। अगर मुल्क चाहता है तो इंटरनेशनल ऑब्जर्वर्स आए, जिमी कार्टर भी आए, बिल क्लिंटन भी आए हम उसको भी कबूल करते हैं। और फ्री एंड फेयर इलेक्शन के बाद अगर दोबारा लोग इनको चाहेंगे तो यह पॉवर में आएंगे नहीं तो जिसको चाहेंगे वह पॉवर में आएंगे। हम वेलकम करेंगे। इसलिए हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि फेयर इलेक्शन के लिए हम वेलकम करते हैं लेकिन कांस्टीट्यूशनली यह इलेक्शन होना चाहिए। जैसा कि गुजरात में वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने इलेक्शन डिक्लेयर किया, इसी तरह जम्मू कश्मीर में भी इलेक्शन होंगे और जिस पार्टी को अरग हिम्मत है वह आकर लड़े। अगर जीत जाती है तो वह लोगों की खिदमत करे। मैं एक दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूं कि ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति : बस, अब हो गया।

मिर्जा अब्दुल रशीद : मैं दो मिनट लेना चाहूंगा। एक तो आर०एस०एस० ने वहां जम्मू कश्मीर में तबाही की है। जम्मू में आज तक 55 सालों में हिन्दू-मुस्लिम फसाद नहीं हुआ है। दस साल पहले पाकिस्तान ने आई०एस०आई० के जरिए गाया को जिह्वाकरके मंदिर में फेंका और सुअर को काट कर मस्जिद में फेंका फिर भी वहां हिन्दू-मुसलमान फसाद नहीं हुआ। इसलिए हम वहां की मजॉरिटी-कम्युरिटी को सलाम करते हैं। वहां आर०एस०एस० आज जो खेल खेल रही है इसमें मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि टू नेशन थ्योरी को यह आर०एस०एस० मदद कर रही है। यही डिक्सन ने भी कहा था। 1953 में। यह जो यू०एस० बेस्ड स्टडी ग्रुप है वह भी यही कहता है और आज वहां का टेरोरिस्ट क्या कहता है कि खुदा हमें गैरी मदद कर रहा है – “तो इस घर को आग लग गई घर के चिराग से”

आर०एस०एस० वही कहती है जो टू नेशन थ्योरी कहती है, आर०एस०एस० वही कहता है जो आई०एस०आई० कहती है। इसलिए हम आडवाणी साहब से गुजारिश करेंगे कि आर०एस०एस० के इस स्लोगन को न सिर्फ वापिस लिया जाए बल्कि सख्ती से अब सारे देश में जो आर०एस०एस० करना चाहता है वह कर सकता है लेकिन जम्मू कश्मीर में एक ऐसा माहौल है वहां इस किस्म की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। वरना जम्मू में 45 परसेंट मुसलमान रहते हैं और पिछले 45 साल में न उन्होंने कभी प्लेबिसाइट की बात की है, न कभी सेंप्रेटिज्म की बात की है। अब की बार जब हिन्दू-मुसलमान कम्युनल में डिवाइड हो जायेगा, तो यह घर-घर में मुसीबत बनेगी। इसलिए हम चाहेंगे कि एक एश्योरेंस दिया जाए कि ऐसा नहीं होगा। दूसरा, जहां तक आटोनामी का सवाल है...

उपसभापति : I am sorry. It is enough. नहीं बहुत समय हो गया। श्री कुलदीप नैयर।

7.00 p.m.

† **मिर्जा अब्दुल रशीद** : यह महाराजा हरी सिंह जी की पैदाकर्दा बात है। अगर उन्होंने 1947 से पहले ...। मैडम, मैं सिर्फ दो मिनट का समय लूंगा।

उपसभापति : नहीं, आप बैठ जाइये। आप पच्चीस मिनट का समय ले चुके हैं। श्री कुलदीप नैयर जी। ... (व्यवधान)... देखिए, एक मिनट बात सुनिए। अगर एक मेम्बर का टाइम दूसरा मेम्बर ले रहा है और वाइस चेयरमैन घंटी नहीं बजा रहे हैं तो आप लोगों को आब्जेक्शन लेना चाहिए। प्लीज सिट डाउन।

† **मिर्जा अब्दुल रशीद** : मैडम, मैं कश्मीर की आटोनामी के बारे में एक-दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI SHANKAR ROY CHOWDHURY (West Bengal); Madam, I have to speak on this. Since he is from Kashmir, let him take my time and speak.

