

strengthened. Arrangements for checking passengers and their luggage, coming into the country through Attari and Wagha check-posts, have been strengthened.

Apart from the action at the border several steps like organising of joint raids to flush out arms and ammunition, setting up of village protection force pickets, training of the PAP to work as 'strike-force' and involvement of ex-servicemen and villagers in village protection groups has been taken. The grievances redressal machinery has been activated and a plan for coordinated media campaign to explain the policies and decisions of the Government to the people has been drawn up.

It is expected that these measures, when fully implemented will check infiltration of trained terrorists and smuggling of arms etc. from across the border.

Persons killed/injured in Punjab during President's Rule

*95. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:†

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed/injured as yet in Punjab during the current President's Rule there;

(b) the number of persons in Punjab who migrated from their houses due to fear of violence/oppression during the President's Rule there and how many of them migrated outside Punjab; and

(c) how many migrants have returned back home and to their professions?

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Lal K. Advani.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) During the period 12.5.1987 to 26.7.1988, 2015 persons have been killed and 1317 have been injured in incidents due to terrorist activities in Punjab.

(b) and (c) 9282 families have shifted upto 18.7.1988 to various places within the State on account of terrorist activities. 8035 families have moved from Punjab to different States upto 31st May, 1988. 786 such families have returned to the State.

SURIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI: Sir, senseless killing of innocent people by the terrorists has gone on for quite some time and the experience has been very traumatic. It appears that the problem has become more complex because of the help received by the terrorists from across the border.

The hon Minister has given the details of the action plan to wipe out terrorism, including construction of a fence along the border, in his reply. I would like to know how far we have succeeded in achieving our object in general, and effectively stopping the help coming from across the border in particular.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the action plan is being implemented since the first week of April, 1988. Most of the administrative measures which were required to be taken have been taken by the Government of Punjab. Measures are being taken along the border.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: What measures?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: One of the principal items is fencing of the border. I have, Sir, given in great detail the measures which are being taken in the statement. Our assessment is that as a result of the measures taken and the increased vigil on the border, including the fencing, the flow of arms and ammunition and entry of terrorists from across the border have been considerably reduced. But I am not in a position to say that it has completely stopped. When the plan is completed, it is my hope that we would be able to stem considerably the flow of arms and ammunition and trained terrorists from across the border.

SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI: Apart from inclusion of ex-servicemen, what other people Government proposes to put in the anti-terrorist drive? I would also like to know from the hon. Minister the steps taken and proposed to be taken to bolster the morale of the local people so that they could more effectively participate in the fight against terrorists launched by both the State administration and the Central Government.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, we have decided to set up village protection force pickets in a number of villages. As on 15th of July, Government of Punjab has been able to set up about 504 pickets. The core of those pickets is the ex-servicemen. We are also adding Home Guards to these pickets. But in the long run, the plan is to involve villagers themselves to man these pickets round the clock. In a very limited area, an experiment has been started in the last couple of weeks to involve local people to man these pickets. But it is too early to assess the results of that experiment. But the general idea is to set up pickets involving ex-servicemen, Home Guards and villagers themselves.

