

MKS-LP/11.00/1A

**The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.**

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Good morning, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 521. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, every day, a fresh news is coming about the Telecom Minister. I have given a notice for the suspension of the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, you know very well that your notice cannot be accepted in this procedure. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, more than eleven lakh crore... ...(Interruptions).... Still the Government is silent on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please. ...(Interruptions).... Please, Dr. Matreyan, ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Crores of rupees are lost to the country. I have given a notice, Sir. You kindly suspend the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, please cooperate. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Please suspend the Question Hour, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate. You know the procedures. ...(Interruptions)...

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DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I want that the Prime Minister should come to the House and give a statement. ...(Interruptions)... The Government is(Interruptions)... the Telecom Minister ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, please cooperate. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Government is.....(Interruptions)... the Telecom Minister. This is really shocking, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, please. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज..(व्यवधान)..

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Prime Minister should come to the House and give a statement. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No coming into the well. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't come into the well. This is not correct. ...(Interruptions)... This is wrong. ...(Interruptions)... Please, cooperate. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, 11.5 lakh crores rupees are.....(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Crores of rupees are lost. Still the Government is silent on this. ...(Interruptions)... We urge, we request the Chairman to suspend the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... We demand that the Prime Minister should come to the House and....(Interruptions)... Please let the Prime Minister come and make a statement. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

The House then adjourned at two minutes past eleven of the clock.

-TMV-AKG/1B/11.15

**The House re-assembled at sixteen minutes
past eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 521. (Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I again demand that the Question Hour be suspended.
(Interruptions)... Sir, the Telecom Minister says... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Dr. Maitreyan. (Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Prime Minister has full knowledge about it.
(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Dr. Maitreyan. (Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We want the Prime Minister to clarify whether he has
knowledge about the telecom... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. (Interruptions)... Please resume your places.
(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Let the Prime Minister give a clarification. (Interruptions)..
This is a serious issue. (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places. (Interruptions)... Please resume
your places, everyone. (Interruptions)... Please let the Question Hour continue.
(Interruptions)... Please, Dr. Maitreyan. (Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: None of this is going on record. (Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: *

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए ... (व्यवधान) ... The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.

The House then adjourned at seventeen minutes past eleven of the clock.

VK/C/12.00

**The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.**

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Papers to be Laid on the Table. Shri M. Veerappa Moily.
(Interruptions)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI M.VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Legal Affairs), under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Notaries Act, 1952:—

(1) G.S.R. 700 (E), dated the 24th September, 2009, publishing the Notaries (Second Amendment) Rules, 2009.

(2) G.S.R. 843 (E), dated the 25th November, 2010, publishing the Notaries (Third Amendment) Rules, 2009.

....(interruptions).....

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we have demanded that the Prime Minister should come to the House and make a statement regarding the spectrum allocation....(interruptions).... which has come in newspapers. (Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: You have raised it in the morning and the Chairman has given the ruling. Now take your seat. (interruptions).

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, let the...(Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Please take your seat. (Interruptions). You raised it in the morning and the hon. Chairman has given the ruling. (Interruptions).

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DR.V. MAITREYAN: Will the Prime Minister come to the House today? (Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. You are not permitted. (Interruptions).

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is a very important issue. (Interruptions).

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Is he meeting the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu?....(Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan, please take your seat. Brindaji, take your seat. (Interruptions). Take your seats. Dr. Farooq Abdullah.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy) and the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA), for the year 2010-11.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Coal) and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC), for the year 2010-11.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, under Section 26 of the Environment

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(Protection) Act, 1986:—

- (1) S.O. 619 (E), dated the 19th March, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 1174 (E), dated the 18th July, 2007, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 661 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2010, authorizing the Bihar State Ganga River Conservation Authority for taking cognizance of any offence under the Act.
- (3) S.O. 662 (E), dated 23rd March, 2010, regarding delegation of power to the Bihar State Ganga River Conservation Authority.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, under sub-section (3) of Section 62 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002:—

- (1) S.O. 769 (E), dated the 7th April, 2010, notifying the species of plants and animals on the verge of extinction, for the State of West Bengal.
- (2) S.O. 770 (E), dated the 7th April, 2010, notifying the species of plants and animals on the verge of extinction, for the State of Goa.

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park (PNHZP), Darjeeling, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above mentioned Park.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, I to lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—

- (1) No. L-7/186(201)/2009-CERC, dated the 25th February, 2010, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for

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Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2010.

- (2) No. L-7/139(159))/2008-CERC, dated the 10th February, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Measures to Relieve Congestion in Real Time Operation) Regulations, 2009.
- (3) Notification No. G.S.R. 196 (E), dated the 19th March, 2010, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Salary, Allowances and other Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members) Amendment Rules, 2010.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Budget of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), for the year 2010-11.
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the THDC India Limited, for the year 2010-11.
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the NHPC Limited, for the year 2010-11.

(Ends)

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN (NOMINATED) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (2009-10):—

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- (i) Eighth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education); and
- (ii) Ninth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

(ENDS)

**STATEMENT RE: IMPLEMENTATION OF THIRD REPORT OF DEPARTMENT
RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE
AND EMPOWERMENT**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF
MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED)** : Sir, I make a statement
regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Third
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social
Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of
Minority Affairs.

(Ends)

**STATEMENT RE: IMPLEMENTATION OF SECOND REPORT OF DEPARTMENT
RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND
FERTILISERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA)** : Sir, on behalf of Shri B.K. Handique, I
make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations
contained in the Second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Coal and Steel.

(Ends)

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**STATEMENT RE: IMPLEMENTATION OF THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT OF
DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL
AND STEEL**

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report on "Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy by Coal India Limited" of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel.

(Ends)

**STATEMENT RE: IMPLEMENTATION OF SIXTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF
DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixty-seventh Report on "Television Audience Measurement in India" of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology.

(Ends)

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF CHAIR

**RE. REPORTED PURCHASE OF ILLEGAL ARMS BY MEMBER OF COUNCIL OF
MINISTERS FROM BANGLADESH**

SHRI MONIUL HASSAN (WEST BENGAL): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise a very serious issue. One Central Minister gave

money to buy illegal arms and ammunition to a Bangladeshi arms dealer. In a Press Conference, the Minister has said this himself. He also said that he had a good rapport with the Bangladeshi arms dealer. It was reported that according to the version of the Minister, he paid Rs. 1.20 lakh through his party man. This is the way this Minister and his other colleagues are trying to destabilize the law and order situation of West Bengal. The Central Minister belongs to West Bengal.

(Contd. By 1D/RG)

RG/DS/12.05/1D

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (contd.): Sir, I would like to tell this august House my apprehension that these arms have been used in bank dacoits in the Howrah District. These arms are also being used by the Maoists. Day before yesterday, Mr. Dayal Mahato was killed by Maoists in the Jamberia area. I would like to inform this august House that the Minister himself has said that he had a conversation with the Bangladeshi arms dealer. I would insist upon the Government that this taped conversation between the Minister and the Bangladeshi arms dealer should be inquired into. It is a very serious matter, as it concerns the national security; it concerns the law and order of the State. Such types of things are going on in all parts of West Bengal. I would request the Government to come out with a complete inquiry so far as this issue pertaining to arms dealing is concerned. It is a very serious matter. Every day our party men are being targeted by other people. People are smuggling arms into India...(Interruptions) They purchase arms from

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across the border. These people should be punished...(Interruptions) I would like the Government to come out with a statement on this.

(Ends)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: This is a very serious issue...(Interruptions)

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir,...(Interruptions)

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी: सर, ...(व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Nothing will go on record...(Interruptions) Now, Shri Mohammed Adeen...(Interruptions) Nothing will go on record...(Interruptions) Please take your seat...(Interruptions) Nothing will go on record...(Interruptions) Why do you want to create problems? Please sit down...(Interruptions) The Minister wants to say something...(Interruptions) Let us hear the Minister...(Interruptions) Please sit down...(Interruptions) Please hear the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I do not want to mention what transpired in the hon. Chairman's Chamber. My submission to the House is that when an issue relates to a Minister, we should go by the rules. Under rule 238 A, a hon. Member has to bring a motion...(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Now, please,...(Interruptions) Please take your seat...(Interruptions) आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...Let him have his say...(Interruptions) Let him have his say...(Interruptions) Brindaji,

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Please,...(Interruptions) Moinulji, I allowed you. Then, what is this?(Interruptions) Let him have his say...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: It is very unfortunate that newspaper reports...(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Mohammed Adeeb...(Interruptions) That is over...(Interruptions)

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am on a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Under what rule?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Under rule 238. Sir, rule 238 A states that any charge or allegation against a Minister, when he is named, will have to be done by giving a prior notice to the Minister and to the Chairman. But, without naming the Minister, any matter of national importance and a matter of grave threat to our country's internal security can be raised.

(Continued by 1E)

1e/12.10/ks-ds

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (Contd.): In this House, the issue can be raised. (Interruptions) What is the rule...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: What rule? You have raised it. (Interruptions) What is the problem? You have already raised it. (Interruptions)

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The Minister is objecting to it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Yes. That is the Minister's view. (Interruptions) Now, please. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: We want the Government to respond.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All right. That is okay.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, since the matter has been raised, we only want the Government to respond to it. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: They will respond to it at their time. (Interruptions)

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : Sir, you give your ruling.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: No ruling is required because it is already raised. (Interruptions) Please.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Kindly ask the Government to respond to it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. (Interruptions) वृंदा जी, आप बैठिए। (व्यवधान) Brindaji, Najmaji is on her legs. Why don't you allow her? Najmaji is very senior and experienced. She knows the rules better than I know.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, what I want to say is this. If a Member has taken the name of a particular person, or, a Minister especially, then, what Mr. Narayanasamy read was correct. But, as he has not named anybody and the House wants to know the name of the Minister, the Government should come forward and disclose the name of the Minister. Then, the law -- moving of a motion etc. -- will take its own course. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Sit down please. (Interruptions) What do you want, Brindaji?

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, give a direction to the Government to respond to this very, very serious charge. (Interruptions) A Central Minister is involved in

arms dealing and he has paid Rs.1.20 lakhs for this. (Interruptions) How can this be permitted, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Chair cannot give a direction. (Interruptions)

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I have one small submission to make. I agree with Najmaji. She says that when a Member has brought up an issue related to a Central Minister, the House has every right to know who that Minister is. What is the response of the Government?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: All right. You have said what you wanted to say. (Interruptions) Now, nothing else will go on record. Mr. Mohammed Adeb. (Interruptions)

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश): जनाबे आली, 10 साल पहले ..(व्यवधान)..

جناب محمد ادیب (اتر پردیش) : جناب عالی، 10 سال پہلے ---(مداخلت)---

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: That will not go on record. Take your seat, Brindaji. (Interruptions) Please. (Interruptions) Mayaji, no. (Interruptions) Yechury, please. (Interruptions) Please allow the House to function. (Interruptions) Brindaji, please sit down. (Interruptions) That is over. (Interruptions) That topic is over. No more mention about that subject. Sit down. (Interruptions)

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: सर, 10 साल पहले ..(व्यवधान)... हमें बोलने तो दीजिए ..(व्यवधान).. सर, हाउस में यह हो क्या रहा है? ..(व्यवधान)

جناب محمد ادیب: سر، 10 سال پہلے --- (مداخلت) --- ہمیں بولنے تو دیجئے

--- (مداخلت) --- سر، ہاؤس میں یہ ہو کیا رہا ہے؟ --- (مداخلت) ---

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Nothing else will go on record; only what Shri Mohammed Adeeb is saying. (Interruptions) This is not going on record. (Interruptions)

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: सर, यह क्या हो रहा है ..(व्यवधान).. मेरा टाइम जा रहा है।
..(व्यवधान)...

جناب محمد ادیب: سر، یہ کیا ہو رہا ہے --- (مداخلت) --- میرا ٹائم جا رہا ہے
--- (مداخلت) ---

उपसभाध्यक्ष: वृंदा जी, आप बैठिए। ..(व्यवधान) .. Take your seat.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: सर, मेरा टाइम ..(व्यवधान).. ये सब मेरा टाइम ले रहे हैं ..(व्यवधान)

جناب محمد ادیب: سر، میرا ٹائم --- (مداخلت) --- یہ سب میرا ٹائم لے رہے ہیں
--- (مداخلت) ---

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: You speak please.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: सर, चंद साल पहले ..(व्यवधान)..जनाब, ये बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं
..(व्यवधान)..

جناب محمد ادیب: سر، چند سال پہلے --- (مداخلت) --- جناب، یہ بولنے نہیں دے رہے
ہیں --- (مداخلت) ---

उपसभाध्यक्ष: आप बोलिए। ..(व्यवधान)

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : यह हाउस में क्या हो रहा है? ..(व्यवधान).. क्या कोई अपने टाइम में
बोल नहीं सकता? ..(व्यवधान)

جناب محمد ادیب: یہ ہاؤس میں کیا ہو رہا ہے؟ --- (مداخلت) --- کیا کوئی اپنے ٹائم میں بول نہیں سکتا؟ --- (مداخلت) ---

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कूरियन): आप बोलिए। ..(व्यवधान)

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: आप तो कह रहे हैं बोलिए, लेकिन ये लोग मुझे बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं ..(व्यवधान).. ऐसे में कोई बोल ही नहीं सकता।..(व्यवधान)

جناب محمد ادیب: آپ تو کہہ رہے ہیں بولئے، لیکن یہ لوگ مجھے بولنے نہیں دے رہے ہیں --- (مداخلت) --- ایسے میں کوئی بول ہی نہیں سکتا --- (مداخلت) ---

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I request all of you to resume your seats. (Interruptions)
Ahluwaliaji, why do you want to create problems?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, they have a right and they have exercised their right and informed the House that there is a Minister involved. Is it a story, or, is it a reality? If it is a reality, we have the right to know who that Minister is. (Interruptions) Sir, this guessing game cannot go on. The Government should come clean on who is involved. We want to know the truth if, at all, there is a Minister involved or not. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN : Now, will you take your seat. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, they should come clean. Otherwise, right from the Prime Minister, everybody is under a question-mark.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Now, you take your seat. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the House has got the full right. (Interruptions) How can you take it like this? (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat.

(Interruptions) No, please. (Interruptions)

(followed by 1f/tdb)

TDB-NB/1F/12.15

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) (CONTD.): The issue raised by Shri Ahluwaliaji, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. The question is, he is asking, since an hon. Member raised a matter in the Zero Hour and mentioned one Minister. That is the thing. But, Ahluwaliaji and all Members know this also emanates from a...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I don't know, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. I have to stand, at least, then I will be heard. ...(Interruptions)... See, everybody knows that this issue emanates from a newspaper, and the Chairman in his wisdom has allowed it. To ask the Government to immediately respond on a surprise matter, it is not proper. ...(Interruptions)... It is for the Government to decide to respond or not. ...(Interruptions)... Let me say. You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, give a direction to the Government.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)... Take your seat. Dr. Maitreyan, take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... No, Dr. Maitreyan, I am on my legs. It is for the Government to decide whether to respond or not. The Chair cannot give a direction in this regard because it is the Zero Hour. In the Zero Hour

matter, I cannot give a direction. But, if the Government wants, the Government can react. I have no objection. ...(Interruptions)... Enough. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी : यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है ... (व्यवधान)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: He is getting the arms through an arms dealer. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I don't want to give...(Interruptions)... I won't give it. I said that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, you give the direction to the Government. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, the Chair should...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सरकार refute करे कि ऐसा नहीं है ... (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: What is this? Yechuryji, you know the rules. You know the rules of the House. ...(Interruptions)... You know the rules of the House. ...(Interruptions)... All of you know the rules of the House. ...(Interruptions)... Why do you compel me? ...(Interruptions)... Why do you compel me for something which I cannot do? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We are compelling the Government through you, Sir. We are asking them to respond.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I told that I have no objection, if the Government wants. But, don't compel me. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You are the...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please help me. ... (Interruptions)... You are very senior Members. You can speak so. How can I? I cannot be compelled like this. ... (Interruptions)... Ahluwaliaji, please cooperate. ... (Interruptions)... Ahluwaliaji, please cooperate. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The Home Minister can respond. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the hon. Home Minister can respond. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I gave my ruling. ... (Interruptions)... I cannot ask the Government... (Interruptions)... I gave my ruling. ... (Interruptions)... I gave my ruling. ... (Interruptions)... I cannot ask the Government... (Interruptions)... I also said, I have no objection, if the Government wants. ... (Interruptions)... Nothing more. ... (Interruptions)... Nothing more. Brindaji, please sit down.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: The Home Minister can respond. सर, सरकार को इसका जवाब देने दीजिए ... (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: No, no, no. ... (Interruptions)... He does not know. ... (Interruptions)... How can he give a statement? ... (Interruptions)... This is unfair. ... (Interruptions)... The Home Minister does not know what happened. How can he give a statement?

... (Interruptions)... He only just now came.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, he knows it. ... (Interruptions)... Sir, authorise me or authorise the... (Interruptions)... He is aware of it. What is this? ... (Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, Mr. Chidambaram is talking about increased Maoist violence,...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't compel me to adjourn the House. Your Zero Hour will be lost. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we don't want the House to be adjourned. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, Sir, please...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I cannot. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन : गृह मंत्री क्यों भागे हैं ... (व्यवधान) गृह मंत्री का यहां आने के बाद हाउस छोड़कर जाना बहुत गलत बात है ... (व्यवधान) गृह मंत्री जी क्यों "रणछोड़दास" बन गए ... (व्यवधान) Please give a direction to the Government to give reply. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, please...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Brindaji, you know it. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you doing this? No, please. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing more. I gave my ruling. I cannot ask the Government. ...(Interruptions)... I gave my ruling. I cannot ask the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, how can we do it? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Look, you can bring it to their notice, if you want. There are other ways of doing it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We will do that. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Yechury Saheb, there are other ways of doing it. ...(Interruptions)... Ahluwaliaji, there are other ways of doing it. You know it.

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SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we want you to direct the Minister.
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You know it. You know it. You know the rules. ...(Interruptions)... Ahluwaliaji, you know the rules better.
...(Interruptions)... There are other ways of doing it, not by disrupting the House.

(Followed by 1g-kgg)

kgg/vnk/1g/12.20

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: The Chair cannot compel the Minister to speak this way or that way. I am telling you. (Interruptions) Everybody is standing. Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, you ask your friends to sit down. (Interruptions) I have given a ruling.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, there is a simple solution to this. My point is you have to run the House and we also cooperate. The point is, a serious issue has been raised. The simple response would be the Government's simple saying that they would examine and come back to the House tomorrow. (Interruptions) Because, there would be 70 Ministers who would be under cloud tomorrow. There would be a question mark in the media against the Ministers for 24 hours. The best thing is... (Interruptions) Mr. Narayanasamy or Mr. Veerappa Moily, or somebody can say this. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I have given my ruling. That is his suggestion.
(Interruptions)

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन: यह बोल दें कि हाउस में जो हैं, उनमें से तो कोई नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, there are seven Ministers sitting here. They can say something. (Interruptions)

श्री परुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, मेरा एक सुझाव है ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will have to adjourn the House then. I cannot compel the Minister. The rule is very clear. (Interruptions)

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत: यह कुछ जवाब तो दें..(व्यवधान)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Whatever is raised is very important. It is being noted. Why insisting on a particular answer? (Interruptions)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he is not a Minister. (Interruptions)

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Government cannot respond to all the issues. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Please... (Interruptions) कृपया आप लोग बैठिए ..(व्यवधान)... कृपया आप लोग बैठिए ..(व्यवधान)... Hon. Members, everybody knows that we are governed by rules and the Chair cannot violate the rules. The question is, if some matter is raised during Zero Hour to ask the Government to immediately respond...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Not immediately, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Please listen. Let me say. (Interruptions) Let me complete.

श्री परुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, जो नहीं हैं, वे बोल दें कि मैं नहीं हूँ ..(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष: कृपया आप लोग बैठिए ..(व्यवधान)...

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SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, they can do it tomorrow or the day after. They can say that they would look into the matter. We are requesting you, we are not compelling you. You are our referee. Through you, we are asking the Government to assure that they will look into the matter and come back to the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Yechuri, I have already made it clear that it is up to the Government and if the Government wants, they can do that. I only say that. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: How can you leave it up to the Government, Sir? The Ministers are here. (Interruptions)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we will be forced to take the name of the Minister in the House if the Government does not respond. If the Government does not respond, we will be forced to take the name of the Minister. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Then, I will have to adjourn the House. (Interruptions)

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the Chair has rightly said that we are governed by the rules. If we see the crux of the allegation, and it is being made with some authority, we are also governed by the Constitution that every Minister shows allegiance to the sovereignty of India. Now, if there is an allegation of this magnitude against a Minister being made, surely the Government must consider it; if it is false, come out and categorically say that it is incorrect; if it is true, the Government should take corrective steps. It cannot just go as a mere allegation and there is a needle of suspicion against a dozen Ministers as to which one it is. The Government surely knows the fact that here is a Minister against

whom serious allegations of compromises of sovereignty are being made. Therefore, the Government must look into the matter and come out with a response and if they find that it is incorrect, they must categorically say so. If it is correct, then we expect a more positive response from the Government. (Interruptions)

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is exactly what we were asking. (Interruptions) This is what we are asking the Government. It should say that it would look into the matter and come back to the House.

(Contd. by kls/1h)

KLS/1H-12.25

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: All that we are asking is that you look into the matter and come back to the House. ... (Interruptions)... All that is being asked is only that you look into the matter. ... (Interruptions)... Sir, because you understand... (Interruptions)... You are right, Sir, we are guided by the rules. But these rules are framed under the Constitution. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I agree. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Illegal buying of arms from across the border. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Why do you repeat this? ... (Interruptions)... Yechuryji, please. ... (Interruptions)... That is on record. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The Leader of the Opposition has said something. ... (Interruptions)... What is the use of it if the Government does not respond? ... (Interruptions)... I cannot suspect Gill Sahib, I cannot suspect Sharad Pawarji, I

cannot suspect Amibika Soniji, Anand Sharmaji and Moilyji who are all sitting here. ... (Interruptions)... Everybody is under suspicion. ... (Interruptions)... Mr. Jairam Ramesh is also sitting here. ... (Interruptions)... You have to disclose the name. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENAKAIAH NAIDU: Why this helplessness? ... (Interruptions)... Let the Government respond. ... (Interruptions)... He is not a Member, Sir. ... (Interruptions)... He is a Minister, Sir. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. ... (Interruptions)... Let him say something. ... (Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): My esteemed colleagues have raised this issue. The Government takes everything that is raised during Zero Hour very seriously. I do not want to distinguish between one issue raised and the other issue raised. I cannot immediately respond to an issue which comes in a newspaper. This will be looked into. I mean, every issue that is raised in the House is looked into by the Government. ... (Interruptions)... If there is anything very substantive, then let them give a substantive motion. ... (Interruptions)... There are certain rules to run the House. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: That is all. ... (Interruptions)... Now Mr. Mohammed Adeeb. ... (Interruptions)... That is over. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : अरे साहब, मुझे बोलने दीजिए!..(व्यवधान)..

جناب محمد ادیب : ارے صاحب، مجھے بولنے دیجئے۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔

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SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We want a categorical answer from the Government.

...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, he has reacted. ...

(Interruptions)... I cannot ask the Government to react in a particular way. ...

(Interruptions)... This is very unfair. ... (Interruptions)... The Chair cannot force

the Minister to respond in a particular way. ... (Interruptions)... That is the rule.

... (Interruptions)... That is on record. ... (Interruptions)... The response has

come. ... (Interruptions)... If you do not want to run the House, then I will have to

adjourn the House. That is all. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We want the response of the Government. ...

(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

...

**The House then adjourned at
twenty-eight minutes past twelve of the clock.**

SSS-MCM/1J/12.35

**The House reassembled at thirty-seven minutes
past twelve of the clock,**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, the Minister has trivialized an important issue of illegally buying all arms across the border from Bangladesh.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, please sit down. We are not taking that issue any more.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: It is a very serious matter which cannot be trivialized in this fashion. Sir, it cannot be trivialized in this way and this is totally....(Interruptions)... Sir, you cannot allow it to be trivialized. सर, यह क्या सही है कि यह गैरकानूनी हथियारों का इस प्रकार से डील करें?.....(व्यवधान) यह देखने वाली बात है।.....(व्यवधान)

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: It is not a single issue. I would like to...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, who has the *adhikaar* to do such things? That is the point. It is a totally illegal thing and possibly the Minister has trivialized it by acquitting such an important issue.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am on a point of order. Under Rule 238 (a)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: That is there. I know that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You know that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: But, what is the point?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, under Rule 238 (a), Sir, I am just reading out the rules. It says, "As per rule, no allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature can be made by a Member against any other Member or a Member of the other House unless the Member making the allegation has given previous intimation to the Chairman and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply." This is concerning any other allegation that falls in the domain of that particular Ministry.

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Now, the allegation has been raised against the Minister in particular, about what he has done. Now, therefore, under this rule, Sir, we will move a Substantive Motion because under the Constitution of India -- we all exist under this -- the oath that a Minister takes allegiance to a complete responsibility of abiding by the Constitution and upholding the sovereignty of the country. Now, according to this allegation, that is violated. So, we will give a substantive notice on this issue naming the Minister and we would want a reply from him under this rule to be laid before the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Yechury, to move a Substantive Motion it is always within your rights under the rules of the Rule Book. I have no problem. But, if such a Motion is there, according to the rules, action will be taken. (Interruptions)

(Continued by NBR/1K)

-SSS/NBR-GS/1K/12.40

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (CONTD.): Mrs. Maya Singh...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, what about the issue? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Now, what is this?...(Interruptions)...What is this?...(Interruptions)...Smt. Maya Singh...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, what is the final ruling? ...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष : श्रीमती माया सिंह । ..(व्यवधान)..Please...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I have given my ruling...(Interruptions)...

श्री साबिर अली : सर, यह क्या बात है ? ये जब चाहते हैं, हाउस को बंद करा देते हैं।
..(व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I gave my ruling...(Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, ..(व्यवधान)..

جناب محمد ادیب : سر، ---(مداخلت)---

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But, Sir, let the Minister reply now...(Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश): जनाबे आली, तीन साल पहले ..(व्यवधान)..

جناب محمد ادیب : جناب عالی، تین سال پہلے ---(مداخلت)---

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, what about the issue raised by us?... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I gave my ruling ... (Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, हमें बोलने दीजिए, यह हमारा प्रिविलेज है। ..(व्यवधान).. क्या यह हमें रोकने की इंटेशन है ? ..(व्यवधान).. क्या कोई सदस्य हाउस में बोल नहीं सकता है ?
..(व्यवधान)..

جناب محمد ادیب : سر، ہمیں بولنے دیجئے، یہ ہمارا پریولیج ہے ---(مداخلت)--- کیا

یہ ہمیں روکنے کی انٹینشن ہے ؟ ---(مداخلت)--- کیا کوئی سدسئے ہاؤس میں بول
نہیں سکتا ہے ---(مداخلت)---

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: The Minister need not reply...(Interruptions)...You can bring a substantive motion according to the rules ...(Interruptions)...I have already

given the ruling that the hon. Chairman will look into it as per the rules...(Interruptions)...I have already said it...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, he has raised an important point...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am forced to adjourn the House ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please, you make the Minister to reply...(Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: सर, मुझे बोलने दिया जाए। ..(व्यवधान)..