† **मिर्जा अब्दुल रशीद** : मैडम, मैं आटोनामी के बारे में अर्ज कर रहा था कि यहां पर बहुत चर्चा हुई। मैं बहुत मशकूर हूँ जनरल साहब का। जनरल साहब जम्मू-कश्मीर में रहे हैं इसलिए इनको इसका इल्म है। मैं इस हाउस से गुजारिश करना चाहूंगा कि आटोनामी न तो किसी ने नेशनल कांग्रेस को दी है और न शेर-ए-कश्मीर को दी है, आटोनामी महाराजा हरी सिंह जी को दी गई। महाराजा हरी सिंह जी को इसलिए दी गई है कि अंडर दि एक्ट आफ 1947 इनडिपेंडेंस एक् ट सिर्फ राजे-महाराजे को और अख्तियार था एक्शेसन इंस्ट्रूमेंट साइन करने का। उस वक्त 15 अगस्त, 1947 से पहले 544 राजे-महाराजे थे इस हमारे देश के, उनको यह अख्तियारात थे कि वे किस डोमेनियम के साथ जायें। लेकिन वहां जो जम्मू-कश्मीर की रियासत है, जिसने 15 अगस्त, 1947 से पहले या उस दिन तक उसने एक्शेसन इंस्ट्रूमेंट साइन नहीं किया था। अगर यह कर दिया होता तो आज यह मुसीबत ही नहीं होती।

दूसरी बात यह थी कि उसके बाद ढाई महीने उन्होंने स्टैंडस्टिल एग्रीमेंट रखा, किसके साथ लियाकत अली खां के साथ और उसे ढाई महीने में बाकायदा कश्मीर की रावलपिंडी से सड़क चलती रही, जम्मू की स्यालकोट सड़क चलती रही और ढाई महीने में नमक, तेल, कपड़ा, आटा, डाकतार सब पाकिस्तान से होता रहा। ढाई महीने के बाद जब पाकिस्तान ने हमला किया, वहां पर इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स भेजे, तो उस वक्त महाराजा हरी सिंह श्रीनगर से जम्मू आये, वहां उन्होंने नेहरू जी का एक विट्टी लिखी – मुझे फौज भेज दो, मेरी रियासत पर हमला हो गया है। नेहरू जी ने राइटिंग में इन्कार किया कि जब तक तुम हमारे साथ इन्सट्रूमेंट आफ एक्शेसन साइन नहीं करोगे तब तक हम आपकी सहायता के लिए फौज नहीं भेजेंगे। तब महाराजा जी ने इन्सट्रूमेंट आफ एक्शेसन साइन किया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर

† Transliteration of thp speech in Peioian Script js available in the Hindi version of the Debate.

उन्होंने साइम किया तो तीन सब्जेक्ट पर क्यों किया। महाराजा रही सिंह जी ने तीन सब्जेक्ट मांगे, ये नेशनल कांफ्रेंस ने कहीं मांगे, शेर-ए-कश्मीर ने नहीं मांगे। अगर उन्होंने तीन मांगे तो नेहरू जी ने कबूल किए और शेर-ए-कश्मीर ने जम्मू-कश्मीर असेम्बली में उसको कतसीम किया। उसी के बाद भारत का कांस्टीट्यूशन बना। **This Constitution will apply to the whole of the country, except the J & K State.** उसके बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर का कांस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली बनी है और यह मुसीबत नहीं है और यही महाराजा कर्ण सिंह जो थे, उस कांस्टीट्यूशन असेम्बली के 18 साल सदर रहे। वहां 1967 तक, जब तक आटोनोमी दी गई थी, वह नहीं दी जानी चाहिए थी। अगर दी गई थी तो फिर उसे छीनना नहीं चाहिए था। जब तक महाराजा कर्ण सिंह सदर-ए-रियासत थे तब तक आटोनामी थी, तो कोई आसमान से पहाड़ नहीं उतरा था, कोई इस किस्म की बात नहीं थी। जब आटोनामी को आप लोगों ने इरोह किया, सेंटर ने इरोड किया, तो आज यह हालत मुल्क की है और रियासत की भी है। इसलिए हम इसको वेलकम करते हैं कि इन्होंने जेटली साहब को मुकर्रर किया और वहां के शाह साहब को मुकर्रर किया, इसका कोई न कोई रास्ता जरूर निकलेगा। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ..।

उपसभापति : नहीं, नहीं, बस हो गया। श्री कुलदीप नैयर जी। बस हो गया। ऐसे नहंी होता है। आप दस-पन्द्रह मिनट बोल चुके हैं।

मिर्जा अब्दुल रशीद : मैडम, मैं एक शेर सुनाऊंगा। शेर यह है कि आडवाणी साहब, जेटमलानी साहब जो थे..।