The morale, in my view, was low some months ago, but I believe that the morale has improved in the last three months as we are able to find from certain incidents where villagers themselves have given us information, where villagers themselves have engaged terrorists who have tried to attack the villagers. We will do everything that is necessary to improve the morale.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, despite a breakthrough in our fight against terrorism, terrorist violence in Punjab goes on unabated. The recent killing of the head priest of the Golden Temple and the veteran SGPC Secretary has once again proved that the terrorists have the capacity to choose their target, time and place of occurrence at will. Today there is a disturbing news item about a plan to assassinate the Prime Minister and the Home Minister having been unearthed. However, the qualitative change in the situation that we find in Punjab today is that the terrorists are isolated from the masses because of their senseless killings and desecration of the Harmandir Saheb. But now it is reported that to give an ideological cover to their activities, the terrorists are establishing links with Naxalites in different parts of the country. I would like to know from the honourable Minister whether this is true and, if so, how many instances of such links have come to the notice of the Government and what action the Government is taking to meet the situation as such.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, we have no confirmed evidence of the terrorists having established links with Naxalite groups except a report emanating from Maharashtra. I have written to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra to give us more information and we have also asked our agencies to find out more information. Except that one report, I have no other reports.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Sir, my main question has two parts—one relating to terrorist killings and another relating to the question of migrants, the families who have migrated on account of terrorist violence. Sir, if one were to go through records of this House, proceedings of this House, one would see recurring statements of the kind made by the Minister just now, namely, that terrorism is being contained, the morale of the forces is now high and that the flow of arms from across the border has been reduced—repeated statements of this kind. But the figures given today in this answer itself give the lie to these claims. According to the Government, during the period 12.5.87 to 26.7.88, 2,015 persons have been killed. According to a press report, the number of persons killed by terrorists in the first six months of this year is nearly three times the number of persons killed during the corresponding period last year. My point is, what has the Government to say about what it itself had told this House two years back, namely that unless this problem of Punjab is insulated from Pakistan's mischief, it would be difficult to solve it and, therefore, this Government itself proposed to create a security belt on the border? Why has that plan been abandoned? This is my question No. 1. Linked with that, whatever evidence the Government has about Pakistan's involvement in Punjab affairs, is the Government willing to come forth to the people with all the evidence in the form of a White Paper? So far as the question of migrants is concerned, I am surprised that out of nearly 19,000 families who have migrated from their homes in Punjab either to towns and cities or to places outside Punjab, only 700 families have returned, according to the Government. Why has the Government not done anything about these families either in Punjab or outside Punjab? I know of many migrant families in Delhi who are in a very pathetic plight. I have been to Punjab myself, to several places

where the plight of these migrant families is extremely distressing. Why has the Government not set up camps for these migrants and seen to their relief and rehabilitation?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, what was proposed some time ago and what was given to the Government was power under article 249 to make legislation on subjects reserved under List II of the Constitution. That Resolution, of course, lapsed after one year, and today there is no need for a special resolution because under President's rule Government has the power, Parliament has the power to make laws. One of the suggestions which came up, if I remember correctly, during that discussion was that there should be a security belt along the border. But, even then, if I may recall to this hon. House, it was made clear that we should consult the State Governments involved. We did consult the State Governments involved. The Government of Punjab was then resolutely opposed to creating a security belt along the border, and even today, under President's rule, the Government of Punjab is opposed to such a plan as it will be counter-productive. It involves large-scale displacement of population. It involves depopulating villages, and it is a plan which, we believe, will not work. What we have, therefore, tried to do is to fence the border and take some other measures, some of which I have disclosed in my answer, which will make the border fairly secure against infiltration of arms, ammunition and trained terrorists. Sir, the results are there for everyone to see. We are convinced that the flow of arms, ammunition and trained terrorists has considerably slowed down, particularly arms and ammunition.

Sir, as regards the Pakistani involvement, we have said this on the floor of this House that the involvement of Pakistan is very real and very deep. Clinching evidence was brought before the Interior Secretary of

Pakistan in the talks between the Interior Secretary of Pakistan and the Home Secretary of India. All this information was made available to newspapers in the form of a docket. Most newspapers have carried this information. I have no reservation in sharing the information with hon. Members. I can make available to leaders of political parties whatever information was made available, was placed before the Pakistani side. In that light, Sir, I don't think there is any need at this stage to present a white paper because the evidence is so overwhelming and clinching.

On migrants, Sir, there is a separate question, Question No. 97 which my hon. friend will answer in great detail. It is not quite correct to say that the Government of Punjab has not taken any steps as far as rehabilitating internal migrants are concerned. Within Punjab people have moved from the countryside to towns. The Government there has got officers and even a special cell, if I remember right, and they go and talk to the people and persuade them to go back. The officers have come to Delhi to persuade the people to go back. But I will confess that these measures have not yielded results because people are still very afraid of going back to their places. But, I shall certainly keep Advaniji's suggestion in mind and will try to see how many of these migrants can go back to their villages and can be rehabilitated.