جناب محمد ادیب : سر، مجھے بولنے دیا جائے۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, the Minister wants to trivialize it ... (Interruptions)...What is the approach of the Central Government to such an important issue?...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: It has already been done...(Interruptions)... Why do you raise it again?...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, what is this?...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mohd. Adeeb, you start making your Zero Hour mention...(Interruptions)...

RE.: RECENT ARRESTS IN AJMER BLASTS CASE

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, आज से तीन साल पहले अजमेर में बम ब्लास्ट हुआ था। दो दिन पहले यह साफ हुआ कि आरएसएस के वर्कर्स ने वहां पर बम ब्लास्ट किया है। ..(व्यवधान)..

جناب محمد ادیب (اتر پردیش) : سر، آج سے تین سال پہلے اجمیر میں بم بلاسٹ ہوا تھا۔ دو دن پہلے یہ صاف ہوا کہ آر۔ایس۔ایس۔ کے ورکرس نے وہاں پر بم بلاسٹ کیا تھا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Nothing else will go on record, except Shri Adeeb's mention...(Interruptions)...Nothing will go on record ... (Interruptions)...Mohd. Adeeb...(Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : और उससे पहले मालेगांव में भी बम ब्लास्ट किया। ..(व्यवधान).. ये आरएसएस के लोग बम ब्लास्ट कर रहे हैं और इसीलिए बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं। ..(व्यवधान).. इनको मालूम है कि ..(व्यवधान)..

جناب محمد ادیب : اور اس سے پہلے مالیگاؤں میں بھی بم بلاسٹ کیا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ یہ آر۔ایس۔ایس۔ کے لوگ بم بلاسٹ کر رہے ہیں اور اسی لئے بولنے نہیں دے رہے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ ان کو معلوم ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: *

DR. V. MAITREYAN: *

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: *

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for one hour to meet after lunch.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty-two minutes past twelve of the clock

USY/ASC/1L/1.40

**The House re-assembled after lunch at forty
minutes past one of the clock,
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN : Now, the Minister to reply to the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

**DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,
FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION --(Contd.)**

खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री शरद पवार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन के माननीय सदस्यों का आभारी हूँ कि जिन्होंने अनाज की कीमतों के बारे में, अनाज की उपलब्धि तथा अनाज के बंटवारे के बारे में, आम जनता के सामने जो महत्वपूर्ण समस्या है, उस पर इस सदन में बड़ी गहराई से चर्चा में भाग लिया और डिस्कशन किया। सभी सदस्यों ने इस विभाग की कुछ कमियों को बताने का प्रयास किया तथा साथ ही साथ कुछ अच्छे सुझाव भी दिए हैं। इसकी नीति तय करने के बारे में और जो सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है, वे सुधार करने के लिए मुझे और मेरे साथियों को इससे मदद मिलेगी। पहली बात तो यह ध्यान में रखने की है कि अनाज की खरीद, अनाज का स्टोर और अनाज का मूवमेंट जो एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य तक होता है, इसका राज्य सरकार की मदद से बंटवारा करना, इसका डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन करना, यह बड़ी जिम्मेदारी हमारे विभाग की है।

(क्रमशः 1M/LPपर)

-ASC/LP-USY/1.45/1M

श्री शरद पवार (क्रमागत) : इसके साथ-साथ उपभोक्ता का एक विभाग है, कंज्यूमर अफेयर्स, जिसमें कंज्यूमर की, उपभोक्ता की रक्षा करनी होती है, जो अत्यावश्यक चीजे हैं, उनकी कीमतों का ध्यान रखना होता है, that is, Essential Commodities Act's enforcement. यह भी एक बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। इसके साथ-साथ और भी कई छोटे-मोटे काम इस विभाग के पास हैं। सदन में इस बारे में कई बार चर्चा भी हुई, मगर पूरी चर्चा का ध्यान अनाज की बढ़ती कीमतों और महंगाई पर था, लेकिन आज एक ऐसा मौका है, जिसमें मुझे इस सदन के माध्यम से, इस विभाग का पूरा नक्शा सदन के सदस्यों और देशवासियों के सामने रखने का मौका मिल रहा है। जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा कि हमारे सामने जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या थी और आज भी है, वह अनाज की कीमतों के बारे में है। The WP base rate of the food inflation was somewhere near to 17.65 per cent on 10th April. I think, that has come down to 16.5 per cent, and there is a little bit indication about this changing trend. जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि आज हमारे सामने सबसे बड़ी समस्या बढ़ती हुई कीमतों के बारे में है, इस साल कृषि के ओवर आल उत्पादन पर पहले सीजन में कुछ बुरा असर हुआ, मगर पिछले साल का प्रोक्योरमेंट और इस साल की खरीद, ये दोनों देखने के बाद, आज ऐसी स्थिति है, जिसको हम कंफर्टेबल सिचुएशन कह सकते हैं। इसका असर कीमतों पर भी दिख रहा है, मगर मैं यह नजरअंदाज नहीं करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ आइटम ऐसे हैं, जिनका उत्पादन कम हुआ था और जिनकी कीमतें आम जनता के लिए एक समस्या पैदा कर सकती थी, वे उस लेवल तक भी गई थीं, जैसे चीनी हो, आलू हो, प्याज हो, पल्सस हों या एडिबल ऑयल हो। उसके साथ ही साथ एक बात और हमें ध्यान में रखनी पड़ेगी कि यह जो स्थिति पैदा होती है, इसमें हम डिमांड और सप्लाई का नियम नजरअंदाज नहीं कर सकते हैं। जब डिमांड और सप्लाई में मिसमैच होना शुरू हो गया, अंतर पड़ गया, तो इसका असर हमेशा कीमतों पर पड़ता है और हम पिछले कुछ दिनों से यह स्थिति

देख रहे हैं। जैसाकि मैंने कहा कि चीनी के बारे में इस सदन में कई बार डिसकशन हुआ, देशवासियों की चीनी की जो साल की जरूरत है, वह 220 या 230 लाख टन के आसपास होती है। लास्ट ईयर, हमारा उत्पादन 146 लाख टन के आसपास हो गया था। कुछ पिछले साल का स्टॉक हमारे पास था, लेकिन फिर एक भी गैप था, यह गैप सडनली चीनी की कीमतें ऊपर ले जाने के लिए जिम्मेदार हो गया था। इस साल हमने एक बात और देखी कि अपने देश में किसान तीन सीजन लेने के लिए हमेशा प्रयास करता है। एक खरीफ का सीजन, जिसमें हमारा साठ प्रतिशत उत्पादन खरीफ में मिलता है, चालीस प्रतिशत उत्पादन रबी में, समर क्रॉप में देशवासियों को मिलता है।

(AKG/1N पर जारी)

AKG-PK/1N/1.50

श्री शरद पवार (क्रमागत) : परन्तु हमेशा देशवासियों का सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान खरीफ के season पर होता है। मगर इस साल 2009-10 में देश के कई जिलों में एक तरह के सूखे की परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 14 राज्यों में 338 जिले अकालग्रस्त announce किए गए। इससे धान, दालें, गन्ना, प्याज, आलू, इनके उत्पादन पर बुरा असर पड़ा। इसका असर इन सभी चीजों की कीमतों के ऊपर देशवासियों को देखने को मिला। इसके लिए रास्ता निकालने की आवश्यकता थी। मिनिस्ट्री का इसके ऊपर ध्यान था। इसमें कुछ कदम तुरंत उठाने की आवश्यकता थी और कुछ कदम long term policy में कुछ सुधार करने के लिए भी उठाने की आवश्यकता थी। इस स्थिति में बदलाव लाने के लिए हमने इसके बारे में कदम उठाए। इनकी availability, उपलब्धता कैसे बढ़ेगी, इस पर एक तरह से ध्यान दिया गया, जिससे आज की समस्या हल करने में मदद मिले। देश के कुछ राज्यों में, जहाँ ज्यादा उत्पादन होता है, वहाँ कुछ रुकावट आई होगी, कोई restriction लाई गई होगी, तो उसे दूर करने के लिए उस राज्य

सरकार को मनाना; उनकी free movement कैसे होगी, इस पर ध्यान देना, पूरे देश के अन्दर इस तरह के निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता थी और जहाँ निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता थी, इस तरह के निर्णय लिए गए।

इसके साथ fiscal measures and administrative measures से भी इसको साथ देने का काम किया गया। Fiscal measures से जिन चीजों की उपलब्धता इस देश में आज नहीं है, वहाँ आम जनता को इसकी कीमत देने की नौबत न आए और हम उसे दुनिया में कहीं से भी ला सकते थे, तो उसके लिए रास्ता खोलने की आवश्यकता थी, इसलिए चाहे चीनी हो, चाहे चावल हो, चाहे गेहूँ हो, चाहे pulses हों, चाहे edible oil - crude and made हो, इनकी import duty ज़ीरो तक लाने का काम किया गया, जिससे यहाँ supply हो जाए और यहाँ availability हो जाए। जब availability बढ़ जाती है, supply ज्यादा होती है, तब कीमतों के ऊपर असर होता है। इस तरह देश में इस क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले सभी लोगों के लिए एक रास्ता खोलने का काम किया गया। Edible oil, जिसके ऊपर duty बहुत ही ऊपर थी, 40-60 प्रतिशत तक थी, उसे 7.5 प्रतिशत तक लाने का कदम उठाया गया, जिससे demand और supply में जो gap था, उस gap को भरने में मदद मिले।

इसके साथ-साथ कुछ administrative measures भी लिए गए। अपने देश में कई items ऐसे हैं, जो भारत के बाहर जाते हैं। पिछले कई सालों से भारत सरकार के माध्यम से दुनिया के मार्केट में बासमती चावल बेच कर इस मार्केट में हिन्दुस्तान का एक स्थान स्थापित करने की कोशिश की गई और इसमें हमें कामयाबी भी मिली। मगर बासमती चावल के साथ-साथ अन्य चावल भी बाहर जाते थे। इनका export बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर होता था। जब अपने देश में खरीफ का नुकसान हो गया, 338 जिलों में वहाँ की राज्य सरकारों ने सूखे की परिस्थिति announce की, ऐसी परिस्थिति में जब धान की फसल कम हो गई, तो धान का export चालू रखना देश के लिए, आम जनता के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं थी। (1ओ/एससीएच पर जारी)

SCH/1.55/10

श्री शरद पवार (क्रमागत): और चूंकि बासमती आम जनता का आइटम नहीं है, इसलिए इसका एक्सपोर्ट कंटीन्यू किया गया और नॉन बासमती आइटम को एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मेज़र्स से कंट्रोल करने का काम किया गया। इसके साथ-साथ एडिबल ऑयल, पल्सिज़ इत्यादि के एक्सपोर्ट पर रोक लगाने का काम भी भारत सरकार ने किया। काबुली चना को छोड़ दिया गया, क्योंकि उसकी उपलब्धता लिमिटेड है।

श्री शांता कुमार जी ने यहां बताया कि जब वह खाद्य विभाग की जिम्मेदारी स्वयं संभालते थे, तब उन्होंने प्याज की परिस्थिति देखकर कुछ कदम उठाए थे। मुझे भी वह याद है, क्योंकि तब मैं संसद में ही था। शांता कुमार जी ने जब यह जिम्मेदारी ली थी, उसे बड़ी अच्छी तरह से संभाला था और कुछ कदम भी उठाए थे। यह बात मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वे कदम कहां तक किसानों के हित में थे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें एक बैलेंस रखने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है ताकि किसानों का भी नुकसान नहीं होना चाहिए और साथ-साथ आम उपभोक्ता के हितों की रक्षा भी हो सके। भारत सरकार के द्वारा भी इस तरह का बैलेंस रखने की कोशिश की गई है।

एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मेज़र्स के अंतर्गत tariff, freight and value of the edible oil में कुछ बदलाव किए गए। कंट्रोल लाने के लिए Stock Limit Order के तहत Paddy, Rice, Pulses, Sugar, Edible oil seeds इत्यादि के बारे में घोषणाएं की गईं और उन पर अमल करना शुरू किया गया। भारत सरकार इस बात को स्वीकार करती है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मेज़र्स के साथ-साथ अगर हम लगातार उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे, तो यह समस्या कभी हल नहीं हो सकती है। अगर हमें यह समस्या हल करनी है, तो हमें उत्पादन बढ़ाना ही होगा और इसके साथ-साथ किसानों को उचित कीमत देने के लिए कदम भी उठाने होंगे।

एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मेज़र्स के तहत और कुछ भी कदम उठाए गए, जैसे Public Distribution System में Central Issue Price में बदलाव नहीं किया गया, सरकार की तरफ से ओपन मार्केट में गेहूं और चावल बेचकर, उसकी अवेलेबिलिटी बढ़ाकर एक तरह से प्राइस पर नियंत्रण रखने की कोशिश की गई, एडिबल ऑयल और पल्सिज़ विदेशा से मंगवाकर, उसके ऊपर 10 से 15 रुपये की सब्सिडी देकर, Public Distribution System के माध्यम से लोगों को अवेलेबल करवाने की कोशिश की गई, राज्य सरकारों को उनकी डिमांड के अनुसार सामान देकर सहयोग किया गया। इसके साथ ही साथ और भी कई आइटम्स ऐसी हैं, जिन पर डायरेक्टली या इन्डायरेक्टली रेस्ट्रिक्शंस लगाने की कोशिश की गई, जिससे एक प्रकार से कीमतों पर नियंत्रण रखा जा सके। इसके लिए समय-समय पर MEP को इन्जैक्ट करने का काम भी किया गया, जिससे इन्डायरेक्टली एक्पोर्ट पर रोक लगाने का काम भी हुआ और देश में इसकी एवेलेबिलिटी भी बढ़ गई।

जब कभी-भी ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होती है, तो जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा कि सरकार को दो रास्ते अपनाने की तैयारी हमेशा रखनी पड़ती है। पहला, उस वस्तु की एवेलेबिलिटी बढ़ाने के लिए दुनिया से हमारे यहां पर माल कैसे आएगा, कैसे उसकी उपलब्धता बढ़ेगी और कीमतों पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा। दूसरा, किस प्रकार से उस वस्तु का प्रोडक्शन अपने देश में ही बढ़ाया जा सकेगा।

हमारे देश में जब सूखे की परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई, तब इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिया गया कि किसी प्रकार अगर हम कुछ फसल बचा सकें, तो बचाएं और उसके लिए राज्य सरकार को मदद भी की गई। इसमें पहला कदम बिहार सरकार ने अपने राज्य में डीज़ल सब्सिडी इंट्रोड्यूस करके उठाया और वहां की धान की फसल बचाने की कोशिश की। इसमें भारत सरकार का पूरा योगदान रहा और उनके लिए 1000 करोड़ का बजटरी प्रोवीज़न किया गया और उनकी तरफ से हिसाब-किताब आने के बाद तुरन्त ही इसका पैसा देने की तैयारी की गई। (1p-psv पर जारी)

-SCH/PSV-SKC/1P/2.00

श्री शरद पवार (क्रमागत): इस परिस्थिति में सबसे बड़ा योगदान पंजाब और हरियाणा ने दिया। वहाँ पानी की कमी थी और बिजली की भी कमी थी। वहाँ पर धान की फसल बचाने की आवश्यकता थी, इसलिए अन्य राज्यों से बिजली खरीदकर, उसकी ज्यादा कीमत देकर...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Just a minute, please. Hon. Members, according to the List of Business, at 2.00 p.m. Private Member's business is to be taken up. If the House agrees, we shall take it up after the reply is over. Please continue, Mr. Minister.

श्री शरद पवार: सर, वहाँ बाहर से ज्यादा कीमत पर बिजली खरीदकर उसे किसानों को देकर फसल बचाने की आवश्यकता थी, इसलिए पंजाब और हरियाणा सरकारें किसी की राह देखने के लिए नहीं रुकीं। उन्होंने खुद इसमें initiatives लिये और अपने राज्य में धान की फसल बचाने की कोशिश की। इसमें भारत सरकार ने उनको 14 सौ करोड़ रुपए की सहायता प्रदान करने का निर्णय लिया। जब उन्होंने फसल बचाकर देश के अनाज की समस्या, खास तौर पर धान की समस्या जो कि और ज्यादा गम्भीर रूप ले सकती थी, उससे बचाने की कुछ कोशिश की तो इसमें उनकी भी ठीक तरह से मदद करने का काम भारत सरकार की ओर से किया गया। हम यहाँ रुके नहीं हैं। Ultimately अगर इस परिस्थिति से हमें निकलना हो तो जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि भारत जैसे देश के सामने अनाज के उत्पादन को बढ़ाना ही इसका एक रास्ता है। आप कब तक दुनिया के सामने हाथ फैलाएँगे या वहाँ से खरीदने जाएँगे, इसीलिए धान और गेहूँ की कीमत बढ़ाने की कोशिश की गई। जिस गेहूँ की कीमत 6 सौ रुपए प्रति क्विंटल थी उसकी कीमत 1150 रुपए तक ले जाकर किसानों को राहत देने की एक कोशिश की गई। उसी तरह जिस धान की कीमत 480-490 रुपए तक थी उसको 1050 रुपए तक ले जाकर वहाँ के किसानों को एक तरह से राहत देने की कोशिश की गई। इस तरह कीमत ज्यादा देकर भी

किसानों को राहत देने का काम किया गया। इसका असर यह हुआ कि अपने देश में पिछले दो सालों में हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ गया।

सर, हम प्रोक्योरमेंट हर साल करते हैं। कई सालों का इतिहास देखने के बाद हम पाते हैं कि हमारा प्रोक्योरमेंट हमेशा तीन सौ, साढ़े तीन सौ या चार सौ लाख टन के आसपास होता था, 35, 40, 45 मिलियन होता था, मगर पिछले दो सालों में केवल गेहूँ का प्रोक्योरमेंट 250 लाख टन का हो गया और खरीफ या पैडी का प्रोक्योरमेंट 330 से 340 लाख टन का हो गया। पाँच-साढ़े पाँच सौ के आसपास के प्रोक्योरमेंट तक कभी हम पहुँचे भी नहीं थे, वहाँ तक पहुँचने में हम कामयाब हो गये। भले ही वह सूखे का सीजन हो फिर भी हम लोग इसमें कामयाब हो गए। आज मुझे यह कहने में संतोष है कि हिन्दुस्तान के भंडारों में हमारे देशवासियों की आगे के एक साल की जो आवश्यकता है उतना अनाज आज अपने पास है और लोगों के भूख की समस्या दूर करने की ताकत आज हमारी सरकार में है।

आज एक तरफ से उपलब्धता बढ़ाना, availability बढ़ाना और दूसरी तरफ से कीमतों पर ध्यान देना तथा इसके साथ ही vulnerable sections को कोई तकलीफ न हो इस पर भी ध्यान देना, इन बातों पर भी कुछ कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता थी। इस संबंध में एक सबसे बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण कदम यह उठाया गया कि Public Distribution System में गेहूँ और चावल की Central Issue Price जो तय हुई थी, वह 2002 में तय की गई थी। 2002 से 2010 तक गेहूँ और चावल को खरीदने की कीमत में 600 या 650 रुपए तक की बढ़ोतरी की गई, मगर उसमें इतनी बढ़ोतरी करके तथा किसानों को इतना ज्यादा दाम देने के बावजूद Public Distribution System के माध्यम से आम लोगों को जो गेहूँ और चावल की सप्लाई की गई, उसकी कीमत आज भी 2002 में तय कीमत के अनुसार ही है। फूड सब्सिडी का जो बिल 18 या 19 हजार के आसपास आता था, शायद इस साल वह 62 या 70 हजार करोड़ तक जाएगा। इतना बड़ा बोझ

भारत सरकार ने समाज के गरीब लोगों को इसका बँटवारा करने के लिए बिल्कुल जिम्मेदारी से स्वीकार किया और हम आज भी उसी रास्ते से जा रहे हैं।

(1क्यू/डी0एस0 पर क्रमशः)

-PSV/DS-HK/2.05/1a

श्री शरद पवार (क्रमागत): जब मैंने कहा तो एक बात सदन में यह कही गयी कि आप procurement अच्छी तरह से कर रहे हैं। आप procurement तो बढ़ाते हैं, मगर आपके पास भण्डारण की व्यवस्था कम है। मैं इसको स्वीकार करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास एक scientific तरीके के warehouses and godowns कम हैं। इस काम के लिए प्लानिंग कमीशन ने 125 करोड़ रुपये की एक राशि दी है। इसके साथ-साथ, हम केवल एफसीआई के godowns बनाने तक रुकना नहीं चाहते। अगर अन्य क्षेत्रों के लोग इसमें इन्वेस्टमेंट के लिए तैयार हों तो उनको कुछ न कुछ गारंटी मिलनी चाहिए और इसलिए हमने एक नयी स्कीम शुरू की कि जहाँ हमें भण्डारण की आवश्यकता है, अगर वहाँ कोई warehouse बनाएगा तो उस warehouse की capacity 7 सालों के लिए हम book करेंगे और उसकी rental responsibility को पूरी तरह से हम लेंगे। हम एक तरह से राहत देकर इसमें इन्वेस्ट करने के लिए उनको encourage करेंगे। इस तरह के कुछ कदम उठाये गये। दूसरे, जो DCP states हैं, वहाँ 6 साल तक की गारंटी देकर एक नये तरह का रास्ता दिखाया गया। अब मुझे विश्वास है कि इससे परिस्थितियों में बदलाव आएगा। इसके साथ-साथ जहाँ CAP system है, वहाँ भी अनाज का नुकसान न हो, इस पर बड़ी कड़ी निगरानी रखी गयी है। Food Corporation of India के पास जितने warehouses हैं और उनमें जितने materials हैं, उन सब को देखने के बाद अगर आप इसके साल-दो साल के नुकसान के आंकड़े देखेंगे तो total volume और नुकसान, इसमें not even half per cent से भी कम होता है। फिर भी सदस्यों ने जो कहा, वह मुझे मंजूर है कि इस पर और ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। आज देश को modern

warehouses की जरूरत है, हमारी तरफ से इस पर कुछ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाएगा। तो इस प्रकार की भण्डारण की स्थिति है।

इसके साथ-साथ, एक और बात यहाँ कही गयी कि 1998 से Public Distribution System में बदलाव लाया गया है। यह बदलाव ऐसा लाया गया कि जो समाज का कमजोर वर्ग है, उसके हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए ज्यादा ध्यान दिया गया और जिनकी स्थिति ठीक है, उनके allocation पर एक अलग view लिया गया। इसको Targeted Public Distribution System कहते हैं। इसमें जो BPL category है, जो AAY category है, इन दोनों categories को शुरू में 15 किलो ग्राम अनाज मिलता था। इसमें बाद में सुधार किया गया और यह 20 किलो ग्राम हो गया। फिर यह 20 किलो ग्राम से 25 किलो ग्राम और 25 किलो ग्राम से 30 किलो ग्राम हो गया। जब हमारी भण्डारण की परिस्थिति बहुत ही अच्छी हो गयी तो यह 30 किलो ग्राम से 35 किलो ग्राम तक किया गया और आज भी 2002 की कीमतों से इन वर्गों को 35 किलो ग्राम अनाज देने का प्रबंध किया गया है। मगर, जो APL category है, उसे इसकी limited supply होती है जो 10 या 11 किलो तक की होती है। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट, लक्षद्वीप या अंडमान जैसे कुछ राज्य जहाँ उत्पादन कम होता है, वहाँ आज की परिस्थिति में APL category को भी 35 किलो ग्राम देने का इंतजाम हो जाता है, मगर मुझे यह स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि देश के बाकी हिस्सों में APL category को हमारे stock availability के आधार पर उसका distribution या allotment किया जाता है।

एक demand आ रही है और जिस पर इस सदन में कई बार चर्चा भी हुई कि आप Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) बंद कीजिए और सभी लोगों को Public Distribution System के माध्यम से अनाज देने का प्रबंध कीजिए। हमें यह देखना होगा कि हम इसे कहाँ तक कर सकते हैं। इससे पहले ऐसा हम कभी नहीं करते थे और जब हम करते थे तब 35 किलो कभी नहीं देते थे। एक जमाना था जब हमारा distribution 15 किलो, 10 किलो और

7 किलो तक भी होता था, बाकी सब बाजार से लाने के लिए एक आवश्यकता पड़ती थी। यह सभी वर्गों के लिए, यानी गरीबों के लिए भी वही थी, AAY category के लिए भी वही थी, BPL वालों के लिए भी वही थी, यानी पहले category system नहीं था।

(1r/NB पर क्रमशः)

NB/KSK/1R/2.10

श्री शरद पावर (क्रमागत) : हम सभी के लिए एक uniform policy के आधार पर काम करते थे, इसके कारण समाज के गरीब वर्गों को सबसे ज्यादा कीमत देनी पड़ती थी। इसलिए इन गरीब वर्गों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए 1998 में Targeted Public Distribution System की शुरुआत हुई। इस बीच कई सरकारें आई - चाहे अटल जी की सरकार हो, चाहे पिछले 5-6 सालों से चल रही डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार हो - यह पॉलिसी लगातार चल रही है। जिस दिन हम Universal Public Distribution System को स्वीकार करेंगे, उस दिन हमें यह देखना होगा कि हमारी requirement क्या है? जैसा मैंने कहा कि This year and last year, we have procured maximum. Our maximum procurement level has gone upto 560 lakh ton, दोनों सालों का मिलाकर 54 million ton के आस-पास है। जब हम सभी के लिए वही सिस्टम introduce करेंगे, वही प्रैक्टिस introduce करेंगे, वही स्केल कायम करेंगे, तो अपने देशवासियों के लिए हमें कम से कम 700 लाख टन का procurement करना पड़ेगा। आज तक इस देश में इतना procurement कभी नहीं हुआ है, साढ़े पांच सौ लाख टन से ऊपर इस देश में कभी procurement नहीं हुआ है। जब हम आज के सिस्टम के हिसाब से साढ़े पांच सौ लाख टन के आस-पास procurement करते हैं, तो हम सारे देश की जिम्मेदारी पूरी कर सकते हैं, हम buffer stock रख सकते हैं तथा हम buffer stock के अलावा थोड़ा ज्यादा माल भी रख सकते हैं तथा इसमें सरकार पर कोई pressure नहीं रहता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अब यह डिमांड क्यों आई? मुझे लगता है कि यह डिमांड इसलिए आई कि इससे पहले Targeted Public Distribution System होने के बाद भी APL category की डिमांड इतनी बड़ी नहीं थी और चूंकि इसकी डिमांड ज्यादा नहीं थी, इसलिए APL के रेट और मार्केट के रेट में बहुत ज्यादा अंतर नहीं था। APL का जो रेट था, उसी के आस-पास मार्केट का रेट था, इसलिए आम जनता मार्केट से खरीदना पसंद करती थी। 2002 से आज तक हमने APL के रेट में बदलाव नहीं किया और दूसरी तरफ Minimum Support Price को बढ़ाकर गेहूं की कीमत 600 रुपए से 1,180 रुपए तक बढ़ा दी, चावल की कीमत 500 रुपए से 1,050 रुपए तक बढ़ा दी, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप APL कैटेगरी की कीमत और मार्केट की कीमत में अंतर बढ़ गया। इसलिए APL कैटेगरी की डिमांड भी बढ़ गई। इस देश में APL कैटेगरी की खरीद कभी भी 30 या 35 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा नहीं होती थी, लेकिन आज यह खरीद 70 प्रतिशत, 80 प्रतिशत, 90 प्रतिशत तक जा पहुंची है, क्योंकि कीमतों में इतना अंतर है।