उपसभापति : शेर के लिए भी टाइम इसी में से जाता है।

मिर्जा अब्दुल रशीद : निगोसिएशन चलती है, वह बहुत लोगों से चलती है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि निगोसिएशन आज से नहीं चलती है, यह पिछले पचास साल से चल रही है। उस निगोसिएशन के बारे में पचास साल पहले, जब शेर-ए-कश्मीर और नेहरू जी के बीच में निगोसिएशन चलती थी, उसके बाद शेख अब्दुल्ला वापसी श्रीनगर गए तो किसी ने पूछा कि नेहरू जी ने क्या कहा, तो उन्होंने शेर में जवाब दिया, उन्होंने कहा,

“चेहरे पर हंसी, पर माथे पर शिकन, इकरार भी है, इन्कार भी है,

इस वायदे का मकसद क्या समझूँ, आसान भी है, दुश्वार भी है।”

उपसभापति : उनका यह शेर मेरे ऊपर लागू हो रहा है। मेरी जिदगी दुश्वार भी है और आसान भी है। श्री कुलदीप नैयर जी। आप मेरी जिदगी आसान कर दीजिएगा।

SHRI KULDIP NAYYAR : Madam Deputy Chairman, I must dwell into the past because the past is very relevant for the present. Jammu and Kashmir acceded to India not because Pakistani forces were threatening it and our troops were fighting them, but because Sheikh Abdullah preferred

† Transliteration of the speech in Persian Script is available in the Hindi version of the Debate.

India's pluralist society to the Islamic state of Pakistan. Today, the atmosphere in the country is such that so much of communalisation is being put in the atmosphere. How do you expect that spirit of Jammu and Kashmir, which was a pluralist spirit, to continue? If this kind of things continue, then, probably, the Kashmiris will wonder why they should stay with India. I recall that when I went with Vajpayeeji to Lahore, the then Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Prakash Singh Badal, invited us for a breakfast. I was also taken by Badal Saheb to that breakfast. At that time, he said, "सरदार जी, तुसी देखो। लदाख आप ले लो, जम्मू आप ले लो, ये वैली हमको दे दो।" मुस्लिम मेजोरिटी। Badal Saheb kept quiet. He said, यह ऊपर की बातें हैं, मुझे नहीं देखनी। I picked up the dialogue. I said, "Sir, you can take the whole Jammu and Kashmir. But this time, the basis of accession or partition is not going to be religion, because we have had it." We cannot reopen Partition. When we are thinking of today's Jammu and Kashmir, those people who are talking about trifurcation, those people who are talking about communalisation, please understand what will be the repercussion in the whole country, which has already taken to the wrong side. Once I asked Sheikh Saheb, "Why did you accede to India?" He said, "I acceded to India because I was part of the struggle." I remember, he was being called Kashmir Gandhi at that time. He was part of the struggle, the national struggle.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan was called Sarhadi Gandhi.

SHRI KULDIP NAYYAR: He was called Kashmiri Gandhi. Sheikh Saheb was called Kashmir Gandhi. He said, "I wanted to join the country where Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, everybody was there; where that kind of a society was there." I met with him a few days before his death. He warned, "Kuldip, you will see that India will be undone not because of the Jammu and Kashmir trouble, but because of the things which will be happening at Delhi." Take, for example, what was given. It was given some kind of autonomy. And, I am very happy that the BJP has started or the BJP-led Government has started some negotiations. But we have covered a lot of ground already. There was a discussion between Shastriji and Sheikh Abdullah. There was a discussion between G.P. Parthasarathy, and Sheikh Abdullah. Certain ground has already been covered. I would request the Deputy Prime Minister. You do not have to start afresh. We have already covered some ground. So, let us start from there. Now, what has created the problem of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir? It was

the 1987 elections. After that, the whole thing started. What happened? I remember. Lone Saheb told me, "Pakistan was trying its best to get people on the other side." Then, since the 1987 elections were rigged, those people who believed in the ballot went to the other side to get the bullet. Today, this election, which is coming, is very important for us. I want this election to be free and fair, not only in name, but also in reality. I would suggest that observers from the SAARC countries should be invited. *(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is his opinion. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KULDIP NAYYAR: I was an observer in the elections held in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka...*(Interruptions)* I was invited by them. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Madam, he could be an observer here also. But, don't belittle our system. We have full faith in our system. We are not inferior to any country in the world. We have got our own standing. Unfortunately, we are belittling our people. We must have full faith in our system. You go as an observer in Jammu and Kashmir. There are so many eminent people. Let them go there. But, don't belittle our system, and don't try to bring outsiders to observe the elections here. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SWARAJ KAUSHAL: Madam, I am sorry to say that I did not get such an opportunity. *(Interruptions)* Nobody has ever invited me. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KULDIP NAYYAR: When you reach that eminence, you will get it. *(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is voluntary. It is our country. We don't have to be invited anywhere. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SWARAJ KAUSHAL: Madam, there is only one eminent person in this country. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KULDIP NAYYAR: No, no. Lots of people are getting these invitations. It is also very important that during elections, all political parties and their leaders should be available. I think, all people, who are inside jails, should be released so that they can participate in the elections. For instance, Yasin Mallick. He too should be released. We want free and fair elections, and we want the representatives of the people to come in the

Assembly. I am of the opinion that Jammu and Kashmir will always be a part of India. There can be no two opinions about it. However, the difference of opinion could be on the question of autonomy. They have joined the Union, the Union did not join them. So, you cannot say today that article 370 should be abolished, because, that was the basis on which that Union sustains.

