

greater and greater display of the Armed Forces. There is a more serious problem for the National Capital. The way the Capital is constructed and the way we have the parade from Rashtrapati Bhawan down to India Gate and beyond, the city is divided into half and half. I have served in this Government for long. For the entire months of November, December, January, and February there is no work done by the Government, by the officers certainly, Ministers maybe. *...(Interruptions)...* Because we cannot get from this side to that side. The entire green belt of Delhi, which the citizens want is vandalised and destroyed. After the Parade, the Armed Forces do not even bother to clean it up. Parts of the lawn is cemented for ever. Are we going to destroy this heritage of the country? Yes; we are proud of the Armed Forces. Is it necessary to display them every year with outdated weapons? No country does it. Would you consider having the Parade, once in two years, or once in four years? America does not do it. India and Pakistan do it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, occasionally, similar suggestions were coming from many individuals. But after considering all aspects, successive Governments took a decision that there is no question of postponing the Parade. It will be a continuous thing; every year we will be having it. And it is the national demand. There are some inconveniences, but, year after year, we are trying to minimise the inconveniences to the citizens of Delhi.

As far as rehearsals are concerned, we are trying to have rehearsals only on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. The rehearsals except full dress rehearsal, are also restricted to the western side of India Gate. That way we are trying to minimise the difficulties of citizens. But, at the same time, more than anybody else, the citizens of Delhi are more anxious to have the Parade every year.

बाड़ लगाये जाने के कारण बंगलादेश के क्षेत्र में शामिल किए जाने वाले गांव

*309. श्री राम जेठमलानी:

श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह मजीठ:††

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत-बंगलादेश सीमा पर नानजिही से डावकी और डावकी से जालियाखोला क्षेत्र में 40 गांव भारत के सीमा पर फैंसिंग करते समय बंगलादेश की सीमा में जा रहे हैं; ††सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह मजीठ द्वारा पूछा गया।

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये गांव कौन-कौन से हैं;

(ग) इनके कारण भारत को कितनी भूमि खोनी होगी;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि अनेक भारतीय संगठनों ने सरकार का ध्यान इन गांवों की ओर खींचा है ताकि इन गांवों को बांग्लादेश में जाने से रोका जा सके; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल): (क) से (ङ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जा रहा है।

विवरण

(क) से (ङ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान। यह सच नहीं है कि उक्त गांव या उससे सम्बद्ध किसी भी मामले में, भारत-बांग्लादेश सीमा पर स्थित अन्य कोई भारतीय गांव सीमा के साथ-साथ बाड़ लगाये जाने के कारण बांग्लादेश क्षेत्र के भीतर शामिल किए जाने वाले हैं। वास्तव में, उक्त गांवों को कवर करने वाली अभी तक किसी बाड़ का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है। शून्य रेखा और सीमा से 150 गज की दूरी में बाड़ लगाए जाने के प्रस्तावित संरक्षण के बीच बसे कुछ भारतीय गांव अथवा आबादी वाले उनके कुछ हिस्से में 150 गज के भीतर के कतिपय भूमि खंड में बाड़ निर्माण से संबंधित मामले को आपसी स्वीकार्य समाधान की दृष्टि से बांग्लादेश सरकार के साथ विभिन्न स्तरों पर उठाया गया है।

भारत-बांग्लादेश सीमा पर अन्यत्र कुछ भारतीय गांव हैं जहां बाड़ और शून्य-रेखा के बीच लोग रह रहे हैं। वहां के उन निवासियों की जिनकी भूमि या घर बाड़ और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा के भीतर स्थित हैं, गतिविधि को सुकर बनाने हेतु उचित स्थानों पर गेटों की व्यवस्था की गई है। संबंधित गांवों में सीमा सुरक्षा बल (बी एस एफ) द्वारा आवश्यक सुरक्षा प्रदान की जा रही है।

Villages to be merged in territory of Bangladesh due to fencing

†*309. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:††

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 villages from Nanjihi to Dauki and from Dauki to Jalyakhola located on Indo-Bangladesh border are going to merge

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Raj Mohinder Singh Majitha.

within territory area of Bangladesh while erecting fence on the border of India;

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

(c) the extent of land, India has to lose due to this fencing;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government's attention has been drawn towards these villages by several Indian organizations, so that slipping of the said villages within Bangladesh's territory can be prevented; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) No, Sir. It is not a fact that the said villages or for that matter, any other Indian village/es located on Indo-Bangladesh border are going to be merged within Bangladesh territory on account of fencing along the border. In fact, no fencing has yet been constructed covering the said villages. The matter regarding construction of fencing in certain patches within 150 yards where some Indian villages or part thereof may have people residing between the Zero-line and the proposed alignment of fencing at 150 yards from the border has been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh at different levels with a view to arriving at a mutually acceptable solution.