आज सदन में वृंदा जी ने यह डिमांड की कि Minimum Support Price में बढ़ोत्तरी होनी चाहिए। हमें मंजूर है, कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में इससे मदद मिलेगी, इसलिए सरकार इस बारे में सोच सकती है। इसके साथ-साथ उन्होंने यह सुझाव भी दे दिया कि आप Minimum Support Price बढ़ाइए, लेकिन APL की कीमत बढ़ाने का काम मत करिए, यानी 2002 वाली कीमत ही रखिए। आज हम 65,000 या 75,000 करोड़ रुपए की सब्सिडी की जिम्मेदारी लेते हैं, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वह कहां तक जाएगी और उसके लिए पैसा कहां से आएगा? दूसरी बात यह है कि हम Minimum Support Price बढ़ाने के बाद भी, APL के लिए 2002 की कीमत रखकर Public Distribution System से universalization करेंगे, तो पूरे देश का अनाज खरीदने का काम सरकार को करना पड़ेगा। मुझे याद है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने एक बार एक resolution पास किया था और nationalisation of food distribution के बारे में निर्णय लिया था, लेकिन 7-8 दिनों में ही सरकार को वह निर्णय बदलना पड़ा, क्योंकि ऐसे निर्णय पर अमल

करना इतना आसान नहीं था। जब हम इतने बड़े पैमाने पर procurement करेंगे, तब किसानों की स्थिति क्या होगी, इस पर भी हमें ध्यान देना होगा। जब हम इतने बड़े पैमाने पर procurement करने का लक्ष्य रखेंगे और हमारा procurement नहीं होगा, तो हमें import करना पड़ेगा और मुझे याद है कि पहले एक ज़माना ऐसा था कि PL-480 के गेहूं पर यह देश निर्भर रहता था और इससे इस देश की खेती तथा किसान ध्वस्त हुए।

(1S/VNK पर क्रमशः)

-NB/VNK-GSP/1s/02:15

श्री शरद पवार (क्रमागत): देशवासियों की परिस्थिति खराब हुई थी। इसलिए इस परिस्थिति में बदलाव लाना हो, तो किसानों को कीमत देनी चाहिए और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिए। जो vulnerable section हैं, उनके हितों की रक्षा के लिए Public Distribution System में उनको शामिल करके उनको ठीक तरह से उचित कीमत, कोई ज्यादा कीमत नहीं, पर अनाज देने का प्रबंध करना चाहिए और जिसकी देने की ताकत है, हैसियत है, उसको पुराने जमाने में जैसे होता था, उसी तरह से कीमत चार्ज करने के लिए हमें तैयारी करनी चाहिए। यह काम हम लोगों को करना होगा और हम इस रास्ते से जाना चाहते हैं।

Public Distribution System के बारे में कई बातें कही गई हैं। यह ठीक है कि आप vulnerable section में देते हैं, लेकिन vulnerable section में कौन लोग आते हैं? बीपीएल। बीपीएल के बारे में सदन में बहुत कुछ चर्चा हो गई। आज बीपीएल के अलग-अलग definitions हो गए हैं और देशवासियों के सामने अलग-अलग आंकड़े आ गए हैं। श्री अर्जुन कुमार सेनगुप्त रिपोर्ट कहती है कि 80 प्रतिशत लोग बीपीएल हैं, वाधवा कमीशन रिपोर्ट कहती है कि 50 प्रतिशत लोग बीपीएल हैं, सक्सेना रिपोर्ट कुछ और कम कहती है, तेन्दुलकर रिपोर्ट कहती है कि 38 प्रतिशत लोग बीपीएल हैं, प्लानिंग कमीशन कहती है कि 32 प्रतिशत लोग बीपीएल हैं और अभी कुछ और कम होने की संभावना है। आज तक प्लानिंग कमीशन ने जो

recommendations की हैं, भारत सरकार ने उनको स्वीकार किया है। जब मेरे सामने एक-दो-तीन-चार अलग-अलग आंकड़े आते हैं, तो इनमें से किसको स्वीकार करूं। एक बात अच्छी हुई कि मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक बैठक हुई और इस बैठक में यह तय हुआ कि प्लानिंग कमीशन को इस बारे में कुछ न कुछ कदम उठाना होगा और एक प्रकार की सलाह भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों को देनी होगी। मुझे विश्वास है कि इस महीने में हम लोगों को प्लानिंग कमीशन का अंतिम निर्णय पता लगेगा और जो कुछ उसकी recommendation होगी, इसकी सिफारिश को भारत सरकार मानेगी और इसके ऊपर अमल करेगी। यह जो एक समस्या है कि बीपीएल category में कौन आता है और बीपीएल को identify करने के लिए अलग-अलग experts ने जो अलग-अलग कदम उठाए हैं, इनमें से सोच कर किसी एक पर अंतिम निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता है। यह निर्णय प्लानिंग कमीशन लेगी और वह देशवासियों के सामने आएगा। इस आधार पर हम आगे जाने के लिए तैयार हैं।

महोदय, सदन में एक बात बार-बार कही गई कि Food Security Bill के बारे में जो announcement हुई है, तो उस पर जल्द-से-जल्द कुछ काम होना चाहिए। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में 'Food for All' की भी बात कही और साथ ही साथ यह बात भी कही कि हम बीपीएल category को दो रूपए, तीन रूपए प्रति किलो अनाज देने के लिए कदम उठाएंगे। इस तरह का एक विश्वास देशवासियों को दिया। इस बिल का ड्राफ्ट मेरे मंत्रालय ने तैयार किया है। हम इस पर बहस कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि इसका अमल राज्य सरकारों को करना पड़ेगा, इसलिए राज्य सरकारों को confidence में लेना पड़ेगा। हमने सभी देशों के Food Civil Supply के Secretaries की मीटिंग बुलाई और राज्य सरकारों के साथ भी इस बारे में डिसकस कर रहे हैं। हमें इस पर मुख्य मंत्रियों की भी मीटिंग बुलानी पड़ेगी। हमें प्लानिंग कमीशन में भी बाकी लोगों से इस पर सलाह लेनी पड़ेगी। इसका ड्राफ्ट तैयार करने के बाद इसको कैबिनेट में दिखाकर उसका clearance लेकर इसको internet पर publish करके इस

पर देशवासियों का क्या reaction है, हम वह जानना चाहते हैं। जो reaction आएगा, उसको देख कर इस बिल को अंतिम स्वरूप देकर इसको पार्लियामेंट में लाने की बात हम लोगों ने तय की है। इस रास्ते से हम पीछे नहीं हटना चाहते हैं। हम Food Security Bill को सदन के सामने लेकर आएंगे, मगर सदन के सामने आने से पहले पूरे देशवासियों को खास करके स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को, जिनके ऊपर इसके अमल की पूरी जिम्मेदारी है, उनको पूरी तरह से विश्वास में लेकर इसका अंतिम स्वरूप final करेंगे और फिर देशवासियों के सामने इस बारे में आएंगे, मैं यह विश्वास सदन के माध्यम से देशवासियों को देना चाहता हूँ।

एक बात बताई कि आज कीमतों को कंट्रोल करने के लिए, इस पर ध्यान रखने के लिए, निगरानी रखने के लिए Consumer Affairs Department में कुछ काम नहीं हो रहा है। यह बात सच नहीं है। Consumer Affairs Department के माध्यम से हर दिन कुछ चीजों की देश के सभी महत्वपूर्ण शहरों में क्या कीमत है, इस बारे में information collect की जाती है।

(1t/SC पर क्रमशः)

-vnk/sc/2.20/1t

श्री शरद पवार (क्रमागत) : और जब हमें लगता है कि कुछ एरियाज़ में कुछ बदलाव आ रहा है तो वहां पर अवेलेबिलिटी कैसे बढ़ेगी, इस पर ध्यान दिया जाता है। जब पूरे देश में कुछ कमियां हों तो इस बारे में भी सोचा जाता है। इस संबंध में प्राइस मॉनिटरिंग कमेटी है। इसके बाद जो भी रिपोर्ट आती है, उसके अनुसार जो कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता होती है, वे उठाए जाते हैं। एक बात यहां पर यह कही गयी कि कई-कई महीनों में मीटिंग होती है। यह बात सच नहीं है। केबिनेट सेक्रेटरी की अध्यक्षता में concerned secretaries की एक कमेटी हर 15 दिन में बैठती है जो, जिस आइटम की कीमतें ऊपर जा रही होती हैं, उस पर ध्यान देकर उस संबंध में सुझाव देती है और ultimately मंत्रालय इस संबंध में कदम उठाता है - चाहे इम्पोर्ट का हो, चाहे ज्यूटी लगाना हो, चाहे एक्सपोर्ट बैन करना हो, चाहे कोई सब्सिडी देकर आम जनता को मदद देकर

लोगों को मदद देने का मामला हो। इस तरह का कोई भी सुझाव हो सकता है, जिसको हमेशा सरकार के माध्यम से स्वीकार किया जाता है। इसके साथ-साथ Essential Commodities Act में जो सुविधाएं हैं, उन पर पूरी तरह से अमल में लाने की भी कोशिश की जाती है। इस संबंध में कई लोगों के ऊपर केसेज़ किए गए, कई लोग prosecute किए गए, रेड डाली गयी, हजारों की संख्या में रेड डाली गयी, हजारों की संख्या में लोगों को अरेस्ट किया गया, prosecute किया गया और कुछ लोगों को अब तक सजा भी मिली है। राज्य सरकारों ने इससे पहले 2002-03 में इस संबंध में अधिकार कम किए थे, लेकिन आज इसकी आवश्यकता को देखते हुए फिर से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को इस संबंध में ज्यादा अधिकार देने का काम किया गया है और इसका आधार लेकर बहुत से राज्यों ने इस पर अमल करने का काम शुरू किया है। इस प्रकार इस पर भी ध्यान दिया गया है।

महोदय, एक आखिरी मुद्दा मैं सदन के सामने और रखना चाहता हूं। यहां पर चीनी के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही गयीं। यह बात सच है कि अगर किसानों को कीमत ठीक मिलती है तो उत्पादन बढ़ता है। जब कीमत कम होती है तो उसका असर उत्पादन पर होता है। यह बात भी सच है कि दो साल पहले हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी चीनी की जरूरत थी, उससे कई गुणा ज्यादा चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ था और जगह-जगह पर किसानों को चीनी मिलों की ओर से गन्ने की जितनी कीमत देने की आवश्यकता थी, उतनी कीमत वे नहीं दे सके इसलिए आउटस्टैंडिंग अमाउंट 4000, 5000 और 6000 करोड़ तक पहुंच गया। इस संबंध में रास्ता निकालने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाए गए। बफर स्टॉक का निर्माण किया गया, उसके साथ-साथ एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए encourage किया गया, उसमें सब्सिडी दी गयी। इस तरह से स्टॉक कम करने की कोशिश की गयी जिससे मिल को राहत मिले और मिलों के माध्यम से किसानों को भी राहत देने का काम किया गया। लेकिन जो पूरी दुनिया में चीनी की कीमतें नीचे आयीं थी, उसका असर गन्ने की कीमत पर हुआ और फिर उसका असर उत्पादन पर हुआ। उत्पादन कम हुआ और

इसलिए पिछले साल चीनी की कीमतें ऊपर गयीं। यह हम सब लोगों ने देखा। इसमें सुधार किया गया और मुझे खुशी है कि जैसा हमें अनुमान था कि इस साल 140 या 150 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन होगा, वह आज 180 लाख टन के आस-पास पहुंच गया है और इससे भी हम आगे जाएंगे। अगले साल के लिए जो गन्ने का टोटल प्लांटेशन पूरे देश में होगा, वह देखने के बाद मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारे पास सरप्लस की समस्या पैदा हो जाएगी और इतनी चीनी देश में पैदा हो जाएगी जिससे चीनी की समस्या हल करने में हमें कामयाबी मिलेगी। इसके साथ-साथ इसके एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में भी हमें सोचना होगा। ..(व्यवधान)..इस प्रकार चीनी के बारे में हमने यह सब किया। महोदय, सभी सेक्शंस में हमेशा हमारा ध्यान इस बात पर रहता है कि कीमतों पर कंट्रोल कैसे हो, उपलब्धता कैसे बढ़े, राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर जो जिम्मेदारी है, उसको ठीक तरह से कैसे निभाएं और जहां-जहां पर इस संबंध में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है, वह करें। महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि BPL के बारे में एक बार प्लानिंग कमीशन के माध्यम से क्लैरिटी आने के बाद आज जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है, लोगों में जो यह संदेह हो रहा है कि वहां डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम में कुछ गलतियां होती हैं, fake card की बात की बात की जाती है, उसके साथ-साथ कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि कूपन दीजिए, कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि कैश सब्सिडी दीजिए। इस पर हम फाइनल डिसेज़न जरूर लेंगे। एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज अगर हम कूपन्स का सिस्टम introduce करेंगे तो शायद हमारे देश में गलत काम भी हो सकता है।

(1यू-एमसीएम पर क्रमशः)

SC/MCM-SK/1U/2-25

श्री शरद पवार (क्रमागत) : और जब कैश सब्सिडी की बात यहां कही गई, कुछ राज्यों ने भी इस तरह की डिमांड की, मुझे लगता है कि इस पर भी हमें गंभीरता से ध्यान देना होगा, क्योंकि

एक बार गरीब आदमी को केश देने के बाद वह सभी एमाउंट अनाज खरीदने के लिए कहां तक जाएगा और अन्य कामों के लिए कहां तक जाएगा, यह भी हम नजरअंदाज नहीं कर सकते। इसी के बारे में एन0जी0ओज0 का और कई संगठनों की अलग-अलग राय को भी हमें ध्यान में लेना होगा। इस पर भी हम सूचना लेंगे। इसके साथ-साथ कई राज्यों ने हमारे सामने सुझाव दिए हैं कि हम यहां स्मार्ट कार्ड सिस्टम इंटरोड्यूज करना चाहते हैं। दो-तीन राज्यों को इसकी इजाजत देने का काम हमने तय किया है और वह कामयाब होगा तो पूरे देश में इसको स्वीकार करके इसमें और साइंटिफिक सिस्टम कैसे हो सकता है, इस पर हमारा ध्यान रहेगा और इस रास्ते से हम जाने के लिए तैयार हैं, इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूं। परिस्थिति गंभीर थी, अनाज की उपलब्धता कम थी, दुनिया में इसकी कीमतें ऊपर गई थीं। ऐसी स्थिति में कुछ न कुछ रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश की गई, उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए साथ-साथ कोशिश की गई। एक तरफ से उत्पादन बढ़ाना और दूसरी तरफ से ठीक तरह से डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हो, इस पर ध्यान देना, ये दोनों दृष्टिकोण इस डिपार्टमेंट के माध्यम से स्वीकार करके हम आगे लाना चाहते हैं और मुझे विश्वास है कि परिस्थितियों में बदलाव आएगा।

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I have a query.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J.KURIEN): Just ask the question.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, regarding the buffer stock, the Minister has commented, in this time, in the Economic Survey, many times the storage has taken place beyond the limit. Why is the Government doing this? Why is the excess amount not going to the BPL or the APL families? Why is the Government giving extra godown rent to store the grain which is beyond the limit of buffer stock?

SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU): Sir, our Minister is one of the experienced Ministers in the Government. I would like to ask him why he should rule out the issue of universalizing the public distribution system. It is not the demand only from the Left. I understand many eminent economists have raised that issue that India should think of universalizing the public distribution system. (Interruptions) Having said that, the right to food cannot be targeted to one particular section, as the Minister calls it BPL. About BPL, he has many criteria (Interruptions) and he will go by the Planning Commission. But my point is right to food must be a universal right to all citizens. That is how it should be understood. What is the thinking of the Government?

श्री एनके सिंह (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में यह संकेत किया है कि जिस पॉवर्टी एस्टीमेट को योजना आयोग स्वीकार करेगा, उसी को सरकार स्वीकार करेगी। उन्होंने स्वयं बताया है कि 6 तरह के आंकड़े सरकार के समक्ष उपलब्ध हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानने की अपेक्षा कर रहा हूँ कि क्या प्लानिंग कमीशन द्वारा जो स्वीकृत होती है उसके औचित्य के बारे में विचार करने के लिए इस सदन में और आम लोगों को कोई अवसर नहीं मिलेगा?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मेरा एक सवाल है। फूड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन, फूड राइट, सब विषयों का मूल है कि अपनी खेती की जो स्थिति है, वह एग्रीकल्चर कॉलेप्स की तरफ जा रही है। जैसे चीनी के बारे में अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि अभी फिर से बहुत ज्यादा स्टॉक होगा। अभी आलू की भी समस्या है। तो ऐसी जो समस्याएं पैदा होती हैं। इसके लिए बहुत अच्छे सुझाव देने वाला जो स्वामीनाथन कमीशन अपनी 5 साल से

सिफारिश दे चुका है, उसकी रिपोर्ट लोगों के लिए भी आज प्रकाशित नहीं है, उसको आज स्वीकार भी नहीं किया, छापा भी नहीं है, तो क्यों नहीं किया है?

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्यान्न, चावल और गेहूं के बारे में मेरा यह कहना है कि इनके ट्रांसपोर्टेशन में समय भी काफी लगता है और जो स्टेट चावल ज्यादा उपजाते हैं,.....।

(1W/GS पर क्रमशः)

-MCM/YSR-GS/2.30/1W

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (क्रमागत) : जो कि धान बेस्ड स्टेट्स हैं, हम वहां उस स्टेट को, चावल खरीदने के लिए पैसा देने का प्रॉविजन करें। ऐसा करने से जो किराया पंजाब और हरियाणा से वहां पर पहुंचाने में लगता है, वह पैसा सेव होगा। उसको स्टेट्स खरीदेंगी और चावल का मूल्य भी कम होगा। इसीलिए एफसीआई के माध्यम से उसी स्टेट में खरीद हो, वहीं पर खरीद हो, ताकि वहां के किसानों समृद्ध हों और इससे डिस्ट्रिब्युशन सिस्टम अच्छा होगा।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, मैंने कुछ स्पेसिफिक सवाल रखे थे। ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री शरद पवार : ट्रेडिंग फार वायलेशन। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, मैं जानती हूं। अभी मैंने अपने साथियों से पता लगाया है। मैं माफी चाहती हूं, मुझे मालूम नहीं था कि आप 2.00 बजे जवाब देंगे, नहीं तो मैं जरूर आती। लेकिन मैंने कई स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन पूछे थे। उनमें से एक था कि बफर स्टॉक में जो इस समय इतना ज्यादा खर्च हो रहा है, उसकी वास्तविक फिगर्स क्या हैं? आज हमारे पास एक्सेस बफर स्टॉक है और उस बफर स्टॉक से 18 सैक्शन के लिए, जो पहले आप सब्सिडाइज्ड रूप में देते थे, क्योंकि बफर स्टॉक एक्सेस है इसलिए गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से ज्यादा खर्चा हो रहा है, आपने 73 परसेंट सब्सिडाइज्ड फूडग्रेन्स को काटा है, क्या आप उसको रेस्टोर करेंगे? एक मेरा प्रश्न यह था। It makes not only moral sense but also ethical sense.

श्री वृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सरकार से यह जानना चाहा था कि जो आप न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य तय करते हैं, तो इसका मतलब होता है कि बाजार में मूल्य इस मूल्य से नीचे नहीं गिर पाये और सरकार किसानों के हितों का संरक्षण करे। जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश है, बिहार है या और भी कई इलाकों में जो क्रय केन्द्र हैं, उनमें राज्य सरकारों के भी क्रय केन्द्र हैं और केन्द्र सरकार की एफसीआई या अन्य एजेंसियां हैं, इनके भी क्रय केन्द्र हैं, ये क्रय केन्द्र ठीक तरह से काम नहीं करते हैं। वहां पर किसानों के अनाज की खरीद नहीं होती है। बाजार के माध्यम से ज्यादातर किसानों, और विशेषकर जो छोटे किसान हैं, उनके अनाज की खरीद होती है। वहां पर किसानों को न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य भी नहीं मिल पाता है, इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार : सर, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No more questions.
(Interruptions) Please take your seat. (Interruptions)

श्री शरद पवार : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इसका पहले भी जवाब दिया है। मगर ये सवाल फिर से उठाए गए हैं, इसलिए मैं इनका जरूर जवाब देना चाहता हूँ। तिवारी जी ने एक बात कही कि मिनीमम सपोर्ट प्राइस तय करने के बाद कुछ राज्यों में किसानों को वह कीमत नहीं मिलती है, इस तरह की शिकायतें खासतौर से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार से आनी शुरू हुई हैं, इसमें कुछ सच्चाई है और मेरे कानों तक भी यह बात आ गई है। एक बात यह है कि मिनीमम सपोर्ट प्राइस तय करने के बाद, इस पर अमल करने के लिए भारत सरकार की कुछ जिम्मेदारी है, खासकर एफ.सी.आई. की। इसके साथ ही एफ.सी.आई. को सहयोग देने के लिए और फील्ड लेवल पर काम करने के लिए, चाहे को-आपरेटिव स्टेट की मशीनरी हो, स्टेट का

सिविल सप्लाई कारपोरेशन हो या स्टेट का अन्य आर्गनाइजेशन हो , उन सब की सहायता लेनी पड़ती है। पंजाब और हरियाणा की बात आज यहां भी कही गई। पंजाब और हरियाणा में प्रिक्योरमेंट आपने देखा है, वहां पर 80-90 परसेंट प्रिक्योरमेंट एफ.सी.आई. नहीं करती है, वहां पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जो एजेंसीज हैं, वे इस काम को करती हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की उन एजेंसीज को अनाज की प्रिक्योरमेंट करने के लिए, अगर आवश्यकता पड़े तो हम एफ.सी.आई. के माध्यम से एडवांस पैसे देते हैं। उन एजेंसीज द्वारा अनाज खरीदने के बाद, उस पूरे स्टाक को खरीदने की जिम्मेदारी एफ.सी.आई. लेती है और साथ ही साथ जो उनकी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कास्ट होती है, खरीदने की जो कीमत होती है, उस पर जो कास्ट लगती है, चाहे वह कमीशन हो, चाहे वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का टैक्स हो, इस तरह की सभी रकम राज्य सरकारों को अदा करने का काम एफ.सी.आई. के माध्यम से किया जाता है। यह काम हरियाणा और पंजाब में अच्छी तरह से होता है, इसलिए वहां पर कोई समस्या नहीं आती है।

(1एक्स/एससी पर जारी)

ASC-VKK/1X/2.35/

श्री शरद पवार (क्रमागत) : अन्य जो छत्तीसगढ़ जैसे राज्य हैं, वह ठीक तरह से काम करते हैं, फिर भी हमारे सामने कोई न कोई समस्या आती है। कुछ राज्यों में इस तरह का काम करने के लिए ज्यादा ध्यान देकर कुछ संस्थाओं को प्रोत्साहित करने की आवश्यकता है, यह किया नहीं जाता है और इसका बुरा असर हो जाता है। क्योंकि अल्टिमेटली हर गांव में, आप यह देखिए, (व्यवधान)..

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : सर, माननीय मंत्री ने जो कहा है ...(व्यवधान)..हमारा तीन हजार करोड़ रुपए का बकाया है, आपके विभाग के अंदर। ...(व्यवधान)..इस तरह माननीय मंत्री...(व्यवधान)..

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : सर, ...(व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down. (Interruptions)
Please take your seat. (Interruptions) बैटिए, बैटिए।..(व्यवधान).. This is not allowed.
रामगोपाल जी, (Interruptions) Let him finish. (Interruptions) Please allow the
Minister. (Interruptions) Let him finish the reply. आप बैटिए। ..(व्यवधान).. Let the
Minister complete his reply. (Interruptions) Please take your seat. (Interruptions)
Let the Minister finish. (Interruptions)

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : क्या आपने कम्पलीट रिकार्ड चैक करवाया है?... (व्यवधान)..

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : सर, ... (व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister finish the reply. (Interruptions) राम गोपाल
जी, प्लीज़ ... (व्यवधान).. आप बैटिए। ... (व्यवधान).. आप भी बैटिए। ठीक है, हो गया।
... (व्यवधान).. Allow the Minister to complete the reply. (Interruptions) आप बैटिए।
... (व्यवधान).. हो गया। ... (व्यवधान).. हो गया, हो गया। ... (व्यवधान).. That will not go
on record. (Interruptions) Only what the Minister says will go on record.
(Interruptions)

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : उनको बदनाम करने के लिए वे किसान विरोधी है ... (व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: That is not going on record. (Interruptions) The Minister
has not yielded. (Interruptions) That is not going on record. (Interruptions) अब हो
गया। प्लीज़, आप बैटिए। I am on my legs. (Interruptions) Mr. Akhilesh Das Gupta,
the Minister is giving the reply. He has not yielded. So far whatever you have said is
on record. (Interruptions) Nothing more will go on record. (Interruptions) Nothing
more will go on record. (Interruptions)

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Not permitted. (Interruptions) Mr. Minister, please proceed. (Interruptions) He is replying to the queries. (Interruptions)

श्री शरद पवार : यहां उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री का नाम लिया गया, लेकिन मैंने यहां पर किसी का नाम नहीं लिया। मैंने यह बात जरूर कही कि मेरे पास ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं। मैं अखबार की कटिंग ...(व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions) It is not going on record. (Interruptions)

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. Dr. Akhilesh Dasji, please sit down. अरे भाई, sit down. Nothing is going on record. (Interruptions) चिल्लाने से क्या फायदा होगा, चिल्लाने से क्या फायदा होगा। ...(व्यवधान).. कोई फायदा नहीं। ..(व्यवधान).. बैठिए। Let the Minister reply. (Interruptions) Please sit down. (Interruptions) Take your seat. (Interruptions)

श्री गंगा चरण : *

श्री बृजलाल खाबरी :*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: You sit down. (Interruptions) You

* Not recorded.

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take your seat. (Interruptions) Nothing is going on record. Then, why do you waste your time? (Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, I am not yielding. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is not yielding. (Interruptions) Please sit down. (Interruptions) (Followed by RSS-LP/1y)

LT/RSS/1Y/2.40/

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (CONTD.): I am helpless. ...(Interruptions)... He is not yielding...(Interruptions)... He is not yielding...(Interruptions)...