I would like to say that some ground must have been covered between India and Pakistan, because, Shri Niaz Naik and Shri R.K. Mishra reached some kind of an agreement, and the Prime Minister had reportedly said at that time “हम वहाँ तकरीबन पहुँच गए थे।” Now, what was that formula? We would like to know as to what that formula was; and where India and Pakistan were coming to an agreement.

Lastly, let me say once again that Jammu and Kashmir is going through a very bad time. Lots of young people have no jobs; lots of young people are getting to arms, because, they have nothing to do. I think, lots of people are coming from outside. But, what we should do is this. We should create such conditions in Jammu and Kashmir that after elections, whichever party comes to power, should really govern, and it should not be New Delhi telling them as to who will be the Chief Minister. Let them govern in the way in which Governments in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal are governing themselves. We have never given an opportunity to Jammu Kashmir to govern themselves. We have always nominated people from Delhi. So, I hope, when the elections take place, and a new Government is formed, no strings will be pulled from Delhi. Thank you.

SHRI R.S. GAVAI (Maharashtra): Madam Deputy Chairperson, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Short Duration Discussion. Of course, I am not here to make an elaborate speech. The very intention and purpose of my speech is to associate myself with the national issue of paramount importance. I want to associate myself with the views of my party on this very important subject. Madam, at the outset, I would like to say that this issue is of national importance. Secondly, it is a non-controversial issue. The Opposition has extended its wholehearted support to the Government to deal with the problem of terrorism. Sir, I want to express my view-- it is also the view of my party-that Kashmir is an integral part of India; nobody on this earth can separate Kashmir from India. I have forgotten to mention it. At the outset, let me express my views which are quite contrary to the views expressed by others. I demand that there should be a free and fair election, and I do

hope that there would be a free and fair election. I do not agree with the proposal for deployment of an outside agency. That was made by one of our learned friends. It has to be condemned by both the ruling party and the opposition parties. Madam, while speaking on this, I am expressing the views of the common people, and I also associate myself with them. I am one amongst them; I am with the common people of India. Therefore, at the outset, I condemn the massacre that happened in Kaluchak. That is a matter of grave concern. That is a matter of great sorrow. I want to recall the declarations made in this respect, by our hon. Prime Minister, and also by our hon. Deputy Prime Minister. I want to quote a few lines. *(Time-bell)* Madam, I am going to finish.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can't help because the time is very limited.

SHRI R.S. GAVAI: Then, I take this opportunity to point out that it is the duty of the Presiding Officer to regulate the business. This is number one.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Exactly so. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI R.S. GAVAI: I also happened to be a Presiding Officer.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a happy job!

SHRI R.S. GAVAI: I will finish because I only want to express my concern, and I do not want to make a speech. The time which is due to a Member should be given to them. I am not supposed to encroach on others' time. In the same way, you should not allow others to encroach upon my time. I will finish within one minute.

Madam, I quote what the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, had said. He said, "The incident of attack on 13 December on Parliament is the *lakshman rekha*. It is thus far and no further". Recently, our Deputy Prime Minister made a statement. I quote: "General Musharraf has not proved to be trustworthy." Okay. He will never prove to be trustworthy. Madam, in another interview, the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, had said, "India should have taken retaliatory action immediately after the assault on Parliament, but, because of the persuasion of the world leaders, it could not do so." I am just quoting the statements made by the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Deputy Prime Minister.

There is a popular saying in Arabic. You might be knowing it. It says, "If you back stab me once, it is a shame on your part; but if you back stab me twice it is a shame on my part". This earthly wisdom should be borne in mind by one and all. Thank you very much.