As regards the expenditure, large sums of money have been spent on rehabilitating people. I do not wish to anticipate Question No. 97. But just to give one figure, 3,589 families have shifted within the State of Punjab and have been provided cash relief amounting to Rs. 1,02,97,200 till the 15th of July, 1988. More information is available in answer to Question No. 97.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Mr. Chairman I would like

to know from the hon. Minister whether the dependents, womenfolk and children of those who have been killed by the terrorists, get compensation?

Then, may I know what claims have been made, how many settled and how many not settled? If not settled, Why? And what is the amount? What about those who have migrated, but if persuaded may go back? I would like to know if they will get any resettlement or rehabilitation compensation by the Government.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have with me only the broad total figures. In the case of families which have shifted within the State, an amount of Rs. 1,02,97,200 has been disbursed to 3,589 families till the 15th of July, 1988. This includes ex-gratia amount of Rs. 2,000; transport allowance of Rs. 500/- and rental allowance of Rs. 250 per month for hiring private accommodation per family.

I have got some other information also. 656 families were given transport allowance of Rs. 2,500; 581 families were paid at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per family to cover initial expenses of resettlement. Twenty-two families were allotted LIG houses on concessional terms. Rental allowance of Rs. 250 has been given to 557 families for hiring a house. 465 families have been sanctioned bank loans amounting to Rs. 1,02,46,000 without security, including subsidy at 20 per cent of the loan amount up to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 each family for starting income generating activities. Any other information which the hon. Member wants, I will furnish to him.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: I wanted to know the amount of compensation to the dependents of those who were killed by the terrorists.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is not the question. Therefore, I do not have the information. I will get it and furnish it to him.

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय : माननीय सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं राज्य गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास ऐसे सबूत मौजूद हैं जिनसे सिद्ध होता हो कि पंजाब में आतंकवादी घटनाओं का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ड्रग्स स्मगलर्स गिरोह से घनिष्ठ और व्यापक संबंध है और इन मादक पदार्थों को अवैध ढंग से बेचकर जो प्रभूत धनराशि प्राप्त होती है इस गिरोह द्वारा अति आधुनिक हथियार और गोलाबारूद खरीदकर पाकिस्तान के रास्ते पंजाब में बेचा जाता है। इसके अनेक समाचार हमने पढ़े हैं। वहाँ पर सैकड़ों बेगुनाह लोगों की हत्याएँ हो रही हैं। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ड्रग्स स्मगलर्स गिरोह, जो इसानी जिदगी लेने के धंधे में लगे हैं क्या इसके संबंध में कोई भुचना सरकार के पास है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Yes, Sir. Drug smugglers are suspected to have close links with those who bring in arms and ammunition. The Action Plan deals with smugglers also. We have identified a number of smugglers and couriers. Nearly 47 of them have been detained under various laws and an intensified drive is on to detain the others also. We think that the detention of people engaged in smuggling of drugs and other kinds of smuggling has also to some extent stopped the flow of arms and ammunition from across the border.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Some-time ago the Home Secretaries of India and Pakistan had met in Delhi and it was announced after the meeting with a great fanfare that joint patrolling of the Indo-Pak border will be taken up by India and Pakistan. Now, apart from the fact that I personally feel it was a foolish and futile step to which the Government of India should never have agreed, I would like to know from the Minister whether any joint patrolling has taken place of the border after that?