डा. अखिलेश दास : मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि ..(व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Dr. Akhilesh Das Gupta, you write to the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... You can write to the Minister...(Interruptions)... He is a Minister. He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot do anything. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद पवार : जैसा कि मैंने यहां पर सदन के सामने यह बात साफ कही है कि हिंदुस्तान में जितनी मंडियां हैं, इन सभी मंडियों में एफ.सी.आई. के लिए अपना सेंटर शुरू करना इतना आसान नहीं है और इनके पास इतना स्थान भी नहीं है, इसलिए राज्य सरकार की मदद लेकर, राज्य सरकार को इसमें पूरी तरह से सहयोग देकर इसे खरीदने का इंतजाम पूरे देश में होता है। यह कई सालों से हो रहा है। मैंने यहां पंजाब और हरियाणा की मिसाल दी कि अस्सी, नब्बे परसेंट तक वहां की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट खरीदती हैं और इसी तरह का सहयोग बाकी राज्यों में भी मिलना चाहिए। कुछ जगहों पर कोई समस्या हो सकती है, वह समस्या दूर करने के लिए हम अवेलेबल हैं। हमारी किसी के खिलाफ कोई शिकायत नहीं है और शिकायत करने की भी बिल्कुल कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैंने किसी के खिलाफ आरोप नहीं कहे हैं, मैंने सिर्फ इतना कहा है कि आज सभी परचेज सेंटर्स पर, सभी मंडियों में एफ.सी.आई. के पास इतनी शक्ति, इतनी स्ट्रेन्थ नहीं है। मैं इसको स्वीकार करता हूँ कि इसका असर बुरा होता है।

जहां तक दूसरा सवाल पूछा गया था कि आप पंजाब और हरियाणा में धान खरीदते हैं, बाकी राज्यों में क्यों नहीं खरीदते हैं, तो हम बाकी राज्यों में भी यह कार्य करते हैं। यह बात सच है कि पंजाब और हरियाणा में ज्यादा खरीद होती है, मगर आजकल स्थिति में बदलाव आ रहा है। उड़ीसा, छत्तीसगढ़, वेस्ट बंगाल, बिहार ये स्टेट आज धान के उत्पादन में आगे जा रहे हैं और यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। सच बताऊं तो पंजाब और हरियाणा में व्हीट एण्ड राइस, जो पेडी है, क्रॉप का जो सर्कल है, आज यह साइकल तोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। वहां पर हम जितना कम धान करेंगे, उतना वहां का पानी और जमीन की परतवारी मेंटेन करने में मदद मिलेगी। पंजाब और हरियाणा में पेडी कम करना देश के हित की रक्षा है, हम इस पर ध्यान देते हैं, मगर जब तक वह चीज कम्पेनसेट नहीं होगी, तब तक हम पूरी तरह से बंद नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैंने कहा कि कुछ राज्यों में अभी बदलाव आ रहा है और वहां पर इस तरह से माल आ रहा है। यूनिवर्सल पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के बारे में मैंने जवाब दिया है। हमारा आज का जो टोटल प्रोक्योरमेंट है - यूनिवर्सल पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम में टोटल रिक्वायरमेंट और इसके लिए हमें जो प्रोक्योरमेंट करना पड़ेगा, इसमें अंतर बहुत है। आज ऐसी स्थिति और स्ट्रेन्थ हमारे पास नहीं है, इसलिए वनरलेबल सेक्शन, वीकर सेक्शन के हितों की रक्षा करने का कंसर्न लिया गया है, यहां वृंदा जी ने ए.पी.एल. की कीमतों के बारे में पूछा था, इसका जवाब मैंने उनका नाम लेकर दिया था, मगर ए.पी.एल. की जो कीमत है, ए.पी.एल. की कीमत और मार्केट की कीमत, जब तक एक लेवल पर थी, तब तक ए.पी.एल. का प्रेशर नहीं था, आज आप इस तरह की डिमांड करते हैं कि किसानों को ठीक तरह से मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस दीजिए, यह एक आवश्यक डिमांड भी है, साथ ही आप यह भी कहते हैं कि ए.पी.एल. के लिए भी वही सब्सिडी कायम करें, ये दोनों बात किसी भी तरह से स्वीकार करना मुश्किल होता है, क्योंकि इसका बोझ सरकार के ऊपर पड़ता है..(व्यवधान)..

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, it is your State. They have cut 80 per cent of the APL allocation to Kerala...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I have not permitted you...(Interruptions)... Please sit down...(Interruptions)... I have not allowed you...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद पवार : राइट ऑफ फूड..(व्यवधान).. राइट ऑफ फूड को स्वीकार करने में सरकार को कोई तकलीफ नहीं है, सिर्फ एक दिक्कत है कि राइट ऑफ फूड किस वर्ग को और किस कीमत पर देना है, इस पर हमें गंभीरता से सोचना होगा। समाज के गरीब लोगों को सबसेडाइज कीमत पर बड़े पैमाने पर देने की आवश्यकता है, हम इसको स्वीकार करते हैं, मगर जिनकी देने की ताकत है, उनको उसी रेट से, उसी सब्सिडी से देना, आज की स्थिति में सरकार के लिए मुश्किल हो रहा है, यह बात भी हम कहना चाहते हैं। जहां तक प्लानिंग कमीशन के आंकड़े की बात कही है..(व्यवधान)..प्लानिंग कमीशन के आंकड़े..(व्यवधान)..

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: You have got buffer stock. ...(Interruptions)... You have wasted money there. ...(Interruptions)... I am very sorry to say so. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद पवार: कौन सी ऑर्गेनाइजेशन का आधार हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिए..(व्यवधान)..

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: We are totally against this policy of allocations and subsidies...(Interruptions)... We protest against this. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Brinda Karatji, I have not permitted you... (Interruptions)... The Minister is not yielding...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद पवार: इसीलिए..(व्यवधान)..हमने प्लानिंग कमीशन के ..(व्यवधान).. स्वीकार किये थे..(व्यवधान)..और हम आगे भी वही स्वीकार कर रहे हैं।

(समाप्त)

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: We are opposed to this and we walk out in protest ...(Interruptions)...

(At this stage some Hon. Members left the Chamber)

(followed by 1z)

MKS-AKG/2.45/1Z

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS

BILLS INTRODUCED

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (ASSAM): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

THE HANDLOOM WEAVERS (PROTECTION AND WELFARE) BILL, 2009

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of distressed handloom weavers who are debt ridden, exploited and are committing suicide and for introduction of welfare measures like life insurance coverage, interest free working capital and consumption loan, healthcare, education to the children, availability of affordable raw material, modernization of looms, housing and compulsory purchase of handloom cloth by government and for the establishment of an authority and a welfare fund and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Sir, I introduce the Bill. (Ends)

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009 (INSERTION OF NEW ARTICLE 16A AND AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 39)

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SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

THE BOOMING POPULATION CONTROL BILL, 2009

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the promotion of family planning measures by the Central and State Governments to control the booming population of the nation through incentives and disincentives to so as to ensure that that the population is commensurate with its social, economic and other developments and with the ecological balance and bridge the gap between haves and have nots and for achieving quality of life and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Uniform Syllabus in Schools Bill, 2009 by Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda. He is not present. The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2009 by Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda. He is not present. The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2009 by Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda. He is not present. The High Court at Allahabad (Establishment of a Permanent Bench in Meerut) Bill, 2009 by Shri Amir Alam

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Khan. He is also not present. The Sugarcane Growers (Remunerative Price and Welfare) Bill, 2009 by Shri Amir Alam Khan. He is not present. The Rural Electrification Authority Bill, 2009 by Shri Amir Alam Khan. He is not present.

**THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009 (TO AMEND
ARTICLE 275)**

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA (UTTAR PRADESH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

**THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009
(INSERTION OF NEW ARTICLE 21B)**

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA (UTTAR PRADESH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

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**THE CHILDREN (RIGHTS, DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE)
BILL, 2009**

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA (UTTAR PRADESH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the basic rights to ensure all-round development and for welfare measures for children particularly, from poorer sections of the society and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill. (Ends)

**THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010
(INSERTION OF NEW ARTICLE 16A)**

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA (MEGHALAYA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Sir, I introduce the Bill. (Ends)

**THE INFILTRATION OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS (PREVENTION,
IDENTIFICATION AND DEPORTATION) BILL, 2010**

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA (MEGHALAYA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of infiltration of illegal immigrants into the country from the neighbouring countries and for their identification and deportation to the countries of their origin by setting up a National Commission for that purpose and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Sir, I introduce the Bill. (Ends) (Followed by TMV/2A)

-MKS-TMV-SCH/2A/2.50

THE NORTH-EASTERN TOURISM PROMOTION BOARD BILL, 2010

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA (MEGHALAYA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of Tourism Promotion Board for the North-Eastern Region of the country and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

THE FLOOD AND DROUGHT CONTROL BILL, 2010

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a National Flood and Drought Control Board to control flood and drought and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

THE TWO CHILD NORM BILL, 2010

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for population control through promotion of voluntary sterilisation among eligible couples having two living children and measures for

promoting two child norm and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010 (INSERTION OF NEW ARTICLE 21B)

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010 (AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 166 TO 171).

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (MAHARASHTRA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

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**THE MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010**

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (MAHARASHTRA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (MAHARASHTRA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

**THE FREE AND QUALITY SCHOOL EDUCATION TO ECONOMICALLY WEAK
CHILDREN BILL, 2010.**

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि देश के आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग के बच्चों को मुफ्त और गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने और पब्लिक स्कूलों में इन बच्चों के लिए सीटें आरक्षित करने और तत्संसक्त तथा उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री प्रभात झा: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

(Ends)

THE HUMAN TRAFFICKING (PREVENTION) BILL, 2010

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय मानव तस्करी निवारण आयोग की स्थापना करके देश में मानव तस्करी के फैलते जा रहे व्यापार को रोकने तथा तत्संसक्त अथवा उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री प्रभात झा: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

(Ends)

THE MIGRANT LABOUR SECURITY BILL, 2010

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि आजीविका की खोज में देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से महानगरों और औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों वाले शहरों में आने वाले श्रमिकों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने और एक कल्याण प्राधिकरण एवं कल्याण निधि की स्थापना द्वारा प्रवासी श्रमिकों के लिए राज्यों द्वारा किए जाने वाले कल्याणकारी उपायों का तथा तत्संसक्त और उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री प्रभात झा: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

(Ends)

(Followed by 2B/VK)

VK-PSV/2B/2.55

**THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010 (TO AMEND ARTICLE 145 AND
INSERTION OF NEW ARTICLE 225 A)**

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (KARNATAKA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

THE MARRIAGE LAW BILL, 2010

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (KARNATAKA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to remove the discrimination between man and woman in the matter of marriage and divorce in the existing laws, to ensure equality between them and confer dignity and humane treatment to women and to strengthen family and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

THE STANDARDISATION OF STYLE OF NAMES OF CITIZENS BILL, 2010

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (GOA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for standardization of style of names of citizens and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

THE CENSUS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (GOA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Census Act, 1948.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010 (AMENDMENT OF SECTION 376)

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (GOA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

THE PREVENTION OF HOARDING AND PROFITEERING BILL, 2010

SHRI R.C. SINGH (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of hoarding and profiteering of essential commodities of daily use of citizens particularly of common man in the country and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI R.C. SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

**THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010 (INSERTION OF NEW ARTICLE
371J)**

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड): सर, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: सर, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

(Ends)

THE TOUR OPERATORS AND TRAVEL AGENTS (REGULATION) BILL, 2010

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN (UTTAR PRADESH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for regulation of tour operators and travel agents by providing for compulsory registration of these operators and agents by competent authority; and by prescribing requisite norms and infrastructure for various tour/tourist related activities and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

DISCUSSION ON WORKING OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

श्री एम० वेंकैया नायडु (कर्णाटक): सर, अभी मेरे बोलने से पहले एक ही दिन में इतने सारे बिल्स इंट्रोड्यूस हो गए कि उन्हें सुन-सुन के मैं थक गया। उनके लिए कितना समय चाहिए, इस बारे में मैं अहलुवालिया जी से यही कह रहा था कि इनको पूरा करने के लिए कम-से-कम 6 साल लगेंगे।

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to initiate the discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is an important Ministry. It has become all the more important now because of the challenges the country is facing. Sir, the country is facing multidimensional challenges. If there is tension across the border, if there is tension inside the country, you will not be able to pay attention towards development. This is a simple thing known to everybody. Unfortunately, even after more than 60 years of Independence, we have all these challenges and the challenges are becoming larger and louder day by day. I am not here to blame this party or that party, this person or that person. The countrymen, as a whole, are very much agitated. We have potentiality to grow faster; we have the capacity and caliber to become one of the super economic powers in the world.

(Contd. By 2C/RG)

RG/3.00/2C

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (contd.): We had shown it during Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's period. Even under the present Government, if proper steps are taken, we can achieve it. There are challenges. But we have the capacity; there are

resources within the country, and the country can move faster and move forward. Unfortunately, what is happening is that we are not able to achieve the much needed progress because our attention is always diverted towards meeting the challenges, be it Left Wing Extremism -- Maoism or Naxalism, whatever way you call it -- or, be it terrorism aided and abetted openly by our neighbours, or, be it insurgency in certain parts of the country. These three aspects are taking much of our time and consuming much of our energy. Our country must stand united with one voice and then fight this menace in a resolute manner. That is why, the other day, the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley, said, "We are one with the Government as far as fighting these forces are concerned." Political differences will not come in the way. We had enough problems on these three counts. It is high time that we came to a conclusion. Sir, the Constitution enjoins upon the Union to protect every State against external aggression as well as internal disturbances. Some people try to make it a simple affair by saying that it is a law and order issue, that it is a State-related issue. None of these things, say, the Maoist threat or terrorism or insurgency, is State-specific. They are national threats. They are also political challenges. We have to be very, very clear about this. We must have clear-cut conclusions, arrive at a broad consensus, and then, we must muster political will to fight this menace. Unless the opposition parties, the ruling party and the different groups within the ruling party come to some understanding and conclusion, make up their mind and then take on these forces, we will not be able to achieve what we intend to. This is a point I wanted to make.

Anybody making, either directly or indirectly, either advertently or inadvertently, some comments or criticisms, is going to harm the interests of the nation. This has to be kept in mind. There is no meaning in denigrating the system. Some people say, "System ऐसा है। System थोड़ा खराब हो गया है।" Simply because there are rats in a house, you cannot set fire to a house. Similarly, even if there are loopholes or lacuna in the system, or, failures at times, we should not denigrate that system. Some people are advocating the thought, "Power flows out of the barrel of the gun". Power never flows through the barrel of a gun. Even if it does come for a while, it is only temporary. It never sustains. This has been our experience. This has been the history. So, we have to be very clear as far as these aspects are concerned. So, nobody should make any effort to disturb actions of these forces. Some people talk of autonomy. How can there be autonomy within the country? There are local Governments. You strengthen the local bodies; give them adequate powers. You respect the States; respect the federal system. There cannot be autonomy at all. I don't understand the talk of autonomy by anybody within the country. The country itself is autonomous. You must really see to it that the country's autonomy is secured. Secondly, some people say, "It is because of local aspirations." Yes; there are local aspirations because we are a huge country of 100 crores of population, with people of different regions practising different religions, speaking different languages, and there are bound to be different problems and different challenges. But justifying any action of these three forces and attributing them to local aspirations will be doing a great injustice to the cause

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of the nation. Thirdly, we have the so-called human rights. I always believe that human rights are for human beings. Human rights are not there for people who kill human beings, helpless human beings. It has become a fashion in this country, sitting in Delhi or sitting at any other place to write articles, preach and misguide people saying that we are for human rights. It is the human beings who constitute the country. But there are groups which are killing people mercilessly; they kill poor police constables; they kill ordinary activists of different political parties; they kill politicians; they kill ordinary people. And, these human rights activists are the champions of the cause of those people who kill others. I am not able to understand it. What about the helpless citizens of our country? That has been the concern of the Government as well as of the nation. Then, we have some people who try to justify it in the name of local aspirations. Some people try to justify Maoism saying that this is because of economic inequalities, neglect of the administration, and all that.

(Continued by 2D)

2d/3:05/ks

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU (Contd.): Yes, if these are the issues. That is why, we, as political parties, are competing with each other. We are going to the people and asking for their mandate on the basis of our performance. If a particular Party, whether the BJP, Congress, Communist or any other Party does not perform well, people are there to decide. That is why, we believe always that power comes from

the ballot, not from the bullet. This is the basic approach one has to be very clear about. I hope all political parties would understand this with enough experience from the last 60 years and then have a clear-cut conclusion on the issue.

Sir, we have also seen that the present Government, both the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, time and again, have said that the Left-Wing Extremism is the gravest threat to our internal security. Recent events have underscored the need for urgent and considered action to root out this problem. But, unfortunately, we have not yet started walking the talk. I am impressed by the Home Minister's statement and his bold approach, but he must start walking the talk. Otherwise, we have seen people making such bold statements and nothing happening subsequently. I am not doubting his intentions. I am not here to cast aspersions on the Minister's or the Government's intention about this matter. But, are you clear? Even within the Government, we see people speaking in different voices. The other day, the Leader of the Opposition spoke at length that -- I do not wish to dwell into it in detail -- with an incoherent Government in place, a divided Cabinet playing spoilsport and Party leaders at cross-purposes, there is no cohesion, no coordination and no cooperation. Then how can you have this operation? That is the issue. You have to be very clear. You have to speak in one voice. Your Home Minister is making a bold statement while the Congress Party General Secretary writes an article, 'Re-think about the Strategy'! I am not going to re-think why he has written that article for that Party. At the same time, it sends a message. You are sending confusing signals. He said there were people who had half-Maoist

mind, within the ruling party also. We have seen different statements coming from different quarters in the recent past. That is why I say you should have a clear-cut policy. We must have clarity in thinking, unity in action, sincerity in execution of the plan. These three things are very vital for the success of any plan of the Government. Sir, we are also seeing that some people in this country are mixing terror with religion. This is a very, very dangerous tendency. Terror has no religion. We have seen some people have taken that route, guided by some other forces. They want to weaken our country, they want to cripple our economy, they want to carry out acts of subversion. They want to weaken India. It is open. Some people may feel shy to name the country also. But my point is that we have been victims for years together. Now, the entire country is tense. The Home Minister has advised all the States; Hyderabad, alert! Delhi, alert! Commonwealth Games are coming; something may happen. Some other city, alert! Continuous alert! Alert for development; alert for security, everytime! And today, big debate is going on on what steps are to be taken. The debate should focus more on development, speedy development. This should be the agenda. But, unfortunately, we are compelled to discuss this aspect. So, keeping that in mind, I only want to say that the Ram Pradhan Committee had noted that 26/11 and other terrorist acts had shown that terrorism kills persons irrespective of religion, cast, community, age or sex, rich and poor alike. This threat, therefore, must be faced as a sort of a people's war. What is required is quality of understanding, unity in action, sincerity in addressing the concerns of the people. This approach has to be adopted by the

Government. Sir, we have also gone through what one of our new Members and an old colleague, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, has said. He said that consistent failure on the part of the State Governments concerned and a total lack of consciousness on the part of the Centre in urging the States concerned to implement the provisions of the Panchayat Act have contributed to the aggravation of the situation. You forget that you have been in power for fifty, out of sixty, years, in both States and at the Centre! If there is a failure, you introspect and rectify the problem within yourself! You are trying to damn the system and, then, trying to justify the acts of these people. Come what may, whosoever is responsible, whatever may be the shortcomings, can we approve the methods adopted by these people? This is the question. I would like to ask all our colleagues including my friend, Keshava Rao, who said that there was need for reconciliation. Reconciliation for what?

(contd. by 2e/tdb)

TDB-VNK/2E/3.10

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (CONTD.): Reconciliation for what and with whom? And, also, Sir, some people sometimes advocate talks, talks. Sir, nobody is opposed to talks. But, talks with whom? What is the agenda? What is the purpose? Talks should be from both sides. It cannot be one side romance. If it is love, love has to be from both sides; otherwise, love is a failure. We have to understand this. We had enough of it in Andhra Pradesh. Sir, the period that is given in the name of talks is being used by them to recoup themselves, to

reorganize themselves. This has been the experience. We have seen it during N.T. Ramarao's period; we have seen it during Dr. Chenna Reddy's period; we have seen it even subsequently also. So, my suggestion is that we should be very clear about this, and we have to be careful in making statements.

Sir, many of our colleagues, Mr. Subbarami Reddy, Member of Parliament was killed; not our Subbirami Reddy; he is very wise man that way. Both Subbarami Reddys are from my place, so I can take liberty with them. I am talking about Mr. Madhava Subbarami Reddy. He was killed. Mr. N. Janardhana Reddy, the Member of our House, the former Chief Minister, again from my place; he was also attacked. Shri Chandrababu Naidu, the present Leader of the Opposition there, was attacked. Many people were attacked, including son of Shri Balram Kashyap, the Member of Parliament. Then, the JMM Member of Parliament from Jamshedpur was killed. There are umpteen number of people. I can give a big list of MPs, MLAs, IPS and IAS officers and two Constables in Andhra Pradesh who were killed. They were killed for no reason, no justification. Now, they have targeted their former friend, CPM also in West Bengal. What is happening in West Bengal is also everybody's knowledge; how they are treating this issue and how they are targeting even the Communist Parties also. My point is, Sir, if there are problems, let the political parties take their problems. If the Maoists are of the opinion that these political parties are useless, let them float a forum, then, take up the issues with the people, champion their cause, contest the elections, with the elections, dethrow this Government, and then take the ruling into your hands. You

don't have it. It is because you don't believe in the strength of your ideology. You want to threaten the people through weapon. This is what is happening. And, unfortunately, some people, giving variety of reasons, as I have just now quoted Shri Digvijay Singh's article and also Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar's famous quotation, knowingly and unknowingly, by making such statements we are making them more emboldened, giving them more and more strength. And, even the so-called human right activist also, without knowing what exactly happening, how the people are suffering, making such statements. Why should a Constable fight Naxalite? This is the question I want to ask. I am putting this question to myself and I am not able to get an answer. Why should an ordinary Constable fight Naxalites? Why should he sacrifice his life? Why should he go to jungles? Why should he go to Dantewada? Why should he go to Jehanabad, leaving his family? If the politicians are still confused, why should a Constable sacrifice his life? That is the question. It is the policy decided by the Government; and the Government is asking them to do something, they are doing it. And, unfortunately, they are becoming victims. It is a challenge to our political system, Sir. This is the only thing I want to say about the Left-wing Extremism. We have to fight it out resolutely; we have to have a three-pronged approach; we have to educate the people about the hollowness of these forces; we have to strengthen our intelligence, and also strengthen our forces in the field. And, thirdly, we have to address simultaneously the people's issues which are giving some scope and some strength for these forces to exploit and organize against the State and against the political system. So, a three-pronged strategy is

very much needed. I hope that the Government further do not think in terms of having electoral alliances and adjustments. Sir, I have been a victim in Andhra. They had an alliance, an understanding. They may deny it. Shri Keshava Rao is nodding his head in a negative manner. We know it. We know it; it is a fact. Let us accept this. My friend Shri * has given statements supporting the Naxalites in Chhattisgarh ...(Interruptions) And we have seen what has happened in Jharkhand also...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): See, Venkaiahji, Shri * cannot come here and defend. So, I expunge the name * That name is expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He is a former Chief Minister of a State.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I am helpless. He cannot defend himself in the House.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, my point is, the Government should mobilize all the forces, give all the helping hand to the States, strengthen the hands of the States, and then take the movement forward.

(Contd. by 2f-kgg)

kgg/2f/3.15

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (contd.): 24 out of 37 Indian reserve battalions have been so far sanctioned. 37 battalions were promised and only 24 are sanctioned.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

What is the progress? How the Minister would move forward on this? This is one point I would like to ask the Minister. I would urge upon him to expedite the process.

Secondly, Sir, on the intelligence mechanism, we have to learn lessons from the experiences whether it is Dantewada or other incidents that have happened in parts of the country. There is a need to strengthen our intelligence system and the Centre and the States must share intelligence and then try to take up this challenge.

Thirdly, on the responses to extremism, the Ram Pradhan Committee has made certain comments; they said Quick Response Teams, QRT, who were claimed to have been trained by the State Reserve Police Force in Commando Force in Pune for one-and-a-half months and three months by NSG at Manesar did not receive actual simulated training in facing terrorist attacks and hostages rescue at Manesar. This is the finding of a committee appointed by the Maharashtra Government.

Sir, we have not learnt enough lessons from 26/11. The nation is going to host the Commonwealth Games. We have to be extra careful; we have to be vigilant. Experts have voiced concerns over the security management of the sites under construction. Also, we have a glaring example of a total failure of our intelligence system with regard to David Headley, a key suspect in Pune. He kept on visiting India. None of our agencies knew anything. The Ram Pradhan Committee said that Pune may be a place of possible attack. The Ram Pradhan

Committee visited even Pune also. Subsequently, you know what has happened in Pune. It is a glaring case of failure of the intelligence. Some times, they say, the Centre has cautioned the States. Every time, the Centre is sending a caution. You may have heard the story of a father and son, when they were traveling in a forest, the son always screaming 'tiger, tiger...' without seeing a tiger. When really the son saw tiger and when he screamed 'tiger', the father did not believe in that and finally he became a victim. The same thing here; you just caution! You must be able to give specific inputs to the States. States cannot fight this battle because their intelligence apparatus is limited; their capacities are limited; the challenges are enormous. Keeping these in mind, it is the basic responsibility of the Centre to coordinate with the States. Secondly, about what has happened in Dantewada about the CRPF battalion, according to the reports, the naxals had followed them for three days and our people did not have any clue!

Coming back to the issue of terrorism, another major challenge, and to say why we are getting confused, I would just like to cite the Batla House encounter. The entire country should be speaking in one voice. That mood was there after 26/11. Even the Home Minister also became emotional; he gave a strong speech. The entire country was happy to note the tone and tenor. But, unfortunately, subsequently we have not done anything to take the mood forward.

Sir, some people are systematically combining terror with religion. People are talking, 'Minorities are being harassed.' When a Maoist is arrested---so many Maoists are arrested and killed; nobody is talking that the Maoists belong to a

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particular community, particular religion being killed. When the issue of tackling terror comes, why is the question of religion coming? It is an important issue and we need to ponder over. You judge the religion as not having anything with terror. I do not think that any religion accepts terror as a means to achieve the goals whether it is Hindutva or Islam or Christianity or any other faith. I do not think anybody has preached that this method is acceptable to a particular religion. When that being the case, whenever something happens for a strong action, why do they talk of harassment of minorities?

Sir, the ugliest example is that many important Congress leaders, including some Ministers, party leaders, claimed that the Delhi police action at Batla House was a fake encounter. Some people sought a CBI inquiry into the incident on record. Sir, some Congress leaders converted the dense of suspected terrorists as a place of pilgrimage! Many people went to Aslamgarh. Some of the people who are involved here are connected with Aslamgarh. Some people went and talked to the family members. I can understand if you go and visit the victims of the terrorists.