श्री बशिष्ठ नारायण सिंह (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदया, कश्मीर के सवाल पर, जिसका रिश्ता पास्ट से है, जब भी कोई बहस होगी तो सामान्यतः तीन-चार बिन्दुओं की तरफ लोगों का ध्यान जाएगा। पहला बिन्दु तो यह है कि वहां कि उद्यतन स्थिति क्या है, दूसरा सत्ताधारी दल और विपक्षी दल के बीच असहमति के बिंदु कहां हैं, तीसरा इस स्थिति को सुलझाने के लिए पास्ट के ईयर्स में सरकार ने जो कदम उठाए हैं क्या उसकी गूंज आज भी सरकार को इस समस्या के निबटाने में उठानी पड़ रही है या नहीं और चौथा यह कि वर्तमान में सरकार ने जिस चुनौती को स्वीकार किया है, उस चुनौती को बखूबी स्वीकार किया है या नहीं और पांचवा यह कि कौन-से नये रास्ते अपनाए जा सकते हैं? यदि इन पांच बिंदुओं पर आज की बहस निश्चित की जाए और बहस को आगे ले जाएं तो इस बहस के साथ न्याय हो सकता है। सदन में जिस स्तर पर बहस हुई है उससे मुझे लगता है कि उद्यतन स्थिति के विषय पर लोगों को अपनी राय में विभिन्नता दिखाई नहीं पड़ती है। जहां तक विपक्ष और सत्ताधारी दल की बात है तो मैं यह मानता हूं कि प्रथम बात सत्ताधारी दल और खासकर के देश के गृह मंत्री और उप प्रधानमंत्री ने आज महीनों से जो स्टैण्ड लिया है उसका समर्थन दूसरे पक्ष में भी हुआ है। मैं इस बात को इसलिए कह रहा हूं क्योंकि एक रात में इस देश को, भारत को और बड़ी सफलता मिली है। उपसभापति महोदया, यदि हम कश्मीर पर बहस करेंगे तो हम ताशकंद को भी जरूर याद करेंगे। यदि हम कश्मीर पर बहस करेंगे तो शिमला को भी जरूर याद करेंगे। यदि कश्मीर पर बहस करेंगे तो रूस को कभी भूल नहीं सकते हैं, अमरीका को कभी भूल नहीं सकते हैं, ब्रिटेन को कभी भूल नहीं सकते हैं। मैं इस पर विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता क्योंकि विस्तार में जाने के लिए समय की बहुत जरूरत पड़ेगी। इस पर लोगों की मान्यताएं डिफरेंट हैं। चाहे लाल बहादुर शास्त्री का ताशकंद समझौते का सवाल हो, चाहे शिमला समझौता हो, चाहे ब्रिटेन का उस समय का रोल हो या अमरीका का इस समय का रोल हो, सभी समयों की यदि हम बात करेंगे तो बहुत डिटेल् में जाना होगा। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि जो भूलें हुई हैं, हमसे कुछ भूलें हुई हैं, उन भूलों को स्वीकार करने की क्षमता हममें होनी चाहिए और उन भूलों से सबक लेने का भी प्रयास होना चाहिए। कई बातें ऐसी हुई हैं जिसमें देश में आलोचना हुई थी कि प्रायः सरकार के ऊपर प्रभाव डालकर सरकार को प्रभावित करने का प्रयास किया गया है। पास्ट में ऐसी अनेक तरह की चर्चाएं पहले होती रही हैं। लेकिन दो मुद्दों पर मैं सरकार की प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूं और उसे बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि जब जनरल मुशर्रफ इस देश में आए और प्रधानमंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के साथ वार्ता में शामिल हुए, मैं भारत सरकार की इस बात के लिए बहुत प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूं, उसे धन्यवाद और साधुवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आतंकवाद जैसे गंभीर मुद्दे को उस बैठक में उठाने का काम किया, जिस पर विश्व के लोगों ने ध्यान देने का काम नहीं किया था। लेकिन जब अमरीका पर हमला हुआ तो आतंकवाद अंतराष्ट्रीय इश्यू हो गया। महोदया, एक नई समस्या हो गई। जब से अमरीका आतंकवाद की चपेट में आया है भारतीय आतंकवाद का स्वरूप कुछ बदलता जा रहा है। वहां से संयम बरतने की बात हो रही है, धैर्य बरतने की बात हो रही है। तुलसीदास जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि "समरथ के नहीं दोष गोसाईं।" जो लोग वहां बैठे हुए हैं, वे जब बोल रहे थे तो मुझे बहुत

आश्चर्य हो रहा था क्योंकि ये बहुत तरह की सलाह दे रहे थे। सरकार के संचालन में कुछ बड़ी दिक्कतें होती हैं। जब युद्ध की तरफ सरकार बढ़ने लगती हैं तो संयम की अपील और उन्माद की ओर नहीं बढ़ने की सलाह लोगों को देते हैं। जब कोई बड़े बड़े आक्रमण हो जाते हैं, कासिम नगर के ऐसे, तो उस समय विफलता की जिम्मेदारी सरकार के ऊपर थोपी जाती है। सरकार के ऊपर प्रहार किया जाता है। सरकार को इस बीच, इसी दोधारे के बीच में ले जाते हैं। जब गुलाम नबी आजाद साहब इस सदन में भाषण दे रहे थे और उन्होंने आडवाणी जी के विषय में यह कहा कि एक सक्षम व्यक्ति उप प्रधानमंत्री की गद्दी पर बैठा हुआ है। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि इस सदन ने रात्रि में जब गुजरात के ऐसे सवाल पर बहस की थी तो एक आवाज में उठा था वैसे ही आज जब डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी का भाषण मैं सुन रहा था, जब गुलाम नबी आजाद के ऐसे आदमी का भाषण सुन रहा था तो लगता था कि इस सरकार और विपक्ष के नजरिए में काश्मीर समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए एक नये प्रयास का दौर शुरू हो गया है और इस प्रयास के दौर में हमको बढ़ना चाहिए लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि ... (समय की घंटी) आपकी घंटी बज, है इसलिए मुझे अपनी बात बहुत कम समय लेकर समाप्त करनी चाहिए।