And if such a joint patrolling has not taken place, why it has not taken place? Will the Letter of the Agreement remain a dead letter?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: With great respect to the hon. Member I would like to say that it was not a foolish or a futile decision. It was a decision taken after a great deal of consideration and after weighing the pros and cons of a propaganda advantage which Pakistan could have gained if we had turned down the offer outright. In fact, the Pakistan authorities did not do their homework on joint patrolling, while we had done our homework on joint patrolling we gave them a detailed plan on joint patrolling and asked them to agree. They were literally taken aback. They agreed to joint patrolling but just as we anticipated they are nowhere near prepared for joint patrolling. Talks are going on between our officers and their officers on the border. In fact, it is Pakistan which wishes to retreat from joint patrolling now, because it is in no position to meet the conditions laid down by India for joint patrolling. You will have noticed, Sir, that on the Pakistani side there is thundering silence after the announcement we have made on the joint patrolling. What we would have lost considerably in a propaganda barrage has been turned to our advantage and it is Pakistan which is now retreating from this idea of joint patrolling.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: What is meant by 'thundering'?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Thundering silence everywhere.

श्री विठ्ठलराव माधवराव जाधव :
मैंने बहुत पहले हाथ उठाया है।
(व्यवधान)

श्री सीताराम केसरी : इन्हीं को दीजिये पहले। (व्यवधान)

SHRI KAMALENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, in spite of the formulation of the Action Plan to wipe out terrorism from the State, it is a sad fact that the menace of terrorism is still on the rise. Recently an article in the Times of India on the 1st August, 1988 had appeared and a letter from Wassan Singh Zafarwal, Member, Pakistan-based Panthic Committee to terrorist Sukhdev Singh Jhamke of the Khalistan Commando Force has also appeared in today's newspaper. They have planned to assassinate Mr. Rajiv Gandhi our revered Prime Minister and Mr. Buta Singh. This letter was written on the 3rd May. Mr. Wassan Singh Zafarwal wrote to terrorist Sukhdev Singh Jhamke, I quote: The way Mrs. Gandhi was done away with, her son has to be set right in the same way. He has gone far beyond his mother and is bent upon demolishing and desecrating the sanctity of Darbar Sahib in collusion with Buta."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

SHRI KAMALENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, I am just coming. "Many Sikhs from Gurdaspur district are in Delhi police. You select some Sikhs who can keep track of all the programmes of Rajiv Gandhi and Buta. After that we will do away with them." So, I want to know the reaction of the Minister on this because it is a very important matter.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Sir, when the Prime Minister's life is in danger, we want a fullfledged discussion rather than putting a question and getting the answer.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: Sir, it is a very serious matter.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It is a very serious matter.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: The Home Minister should come out with a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let there be a question and answer at this time.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, they are laughing. That shows their seriousness about the matter.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: No, we are laughing at you.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, we are aware of this threat. Sir, the threats to the life of the Prime Minister and to the life of the Home Minister are very real and we don't take them lightly. In fact, we have been always on the vigil and in respect of this particular threat, we have taken the necessary measures to protect the life of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister and I wish to assure the House, Sir, that while sometimes there may be unmerited criticism of some steps we take, Government is determined to take all steps which are necessary to protect the lives of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the act of terrorism did not remain within the borders of Punjab alone but it has spread to other States also. As the Minister knows there are some Gurudwaras outside Punjab like Huzur Sahib in Nanded at my place and other four Gurudwaras. These terrorists are hiding in these Gurudwaras. May I know from the Minister whether any effort has been made to search Gurudwaras outside Punjab as in Patna, Nanded and Bidar to catch terrorists? Recently from my place, Nanded, some terrorists have been arrested. What is the information available with the Government about this matter?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, to a general question like that, whether some terrorists have been arrested, I would not be able to respond straightway because I do not wish to commit a mistake. Some people have been arrested outside Punjab. There is no doubt about that at all. We are aware that terrorists spill over to neighbouring States. That is why