There are some Indian villages elsewhere on Indo-Bangladesh border where habitations exist between the fence and the Zero-line. Gates have been provided at appropriate places for easy movement of inhabitants whose land or houses fall within the fence and the International border. Necessary security is being provided by BSF in the concerned villages.

श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह मजीठ: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से होम मिनिस्टर साहब से इन्फर्मेशन चाहूंगा कि जिन गांवों के नाम मैंने लिखकर दिए थे कि ये गांव बंगलादेश की तरफ जा रहे हैं, उसका जवाब यह मिला है कि कोई गांव नहीं जा रहा है। एक बात वहां क्लीयर हुई कि वहां फेंसिंग नहीं लगी हुई है और अखबारों में इन्फर्मेशन मिलती है कि बंगलादेश बॉर्डर पर सारे बॉर्डर में फेंसिंग लगी हुई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो एरिया है, नानजिही गांव का और डावकी से लेकर जालियाखोला, इसकी फेंसिंग कब होगी ताकि बंगलादेश से आने वाले इल्लिगल लोगों को रोका जा सके, स्मगलरों को रोका जा सके। दूसरा, हमारी जो जमीन फेंसिंग से

आगे है, उसके ऊपर खेती-बाड़ी करने के लिए खेत होते हैं और उनका टाइम 6 या 7 घंटे फिक्स किया होता है, उसको भी बीएसएफ वाले समय पर नहीं खोलते हैं जिससे किसानों के पास खेती के लिए कम टाइम रह जाता है। जब वहां पर लेडीज जाती हैं तो उनकी तलाशी ठीक से नहीं की जाती।

श्री सभापति: आप क्वेश्चन करिए।

श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह मजीठ: मेरा यह सुझाव है कि जवानों के स्थान पर वहां पर लेडी पुलिस होनी चाहिए जो उनकी तलाशी ले। इसके अलावा लेडी पुलिस भी उसी एरिया की होनी चाहिए।

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल: श्रीमन्, गांव बंगलादेश का हिस्सा नहीं बन रहे हैं, यह हमने साफ कर दिया है। यह सवाल इंटरनेशनल बॉर्डर को फेंस करने का है और दोनों देशों में कुछ दिन पहले, डी०जी० के लेवल पर एक समझौता हुआ था। उस समझौते के मुताबिक यह कहा गया था कि कोई ऑफेंसिव कंस्ट्रक्शन उस जगह पर नहीं किया जाएगा, डिफेंसिव कंस्ट्रक्शन किया जाएगा। ऑफेंस करने के लिए जो होता है, वह नहीं किया जाएगा। उसका interpretation हो रहा है और उसका झगड़ा हो रहा है और उसकी वजह से इन जगहों पर जो झगड़ा हो रहा है और जो वाद निर्माण हो गया है कि 150 मीटर की दूरी पर यह फेंस होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए, उस जगह पर फेंस नहीं हुआ है, बाकी जगह पर हुआ है।

जहां तक दरवाजा खोलने का सवाल है और लेडी पुलिस रखने का सवाल है, हमारे पास लेडी पुलिस बहुत कम है, बी०एस०एफ० में बहुत कम है बॉर्डर पर। ऐसा इंतजाम होने के बाद अगर जरूरत पड़ी, तो उस मौके को देखकर जो डिसीजन लेना है, वह मौजूं डिसीजन लिया जाएगा।