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ और मुझे लगता है कि इन सुझावों पर सरकार गंभीरता से विचार करेगी चूंकि सरकार के पास पर्याप्त आधार होंगे कि आज की स्थिति का कैसे निपटारा किया जा सकता है। हमको लगता है कि सरकार की मशीनरी, काश्मीर और भारत सरकार के बीच में ब्रेकर कोआर्डिनेशन की अब जरूरत आ गयी है। मुझको लगता है कि खुफिया तंत्र और सुरक्षा तंत्र को नये ढंग से सजाने आवश्यकता है। हमको लगता है कि आज तक जो विकास के तरीके काश्मीर में अपनाए गए हैं और उस विकास से अब तक कितने प्रतिशत लोग लाभान्वित हुए हैं इसका एक मूल्यांकन किया जाए और मूल्यांकन के बाद यदि दो प्रतिशत लोग ही लाभान्वित हुए हैं तो कोशिश की जाए कि शेष 98 प्रतिशत लोगों को विकास की चहारदीवारी के भीतर लाया जाए और तभी काश्मीर की समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है। मुझको यह भी लगता है कि जनरल मुशर्रफ को कान्फ्रेंस में आइसोलेट किया गया और उनके देश को आतंकवादी करार देने की भी कोशिश की गयी। इसमें कुछ सफलता भी मिली है। लेकिन मुझको लगता है कि नये तरीके से चाहे पाकिस्तान के पक्ष में जो कोई खड़ा हो चाहे पश्चिमी देश जो बराबर कहीं ने कहीं से तिकड़म करने का ढंग अपनाते हैं, उन के बीच में प्रचार तंत्र का एक नया तरीका अपनाना चाहिए जिसमें भारत के पक्ष को नये ढंग से सजाने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए। गंभीरतम स्थिति है उपसभापति महोदय। लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि इस मुकुट में जो भारत की संस्कृति के प्रतीक बौद्ध, इस्लाम और हिंदू हैं काश्मीर उसी नजारे पर खड़ा है, काश्मीर के साथ कभी यह सवाल नहीं उठने देना चाहिए कि इस सवाल पर कभी समझौता भी हो सकता है कि विदेशी पर्यवेक्षक वहां आएं। भारत की अस्मिता की रक्षा करने के लिए विदेशी पर्यवेक्षकों की जरूरत नहीं है। बल्कि भारत में इतनी सक्षमता है और डेमोक्रेसी इतनी मैच्योर हो गयी है कि हम अपने चुनाव स्वतंत्र ढंग से करा सकते हैं। लेकिन विकास को नया रूप देने का प्रयास किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Manoj Bhattacharya. Please abide by the time limit. Don't let me strain my throat.

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Madam, we are always called at the end; we have to wait for 5-6 hours before our turn comes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot help it. It is not my fault. If you belong to a smaller Party, I cannot help it...*(Interruptions)* I don't agree or disagree with you. But, please, I have to do my duty, however horrible it might be.

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA : Madam, it is extremely unfortunate that over the last four five years, or it can even be said that during the last one decade, the situation has been deteriorating. We observe that every now and then, more and more lives are lost; innocent people are butchered and killed; people are being killed indiscriminately and, mostly, the poor people are the victims of such attacks. And, the incident of 13th July in Kasim Nagar is another example of this dastardly killing by the terrorist elements in Jammu and Kashmir. This was preceded by a number of killings, be it in Kaluchak, be it in Chattisinghpura, or, be it in retaliation to the killings at Chattisinghpura, where five innocent villagers were killed by the security forces, without any rhyme or reason. I do not know how many such innocent people have been killed by the security forces in the past. That cannot be said. Madam, I must say that several suggestions have been given in this House. Whenever such dastardly killings take place, we talk about them, we give several suggestions, and we extend our fullest cooperation to the Government. But such incidents keep on taking place, repeatedly. It has become a thing of perpetual nature. The suggestions that are given are not implemented, in the last 10-12 years, in our country, as well as in other parts of the world, crime and violence has become a regular phenomenon. Unemployment, miseries of the poor people, abject poverty, are mainly responsible for this phenomenon, and the people living in such conditions prove to be a good hunting ground for terrorist and secessionist forces. Time and again, we have suggested that we should fight against unemployment, poverty, and we should fight for democracy. But, unfortunately, the Government has not heard our voice in right earnest. Madam, I would like to point out to the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister that the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, had visited the Kashmir Valley during the month of May, and, during that visit, he announced an economic package of about Rs.2000 crores — if I am not incorrect -- for the development of Kashmir. Now, the question is, what development has taken place during