(Contd. by kls/2g)

KLS/2G-3.20

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (CONTD): You console the family members, you give them the helping hand, sympathise with them, it is fine. But sympathising with the terror suspects, sympathising with the accused, it is treacherous, it is against the country's interests. This really emboldens the enemies of the nation. Pakistan is

also enjoying this, aha! Indian people have got into our trap and they are getting involved into religious controversies, etc. They try to justify every action to link it with some incidents which have happened somewhere or other. So, no incident, how big it is, can justify such actions. This has to be very clear and we must come to a clear-cut conclusion that terror has nothing to do with religion and religion has nothing to do with terror. Otherwise we will be doing disservice to the nation and also to the cause of that particular religion also. Sir, the Prime Minister, the Home Minister, the Defence Minister, the External Affairs Minister, everybody spoke very strongly about the Pakistani involvement. The Prime Minister once said, 'talk with whom, how?' But now you started talks and then what has happened, nobody knows. I am not going into the details because that is not the matter concerning the Home Minister. But, Sir, Pakistan is perpetrator of 26/11 attack. I am happy that just now we came to know that Kasab has been convicted. What is the punishment to be given to him, I think, that will be known tomorrow. I am not going into this. But the entire country is eagerly awaiting what happens to Afzal Guru. Subsequently, the court has completed its responsibility, what the Government is doing that everybody is watching. I hope the Home Minister understands the spirit in which I am saying this and acts on that also. Even on Kasab issue also, Sir, nobody in the country has got any sympathy with him. The various versions that have been given in between to mislead the people are known to all. Pakistan has a stated policy and that will become very clear. And you also have seen the report of the UN Committee after Benazir Bhutto's assassination and

it has said that the ISI is trying to foment trouble in Jammu & Kashmir, mixing religion with terror and then trying to take advantage. That is the clear-cut report. Funds also are pumped into our financial system. We in the Home Ministry in close coordination with the Finance Ministry have to take clear steps and one of them should be about the counterfeit money that is coming into the country. In the recent years, the menace of counterfeit currency has increased manifold. I need not explain it further because Mr. Chidambaram is a learned person, he dealt with the Finance Ministry and now he is dealing with the Home Ministry. It is a complex problem. How do you face the challenge where that money is getting through *hawala* transaction into our stock market? This opinion is not given by Venkaiah Naidu or some opposition leader, even the National Security Adviser also has opined the same thing. We also have information how big is this nuisance in the borders of Bihar, in the borders of Uttar Pradesh and also in other places. What is happening on that count? Thirdly, Sir, regarding the local suppliers for these terrorist organisations I want to know who are the sources of their funding and who are the people who are arranging the shelter. Are we keeping a strict vigil on it? Is the Home Ministry having details of such persons and organisations who are hand in glove with such forces, who want to defame India and then weaken India? This is another aspect where the Home Minister has to focus more. There are also reports to indicate that infrastructure training across the border continues to remain intact and efforts to infiltrate militants still continue unabated. These are infiltration figures shown in the Table of paragraph 2.5.2 of the Report of the Home Ministry

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that reveal that infiltration increased substantially in 2009 when compared to 2008. The trends suggest worrying times ahead. What are the reasons for this escalation? What are the steps that have been taken by the Government? In 2008, Sir, 342 incidents have been there and in 2009, there have been 485 incidents. This is official information. Sir, the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir spoke for need for reduction of forces. I am not able to understand the logic of reducing the forces, 35,000 security personnel have to be withdrawn from Jammu and Kashmir which is a troubled State. This troop withdrawal, in fact, will adversely affect the security situation in the State. Sir, cross border infiltration has risen sharply and massive infiltration is on the cards. The Government seriously needs to rethink its troop withdrawal strategy. Earlier you had a compulsion in Jammu and Kashmir because you had a coalition partner who were sympathising with the forces of other side which were trying to weaken our unity.

(Contd by 2H/SSS)

SSS/2H/3.25

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (CONTD.): But, now you don't have such compulsions. So, that being the case, why are you thinking of the path of withdrawal of troops? Then, Sir, with regard to the number of incidents of violence in Assam up to 2009 December it increased to 424 as compared to 387 last year, even up to December only. Again, there is confusion in the minds of the rulers there about how to deal with ULFA. Sir, the ULFA, subsequently, SULFA, are all organizations based on a wrong idea. You cannot be complacent with them. You

have to be very firm. Then, these infiltrators from across cross-border have become a grave threat to the integrity and security of the country. Sir, the State of Assam is the worst victim of infiltration. Just now, one of our hon. Members was trying to move a Private Members' Bill. The Congress Party has taken a soft view on the infiltrators. This is my charge. I will be very happy if the Minister disagrees and, then, comes out with a clear-cut categorical denial. We have also seen, time and again, how the Government judged the IMDT Act which was ultimately struck down by the Supreme Court in July 2005 as unconstitutional. Subsequently, also we tried to follow the same path. It is very interesting to hear the Supreme Court's observation. The Supreme Court held that the Act and the rules had created the biggest hurdle and is the main impediment and barrier in the identification and deportation of illegal migrants. It observed further, the presence of such large number of illegal migrants from Bangladesh, which runs into millions, is in fact an aggression on the State of Assam and has also contributed significantly in causing serious internal disturbances in the shape of insurgency of alarming proportions. This is the court observation. We call it an aggression. The Government has not acted upon the Supreme Court's directive of taking affirmative action on the illegal infiltrators so far. Sir, the Supreme Court has rapped the UPA Government twice on this and it has struck down the IMDT Act as unconstitutional but the Government has not taken any further steps to tackle this burning issue. Sir, this is not an issue between the BJP and Congress Party in Assam. The unity and integrity of the country is at stake and the demographic invasion that is taking place in the State of

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Assam is going to weaken the country's security. This has to be understood. I only urge upon the Minister to have serious look into the entire aspect of IMDT, infiltration problem and then muster courage and conviction to take steps for a free...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, I am on a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Are you yielding?

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned that there are infiltrators in millions. What is the basis of this information? This is my first question. My second question is: you said that the Government is soft. I want to ask him when you were in Government for six years, when you were in Government for six years what did you do? (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naidu, are you yielding? When your party's turn comes, you speak. No, no, Mr. Naidu, please continue. (Interruptions)

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Why did the Minister... (Interruption)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naidu, Please continue. (Interruptions) Your party will get a chance. Then you can raise it. I asked him whether he is yielding. If you do, I will be helpless.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I have no problem in yielding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: But, we have shortage of time.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: For the information of the hon. Friend, I want to tell him that what I quoted is from the observation of the court, not Venkaiah Naidu's own interpretation.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Threat has to be...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, please. (Interruptions) Your party's spokesman can correct it. Please...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If you just provoke me, I can tell you that there are figures to suggest that 38 (Interruptions) of Assam...(Interruptions)...the Bangladeshis will decide the fate of the people's representatives there, not Indian people. That is the situation. Let there be a debate.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naidu, please don't reply to that. There is no time. Please...(Interruptions)... There is no time. Sit down. (Interruptions) The Ministry will reply. Why do you worry?

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Why did the BJP not take steps to stop....(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: We have shortage of time.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, if this Congress Party and my friends and the people in the Government are ready to take up this challenge...(Interruptions)...

(Followed by NBR/2J)

-SSS/NBR-LT/2J/3.30.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, please, ignore this and continue with your speech...(Interruptions)...You ignore all this...(Interruptions)...Do not yield...(Interruptions)...

श्री साबिर अली : सर, बहुत अच्छा बोल रहे हैं..(व्यवधान)..हैदराबाद दिखाया..(व्यवधान)...मालेगांव..(व्यवधान)..दिखाया...(व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIAN) : No, no Please ...(Interruptions)...
Please, sit down ...(Interruptions)...That is not going on record
...(Interruptions)...It is not going on record ...(Interruptions)...Sit
down...(Interruptions)...बैठिए ..(व्यवधान)..क्या करते हैं..(व्यवधान)..

श्री साबिर अली : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sabir Ali...(Interruptions)...

श्री साबिर अली : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sabir Ali, it is not going on record
...(Interruptions)...Nothing will go on record...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on
record, except what Mr. Veniahaji speaks...(Interruptions)...Venkaiahji, please
start...(Interruptions)... साबिर अली जी बैठिए..(व्यवधान)..Sit down. Sit down
...(Interruptions)...Nothing is going on record ...(Interruptions)...

श्री एम.वेंकैया नायडु : जो अजमेर दरगाह में हुआ, हैदराबाद मक्का-मस्जिद में हुआ, मालेगांव
में हुआ, जो अन्य इलाकों में हो रहा है, यह सब देश के लिए खतरनाक है, दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है और
निंदनीय है। उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए, उन लोगों को पकड़ना चाहिए, चाहे वह टेरेरिस्ट हिंदू
हो, मुसलमान हो, टेरेरिस्ट, टेरेरिस्ट है, उसको पकड़ने से आपको किसने रोका है? उनको
सजा देने के लिए आपको किसने रोका है? यह एक विषय है। मेरा इतना कहना है कि टेरेरिज्म
को, आतंकवाद को मजहब के साथ मत जोड़िए। अभी तक हमने कुछ पॉलिसी अपनाकर देश
के लिए बहुत नुकसान उठाया है, लेकिन अब आगे देश के हित में सोचने से आपको क्या आपत्ति

है? बंगलादेशी लोग आ रहे हैं, उनके बारे में, मैं उनके खिलाफ बोल रहा हूँ। आप भारतीय हैं, भारतीय नागरिक हैं, भारत मां के सपूत हैं, ऐसे व्यक्ति को बंगलादेशी इन्फिल्ट्रेटर का नाम लेने से तुरंत कुछ नाराजगी हो रही है, मन में पीड़ा हो रही है, यह मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। Are you sympathetic to Indian people? Or, are you sympathetic to Bangladesh who are infiltrating in a systematic way into the country to weaken the country?
...(Interruptions)...That is the issue ...(Interruptions)...

श्री साबिर अली : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी..(व्यवधान)..

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे.कुरियन) : आप लोग बैठिए..(व्यवधान)..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I would urge upon the hon. Home Minister to take initiative and bring legislation to take effectively the issue of infiltrators from across the border. Sir, millions of people are coming even today. They are coming in a systematic manner. They want to destabilize India. They are coming here as a part of sinister design ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Sit down...(Interruptions)...Why do you worry about infiltrators?...(Interruptions)...Sit down...(Interruptions)...

श्री एम.वेंकैया नायडु : सर, एक बार हमने जम्मू-कश्मीर के साथ भयंकर पाप किया ..(व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: What is wrong with that?... (Interruptions)...Sit down...(Interruptions)...What is wrong with that? Sit down...(Interruptions)...Please sit down...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the point is...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Kalitaji, it is not going on record...(Interruptions)...Please, sit down...(Interruptions)...No, please ...(Interruptions)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : सर, जम्मू-कश्मीर की समस्या को लेकर हमारे पूर्वजों ने 1948 में भयंकर पाप किया है, जिसका परिणाम हम अभी भी भुगत रहे हैं। I don't attribute motives to vote bank politics at that time to the then Prime Minister. It will be a wrong policy on his part. But, I don't attribute that he has done it as a part of vote bank politics at that time. Now, I am very clear. By going with the mood of the people who are reacting to the issue of Bangladeshi infiltrators, they are treating this as a vote bank -- a safe and secure vote bank of Bangladeshi infiltrators. It is a big challenge to the country. This is the opinion given by the Supreme Court Judges. This is the opinion given by the Governor of Assam who had sent a status report and also there are reports given by the Law Commission also. If anybody wants to go through those details and want to have details and discussion, I am ready to come out with all the facts and then we can also have a separate discussion on that.

Sir, now, I come to the issue of Manipur. We also have reports. I would be happy if the hon. Home Minister condemns such report to suggest that even the elected representatives and the Chief Minister are forced to pay money to the underground people. During my visit to Manipur, one of the officers met and told me that this is what is happening in the State. The hon. Minister knows that extortion is going on in Manipur. This is going on. This is not just simply after Chidambaramji became Home Minister. It is a very serious disease. We have to

tackle this issue. Sir, there are also private duties and taxes levied on people in certain other parts of the North-East. This is also another major challenge before and we have, as a country, to take up that challenge.

(CONTD. BY USY "2K")

-NBR-USY/2k/3.35

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU (CONTD.): Coming to the assurance given by the hon. Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, while delivering the IB Centenary Endowment Lecture on 23rd December, he said, "Another major idea is to set up the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), which must be set up by the end of 2010." He also said, "I am told that the US was able to do it within 36 months after September 11." The Home Minister, then, quickly added, "India cannot afford to wait for 36 months. India must decide now to go forward and India must succeed in setting up the NCTC by the end of 2010." I will be happy if the hon. Minister enlightens this House and throws some light how much progress has been made in the matter of setting up the NCTC because it is another important instrument to fight terrorism.

Coming to the different laws enacted by different States, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to take a holistic and practical view of the different laws passed by different States. Maharashtra has passed a law, known as, MCOCA. Then, similarly, some other State Governments have also passed certain laws. The State Assembly of Gujarat had also passed a legislation. They also want to have a separate law for the State, but the Government of India, the Ministry of Home

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Affairs, is sitting on that. They did not send it for President's approval. They sent it back. This is for the information of the hon. Home Minister. And, subsequently, because of the criticism they said that the provisions were different from Maharashtra. The Supreme Court recently said that the MCOCA of Maharashtra was legal. To the best of my knowledge, they upheld the legislation. You can just crosscheck what have been the findings of the court. If that being the case, then, what sin has been committed by the people of Gujarat. They are also victims of terrorism. You don't allow the State to have some instrument to fight against terrorism. Why is this politicking there? Why is this discrimination there? Why is this partiality there towards that particular State, which is also facing the problem of terrorism? So, I would urge upon the hon. Home Minister to be realistic and holistic to understand the aspirations of different regions and, then, see to it that the approval is given at the earliest.

Now, I come to police forces. Out of 4013 IPS officers, 3382 are in position. There is a shortage of 631 IPS officers, if I am correct. You should address this problem at the earliest. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will tell you about this.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Okay. I am here to listen to what you say and get enlightened. If your version is correct, we will be happy to help the country. But if my version is correct, then, you must be ready to get corrected also. Now, I come to the DSPs and SSPs. The percentage of DSPs in the naxal-affected States ranges from 19 to 51 per cent. I am not blaming the Home Minister because the

States are also involved in this. Whether it is Jharkhand or West Bengal or Orissa or Bihar or Andhra Pradesh, there is a shortfall of these officers. Similar is the position of ASIs, SIs and Inspectors. There is a shortage of 18 per cent in Jharkhand, 35 per cent in Orissa, 30 per cent in West Bengal, 41 per cent in Chhatisgarh, 38 per cent in Bihar, and 15 per cent in Andhra Pradesh. So, there is a deficiency in this particular category also. It falls under the jurisdiction of States, but it is the duty of the Home Minister to coordinate with the States and see to it that this important aspect is taken care of and these posts are filled up at the earliest. The Kamal Kumar Committee recommended to fill these posts through departmental competitive examination to overcome the shortage of directly-recruited officers. I don't know what is the view of the Government and what is the progress in this regard.

Now, I come to the hon. Minister's statement. The police operation ratio for the whole country is about 130 for one lakh. The international average is 270. We have to reach that average because in India we have multi-dimensional challenges. We have variety of other problems also, unlike other countries. Keeping that in mind, it is a massive effort to be made, both by the Centre and the State Governments together. We must resolve to move in that direction. So far as constables are concerned, the Home Minister says that four lakh constables should be recruited in this year and in the next two years in order to fill up the vacancies to provide expansion of the police forces. What is the progress in this regard? What has happened to modernization of police forces? The MHA has taken a significant

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initiative towards capacity building of State police forces. I would like the Government to be pro-active. I would like them to go through the CAG Report which observed that the police forces in States continue to depend on outdated weapons; perhaps, the most dangerous of all. The Report of the CAG finds that the percentage of trained police personnel is very low and training infrastructure is inadequate.

(Contd. By 2I -- PK)

-USY/PK/2L/3.40

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU (CONTD.): This is what the CAG's Report says. The role of the Home Ministry must not be limited to sanctioning funds or simply giving advice. You must ensure better compliance or implementation of the schemes by the States concerned. Sir, even with regard to the Central Police Forces, some of the conditions of these forces are inhuman. That being the case, recently, a delegation of all-India para military forces, ex-service men Welfare Association met me and they gave a memorandum. Sir, they raised various grievances. Such grievances should be addressed on top priority because they are the people who are fighting for us. Sir, in the coming days, one has to keep in mind that unless we modernize them, unless we make them happy and comfortable, they will not be able to do justice to their job. This is another point I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister.

Sir, the police reforms in States tell a story of slow progress. In the Chief Ministers' Conference, the Hon. Minister himself said it, 22 States have not enacted

the new Police Act, 19 States have not set up the Police Complaint Authority and 24 States have not yet established the State Security Commission. In the beginning itself, I said, I am not talking here as a BJP man to pinpoint the failures of that Party or this Party; it is a country as a whole. It is high time that we muster courage and conviction and then take a clear-cut policy to tackle this big menace in the larger interest of the country. There are other areas where we can fight. Sir, in the coming days, I do not say that guns alone will solve the problem. The future belongs not to guns, the future belongs to grains, as rightly said by Professor M.S. Swaminathan, you have to increase the food production, but for that you need peace. These people are not allowing progress, these people are not allowing any development... (Interruptions)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Venkaiahji, I do not want to interfere but, there is one more Speaker, so, kindly finish.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I will finish in 10 minutes. Delhi has one of the highest crime rates in the country. It is the capital of the country. Sir, there are 357 cases for a population of a lakh people. The national average is 168. The Delhi average is double the national average in crime cases. So, please focus enough on the national capital which is also the capital of the country for all other purposes also. The High Court was compelled to call Delhi as the crime capital of India. It is an unsavory remark, but, at the same time, it is a reality. The influx of Bangladeshis in Delhi also has become a serious problem.

Sir, the coming Commonwealth Games also throw a challenge to our country, to the Home Minister also in person because he is dealing with it and he has said that he will take a non-cynical approach.

Sir, coming to the Union Territories, I hope that the Minister or his deputies should frequently visit the Union Territories, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Andaman, Puducherry or the other far off places. Make frequent trips because we know that there is lethargy in the system and the administration and your frequent visits will make the officers to act more. Sir, in Andaman, there are 12 IAS officers. How much work does one District Collector do in a district of the country? Twelve officers are there. I have no problem. I do not want to reduce the number, but, at the same time, things are not happening effectively at the grassroot level. I am more concerned about the development. You said you had an interaction but even the basic issues remain. As regards the teachers' recruitment in Daman and Diu, trained teachers are available, the recruitment is not done. Why such sort of lethargy? I want to request the Hon. Minister to please focus more on these Union Territories also.

Sir, coming to the Census and the National Population Register, I have a specific suggestion to the hon. Minister. I have access to the Standing Committee Report, I do not want to quote it though we have submitted the Report. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that this proposal to club the Census and the National Population Register is not in the interest of the country. You cannot do this exercise in a hurry. It is a very important exercise. It has to be done with all care

and patience and then, verification has to be there. Then, as per section 4 (3) of the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 " for the purpose of preparation and including in the local register of Indian citizens, the particulars collected of every family and individual in the Population Register shall be verified and scrutinized by the local Registrar who may be assisted by one or more persons as specified by the Registrar General of Citizen Registration. Sir, profiling of a person to be done through NPR is based on the information provided by the individual.

(Contd. by PB/2M)

PB/2M/3.45

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU (CONTD.): The individual will not say that 'I am a foreigner; I am a Bengladeshi.' You have put a column in that particular list saying, 'Nationality - as declared'. I think, the Home Minister must also have done some exercise on this. I am not doubting his credentials or his sincerity. But it is a double-edged weapon. The moment your name is registered, if it is included in that, it is very difficult to remove it. They have also put a condition saying that this will not automatically guarantee this thing. But, at the same time, in this country, Sir, once a name is included somehow or the other in the ration card, in the voters' list or in the Census or somewhere else, it is very difficult to remove that name. One of the friends was telling what was done during your Government. When the Maharashtra Government wanted to throw out some people who had been identified as infiltrators from Bangladesh, you know how much hue and cry had

taken place across the country. Once you are there in the Register, it is very difficult to remove any name. I would only urge upon the Minister that the threats posed by the access to NPR is that it opens a possibility of any illegal migrant to legitimize his status as a resident and national of India. The question regarding nationality is not something which can be left to the respondent to answer. It must be determined and verified by the authorities on the basis of documentary and other evidence. Sir, on this issue, to conclude, I state that the creation of NPR and merging the process with the Census will aggravate the insurgency problems.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Venkaiahji, please conclude.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is very important. Just a few minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I know. I agree.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: And, in any way, it will open the country's boundaries to illegal migrants who by way of the national identity card can claim themselves to be Indian citizens which might lead to political suicide for the country. So, the NPR schedule and the decision to canvass it alongwith the Census operation needs to be reviewed. This is my earnest appeal to the hon. Home Minister because this exercise has already started. There are also now demands to include Census on the basis of castes also, enumeration of the backward classes. Some people even want that the APL/BPL status is to be also mentioned. Now how far it is feasible, the Ministry has to apply its mind in consultation with other Ministries concerned.

Sir, now I come to the issue of Telangana. When we insisted to have some discussion in the House, the hon. Home Minister never agreed for the discussion.

He made a statement on the Telangana issue outside the House even when the Parliament was in Session. I can tell you that the appointment of Justice Srikrishna Committee is a futile exercise because the hon. Home Minister who is number two or number three -- I don't know what ranking is given to him in the Government -- made a categorical statement that the process has started. Then he appointed a Committee to go and enquire the people to find out their views. What is the credibility and statutory binding of that Committee, I am not able to understand. Earlier, you had appointed the Pranab Babu Committee; then you appointed the Rosaiah Committee; and after that you appointed some other Committee; and now you are appointing another Committee. I have no disrespect for Justice Srikrishna or to his wisdom; I am not questioning the integrity of its members also. That is not the issue at all. The issue is, what is the statutory authority of that committee? The hon. Home Minister may say, he is equivalent to the Supreme Court Judge. I am not talking about the status, Sir. I am talking about the validity of the report. You are too intelligent. Even our colleagues have said it. ...(Interruptions)... I know that. But my point is, don't play with the sentiments of the people of my State. What sin have they committed? Be clear. It is not easy, I do agree, to bifurcate a State, to create a State overnight. You cannot do it. But six years are over, Chidambaram Garu. Try to understand. ...(Interruptions)... He knows the *Chidambara rahasyam* also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, please.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, my point is, you should have done the homework beforehand. You should have taken your MPs into confidence; you should have taken your MLAs into confidence; you should have taken your Ministers into confidence, your Chief Minister into confidence, your Party into confidence. But you have not done it and now you are leaving that job to some Committee and the party is not in a position to go as a party before the Committee. This is the irony. Andhra is one of the fast forward moving State. My point is, please do not affect the future and growth of the State by this sort of approach. Have a clear-cut policy. Come clean what you intend to do, share with the Parliament and then let us decide. Political parties need to take a stand but you are not doing it. This is my request to the Home Minister; be clear and categorical.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Venkaiahji, that is okay. Please conclude.

(Followed by 2n/SKC)

2n/3.50/skc

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, there are other issues. (Interruptions) Both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are part of India. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Now, please do not disturb him. Mr. Venkaiah, please, adhere to the time.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, there is a statement by the hon. Home Minister. I would be happy if he could throw some light on that, about amnesty to people who

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return from PoK. It is a very dangerous proposal. Even our colleague, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, if I am correct, as per reports in the media, suggested that this would open gates for infiltration across the border. It is not in the interest of the people of Jammu & Kashmir and it is not in the interest of the people of the country. It would open the gates for training terrorists. I would urge upon the Government not to take a suicidal path. We had enough of it. We know what is PoK and we know what is the stand of the Indian Government on PoK. But we have to be clear. Please understand the enemy. You may not wish to call them your enemy, but please try to understand the evil mind of your neighbours, trying to destabilise you, cripple you and create problems for you. Camps are being run and it is in everybody's knowledge. Can you deny that terrorist camps are being run from across the border? Can you deny that training and shelter is being given to terrorists? With all this, how can you trust them and allow them such an easy route to enter India? It is a very sensitive issue. There is quiet diplomacy. There is a statement; I do not wish to dwell on that. I only wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. The Kashmir Pact was just a signature away, with the former Foreign Minister of Pakistan -- that is a separate subject and the hon...(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is enough. You have touched upon every point. Now, please conclude. (Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I would like to say that being pro-active alone would not suffice, Mr. Chidambaram. Be pro-active in deeds. Do not show

discrimination against any State in granting assent to their legislations. Thirdly, take all the States together; lead them from the front. We are all with you in tackling issues of greater importance such as terrorism, insurgency and Maoist or Left Wing extremism. There is no politics in this. At the same time, focus on the development of the country. Take care of the backward areas and then see to it that the aspirations of the people are definitely taken care of. This is my advice to the hon. Home Minister through this discussion on the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Thank you very much for giving me a patient hearing. I hope that the hon. Minister would also respond to the serious allegation made in the House in the morning about one of the Central Ministers paying money to purchase rifles from Bangladesh.

(Ends)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): The Minister has himself issued a statement. You would get that statement also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Ashwani Kumar. Mr. Ashwani, I would not ring the bell, but please take only 20 minutes.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (PUNJAB): Thank you, Sir, for this opportunity to share my perspective with this august House on a matter of great concern to all of us and mainly, the purposes and objectives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, which concern themselves, first and foremost, with internal security, maintenance of internal

order, communal harmony and peace, the security of our borders and preservation of rights and liberties of the peace-loving citizens of India.

Sir, the mandate of the Ministry is far too extensive for me to even pretend that I would be able to do justice to all aspects of the matter. Therefore, I have consciously decided to use my 20 minutes, very generously granted to me by you, Sir, to share my views on perhaps, what is the gravest threat today to the unity and integrity of India, namely, the Left Wing and extremist violence. I would also take some time to dwell on the crime situation in the country and the causes which have given rise to a situation that threatens the democratic fabric of our state and of our society.