SHRI ROBERT KHARSHIING: Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Home to the fact that, first of all, the spelling is wrong? Dauki falls under my constituency; it is Dawki, not Dauki. Secondly, Sir, I appreciate his first part of the reply that no construction of fencing has been done on the border between Meghalaya and Bangladesh, but in the second part, the hon. Minister has stated that there are Indian villages situated between the fence and the zero line. That is, practically, no man's land, because from the Bangladeshi side, they are not constructing any fence, so they are claiming right up to the fence. May I know from the hon. Minister what the condition of these villages is which are barred from our side by this fence with only a gate which opens once in a day, and which are claimed now by Bangladesh? What is their status?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the land on the other side of the fence is not no man's land. It is Indian territory; it is part of India, and nobody

should come to the conclusion that simply because the fence has been erected at a distance of 150 metres away from the international border, the area on the other side of this fence has become part of Bangladesh. That position is not correct, Sir. That is neither our position, nor the Government's position. Let us be very clear on that ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ROBERT KHARSHIING: But Bangladesh is claiming those villages ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, it is not a question of who claims what and all those things. We have not received any claim of this kind from Bangladesh saying that this land, which is 150 metres away from the international border, is their border. Now, any idea of this nature is, really, not helpful. This is not the correct position. But if they are on the other side of the fence in the area which is covered by 150 metres away from the international border, we have taken care to see that they get access to this side, the Indian territory, at many places through gates and many other things.

SHRI DWIJENDRA NATH SHARMAH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, infiltration of Bangladeshi citizens into India is a very sensitive issue for Assam and North-Eastern region, particularly. Sir, there is every scope of doubt that incompleteness of Indo-Bangladesh fencing is one of the major causes. May I know from the hon. Minister when will this Indo-Bangladesh border fencing be completed? I would also like to know whether the hon. Minister can give some specific time.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, we have a long international border with Bangladesh. The length of the border is nearly 4009 kilometres, in the vicinity of that. And that some of the areas on the border are riverine areas; rivers distribute themselves into different small rivulets and then they go to the ocean and things like that. So, because of this geographical position and because of this topographical position, it has not always been easy to construct the fence on the border. But, may I inform the hon. Member and, through you, Sir, this House that this task is being completed in two phases; the first phase is complete, and the second phase is likely to be completed within one month's time. There would be some small patches where the disputes are there, the length of those small patches may be in the vicinity of two to three hundred kilometres and that will have to be done later. That task has to be completed in agreement with Bangladesh in order to avoid conflicts, and we are talking to them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question; 310 ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर, त्रिपुरा का मामला है, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्यारे लाल खंडेलवाल: सभापति महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, kindly allow Mr. Sarkar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Sir, eighty-four per cent boundary of the State of Tripura is surrounded by Bangladesh border. The Minister has told, the fencing is being raised between 0-150 metres. Sir, I have already pointed out and also written to the hon. Minister that there are cases where the fencing is erected between 0 and 400-500 metres from the border, and, within this area, there are a large number of families falling between zero kilometres and the fencing that is being done. They are suffering from innumerable problems in grazing their cows, in ploughing their lands, in marketing, sending their kids to schools and various such other problems. Sir, the gates of the fencing are also not operated regularly. That is why, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Come to your question. Please put your question.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether their problems would be tackled rightly in the interest of the people.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Yes; Sir, they will be tackled rightly and in the interest of the people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, what is he doing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Sir, it is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: बैठिए, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए, बैठिए। मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे हैं, आप बैठिए।

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, let me bring to the notice of this House that there is no fence constructed on the side of our country and the

distance between the border and the international boundary is not 400-500 metres.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Sir, I have given you specific instance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him speak.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Let me complete. Now, on the borders, we are trying to construct fence on international borders and where it has not been possible and where there are disputes, we have agreed to construct the fence away from the international border, and the distance, between the international border and this, has been 150 metres. Even this is in dispute. We are trying to construct the fence on to the international border only. I don't remember when he had brought this to my notice, ...

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: I have written a letter to you.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I don't remember that you have written a letter. But if he brings this to my notice, we will certainly look into it and we will help. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

Expenditure on NREGS

*310. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state that the total expenditure on National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and the type and value of assets created by this expenditure, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

NREG Act is a wage employment programme providing a legal guarantee of 100 days of employment in a financial year to every rural household on demand. Works to be taken up under the Act should be labour intensive with 60% of the total expenditure to be incurred towards payment of wages to the un-skilled labourers. The State-wise details regarding status of implementation of the Act, total expenditure so far incurred by the States in the implementation of the Act, physical performance of the Act and mandays generated are given in Statement I, II, III and IV respectively.