these three or four months? How has that money been spent? I am sure and the House will agree with me if proper development was there, if poverty was eradicated, if employment was provided, this cross border terrorism could not sustain and survive in that atmosphere. So, our primary intention should be to eliminate the problem of unemployment and tackle the problem of alienation of people. The people who are alienated become the primary recruits of these terrorist forces. Unless we remove this alienation. Whatever we may discuss, whatever we may resolve, all this will become a futile exercise. So, I would urge upon the present Government of India that it should tackle these problems on a war-footing. Poverty has to be eradicated. Alienation of the people should not be allowed. Communalisation of the entire country should not be allowed. People should not be forced to resort to terrorism out of sheer disgust and frustration. These things have to be borne in mind. Madam, I am sorry, but, through you, I would like to communicate my feelings of serious disgust that this Government has utterly failed in these areas. Unless social development takes place, unless political solutions are found, this problem cannot be resolved. In every session, we have been discussing this problem. I would not like to go into the history because it will take time. Unfortunately, I am helpless, and I understand, you are also helpless; you cannot give me more time. But unless these basic things are addressed, we cannot really help. Madam, with all humility, and most respectfully, I would like to submit before you that we should understand what is the threshold limit the Home Minister has in his mind. How many more deaths and how many more killings have to take place for the Home Minister of this country to accept the moral responsibility for this, so that he takes the right decision, to set an example before the people of this country? With these few words, I conclude.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Bhattacharya. I wish that those Members who come under 'Others & UPG' get some prime time also. That has always been my desire. But, if wishes were horses, we all would have been riding them. Shri Swaraj Kaushalji.

SHRI SWARAJ KAUSHAL: Madam Chairperson, since Independence, four major Accords have been signed. Three of these Accords have been signed by one person, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. There is another aspect of these four Accords, Madam, that wherever these four Accords have been signed, the Governments were dismissed. We signed the Kashmir Accord, and we dismissed the Farook Abdullah Government.

We signed the Punjab Accord, and we dismissed the Barnala Government. We signed the Assam Accord, and we dismissed the Prafulla Mahanta Government. We signed the Mizoram Accord, and we pulled down that Government, from Delhi; we dismissed the Laldenga Government. Now, in spite of the fact that these four people were ejected out of power through means which were not fair, not legal, not one of them challenged the sanctity of the Accord. Mr. Laldenga never said that the Mizoram Accord was not enough; Mr. Barnala never said that the Punjab Accord was not enough; Mr. Prafulla Mahanta never said that the Assam Accord was not enough, and something needed to be done about it. But, here, we have the Kashmir Accord, where the power remained largely with the family that signed the Accord; and, here, we have the Government of India talking to whom? It is not talking to the underground leaders. The Government of India is talking to the Chief Minister, on the assumption that the Kashmir Accord is not sufficient; something ought to be done about it. Madam, the underground leaders respected the sanctity of the Accord. What is the life of an accord; may I ask the hon. Deputy Prime Minister? Not a decade, not two decades. It is a time too short in the life of the history of a nation. What is the life of an accord? A few centuries. If negotiations were to start on the Kashmir Accord in 2075, one can understand. You are talking to the same man in less than 30 years. Is it not really re-opening the Accord? Is it not really something more than the Accord needs to be done? Mr. Deputy Prime Minister, I am objecting to this aspect of it. Then, where do we land? We have made this beginning. Tomorrow, if somebody from Punjab, says that he was not a signatory to the Accord, and the Punjab Accord is not sufficient. Will the Government of India be ready to talk about something more than the Punjab Accord? If somebody from Assam or Mizoram were to say that the two Accords are not enough, Mr. Advani, shall we negotiate? My request to you is this. Please dig up the old records. I was associated with some of these negotiations. The instruction of the Government of India, right from Mrs. Gandhi, was that Kashmir will not be treated as a model. The Kashmir Accord was not even allowed to be referred in the Mizoram negotiations. We never referred to the Kashmir Accord, as a model, even when we were talking to the Nagas. But, here, the Government of India and the Chief Minister, who are party to the Kashmir Accord, are negotiating the terms of the Accord. You may choose whatever word you like. You call it devolution of power; you may call it autonomy. English is a very rich language. You may pick up whatever word you like from the thesaurus. But the fact is, somebody has challenged;