(Contd. by hk/2o)

HK/2o/3.55

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (CONTD.): Sir, a lot has been heard and spoken about in the past couple of days on how do we deal with the menace of naxalites. Various views have been expressed. The Home Minister of India has stated in the other House of the perspective with which the UPA Government seeks to tackle the situation. But, Sir, before we discuss the remedy of this serious threat to our very existence, to our way of life and to our future, we must pause for a moment and in an atmosphere of rational conversation amongst ourselves understand what is the extent of the naxal challenge, what are the instruments and means that the naxals seem to employ in the achievement of their ultimate goal. Sir, I had with me a statement given by a top politburo functionary of the naxal movement and I have,

Sir, an official statement from the 9th Congress of the People's War Group which defines what naxalism and Left-Wing Extremism in India is all about. It states, "That the 9th Congress of the People's War Group held in 2007 resolve to advance the People's War throughout the country, further strengthen the People's army, deepen the mass base of the party and wage a broad-based mass militant movement against the neo-liberal policies of globalization, liberalization and privatization." The party's politburo, Sir, in one of its policy documents mentions as its aim thus: "We have to further aggravate the situation and create more difficulties to the enemy forces, namely, the State by expanding our guerilla war to new areas on the one hand and intensifying the mass resistance in the existing areas so as to disperse the enemy forces -- referring again to the Indian State -- over a sufficiently wider area. Tactical counter-offensives should be stepped up and also taken up in new areas so as to divert a section of the enemy forces from attacking our guerrilla bases and organs of political power." It is an open declaration of a war against the Indian State by means of being repulsive to and anathema to any liberal democracy which swears by the rule of law, which swears by parliamentary democracy and which swears by ruling with the consent of the people enlisted on a vast scale through the democratic processes. It is, therefore, no ordinary skirmish that we see here and there in the country. It is a declaration of war on the Indian State. Sir, I can understand that many causes could have resulted in this state of affairs. I entirely agree that people do not rise against the State without a cause. There could be just grievances; there could be legitimate

anguishes of people of some parts of our country which for some reason or the other our society or the State has been unable to address. But the question that we have to ask ourselves is: Do we, therefore, accept a total war against the uniformed constabulary of the Indian State which represents the sovereign will of our people and the sovereign power of a democratic State? The answer has to be, Sir, that while we go ahead purposively and vigorously on the path of development so as to remove the legitimate grievances of the people of India in accordance with my party's declared resolution of the AICC as early as 2006, we cannot remain mute spectators to brazen attempts to question the very *raison d'être* of the State.

(Contd. by 2p/KSK)

KSK/4.00/2P

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (CONTD): Sir, I do remember that often in a spate of romanticism, when we were in college, we were told that the only way to achieve justice was eventually through the barrel of the gun because if you do not speak in that tone, the established forces and the establishment, or the established people, will never give away the power, and, therefore, the justice of your cause will only fall on deaf ears. Sir, one matures in life and we have seen Indian democracy evolve, we have seen Indian democracy mature. One of the most comprehensive agendas of national renewal in the form of the largest ever capital outlays for empowerment of our people, who live on the margins, has been initiated by the UPA Government under the leadership of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and Dr. Manmohan Singh. Sir, every single citizen of this India today recognises, some grudgingly, that never

before in the history of democratic politics of this country, such a vast programme of empowerment of oppressed was launched by the Indian Government. And, Sir, while we do so, we cannot, even for a moment, forget that what we are faced with are not mere grievances of a group of people in the few villages. We are faced with a naxal army which, the Report of the Home Ministry says, consists of 11,000 people. And, Sir, some statistics are critical for my argument. Sir, improvised explosive devices by the naxals have accounted for 40 per cent of the 408 troop fatalities in Chhattisgarh since 2007 and nearly 70 per cent of all sustained injuries by the security forces from January, 2008, to March this year. The naxals' armed contingent, as I said earlier, comprises of 11,000 people with many unarmed supporters. Maoists use women and children to take away arms and use them as shields. They have a militarised army. Naxals have blamed the Government for poverty, poor development and absence of basic amenities. But, at the same time, if my statistics are not wrong, during January, 2006, to June, 2009, they have attacked 316 economic targets employing thousands of people, including tribals in these very States and, more than that, 80 per cent of the people killed by them are the very sections which they seek to protect and whose cause we seek to espouse. These are some hard facts which stare us in the face. The Indian nation State has to confront an enemy from within. It is not a happy circumstance, but it is a reality. And, if this is a reality, where 76 people, 76 jawans of the Indian forces, were killed in cold blood, no argument of development can prevent the Indian State from asserting its legitimate sovereign power in defence of the very people who have

died as martyrs in the national cause. We would not be doing justice to our brave martyrs if we were to confuse the two arguments. The two arguments stand on their own, and they are relevant. Each one of them is relevant. Development is the ultimate answer to extremist violence, to violence that arises from a sense of deprivation, alienation, oppression and exploitation. Sir, I was researching a few papers for this presentation and I came across a classic statement of Blaise Pascal and I have to cite him because I cannot use better vocabulary than he did to vindicate what I am seeking to assert. Sir, Blaise Pascal reminded us in '41 about the co-relation of justice with power and he said, "Justice without power is unavailing; power without justice is tyrannical. Justice without power is gainsaid, because the wicked always exists; power without justice is condemned. We must, therefore, combine justice and power making what is just strong, and what is strong just." Therefore, Sir, the Indian State, and this Government, and our society as a whole, owes it to all those people who feel impoverished, oppressed and alienated to be just to them, to be fair to them.

(continued by 2q - gsp)

GSP-SC-4.05-2Q

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (CONTD.): And the only way we can be fair to them is by being responsive to their cries, and, it is only a democratic State that is sensitized or sensitive to the grievances and aspirations of its people.

Sir, a prominent writer writing in one of his columns reminded us that in the battle against terror, there are no quick fixes; there is no slash and burn. He is so true. There are no easy remedies. The answer does not lie in criticizing ourselves. Yes, we have long miles to march into peace. We have many, many hurdles to cross but, then, if there is a will, there is a way. It is only human to make mistakes but as long as there is a resolve to correct ourselves, there is hope, and, as long as there is hope, this nation and its values have to survive, and, that, Mr. Home Minister is your first and foremost priority.

Sir, I am a bit worried about the crime situation in this country. I have statistics from the Home Ministry's report, and, I need to draw the attention of the Home Minister to the fact that the crime scenario in this country has a few disappointing facets. Sir, a total of 20.93 lakh crimes under the Indian Penal Code were recorded in 2008 as against 19.89 lakh crimes in 2007, which shows an increase of 5.2 per cent. The total rate of cognizable crimes in the country showed a decreasing trend during 2004-06 but disappointingly rose in 2007-08. The crime rate, defined as the number of crimes per hundred thousand population, has increased by 2.1 per cent in 2008; and crimes against public order increased by 5.9 per cent. Sir, the point I seek to make here is that something is wrong within our society. Frustration, conflict, discontentment, drugs, alienation gives rise to crime in society. We all know this. Therefore, Mr. Home Minister, while you focus your attention to dealing with crimes through police forces, you will need to address the

concerns within the society, which have given rise to such situation where crime is increasing. These are the grave challenges.

Sir, I will not be doing justice to my brief if I were not to mention about the disaster management, which is another extremely important area within the purview of the Home Ministry, on which, unfortunately, there has been no debate. Sir, in the recent past, because of climatic changes, because of environmental changes, this nation has suffered enormously in terms of the number of human lives lost, cattle perished, houses damaged, or, crop areas affected. Sir, as per the Ministry's report, 47.134 lakh hectares of crop area has been affected; 13.15 lakh houses have been damaged; 1.28 lakh cattle have perished and thousands of lives have also perished in cyclones, in monsoons and in rains. I must say that the setting up of the Disaster Management Authority is a step in the right direction but its resources have to be augmented very, very significantly.

I must also compliment the Home Minister for vigorously carrying out the fencing operations on all our borders. That was the concern raised by Mr. Venkaiah Naidu. It is a legitimate concern. We need to prevent incursions and infiltrations from across the border. The criminal activities, or, smuggling of drugs, narcotics threaten the fabric of our society and its internal order. These are the grave challenges.

Sir, before you press the time bell, and, before I run out of time, I need one more minute to go back to the issue, which I think, is of prime importance. Sir, the insurgency in this country, in the North East is assuming very, very serious

proportions. We are aware of what is happening in Assam, whether it is infiltration or smuggling. We know that the writ of the democratically-elected Government does not run in parts of the North East. These are the national challenges.

While Mr. Naidu very constructively suggested that these are the issues on which we are not to score brownie points, he did actually fall prey to the temptation of making a political issue about the situation in Assam.

(Contd. by 2r-sk)

-gsp/sk/2R/4.10

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (CONTD.): Sir, the fact remains that the UPA Government in the last couple of years has done its utmost to prevent infiltration and cross-border criminal activities, not only in Assam, but in the entire North East also. Sir, in conclusion, allow me only to pay a tribute to our security forces who, day in and day out, struggle, endeavour, fight in very difficult circumstances so that you and I and the rest of the country can sleep in peace and enjoy the fruits of peace and development. Sir, our security forces are second to none in the world. They have done an exemplary job. I would request the House in unison to pay tribute to those martyrs who became recently victims to a cause, who became martyrs in a national cause. And, as someone has said, Sir,

"The tyrant dies and his rule is over;
The martyr dies and his rule begins".

The rule of the martyrs in the national cause has begun. This is the moment for this House, this is the moment for this country, to pay our tributes for those who

have laid down their lives, offered the supreme sacrifice in the cause of the unity and integrity of the country. With these words, Sir, I thank you for giving me time. I also thank the hon. Members of this House for listening to me with patience. I have sought to raise the level of the debate above partisan lines so that the cause that has espoused is not lost in unnecessary din. Thank you very much, Sir.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J.KURIEN): Ashwani Kumarji, I cannot but thank you for adhering to the promise of sticking to the time.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I will try my best to put my three or four points very quickly. (Interruptions) Sir, it is a fact that today Left Wing Extremism is a great threat before the nation. All the States, the Centre, every individual, all of us should face it with unity. My party issued a whip that we must fight this menace, which is a danger before the internal security of our country, with a concerted effort.

(The VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI TARIQ ANWAR, in the Chair)

Sir, in this regard, I would like to mention that the Minister has showed his willingness many times to help the States in modernizing the police forces and setting up critical infrastructure in the extremist-affected areas. That is the sub-heads so far as the grant number 53, that is, Assistance to the States is concerned. Sir, at present, more than 200 districts are affected by the Maoists. Out of them, 90 districts are in severe condition. But, so far as allocation is concerned, I have seen that only Rs. 285.82 crores have been granted in the Plan

head. In case of non-Plan expenditure, it is a big amount. But, so far as Plan head is concerned, a very low amount has been granted so far. In real terms, there is no increase from the amount allocated in the year 2009-10. Is it how you would modernize the police force to tackle this menace and the present situation?

Sir, my another point is with regard to the BSF. Already Mr. Venkaiah Naidu has told that infiltration and criminal activities are increasing in our border areas. We should curb infiltration, drug trafficking and all that. But, in the Plan head, we have seen that only Rs. 25 lakhs have been allocated for this. In the total Plan period, it should be Rs. 635 crores. It is absolutely disproportionate amount. How will we tackle this type of challenge which we are facing in the border areas?

(Contd. by ysr - 2S)

-SK/YSR/4.15/2S

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (CONTD.): We have the Assam Rifles, the CRPF, the SSB, etc., but, curiously, in the Plan head, the allocation is Rs.25 lakh. Why is it so? What I would like to know from the hon. Minister is this. What is the strategy of the Government of India to tackle our border management?

My next point is this. So far as border management is concerned, there is no Plan head, but 20 per cent of fencing work is yet to be done. BOP will be constructed, especially on the Indo-Bangladesh border. In West Bengal and Tripura also 20 per cent of fencing work is not yet done. Flood lighting is also not there. A vast area of many miles is there to protect, but Plan allocation is very meagre.

Here I would like to say one more thing. Common people are harassed in the name of border management. Farmers are not allowed to cultivate their land at appropriate time. Gates are insufficient. There are many fake identity cards. Indiscriminate firing from border forces is a regular phenomenon as far as Indo-Bangladesh border is concerned.

Another thing I would like to mention here is the BADP scheme of the Home Ministry. It is the development project of the Government of India. It is now under two Ministries. My proposal is that it should be under one Ministry. If it will be under one Ministry, it will be managed properly. The allocation towards the BADP should be enhanced and its area should be extended. The BADP is one important development strategy of the Home Ministry.

It is a fact that Maoist activities throughout the country have increased. In West Bengal whether it is Lalgarh or Jangal Mahal, we are the worst victim of it. Everybody knows it. More than 175 of our comrades have been killed. Day before yesterday one of our comrades, Dayal Mahato, was killed. Many talks have taken place. But my point is that there should be proper coordination between States. It should start from the Home Ministry and the Home Minister himself. I know that the Home Minister has done his job when he visited Kolkata and called a meeting of Chief Ministers. He also visited Lalgarh area. But we must raise our voice in a concerted manner. Not only people and States but all political parties should raise this issue in one voice to protect our country from Maoists. It is a fact that some UPA partners have soft corner for Maoists. There is a lack of unified strategy to

tackle this situation not only in West Bengal but throughout the country. But it is a fact that there are people who have soft corner for Maoists whether they are named or not named. It is true that we are a robust democracy. But I must say that if anyone takes this opportunity and plays a romantic game, which is anti-national, then for the sake of national security, it is the duty of all of us to fight it squarely. This is a very important issue. Many talks have taken place so far as Maoists and Left Wing Extremists are concerned. But we are the worst victim of it so far as the present day West Bengal is concerned. I would request the hon. Home Minister and the Home Ministry to tackle this situation by properly assisting the States in terms of funds and other things, and not disproportionately.

Contd. By VKK/2T)

-YSR/VKK-LP/2t/4.20

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (CONTD.): Sir, my third point is that we are facing refugee problem across the border. Afghanistan people are coming into India; Bangladeshi people are coming into India. Many times, India becomes a host and squarely does it. India is not a signatory to the 1951 UN Convention and the Protocol of 1967. So, I would like to request the Ministry to please come out with a comprehensive legislation regarding refugees. At present, there is no legislation at all. Then, it is going on with the 2011 Census. It is a fact that Census is a cumbersome process. Sir, in the National Population Register schedule, there is a clause 'nationality as declared'. The Government should not move hastily. This clause may confer *de*

facto Indian citizenship on illegal migrants. This clause should be removed. This is our opinion.

Sir, another point is about Demand No.51. There is Narcotic Control Bureau. But, there is no Plan allocation. I know it is for coordination, upgradation of surveillance technology, build-up coordination to check drug trafficking and abuse. It is the demand of the day. It is another threat to the nation. But, there is no Plan allocation. In this perspective, I would like to say that we should make a concerted effort to save our country. So far as the internal security threat which the nation is facing is concerned, it is the duty of every citizen of the country to thwart it. Again, I request you to make a concerted effort. If anybody has a soft corner for this menace, tackle them squarely and save the nation.

Sir, with these words, I would like to conclude. Thank you.

(Ends)

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, होम मिनिस्ट्री की वर्किंग पर डिस्कशन के लिए आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। यह बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट डिपार्टमेंट है। देश को चलाने में, देश को संभालने में इसका बड़ा योगदान है, क्योंकि एक मानव को जैसे फूड की जरूरत है, एजुकेशन की जरूरत है, उसी तरह से इंटरनल सिक््योरिटी भी देश की सुरक्षा के लिए मनुष्य के जीवन में बहुत बड़ी अहमियत रखती है। आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जब देश के अंदर मुंबई का 26/11 का अटैक हुआ, उस वक्त मौजूदा गृह मंत्री जी को जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई कि ये बहुत ही अनुभवी, योग्य नेतृत्व दे सकते हैं, यह सोचकर उस वक्त इनको जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई। देश को उम्मीद थी कि अब इस देश में, देश

की अंदरूनी सुरक्षा पुख्ता होगी, मजबूत होगी और देश का आम व्यक्ति सुरक्षित होगा। हमें बार-बार हर हाउस में जानकारी मिलती है कि मंत्री जी बहुत ही मेहनती हैं।

(AKG/2U पर जारी)

AKG/2U/4.25

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (क्रमागत) : परन्तु उनके मेहनती होने के बावजूद आज हमें देखने को यह मिलता है कि हमारे देश की राजधानी भी सुरक्षित नहीं है। हमें देश की मीडिया के माध्यम से यह जानकारी मिलती है कि देश की राजधानी के ऊपर भी कभी भी, किसी भी वक्त, किसी भी जगह पर कोई भी attack हो सकता है। इसी तरह देश के दूसरे क्षेत्रों में भी है।

इसके साथ-साथ हमारे देश में नक्सलवाद की जो movement है, वह बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ी है। मर्ज बढ़ता गया, ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की। हम यह कह रहे हैं कि हम बहुत ही मुस्तैदी से नक्सलवाद के movement को counter करने के लिए, उसको खत्म करने के लिए, उसको annihilate करने के लिए लगे हुए हैं, परन्तु जो रिपोर्ट्स हैं, वे इसके उलट हैं। दंतेवाड़ा की घटना हमारे लिए एक बहुत बड़ा challenge है। हमारा यह suggestion है कि जिस तरह हमारे देश की सरकार, होम मिनिस्ट्री इस देश के अन्दर नक्सलवाद को खत्म करना चाहती है, तो अब तक के तजुर्बे से उसको कम-से-कम यह एहसास जरूर हो जाना चाहिए कि इसमें कुछ-न-कुछ संशोधन की जरूरत है। सिर्फ हथियारों के बल पर ही अगर हम नक्सलवाद को खत्म करना चाहेंगे, तो यह हमारे लिए बहुत बड़ी भूल होगी। हमें यह देखना होगा कि उसके सामाजिक कारण क्या हैं, उसके आर्थिक कारण क्या हैं, भौगोलिक कारण क्या हैं, वैचारिक कारण क्या हैं और राजनीतिक कारण क्या हैं। अगर हम उसे सिर्फ law and order की problem समझ कर treat करेंगे, तो उसमें हमारी सफलता के ऊपर सवाल खड़ा होगा और हो भी रहा है। इसके जो reasons हैं, उनको जानकर हमें उस दिशा में काम करना चाहिए। अब हम देखते हैं कि हम माइंस की allotment करते हैं, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट recommend करती है,

सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का Environment and Forest Department clearance देता है। हमारा यह कहना है कि इसके कारण वहाँ के लोगों में बड़ी frustration आती है। हम यह शर्त लगा देते हैं कि जो industry लगाएगा, हम उसको ही allotment करेंगे। जिसके पास हजारों करोड़ रुपए नहीं होंगे, वह industry नहीं लगाएगा। इसका मतलब है कि जो लोकल लोग हैं, जो समझते हैं कि ये हमारे संसाधन हैं, उनको हम उससे rule out कर देते हैं। आदरणीय मंत्री जी को हमारा यह suggestion है कि इसके लिए वहाँ के लोगों की, especially Scheduled Tribes की co-operative societies बनाई जाएँ और उनको माइंस की allotment की जाए, ताकि वे वहाँ के आर्थिक संसाधनों में शामिल हो सकें और वे आगे खुद co-operative societies के माध्यम से marketing करें। हमें वहाँ की development के ऊपर खास तौर पर ध्यान देना चाहिए, employment के ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए, हमें उनके culture को save करने के ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए, यह हम suggest करते हैं, तभी हम इसको control कर सकेंगे।

उत्तर प्रदेश में देश की आबादी का एक बड़ा हिस्सा है और उसका नेपाल के साथ कई हजार किलोमीटर का बड़ा बॉर्डर है।

(2डब्ल्यू/एससीएच पर जारी)

SCH/4.30/2W

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (क्रमागत): लेकिन वहाँ के बॉर्डर की सुरक्षा के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को केन्द्र से जो सहयोग मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रहा है, जो फोर्स मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री बहन कुमारी मायावती जी में वह हिम्मत और दृढ़ निश्चय है कि वह इस चीज़ को संभाले हुए हैं, नहीं तो एक तरह से नेपाल को तो माओवादियों ने पूरी तरह से कैप्चर किया हुआ है और उसी नेपाल के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश का बॉर्डर लगता है। यह बहन मायावती जी की हिम्मत ही है कि वह दृढ़ता से उस बॉर्डर को संभाले

हुए हैं। केन्द्र सरकार को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की रिक्वायरमेंट के मुताबिक नेपाल और उत्तर प्रदेश के बॉर्डर पर सुरक्षा फोर्स का इंतजाम करना चाहिए।

देश के अन्दर एनएसजी के चार हब बनाए हुए हैं - चेन्नई, हैदराबाद, कलकत्ता और मुम्बई। मुम्बई के हमलों के बाद आपने यह जो फैसला लिया है, यह बहुत ही अच्छा फैसला है, लेकिन एक बड़ा प्रदेश होने के नाते उत्तर प्रदेश में भी हमें एनएसजी रीजनल हब की व्यवस्था जरूर करनी चाहिए। सुरक्षा के लिहाज़ से हम उत्तर प्रदेश को भी प्रिऑरिटी दें और वहां भी इसकी व्यवस्था करें, ताकि बड़ा प्रदेश होने के नाते उत्तर प्रदेश भी देश की तरक्की में बड़े से बड़ा कॉन्ट्रिब्यूशन कर सके। उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ भी हम देश के दूसरे प्रदेशों की तरह समान व्यवहार करें और उसकी सुरक्षा का ध्यान रखें।

हमने अपने जवानों को बुलेटप्रूफ जैकेट्स दी हैं। हमारे जवान यह सोचते हैं कि यह बुलेटप्रूफ जैकेट पहन कर हम पूर्ण सुरक्षित हैं और आतंकवादियों का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं, लेकिन वह बुलेटप्रूफ जैकेट क्वालिटी पर खरी नहीं उतरती। मुम्बई के बम धमाकों में इसकी खराब क्वालिटी के कारण हमें बहुत बड़ी सजा मिल चुकी है। बुलेटप्रूफ जैकेट की वीक क्वालिटी के कारण उस दुर्घटना में हमारे कई ऑफिसर और नौजवान शहीद हुए। उन बुलेटप्रूफ जैकेट्स की खरीद में जो करप्शन हुई है, उसमें कौन-कौन से लोग शामिल हैं और उनको क्या सजा दी गई है? ...(समय की घंटी) सर, मेरा कितना समय बचता है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आपके दस मिनट हो चुके हैं।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: अच्छा दस मिनट हो चुके हैं, तो मात्र दस मिनट में मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष: आप जल्दी समाप्त करिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: ठीक है, कर रहा हूं। इसलिए हम यह चाहते हैं कि इस चीज़ के ऊपर भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल फोर्सिज़ में जो रिक्रूटमेंट्स और प्रमोशंस होती हैं, उनमें एससी/एसटी/ओबीसी का जो कोटा है, वह पूरा होना चाहिए, अभी उनमें काफी कमी है। केन्द्र में जो आईएएस और आईपीएस आते हैं, उनमें एससी/एसटी/ओबीसी का जो हिस्सा है, उसके अनुसार अभी तक, as per population, उनका proper participation नहीं है। अगर थोड़े-बहुत आए भी हैं, तो उनको भी साइड पर कहीं लगा रखा है। हम यह चाहेंगे कि एससी/एसटी/ओबीसी को उनकी रिज़र्वेशन के हिसाब से उसमें पूरी नुमाइंदगी मिलनी चाहिए ...(व्यवधान) बस मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ।

अंत में हम गृह मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जब तक हम देश की जनता का विश्वास नहीं जीतेंगे और सबको न्याय नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक हम law and order को मेंटेन नहीं कर सकेंगे। हमारे देश में हजारों सिखों का क़त्लेआम हुआ, मगर किसी एक भी दोषी को सजा नहीं मिली। सबूतों के अभाव के कारण हजारों सिखों के क्रातिलों को निश्चिंत घर बैठा देना और कानून की पकड़ से बाहर कर देना, देश के एक बड़े भारी सैगमेंट के अन्दर फ्रस्ट्रेशन क्रिएट करने का कारण बन रहा है।

PsV पर जारी

-SCH/PSV-TMV/2X/4.35

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (क्रमागत): इसी तरह से जब मस्जिद गिराने वालों को सजा नहीं है, सिखों के कातिलों को सजा नहीं है, चर्च तोड़ने वालों को सजा नहीं है, दलितों का कत्लेआम करने वालों को सजा नहीं है तो हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि अगर हम यह चाहते हैं कि देश की एकता और अखंडता मजबूत हो तो हम शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट को, बैकवर्ड क्लास को और माइनॉरिटी को न्याय देने का प्रावधान करें। ज्यूडिशियल सिस्टम पर सरकार का कोई असर नहीं होना चाहिए और उनके लिए न्याय का बंदोबस्त होना चाहिए ...(समय की घंटी)... तभी

हम उनका विश्वास जीत सकेंगे। मान्यवर, अब मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। सर, जो census हो रहा है...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): धन्यवाद। अब आप खत्म कीजिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, यह जो census हो रहा है, उस संबंध में हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि वह जाति के आधार पर होना चाहिए। उस census में जातियों का और अल्पसंख्यकों का बाकायदा mention होना चाहिए। तभी हम उनके लिए welfare की schemes को implement कर सकेंगे। हमें law and order को effectively control करने के लिए population को भी कंट्रोल करना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष : आप खत्म कीजिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : हम population को कंट्रोल करें और poverty को कंट्रोल करें। इसके साथ ही यहाँ जो लिंगानुपात है ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष: अब आप बैठ जाइए। आपका समय खत्म हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... आपका समय खत्म हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, सन् 2001 के census के अनुसार यह अनुपात 1000 लड़के और 927 लड़कियों का है। यह भी देश के लिए एक बड़ा चैलेंज है। ...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष: ठीक है, अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : हम आदरणीय मंत्री जी को यह कहना चाहेंगे कि हमने जो suggestions दिए हैं उन पर वे कृपया जरूर ध्यान दें। उनका जवाब देते हुए उस बारे में हाउस में जानकारी देने की कोशिश करें। आपका धन्यवाद। जय भीम। जय हिन्द।

(समाप्त)

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, आज गृह मंत्रालय के कार्यों पर चर्चा हो रही है। इसमें दो राय नहीं कि यह सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है। आज जो परिस्थितियों देश के अन्दर हैं

और सीमाओं पर भी हैं, उन सब को देखते हुए यह और भी ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है कि इस मंत्रालय की फंक्शनिंग किस तरह की है। वेंकैया नायडु जी ने बहुत सारे मुद्दे और तथ्यात्मक बातें इस चर्चा को इनिशिएट करते हुए कहीं। क्योंकि वक्त बहुत कम है, इसलिए मैं उन्हें रिपीट करना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन कुछ बातों की तरफ माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा।

सर, इंटरनल सेक्योरिटी को लेकर और Para Military Forces को लेकर तमाम तरह की चर्चाएँ उठनी प्रारंभ हो गई हैं। हालाँकि इसमें बहुत से लोगों को अपनी जान से हाथ धोना पड़ा, लेकिन कहीं-न-कहीं हमें ऐसा लगता है कि Para Military Forces को कुछ बहुत ही improved type of training की आवश्यकता है। जहाँ पर उनको deploy किया जाता है वहाँ के लोगों के साथ उनके रिश्ते कैसे हों, यह उनके कार्य की सफलता में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा कर सकता है, लेकिन इसके लिए राज्य सरकारों से तथा राज्यों की पुलिस से आपको सहयोग लेना पड़ेगा। दूसरी बात, हम सब जानते हैं कि law and order राज्यों का विषय है, लेकिन कई बार राज्यों में कुछ ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ हो जाती हैं जिनके कारण गृह मंत्रालय को वहाँ हस्तक्षेप करना पड़ता है।

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने अपना ear-phone हटा लिया है। माननीय Home Minister does not know Hindi and has removed the ear-phone also, meaning thereby that no attention is being paid to the discussion.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I was taking his legal opinion on what you are saying.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Oh, I see!