periodic meetings are held with the Chief Secretaries and the DGPs of the neighbouring States to coordinate anti-terrorist action. If hon. Member has any particular place in mind or particular incident, he can ask me. I will certainly give him the information.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Sir, this is one of the very serious problems of the country which is now posed in the form of a question. The Minister has given the details of the action plan. I would like to know from the Minister as to what is the action plan and how do they propose to solve this problem. Detailed administrative measures are given. Secondly, a trial is going to be made to mobilise people's cooperation. Daily, dozen of people are being killed. Can we solve the problem only through administrative measures? Simultaneously, political measures are also necessary to solve the problem. Is the Government willing to call an all-party conference again to discuss the situation? The Government should treat this on a war-footing. Don't treat this thing as a normal thing. Daily, ten people are killed, fifteen people are killed. Sir, without tears, we cannot read the newspapers. Therefore, I want a reply from the Government that this must be taken seriously and an all-party conference may be called without delay.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, we do not take this matter lightly. We take it very seriously and, I think, evidence of our seriousness is quite visible. We have taken very stern measures in Punjab. Sir, the action plan which I have outlined, is not a substitute for a political solution. We have repeatedly said that we must look for a political solution but we must also create the conditions for working towards a political solution. Sir, the Government consults a wide section of the people including the Opposition parties on the kind of solutions that are possible and I will certainly keep the

suggestion of the hon. Member in mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 82. (*Interruptions*).

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURO-
RA: Sir, I have given my name but I am very sorry that you have decided to ignore... (*Interruption*)...

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: Sir, this is an important question and there are many things... (*Interruptions*)...

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURO-
RA: I gave my name to catch the eye of the Chairman... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: I requested you many times. Last time also, you did not allow me. Today also, I requested. I again request that on this question, I want to put one question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When your turn comes, I will allow.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: I cannot be allowed now? You are the Chairman... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ALADI ARUNA alias V.
ARUNACHALAM: It can be taken up as a discussion. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Please allow Mr. Aurora to put a question... (*Interruption*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The problem is, afterwards, all of you come and complain to me that only one or two questions are taken up. Otherwise, I have no objection. (*Interruptions*)

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURO-
RA: It is a very vital matter and you ignore it. (*Interruptions*) Let us have a discussion on this. It is better. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: You give an assurance for that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House wants a half-an hour discussion... (*Interruptions*)... Give me notice. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:
You have residuary powers. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am permitting a half an hour discussion. (*Interruptions*). I just like you to behave with me. Half an hour discussion is my right. If you want more time, then it will have to come up in the Business Advisory Committee. (*Interruptions*). I give a half an hour discussion. If you want it otherwise, then I will have to go to the Business Advisory Committee. You have to choose between the two. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: There is no question of any debate. You please let someone put the question. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 82.

Fire safety measures in high-rise buildings in Delhi

*82. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA:†

SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 171 high-rise, buildings in Delhi have been identified as fire-prone; if so, what are the locations of such buildings;

(b) whether the owners of these buildings have installed fire safety devices and have taken adequate precautions against fire break-out; and

(c) if not, what steps Government propose to take to enforce fire safety measures in these buildings?

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. (Shrimati) Najma Heptulla.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV):
(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The owners|occupiers of the high-rise buildings were directed to provide necessary fire safety requirements within a period of 3 months. After expiry of the notice period, a fresh survey was conducted with a view to ascertain the compliance with the notices. It has been found that in 171 high-rise buildings (list enclosed) (*See below*) these requirements have not been fully complied with. Requests are being received from the building owners, for grant of extension of time to complete all inbuilt fire safety measures. Notices have been issued by the Chief Fire Officer to the builders|owners to submit their action plans within 30 days.

LIST

High-rise buildings in which necessary fire safety measures have not been provided

S. No.	Name and Address of the Buildings.
1.	Manjusha House, 57, Nehru Place.
2.	Manisha Bldg. 75-76, Nehru Place.
3.	Vishal Bhawan 95, Nehru Place.
4.	Hemkunt Tower, 98-Nehru Place.
5.	Milap Bhawan, B. S. Zafar Marg.
6.	Saraswati House, 27-Nehru Place.
7.	Deepak Bldg., 13-Nehru Place.
8.	Asian Bldg. 12-Nehru Place.
9.	Siddhanta Bldg., 96-Nehru Place.
10.	Kailash Apartment, Zamrudpur.
11.	Gagan Deep 12-Rajendra Place.
12.	Sethi Bhawan, 7-Rajendra Place.
13.	Hemkunt House, 8-Rajendra Place.