somebody has questioned the sanctity of the Accord, which should not have been done for a couple of centuries. It is a bad beginning. It will not lead to very happy results. I am not opposed to the devolution of powers. But I request the Government of India to please have a very fair and honest look at the Union List. Some of the items like savings bank accounts are there. Some items are obsolete. Please consider an honest delegation of powers to the States. Please consider whether it is absolutely necessary for the Government of India to retain those powers or those powers ought to be delegated to the States. Please examine it. I am not opposed to devolution; I am not opposed to delegation, but when you treat one State special, my States in the North-East become ordinary. If somebody tells me that Kashmir acceded to India after the Partition, what is so great about it? Did it not happen in Manipur? Manipur joined the Union after the Partition; Manipur joined the Union after Independence. Then, if some rights are not granted to Manipur, why should a special consideration be given to the State of Jammu and Kashmir?

Madam, so much has been said about trifurcation. But, now, you are going into the whole gamut of it. Please examine all aspects of it. What is paramount is the unity and integrity of the country. What is paramount is the safety of the citizens. Please consider all these aspects.

I personally feel, maybe, for better governance, maybe, for better control, trifurcation may be the only solution. Examine it in a little greater detail.

Madam, there is only one last aspect, and that is relating to the security of the leaders who would participate in the elections there. I know, the elections would be fair. I have no doubt about that. But I am really concerned about the safety and security of the people who are heading the respective parties. One of them happens to be a Member of this House. I have definite evidence to show that whatever security was allowed to him, with approval by the Government of India, was not provided to him when he visited, or whenever he visits Jammu and Kashmir. Somebody has written to you, Mr. Deputy Prime Minister. I would say that it is very important. It is our moral responsibility that those who are siding with the country, their lives are protected; and we look after their security; to see that the important leaders participating in the elections are protected, and they are given cover by the security forces. It is not enough if you merely pass an order and leave the matter to the State Government. Thank you.

SHRI H.K. JAVARE GOWDA (Karnataka): Madam, about 1,400 persons have been killed and 2,600 persons have been injured in just one year, in Kashmir. Many of my friends have spoken in length and discussed it in detail. But I have a question: How long will this Government allow the routine killing of the people, in Kashmir? I would like to know whether the Government of India is not capable of countering the proxy war waged by Pakistan? I would also like to know whether the Government of India, or the present Indian leadership, is under pressure, from unknown quarters or from western countries, not to take proper action against Pakistan?

The forthcoming elections would be free and fair. But I have a genuine doubt. Even after that also, what is the guarantee that there would be no bloodshed by the proxy war? These are the points on which we would like to have answers from the Government. I am not blaming this Government alone for this. It is a history of the last 15 years that this massacre is going on, under various Governments. The sufferers are the people of Jammu and Kashmir. On the one hand, in the past 55 years, we have learnt a lesson that Pakistan will not allow this country and Jammu and Kashmir to be peaceful any more. For that, whatever may be the suggestions, advices or views from various persons, would not work, would not hold water, unless a right step-military action-is taken against Pakistan. Till then, there would be no peace. There is no other alternative left.

The second point I would like to make is, formulate special packages for the people of Jammu and Kashmir, bring them on to the mainstream, and convince the leader-whomever he maybe, whichever party he may belong to--to go to the people, deal with them, so that they are convinced that they are part and parcel of the Union of India. Otherwise, whatever things we do and say, would not be of any help to the innocent people living over there.

I, therefore, request the Government of India to consider these things. I have a genuine doubt; the Western countries would like to internationalise the issue, for obvious reasons; but, as far as India is concerned, it should find a genuine solution. It should realise now that Pakistan will not listen to whatever the suggestions are from various countries, and that it needs a befitting reply, militarily.

The next point I would like to make is, take the people of Jammu and Kashmir into confidence. Give them special packages. Then alone can

we see progress and an atmosphere of peace and development there. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. The discussion is concluded. The reply would be tomorrow, at 12 o' clock. There is only one item left. A statement was made in the Lok Sabha, on behalf of the Deputy Prime Minister, regarding the situation prevailing in Jharkhand, i have that statement before me. It is too late now to .have any discussion on it. If the House so agrees, I will see that the statement is laid on the Table of the House. If the House so agrees, we can have clarifications on some other day.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Madam.

STATEMENT BY DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

Situation prevailing in the State of Jharkhand

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Madam, with your permission, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a statement regarding the situation prevailing in the State of Jharkhand.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I thank all those Members who have cooperated. Let the Vice-Chairmen not go on allowing Members to speak. You have the right to object to it if any other Member takes away or eats up your time. You do not have to bother me for this.

The House is adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at forty-six minutes past seven of the clock, till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 1st August, 2002.