(Contd. by 2y/ds)

-TMV/DS-VK/4.40/2Y

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (क्रमागत): सर, मैं यह कह रहा था कि एक तो यह बात है। दूसरे, कभी-कभी कुछ समस्याएँ पैदा हो जाती हैं, जैसे मैं किसी दल या व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं लूँगा, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में कई बार कुछ ऐसे मुद्दे उठे जो सारे देश में turmoil करने के लिए पर्याप्त हो जाते। इससे उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग परेशान हो जाते हैं, बिहार के लोग परेशान हो जाते हैं और दक्षिण के लोग तो already परेशान हो चुके हैं। ये जो बातें होती हैं, अगर इनमें भी अंततोगत्वा मामला बढ़ेगा then Home Ministry have to intervene. देश की एकता और अखंडता को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए भी आपको तैयार रहना पड़ेगा। गृह मंत्रालय का क्षेत्र, जो बहुत व्यापक है, उसमें आपकी जिम्मेदारी और ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है।

एक बात जिसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान जरूर आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा, वह यह है कि यह जो जनगणना हो रही है, इसमें आपने देखा, चाहे काका कालेलकर कमीशन रहा हो या मंडल कमीशन रहा हो, ओबीसी की परसेंटेज को लेकर इन सब के सामने बड़ी दिक्कत आयी। अभी जब यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया, जो कि educational institutions में reservation से संबंधित था, तब भी यह प्रश्न उठा कि आखिर हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि ओबीसी की जनसंख्या इतनी है? वी.पी. सिंह साहब की सरकार के समय जब ओबीसी को 27 परसेंट आरक्षण दिया गया और उस वक्त जब यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया तो कोर्ट ने इंदिरा साहनी के केस में इस मामले को उठाया था। तो चाहे कालेलकर कमीशन रहा हो, मंडल कमीशन रहा हो, इंदिरा साहनी का केस रहा हो या चाहे अभी का educational institutions संबंधी केस रहा हो, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने दोनों मामलों में यह चाहा है कि इसकी exact figure होनी चाहिए। मैं यह आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ और आपसे request भी करना चाहता हूँ कि Performa जब एक है तो उसमें you have to add only one column, caste/class, census में सरकार को एक नया पैसा ज्यादा खर्च नहीं करना है, अगर आप उसमें caste/class का एक column जोड़ देंगे तो ऐसा

भी नहीं है कि आपको इसके लिए अलग से ज्यादा employees लगाने पड़ेंगे, इसके लिए कोई financial burden नहीं है, कुछ नहीं है, फिर क्या problem है? लोगों की मांग है, न्यायालय चाहता है और जब-जब आरक्षण का मामला आता है तब-तब यह मामला उठता है तो फिर जाति के आधार पर जनगणना में जनसंख्या वाले कॉलम को रखने में क्या problem है? जिस तरह से एससी/एसटी का है, उसी तरह से ओबीसी का भी हो जाए। यह बात लगातार उठायी जा रही है।

इसके अलावा, एक दूसरा मामला यह है कि राजभाषा समिति के अध्यक्ष गृह मंत्री ही हैं। 1963 में जो क़ानून बना था, उसमें यह बात थी कि हिन्दी का प्रयोग होना चाहिए और खास तौर से उत्तर भारत के जो राज्य हैं, जिनको "क" श्रेणी में रखा गया है, उनमें कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत काम हिन्दी में होना चाहिए। वह अभी तक नहीं हो पा रहा है। गृह मंत्री स्वयं जिसके अध्यक्ष हों, पार्लियामेंट की एक कमेटी जिसे देखने का काम कर रही हो, इसके बाद भी अगर हिन्दी में चिट्ठी लिखी जाए और उसका जवाब अंग्रेजी में मिले तो यह बात ठीक नहीं होती है। ऐसे कई मंत्रालय हैं जिनमें हिन्दी में पत्र लिखा जाता है, लेकिन उत्तर अंग्रेजी में आता है जो कि Official Language Act का clear cut violation है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, इस मामले में मैं आपसे यह चाहूँगा कि उसके जो थोड़े से क़ानून हैं, हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि आप किसी पर हिन्दी थोपें। हम तो वह हैं, जो यह कहते हैं कि तमिलनाडु में राज-काज की भाषा तमिल हो, केरल में राज-काज की भाषा मलयालम हो, आंध्र प्रदेश में तेलुगु राज-काज की भाषा हो,

(2z/NB पर क्रमशः)

NB/RG/2Z/4.45

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (क्रमागत) : पंजाब में पंजाबी और उत्तर भारत के कुछ राज्यों में हिन्दी राजकाज की भाषा होनी चाहिए। हमने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के ऊपर कोई भाषा लाद दी जाए और न कभी हमने अंग्रेजी को हटाने की बात कही। अंग्रेजी पढ़ी जाए, लोग

अंग्रेज़ी को पढ़ें, लिखें और उसे सीखें, लेकिन हमेशा हमारा यही कहना रहा है कि राजकाज और रोज़ी-रोटी से जोड़ने का काम स्थानीय भाषाओं को करना चाहिए, मातृभाषाओं को करना चाहिए, जहां जो भी भाषा हो। इस बारे में आपका कानून भी है, आप उस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष भी हैं, आप यह देखें कि कुछ विभाग अब भी ऐसे हैं, जिनमें लोगों को हिन्दी में काम करने में, यहां तक कि हिन्दी के पत्रों का जवाब देने में भी दिक्कत होती है, वे अंग्रेज़ी में ही जवाब देते हैं, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। आपका जो कानून है, यह उसका उल्लंघन है।

महोदय, Police Reforms पर मंत्री जी ने कई बार मीटिंग्स कीं और राज्यों को पैसा भी दिया। आप पैसा देते हैं, अच्छी ट्रेनिंग मुहैया कराने के लिए सारी सुविधाएं देते हैं, upgradation करते हैं, weaponry के upgradation का सब काम गृह मंत्रालय करता है। कई बार ऐसी रिपोर्टें आई हैं कि जो पैसा दिया गया, उसका ठीक तरीके से प्रयोग नहीं हुआ, या जिस उद्देश्य से वह पैसा दिया गया, उसमें उसका प्रयोग नहीं हुआ, या जितना दिया गया, उसका पूरा प्रयोग नहीं हुआ। इसको आपको देखना पड़ेगा। यह बात सही है, जैसा अभी हमारे कुछ साथियों ने कहा कि जो age old 303 rifle है, अगर एक फॉयर कर दिया जाए, उसके बाद उसमें कारतूस फंस जाएगा और कांस्टेबल फॉयर ही नहीं कर पाएगा। तब या तो उसकी rifle छीन ली जाएगी या उसे मार दिया जाएगा। 90 केसेज़ में ऐसा है कि जो 303 rifle है, वह पड़ी रहती है, न कभी उसकी सफाई होती है। जब उसकी जरूरत होती है या अकस्मात् नक्सलवादियों का या माओवादियों का हमला होता है, तो दिक्कत होती है (समय की घंटी)।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं। मैं किसी देश का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, लेकिन बहुत संकट की स्थिति है। विदेश मंत्री जी भी आ गए हैं। हमारी सारी सीमाएं ऐसी हैं, जिनके साथ हमारे जैसे रिश्ते होने चाहिए, आज वैसे रिश्ते नहीं रह गए हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि इसके लिए हम दोषी हैं, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि दुनिया की बहुत सारी ताकतें हैं, जिनका निशाना हिंदुस्तान है, जो हिंदुस्तान को destabilize करने की कोशिश में लगी रहती हैं। वे

अलग-अलग routes के माध्यम से चाहे इस देश में fake currency भेजती हों, चाहे weapons भेजती हों, चाहे आतंकवादियों को भेजती हों, लेकिन वे ऐसा कर रही हैं। इसलिए आपको विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की मदद लेनी पड़ेगी, आपको डिफेंस विभाग की भी मदद लेनी पड़ेगी, border पर आपकी para military forces लगी रहती हैं, लेकिन इसके बाद भी यह सब होता है। इसलिए हमें बहुत सावधानी बरतनी है और देश को बचाना है। इसके लिए हमें सारे लोगों को विश्वास में लेना होगा। इसमें आलोचना करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, न मैं किसी तरह से आलोचना कर रहा हूँ। मैं तो सिर्फ यह कह रहा हूँ कि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब बहुत competent Home Minister हैं, वे सख्त भी हैं, इसलिए वे जरा सख्ती दिखाएं और सीमा से लेकर सीमा के अंदर तक, जहां भी गड़बड़ी है, उसको crush करने की कोशिश करें। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

DR. K. MALAISAMY (TAMIL NADU): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak, on behalf of the AIADMK, on the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Of all the Ministries, I am of the opinion that the Ministry of Home Affairs is the most important Ministry, by virtue of its functions and responsibilities relating to the basic needs or the urgency of the community.

(Continued by KS/3A)

3a/4:50/ks

DR. K. MALAISAMY (Contd.): Sir, I often say -- since the hon. Minister is well-versed in Tamil -- that, for any Government, irrespective of what form of Government it is, the prime responsibility is to ensure '*amaidi*' '*anandam*' and

'*arogyam*'. In other words, there should be peace and security, pleasure and happiness and good health, physical and mental. These are the three or four aspects which every Government should take care of. Of these, I feel that *amaidi*, that is, safety, security and law and order are the most important for the simple reason that whatever may be the other facilities available to a citizen, if he is not assured of complete protection of his life and property, there is no use of making other facilities available to him. Safeguarding their life and property is much more important. Ensuring the safety and security of the citizens is very important.

Sir, the Home Ministry has multifarious functions, such as, internal security, border management, management of Central Paramilitary Forces like BSF, CRPF, etc. Then, the Home Ministry is also concerned with Centre-State relation and the administration of Union Territories. But here, we are here mainly concerned about the internal security and the law and order situation in the country.

Let me come to the real problems facing the country. Howsoever much we may highlight many of the achievements of our nation, our country faces the threat of extremism, terrorism, insurgency, Maoism and Naxalism. All of them are threatening the security and the safety of the country. We find that, over the years, the situation has gone from bad to worse, from incidents like Mumbai blasts to Dantewada massacre and so on. Terrorism and extremism of all kinds have become the greatest menace for our country. We have the hon. Prime Minister on record saying at the last Chief Ministers' Conference that we have the biggest threat from internal security. Similarly, the hon. Home Minister has been very

reasonable in telling us that it has been the confluence of all violence that India has ever faced in history. This is the observation of our hon. Home Minister. What I am implying at is that, in a way, it has been conceded by the Prime Minister as well as the Home Minister that things are pretty serious.

Sir, the hon. Home Minister is basically very quick and sharp and he makes his presence felt. All these things are there. But the point is, what has happened in the present situation. To quote his words, things are not all right and some things are wanting. He calls a spade a spade. That is clear from observations made by the Home Minister. As far as I am concerned, Naxalism, Maoism and such extremism has been in existence for years in our country. I remember having read somewhere that they have been in existence for nearly 20 years. Whether it was the UPA Government, the NDA Government or any other Government, they have not been able to control these activities for 20 years. I don't think these problems have been mitigated. Instead, these have been growing by leaps and bounds.

(Contd. by 3b/tdb)

TDB/3B/4.55

DR. K. MALAISAMY (CONTD.): Sir, to be honest with you, out of these 626 districts throughout the length and breadth of the country, nearly 200-odd districts are wedded with this kind of naxalism etc., etc. In other words, within a period of four or five years, one-third of the total country has been affected by it. It has

increased by 300 per cent, I mean, from what it was, and what it is. This is the point that I am trying to make.

Sir, what I am trying to say very specifically is, it is not the case that they are not able to identify the problem. They say, 'there is something wrong'. They have taken lot of measures, this way, that way, etc. But, the question is, whether the measures they have taken have reached the persons to whom it is meant. The answer is in negative. On the other hand, the effects of the measures were not at all there. So, my first and fundamental observation is, whatever measures about which you are making tall claims, etc., these are not adequate, these are not effective, these are not continuous. With the result, things are moving on the wrong side; it is going up and up. This is the way I could say it, Sir. There are certain factors. I agree with the hon. Minister and others that it is not an easy task. It has become a gigantic and a massive task in the country. So, what to do? There should be a timeframe for that. They should analyse that. They should tell us and assure us that before or on such and such date, we are giving it a priority and we are going all out. On the other hand, Sir, I am very sorry to say that we are adopting a soft approach. We know that these terrorists and their outfits are being engineered by the neighbouring countries, like Pakistan, and sometimes, even Sri Lanka, China, etc., etc. So, with the result, what happens is, problems are becoming more and more. So, the second most important point that I want to make is this. If you want to call them for dialogue, etc., what you should do is, I mean, you must make your presence felt in the sense that you must prove to them

that you have the upper hand, and on the other hand, they are put in the defence. Unless you take an offensive attitude, unless you show your power, unless you are effective to deal with it, how are you going to teach a lesson to those people?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: The Pakistani terrorists or the adjoining neighbours are afraid, as far as our country's strength is concerned, as far as our Army's strength is concerned. With all that power, why are you hesitating so much? I feel that there is no political will; there is no skill to execute that political will. This is the way that I look at it, Sir.

Sir, as far as I am concerned, what I earnestly appeal to the hon. Minister, who is a well-informed Minister, who wants to go by objectivity, is this. In such a situation, what I am trying to say is, have you made a SWOT analysis? What is your strength? What is your weakness? What is your opportunity? What is your threat? You should have made that analysis. After having made that analysis, you must have come out with a solution as to how to deal with the problem. Sir, I am of the view that it should be dealt with professionally, instead of politically. Sir, how many more minutes are you going to spare for me? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: You have exhausted your time. Please take your seat. Okay, thank you. Now, Shri N.K. Singh.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, I would like to cite here a small example. Our hon. Minister was appealing जव the Chair once that I should speak more and more,

though we don't see eye to eye. He was considerate to me, and asked the Chair to give me more and more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Thank you very much. Now, Shri N.K. Singh.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, should I conclude in three-four minutes?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: No, no. Thank you so much.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: So, I request the hon. Minister to have a review of your total system available. I mean, with regard to your objectivity, with regard to your organization, with regard to your structure, with regard to your manpower and with regard to your operation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri N.K. Singh.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, as far as manpower is concerned, all the Members have spoken how their will power is, how they are not being given training, etc., etc. Sir, coming to a very important point...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please take your seat. Shri N.K. Singh.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, we have got very strong information that arms were imported by the Naxalites and others from countries like China, Myanmar, etc. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether you are capable of stopping that kind of a thing. Sir, I will take one more minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for giving that information. No, please. Now, you are taking others' time.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: One minute is nothing, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude. You are a disciplined soldier.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: I want to know whether the Home Minister would get some experts from foreign countries to deal with the problem of Naxalism.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: It is over now. Please take your seat.

(Followed by 3c-kgg)

kgg/5.00/3c

DR. K. MALAISAMY: I would like to know whether you go in for a separate Ministry, separate investigation, etc. (Interruptions) Sir, the most important point is to give some suggestions to the Minister for his...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: You can give them in writing. (Interruptions)

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, I am unable to proceed further. I wanted one minute but you are able to stop me in one second!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Please spare some time for others too. (Interruptions) Please, Mr. Malaisamy, you are a very senior Member, you should understand. The time is fixed. Do not take the time of others. (Interruptions)

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, whatever steps the Government has taken is not adequate.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Thank you, please sit down.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: I wanted to speak about Tamil Nadu how Tamil Nadu....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Next time you may speak, not now. Mr. Malaisamy, you will get the time next time.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Tamil Nadu police was considered to be equivalent to the Scotland Yard.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): This is not the way, please conclude.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Now, it has become... (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. (Interruptions)

DR. K. MALAISAMY: I would like to know whether the hon. Home Minister... (Interruptions)

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Unnecessarily you are taking others' time. This is not necessary. Please take your seat. It is not correct. (Interruptions) Shri N.K. Singh now. (Interruptions)

SHRI N.K. SINGH (BIHAR): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I think, all of us are quite aware that the distinguished Home Minister has a recognized track record of being a structural reformer. He may or may not be an empire builder, but he certainly is an empire fabricator. Sir, I intend to put before him for his consideration four questions. The first and foremost is, in the famous speech that he made which laid down the broad framework for reviewing the internal security architecture. I would like to know whether these four issues which I submit before him have been adequately addressed.

Sir, firstly I would like to know whether he has a credible programme of making up the backlog---the backlog of a systemic neglect of modernization, the

backlog of 4,00,000 recruitment of policemen by the States, the backlog of filling up over 3,00,000 vacancies which exist in the police forces, the backlog of meeting the international benchmark which would mean a quantum increase in the total number of people to be recruited, the backlog of having a credible intelligence network between disperse police stations into having a database and to be able to really face up to the challenges and the most critical of which is, some of which was hinted by Mr. Ram Gopal Yadav also, what kind of a training structure do we have. Since more training structure cannot be built overnight, what kind of a programme we have in the short run looking at the gestation period of having training stations in the long run? Can we, for instance, go in for contract appointment of people as policemen from people who are retired---of colour services from Defence Forces---to fill up this and then back it up with a more systematic programme of a training programme, adequate enough to build this kind of a big gap which has developed over a period of time?

My second big issue, Sir, which I place before him is, he knows very well that whereas he has brought about some order and system in the kind of meetings which he has been taking, the fact remains that intelligence gathering, intelligence dissemination and intelligence coordination is dispersed over far too many organizations. I need not elaborate; the structure which exists is, R&AW is outside his control, it is accountable to the Cabinet Secretariat, to the Prime Minister; National Security Advisor is accountable to the Prime Minister; the agencies in the Ministry of Finance are accountable to the Finance Ministry; and, he himself is

presiding over a vastly fragmented structure of the intelligence gathering information. Therefore, Sir, I think, it will be nice if he can share with us--- Venkaiahji also has pointed out---of what kind of a time-frame is he working towards establishment of the suggestion which he has of setting up a national counter-terrorism centre? Have we made adequate progress? Or, are we sanguine that in fact it would be in place by the end of this year, which is what the expectations he raised earlier?

The third point, Sir, which I intend to raise is, unfortunately and historically, the Home Ministry, I agree, has collected a large amount of baggage.

(Contd. by kls/3d)

KLS/ASC/3D-5.05

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) IN THE CHAIR)

SHRI N.K. SINGH (CONTD): It has, as he rightly pointed out, Freedom Fighters and whole slew of things, which may or may not be germane to the functioning of the internal security apparatus of the Home Ministry. There is one critical area about which he has not commented. Unfortunately, historically speaking, Prime Ministers have been generally very weary of the growing clout of Home Ministers. Therefore, at some point, the Department of Personnel was separated from the Ministry of Home Affairs. Which meant what? Which meant that the Central Bureau of Investigation went out, which meant the clout of the Home Minister in managing the overall framework of governance in the country in the All India Services lies outside the framework of control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Sir, we would like

the Home Minister to be empowered. He knows very well that the medium of the Appointments Committee of Cabinet is a bit of farce because this is all a fixed up affair, fixed up between, perhaps, the Cabinet Secretary, the Principal Secretary and the Prime Minister. He is in the loop but for the purposes of putting his invaluable signature. The Committee, perhaps, he knows very well, has never met once as a Committee. It has meant by means of a paper and the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet of which he is a permanent member is not really operational in real terms. My suggestion before him, Sir, therefore, and for the consideration of the Government is that it would greatly empower the writ and the power and the reach of the Home Minister in the governance structure of this country if the Department of Personnel was given back to the Ministry of Home Affairs, which existed with it for a long time, for a long, long time. And if that cannot be done, at least, the Appointments Committee is made a real operative Appointments Committee which meets as a Committee and is able to, therefore, take an integrated and holistic view of the critical issues of the management of cadre in this country beyond the Police Cadre on which he has an authority. Finally, Sir, I come to an area which the whole country looks to the Ministry of Home Affairs as a nodal entity. In a federal structure, the role of the Home Ministry, its overall dynamics..(Time-bell) One or two minutes, Sir, If I have your indulgence. One more minute, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... All right, in case I have the indulgence. ...(Interruptions)... In the management of the Centre-State relations, the Home Minister has an important role to play. Yes, now the Prime Minister is the

Chairman of the Committee on Centre-State Relations. But the fact remains that the proactive role of the Ministry of Home Affairs is being able to coordinate the difficult periods of internal security like ours and in being able to have a relationship with Chief Ministers, with States being a functional catalytic role in the management in federal polity of the dynamics of an evolving Centre-State relations. It is an important obligation and an important expectation of the Minister of Home Affairs. I would urge before him to give thought on the role and the catalytic role on which his Ministry and he himself can play in the management of overall dynamics of Centre-State relations. I will end by saying that I have made for your consideration, Sir, four suggestions- making up the backlog, how to quickly have timeframe for setting up the counter-intelligence counter, having for instance, third important one, a bigger say in the importance of governance and the personnel management and in the appointments of the country, and, finally, playing a more critical role in dynamics of Centre-State relations on which historically the Ministry of Home Affairs has an important role to play. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले तो आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अपने विचार रखने का अवसर दिया। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि गृह मंत्रालय एक व्यापक मंत्रालय है और मैं इसकी बहुत सारी समस्याओं पर चर्चा करना मुनासिब नहीं समझता हूँ क्योंकि समय का अभाव है और सीमित समय में ही मैं कुछ सुझाव मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखना चाहूँगा। यह बिल्कुल सही बात कही

गई है कि देश के विकास के लिए शांति की आवश्यकता होती है और जब तक शांति नहीं होगी, कानून-व्यवस्था सही नहीं होगी तब तक हमारे विकास का लक्ष्य भी पूरा नहीं हो सकता है।

(क्रमशः 3E/LPपर)

-ASC/LP/3e/5.10

श्री तारिक अनवर (क्रमागत) : आज हम लोग इस बात का प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि भारत दुनिया में आर्थिक विकास में अपनी एक जगह बनाए, अपना एक स्थान बनाए। इसके लिए इस बात की जरूरत है कि हम अपने देश के अंदर कानून व्यवस्था को बनाने का प्रयास करें। यह बात कही गई कि इसके लिए राजनीतिक इच्छा की आवश्यकता है, मैं भी इससे सहमत हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि यूपीए सरकार और हमारे गृह मंत्री के अंदर वह राजनीतिक इच्छा मौजूद है कि वे चाहते हैं कि देश में शांति हो और हमारा जो विकास का लक्ष्य है, उसको हम हर तरह से प्राप्त कर सकें। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जो उग्रवादी थे, नक्सलवादी थे या माओवादी थे, उनसे जो थोड़ी बहुत सहानुभूति भी थी, खास तौर पर दंडेवाड़ा नरसंहार के बाद, लोगों की सोचने और समझने की बात बदली है, सोचने का ढंग बदला है। आज यह बात महसूस की जा रही है कि इस समस्या का निदान होना बहुत ही आवश्यक है, जो देश के हित में है और देश के लिए जरूरी भी है। हमारे देश में माओवादी प्रभाव वाले 220 से ज्यादा जिले हैं, उन जिलों में विकास की जो रोशनी पहुंचनी चाहिए थी, हमारी जो योजनाएं थीं, जिनका लाभ वहां के स्थानीय लोगों को पहुंचना चाहिए था, वह नहीं पहुंच पाया है। जैसा कि यहां पर कहा गया कि इसके एक तरफ कानून व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है और दूसरी तरफ विकास है, उसे कैसे उन क्षेत्रों, जो अभी तक उपेक्षित हैं, से जोड़ा जाए। इन दोनों पहलुओं को साथ लेकर चलने से ही हम इस समस्या का समाधान निकाल सकते हैं। अभी तक कहा जाता रहा है कि लगभग 220 जगहें ऐसी हैं, जो

नक्सलवादी क्षेत्र से प्रभावित हैं। वहां पर इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि युद्ध स्तर पर विकास की योजनाओं को लागू किया जाए और जो लोग यह महसूस करते हैं कि उनको विकास का लाभ नहीं मिला है, उनको मुख्यधारा में लाने के लिए भी यह करना आवश्यक है। वहां विकास न होने से माओवादी हिंसा पनपी है, इससे कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता है। हिंसा के दौर में विकास नहीं हो पाया है, यह भी सही है। इस दुष्चक्र में फंसे पिछड़े, गरीब और आदिवासी लोग और फिसलते चले जा रहे हैं। हमारे विकास में जिसको एक सबसे बड़ी अड़चन या रुकावट कहा जाए, वह भ्रष्टाचार है। भ्रष्टाचार से हमारे देश को बहुत नुकसान होता है, यह बात सही है, लेकिन यह जो आतंकवाद और उग्रवाद बढ़ा है, अगर इसको देखें तो मुख्य रूप से, इसका एक कारण यह भी है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अंत में यही कहना चाहूंगा कि यह कहा जाता है कि बातचीत से भी इसका समाधान निकाला जा सकता है, लेकिन मैं सोचता हूँ कि बातचीत के साथ-साथ कानून व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए जो सुझाव यहां आए हैं कि हमारी जो पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्सेज हैं, उनका मॉडर्नाइजेशन हो, ..(समय की घंटी)..हमारा जो इंटेलिजेंस विभाग है, जिसके बारे में कहा गया कि इसका जो नेटवर्क है, उसको मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है। हम लोग अभी तक इस बात को जानने में एक तरह से नाकाम रहे हैं कि उग्रवाद को जो एक तरह से इतना बड़ा समर्थन मिल रहा है, चाहे हथियारों का समर्थन हो या उन्हें आर्थिक समर्थन मिल रहा है, उसको कैसे रोक जाए?

(AKG/3f पर जारी)

-SSS/NBR-AKG/3F/5.15.

श्री तारिक अनवर (क्रमागत) : उसको रोकना सबसे पहले आवश्यक है। इसके लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को और गृह मंत्री जी को उस पर कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए। उसके लिए अपने intelligence network को मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है।

अन्त में, मैं यही कहूँगा कि यह मामला पार्टी का नहीं है। यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। मुझे अच्छा लगा कि हमारे विपक्ष के लोगों ने इस बात को महसूस किया है कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और इसका समाधान सबको मिल कर करना चाहिए। यह एक तरह से हमारे लोकतंत्र के लिए खतरा है, जो हमारी राजनीतिक व्यवस्था है, उसके लिए खतरा है। अगर एक बार लोगों का यह विश्वास टूट जाए कि हम वर्तमान राजनीतिक पार्टियों के द्वारा या राजनीतिक तरीके से या लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से उसको हासिल नहीं कर सकते हैं और वे हथियार उठाते हैं, तो यह हमारे लिए और हमारी व्यवस्था के लिए और हमारे संविधान के लिए भी एक चुनौती है। यह गाँधी का देश है, शांतिप्रिय देश है और अगर उस देश में इस तरह से उग्रवाद बढ़ता है, तो यह हम सब लोगों के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है, देश के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है और सभी राजनीतिक दलों के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। मैं चाहूँगा कि गृह मंत्रालय इस पर पूरी संजीदगी से विचार करे कि किस तरह से इस समस्या का समाधान निकाला जा सकता है।

(समाप्त)

SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU): Sir, when we discuss the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs, I remember the story told by Lord Buddha. The great Buddha tells the story of a king who had gathered six blind men to examine an elephant. Lord Buddha, at the end, said and I quote, "Just so are these preachers and scholars holding various views blind and unseeing.....In their ignorance they are by nature quarrelsome, wrangling, and disputatious, each maintaining reality is thus and thus." That is what the great Buddha said. I think we have a lesson from Lord Buddha when we discuss the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is a mighty Ministry. It has got six departments and eighteen divisions. It has got the Department of

Border Management, Department of Internal Security, Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs, Department of Home, Department of Official Languages and Department of States. Then, if you go into the divisions, it has got Administration Division, Boarder Management Division, Centre-State Division, Co-ordination Division, Disaster Management Division, Finance Division, Foreigners Division, Freedom Fighters Division and Rehabilitation Division, Human Rights Division, Internal Security Division, Jammu & Kashmir Division, Judicial Division, Naxal Movement Division, North-East Region Division, Police Division, Police Modernization Division, Policy-Planning Division and Union Territories Division. There are so many Divisions.

So, Sir, my simple point is, Home Ministry, to my understanding, needs to be split into three Ministries with separate Ministers. Even the present hon. Home Minister talked about the streamlining of the Home Ministry. The Home Ministry is now reduced to mere internal security Ministry by the current UPA regime. It is better that we create a full-fledged Internal Security Ministry. One Internal Security Ministry and the Minister has to be really given the responsibility to care for internal security. They all work under this. Second one is Police and Paramilitary Forces Ministry. And, the third one is Inter-State matters, Disaster Management and Union Territory Control and Administration.

Having said this, I must move to some issues, because, many of us have now spoken on the Maoist violence and threat and Leftwing Extremism. We have had enough discussion. I had spoken on that. The Government will have to rework

its strategy to win the confidence of tribal people. Unless we win the confidence of the tribal people, it is going to be a tough task to Maoists in those districts.

(CONTD. BY USY "3G")

-NBR-USY/3G/5.20

SHRI D. RAJA (CONTD.): Having said that, what about the Right Wing Extremism? We have come to know that one organization, *Abhinav Bharat*, was responsible for the bomb blasts at Ajmer Dargah, Mecca Medina and several places. The Right Wing Extremism is also advocating a theory of theocracy, which is, again, a challenge to the Constitution. It is a challenge to the democratic republic of our country. If the Left Wing Extremism is a challenge to the democratic republic, if it is a challenge to the rule of law, the Right Wing Extremism is equally a challenge to the rule of law, a challenge to the democratic republic of India. How are we going to fight this menace of the Right Wing Extremism? We cannot undermine the menace of the Right Wing Extremism in the country.

Sir, because of time constraint I am rushing through. Another cause of concern is violation of human rights and democratic rights of the people. There I will have to refer to the atrocities committed against *dalits* and *adivasis* in this country. If you take into account the deaths caused by the Left Wing Extremism in the year 2008, the number was 731. I am quoting from the Annual Report. And, there were 708 deaths in Jammu & Kashmir due to violence. But if you take the number of murders of SC and ST people, it is not less, it is rather more. 754 SC, ST people were murdered during the year 2008. Does the Home Ministry not have

any responsibility towards *dalits* and *adivasis*? Has this problem been left only to the Ministry of Social Justice and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs? The Ministry of Social Justice and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are in the welfare and empowerment mode. You cannot expect these Ministries to adequately address the concerns of *dalits* and *adivasis* when they are attacked by others and their rights and livelihoods are deprived by various sinister forces in the country. I expect that the Home Minister should have visited the village of Haryana where 18 years' old disabled woman was burnt alive. I think it is the task of the Home Minister to visit such villages to express solidarity with *dalits* and *Adivasis*. (Time-bell)

Sir, when we talk of Maoism... (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your time is over, Mr. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am just concluding, Sir. I am coming to end. It is said that there is no rule of law in naxalite-infested districts. But I am told, and it is authenticated by the report of the Government, that the NREGA is implemented in all those districts, including Dantewada district of Chhatisgarh. PDS is also implemented in all those naxalite-infested districts. If that is so, why can't we implement welfare measures, development measures in order to win over the confidence of the tribal people? That must be the focus of the Government.

There is a little time left for me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: No; no.

SHRI D. RAJA: I would say that the Ministry should have a focus, and that focus must be there when we talk about the functions of the Ministry. (Ends)

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (NOMINATED): Thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity. A lot has been said about many issues. And, some amount of repetition is unavoidable. We talked about the Maoists' problem, the separatist elements from our neighbouring country, organisations like SIMI, the *Akhil Bharatiya Sangha* and many others, including illegal migration.

(Contd. By 3h -- PK)

-USY/PK/5.25/3H

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (CONTD.): Sir, there are some key issues I wish to raise in this debate and one of the most important issues that comes again and again is our ability to make equal music between the Centre and the States. When the hon. Home Minister calls meetings of various naxalite-affected States, the participation is a mixed one. We do not understand whether the States take this most serious issue that confronts the country as seriously as the rest of the country does.

Now, the key issue is resources for modernizing the police force and the para-military forces. Sir, I happened to be in the Taj Mahal Hotel in November, 2008 when terrorists attacked Mumbai. We were stuck up for six hours until we were rescued by the fire brigade people and the Bombay police. The fire brigade people were very bold. While the grenades were being dropped, they boldly came and rescued 40 of us. The policemen were trying to protect us with *lathis* and revolvers. When we were driving along Marine Drive -- we had just reached, Sir, after Kasab was arrested -- the policeman, who was killed, tried to control him with his *lathi*. They were very poorly equipped. We didn't realize in the tension of the

time how badly the Bombay policemen were equipped to face the challenge that they were facing. Sir, the key issue is, how much would it cost to modernize the equipment and the training process of the States and the Central forces in order to meet the Maoists' and the terrorists' challenge? I have never heard any issue on monetary allocation for modernization and training, both at the State and the Centre level, but I am sure there is such a figure but that is not a part of the debate. We are a resource-short country; so, it must be a part of the debate. How much will it cost to provide financial security and minimum comforts to our Forces? We hear stories about the pathetic conditions of the people who are located in various Maoist areas, about their living conditions, about their sleeping conditions, about their rest conditions and about their equipment. How much would it cost to bring them up to scratch as we do with our Armed Forces? Can we afford the cost as a Nation, given our economic growth? Our police and para military forces must receive equal importance to programmes such as poverty alleviation and universal education. There are a lot of debates on how much those things are going to cost, I think, we need a debate on how much the Ministry of Home Affairs needs in order to modernize the para military and the police forces. This is important because India's future will be determined by how we tackle the twin threats of maoists and terrorists. There must be a sense of urgency and these figures must be made public at the earliest point of time. There is also an urgent need for legal reforms and modernization of our intelligence agencies. Although the views are unclear on how the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Defence and

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the State Governments will create a situation under which they are in constant touch with each other in order to maximize the Force that is brought upon to bear on the threat that the country faces, the Nation awaits a time-based plan. We have had some setbacks. The setbacks are, natural, in such large battles, but a time-based plan is necessary. There has to be a sense of urgency. The Maoists do not wish to have development; then, their role will become irrelevant. The vows to uplift the downtrodden in order to destroy Maoism require resources, compassion and determined force. I have no doubt, Sir, that the Government of India and the Ministry of Home Affairs have the determination, have the compassion but the question is: Are they receiving sufficient resources which would allow them to move with speed and with dispatch the greatest threat that this country is facing. Thank you very much, Sir.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much for adhering to the time-limit. Now, Dr. Barun Mukherji.

(Followed by 3J/PB)

PB/3J/5.30

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Next is, Dr. Barun Mukherji. Mukherji Sahib, in the 'Others' category, there are nine speakers. The total time allotted is 40 minutes. So, take only four minutes or maximum 5 minutes, but not more than that.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the display board. This is the fourth time that the 'Others' time is not coming.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It will come. The time is, 40 minutes and there are nine speakers.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: Sir, why should it be 'Others'. The Party's name should be there. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: The Party name is also given there. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: Yes, yes. Thank you very much. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: That beautiful big name is there.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: Yes, yes. I wrote to you and then action was taken.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: But take only five minutes.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: Yes, Sir.

Thank you very much for having given me this opportunity. Sir, we are really fortunate to have a Home Minister who is a very brilliant speaker. But we do hope that his brilliance would also help in the management of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In the Home Ministry, you are responsible for the internal security of this very, very vast country. So, it is a very serious problem. Of late, it has come to our notice that there is a problem of the Naxalite menace. An issue has cropped up that how far it is necessary to have the Centre and State cooperation in dealing with this type of Naxalite violence. Sir, we have been told or I may say that there is an oft-quoted theory that law and order is a State subject. But this Naxalite violence is affecting a series of States together, for example, starting from Andhra Pradesh, it is spreading to Orissa, Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. So, when a series of States are affected with this problem of Naxalite violence, I think,

there is a need of more Centre-State cooperation, and we should not bypass it saying that this is a State subject.

Then, Sir, a controversy arose when the hon. Home Minister some time back visited West Bengal. There arose a political controversy there with his remarks when he publicly criticized the role of the State Government in dealing with this problem and their failure in maintaining the law and order situation in the State. It is an irony of fate that just within a couple of days, the great tragic incident happened in Dantewada where 76 security personnel were brutally killed. It is very bold that our hon. Home Minister, taking a moral responsibility, offered to resign. We remember that when there was a very serious train accident, taking its moral responsibility, the then Railway Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, resigned. But here we have reacted that the Home Minister should not leave at this stage because a lot of things have to be done. So, we are happy that he is continuing. But the same thing has cropped up that in order to control these violent activities which are going on throughout all those States, more Centre-State cooperation should be there.

The Home Minister said that he has deputed Mr. Ram Mohan to enquire into the matter. He told us that he will be enquiring right from the grossroot level up to the Ministers' level. We are very eager to know the outcome of his report.

(Contd. by 3k/SKC)

3K/5.35/skc-nb

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (Contd.): But in today's newspaper, we got to see some extracts of some media person's interview with Mr. Ram Mohan where he has stated that cooperation between the Central and State Governments is very much needed. I think this should be considered more seriously to combat these problems. I think, the fact that it is a coalition Government should, in no way, affect our handling of these issues seriously. I am eager to know, as I said before, the outcome of Mr. Ram Mohan's Report, particularly, when he says that all-out efforts and cooperation are needed to counter attack violence.

Unfortunately, I wanted to refer to many other important issues, but I have to conclude due to constraints of time.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am sorry, there is paucity of time. Mr. Raashid Alvi. Please take only ten minutes.

SHRI RAASHID ALVI: But my Party has more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Your Party may have more time, but you have to make some sacrifices.

SHRI RAASHID ALVI (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, I shall keep that in mind.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यहां एक बहुत ही अहम मौजू पर गुफ्तगू हो रही है। जब से civilization शुरू हुई है, तब से कोई भी सरकार रही हो या कोई भी बादशाह रहा हो, देश और देश में रहने वाले लोगों की हिफाजत करना, यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी रही है। आज यदि मैं प्रजातंत्र को एक जुमले में define करूं, तो मैं सिर्फ इतना कहूंगा कि डेवलपमेंट और देश के

लोगों की हिफाज़त की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है। डेवलपमेंट के लिए पूरी सरकार मौजूद है - चाहे ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर हो, चाहे पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर हो, चाहे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हो, लेकिन सुरक्षा के लिए अकेली जिम्मेदारी होम मिनिस्टर की है, यानी आज के वक्त में होम मिनिस्टर इतना important है।

सर, अपने वक्त में शेरशाह सूरी हर साल किसी एक आदमी को अपने सिर पर बहुत सारी कीमतें चीजें लेकर मुल्क में घूमने भेजता था और उसके पीछे intelligence छोड़ता था, यह देखने के लिए कि वह आदमी बा-हिफाज़त अपने घर पहुंचा या नहीं। उसके ज़माने में वह बा-हिफाज़त अपने घर पहुंच जाता था। तो यह जिम्मेदारी बिला-शुबहा होम मिनिस्टर की है कि वह पूरे देश को इकट्ठा रखे और उसकी सुरक्षा को देखे। यहां मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि होम मिनिस्टर, संविधान के अंदर ही काम करेगा, वह संविधान के बाहर काम नहीं कर सकता। होम मिनिस्टर से ज्यादा, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की जिम्मेदारी है। यह कहना बहुत आसान है कि नक्सलवाद, terrorists, ये तमाम बातें law and order से ताल्लुक नहीं रखतीं, इन सबका ताल्लुक देश की हिफाज़त से है, देश से है, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से है, लेकिन संविधान में आर्टिकल 355 ऐसा अकेला आर्टिकल है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि "internal disturbances" की जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की है। 1978 में आर्टिकल 356 में यह लफ़्ज़ मौजूद था, लेकिन उस वक्त की सरकार ने "internal disturbances" का लफ़्ज़ इस आर्टिकल से निकाल दिया और आज पूरे संविधान के अंदर सिर्फ एक आर्टिकल है, आर्टिकल 355, जो यह ताकत होम मिनिस्टर को और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को देता है। इसके अलावा संविधान के अंदर कोई दूसरी ताकत नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से होम मिनिस्टर इन तमाम चीजों को tackle कर सके।

महोदय, 23 अप्रैल, 2003 को आडवाणी जी ने इसी मामले पर लोक सभा में कहा था कि - "The Central Government can only assist or lay down some guidelines but the principal contribution can be made only by the States" .(3L/VNK पर क्रमशः)

-NB/VNK-HK/31/5:40

(The VICE-CHAIRMAN, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, in the Chair.)

श्री राशिद अल्वी (क्रमागत): आडवाणी जी ने ठीक कहा कि बुनियादी जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट assist कर सकती है, पैसा चाहिए, तो पैसा दे सकती है, Para-military Forces चाहिए, तो Para-military Forces दे सकती है, जिन चीजों की जरूरत होगी, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट देगी। लेकिन वह Para-military Forces भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की मर्जी से deploy की जाएंगी, किसी दूसरे की मर्जी से नहीं की जाएंगी।

नक्सलवाद देश के सामने बहुत बड़ी मुश्किल है और इसके अंदर यकीनन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने अब तक जो कुछ किया है, वह काबिलेतारीफ है। चूंकि मेरे पास वक्त कम है, इसलिए मैं उन्हें एक-एक करके नहीं गिना सकता हूँ। इसमें ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी होम मिनिस्टर की है, वह इस बात को पूरा करेंगे। लेकिन इतना मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि पिछले साल 2258 incidents हुए, यहां पर एक दिलचस्प बात है, जिसको मैं यहां पर quote करना चाहूंगा, वह यह है कि 591 लोग मारे गए, 371 security forces के लोग मारे गए, लेकिन 89.6 परसेंट यानी करीब-करीब 90 परसेंट cases बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, उड़ीसा और पश्चिमी बंगाल में हुए। ये पांच ऐसे स्टेट्स हैं, जिनमें 90 परसेंट incidents नक्सलवाद के हुए। मैं यहां पर यह नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किस स्टेट के अंदर किसकी सरकार है और किसकी सरकार नहीं है। यह प्रॉब्लम देश की प्रॉब्लम है, लेकिन यहां यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि इन पांच स्टेट्स के अंदर ये सारे incidents हुए और इनमें से 90 परसेंट incidents CPI Maoist ने किए। वह एक organisation है, जिसने 90 परसेंट incidents किए और जो लोग मारे गए, उनमें से 95 परसेंट लोग सिर्फ इस अकेली organisation की वजह से मारे गए।

सर, सरकार ने इससे जूझने के लिए बहुत सारी कमिटियां बनाईं। कई बार Chief Ministers की मीटिंग हुई, जिसको होम मिनिस्टर ने attend किया। Chief Secretary, Home Secretary, सबकी अलहदा-अलहदा कमिटी बनी।

सर, मैं terrorism की बात जरूर करना चाहूंगा। अभी कहा गया, terrorism के अंदर पाकिस्तान से बात करने की बात कही गई। जाहिर है कि जब terrorism का जिक्र आएगा, तो पाकिस्तान का जिक्र जरूर आएगा। देश के अंदर terrorism की जो कुछ activities हो रही हैं, उनमें बड़ा हाथ पाकिस्तान का है। सरकार ने जो National Investigation Agency बनाई है, उसको अब तक 8 cases दिए हैं, जिनमें से दो cases के अंदर chargesheet file हो चुकी है। National Counter Terrorism Centre, यह मार्च तक बनने वाली है, जिसकी details होम मिनिस्टर देंगे, तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा। मैं यहां पर यह बात जरूर quote करना चाहूंगा कि यूएसए के अंदर जब terrorist activities हुई, तो उन्होंने दो कानून बनाए - Homeland Security Act और Patriot Act. उनके यहां भी फेडरल सिस्टम है, लेकिन उन्होंने कानून बनाकर यह तय किया कि जिस स्टेट के अंदर ऐसा कोई वाक्या होगा, तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट, फेडरल गवर्नमेंट एकदम उस इलाके को अपने हाथ में ले सकती है। उन्होंने कानून बनाया कि किसी भी मामले के अंदर, चाहे वह एयरपोर्ट का मामला हो, Security का मामला हो, मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि वही सारा का सारा सिस्टम यहां ले आएँ, हमारे और उनके सिस्टम में बहुत फर्क है। हमारे यहां गुनाहगार के कंधों पर यह onus नहीं होता कि वह यह साबित करे कि वह innocent है। अमेरिका के अंदर दूसरा सिस्टम है, मैं उसकी तफसील में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि जो कानून अमेरिका के अंदर बने, हमारे देश के अंदर भी इस तरीके के कानून बने और पिछले दो साल के अंदर देश के अंदर terrorism की activities कम हुई है। मैं यहां पर एक बात जरूर कहूंगा कि अभी श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु जी चले गए, लेकिन मैं उनकी इस बात को बहुत appreciate करूंगा कि "Terrorism belongs to no religion".

Terrorism का अपना religion होता है, हममें से कुछ लोग terrorism को दो हिस्सों में बांटते हैं, you cannot differentiate between Jihadi terrorism and Hindu terrorism.

(3m/SC पर क्रमशः)

-vnk/sc-ksk/5.45/3m

श्री राशिद अल्वी (क्रमागत) : अगर आप कहेंगे कि यह जेहादी terrorism है - मेरे ख्याल से होम मिनिस्टर कहीं थे, शायद कुवैत Ambassador ने इस तरीके का कोई सवाल भी उनके सामने उठाया था। सर, यह देश secular देश है। यह secular तब बना, जब 1947 में एक दिन पहले पाकिस्तान बना और पाकिस्तान ने कहा कि हम इस्लामिक स्टेट हैं। हमारे अंदर रिएक्शन हो सकता था, हालात खराब थे, हिन्दुस्तान आग और खून के अंदर डूबा हुआ था और पाकिस्तान ने कहा कि हम इस्लामिक स्टेट हैं। इसके बावजूद हमने कहा कि यह secular state है। Secularism can not differentiate between terrorism on the basis of *jehadi* terrorism or Hindu terrorism. यह मुमकिन नहीं है। यह secularism की अवमानना होगी, बेइज्जती होगी, यह हमारे उन forefathers की बेइज्जती होगी, जिन्होंने इस देश को आज़ाद कराया। terrorism की सिर्फ एक ही ज़ुबान होती है। terrorism का कोई religion नहीं होता है, terrorism का सिर्फ एक ही religion होता है, यह बात मैं बहुत बार कह चुका हूँ। एक बार मैं हाउस में भी कह चुका हूँ - देश का नक्शा कलम से सादे कागज़ पर बनाया जा सकता है। उसे आप बनाकर अपनी दीवार पर बना लें और खुश होते रहें कि यह हिन्दुस्तान मज़बूत हिन्दुस्तान रहेगा, लेकिन ऐसा मुमकिन नहीं है। 1329 तक दिल्ली की दीवारों तक हिस्सा रशा के पास था, तैमूर लंग हुकूमत करता था। यह मैं 1329 की बात बता रहा हूँ। सादे कागज़ पर नक्शे बन सकते हैं, मुल्क नहीं बन सकते। मुल्क बनाने के लिए दिलों को जोड़ना पड़ेगा, दिलों को तोड़ना नहीं पड़ेगा। मुझे उम्मीद है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात का ख्याल रखेंगे। ..(समय की घंटी).. सर, मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ। सिर्फ एक बात मैं पुलिस के बारे में

जरूर कहना चाहूंगा। हमारे यहां 115 करोड़ की population के अंदर करीब 21,12,655 police personnel हैं, per square kilometer 47 पुलिस वाले आते हैं और एक लाख population पर 145 आते हैं। आज हमारा मुल्क जिन हालात का सामना कर रहा है, उन हालात में यह नाकाफी है। मलेशिया में 1 लाख population पर 429, फ्रांस में 349, यूके में 343 और रूस में 1000 से ज्यादा police personnel हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस संबंध में आप बहुत कुछ नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को डायरेक्शंस दे सकते हैं - वह डायरेक्शंस देने की जरूरत है। इसी तरह से आईपीएस ऑफिसर्स और police strength की भी बहुत कमी है। आईपीएस में 4,013 की strength है, जिसमें से सिर्फ 3,382 हैं और कोई भी स्टेट ऐसी नहीं है जिसके अंदर police personnel की कमी न होती हो। सर, जो आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं, उनके अनुसार 2008 में 59,38,104 offences पूरे देश के अंदर हुए हैं - चूंकि वक्त नहीं है - women के जो offences हैं, वे इससे अलहैदा हैं।

सर, आखिर में मैं सिर्फ इतना कहूंगा कि सेंटर-स्टेट रिलेशनशिप पर Consultative Committees ने बहुत सारी recommendations दी हैं, उन पर गौर करने की जरूरत है। अंत में, मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह सिफारिश जरूर करूंगा, जिसके संबंध में मुझसे बहुत से organizations के representatives ने कहा है कि जो आर्म्स के लाइसेंस - रिवाल्वर के, बंदूक के - individual लोगों के पास हैं, जिनको ऑल इंडिया लाइसेंस मिला हुआ था, वह गालिबन इन्होंने सिर्फ तीन जिलों के अंदर का दिया है। सर, जो डाटा है, उसके अनुसार जिनके पास लाइसेंस हैं, सिर्फ 1.05 परसेंट उन लाइसेंस वाले आर्म्स से offences हुए। देश के अंदर 99 परसेंट offences उन हथियारों से होते हैं, जिनके पास लाइसेंस नहीं हैं। अगर तीन स्टेट्स का है और कोई आदमी भरतपुर से चले तो आगरा होता हुआ, हरियाणा होता हुआ दिल्ली भी नहीं

आ सकता - 200 किलोमीटर में चार स्टेट्स आ जाएंगी। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस पर वे sympathetically गौर करेंगे और इसको ऑल इंडिया करेंगे। शुक्रिया।

(समाप्त)

(3एन-एमसीएम पर आगे)

GSP-MCM-5.50-3n

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV): Now, Shri Bharatkumar Raut. You have four minutes.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (MAHARASHTRA): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I will not take one minute more than the allotted time.

Sir, I do not know from where I should start. I hold the Union Home Minister in a very, very high esteem. As a journalist and after that as a Member of Parliament, I have seen him as the Finance Minister and also as the Home Minister. You are such a wonderful man sitting at the helm of affairs. I do not know -- when you are there -- why the Ministry is sleeping like this; why the Ministry is not performing. It is said, "यथा राजा तथा प्रजा", so, if the राजा is good, why not the department. Sir, as we are talking here, the Special Court in Mumbai has already held the main accused in the 26/11 case guilty, and, in two days' time, the sentence will be announced. Sir, the judiciary has done its job but there is a difference between delivering justice, that is, giving orders, and, actually bringing the guilty to justice. Once the judiciary has completed the job, then, it remains for the executive, the Home Ministry, to ensure that the guilty is brought to justice.

Here, I am afraid that this case might go along the case of Afzal Guru. The Supreme Court's judgement in Afzal Guru's case was delivered in 2006 but till now, the sentence has not been executed. Had you done that in 2006, perhaps a message would have gone loud and clear, and, 26/11, which took place in 2008, could have been averted. But, for whatever reasons, the Home Ministry has failed to do that. My request to the Home Minister is to stand firm and deliver the justice. If justice is delivered, then, execute the punishment also.

I do not understand when for the Dantewada massacre, the Minister stood up and took its complete moral responsibility, nothing happened in the Ministry. The Ministry is not shaken. What is the use? The person is taking up the responsibility and that has not percolated down. I think, it is the responsibility of the Ministry also to ensure that the police department also functions as effectively as it can.

Sir, after 26/11, when he took over as the Home Minister, many assurances were given to us that the force would be given adequate weapons. Still, we do not know where is that bullet proof jacket, which *Shaheed Karkare* had worn? Where has it gone? Nobody knows about it. If somebody has just misplaced it, we do not know what type of punishment has been given to the person who has done that either by mistake or by crime. What have you done? Has the force in Mumbai, in Maharashtra or anywhere else has got those bullet proof jackets? Have you got weapons? Shashank Shinde fought with the two terrorists at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus with a lathi in one hand and 20-year old revolver in other hand. Is

it not a crime on our part to allow our brave soldiers, our brave policemen to die like this? Have you given them the weapons? What has happened? He should come and tell us as to what is the arrangement now.

Sir, having said this, I would also like to bring to your notice that the dead bodies of nine terrorists who were killed in the encounter, were kept for thirteen months, I do not know for what reasons, and, each air-conditioned coffin cost us nineteen lakh rupees.

(Contd. by SK-30)

-gsp/sk-asc/30/5.55

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: So, in total, more than rupees eight crores were spent only on coffins. For what? To preserve the bodies of the terrorists who had killed our people, our countrymen? (Time-bell) Sir, I will take a little more time. Moreover, for thirteen months, one police officer of the rank of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, two Assistant Police Commissioners, four police inspectors and over 60 constables were guarding the place where those nine bodies were kept. What is it? Why is the State honour given to those people? What is the reason? I think, the nation deserves the answer. Another thing is, now I am going away from that. (Interruptions) Sir, let me complete, then you tell.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV): Please conclude.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Having said that, I am coming to another issue of the demand, which is growing in various States, of getting defected from the

original State. In Maharashtra also, Vidarbha has been demanding for a separate State. I am not getting in the merits of the thing. But the Minister and the ruling party should come out. If you want the State to be united, then you should come out and say that we are not considering your demand because as the demand is pending, a growing emotional hatred is created among the people of Vidarbha and other parts of the State. So, if we want a unified India, if we want emotional bonds, then these emotional feelings have to be strengthened and we should ensure that the State remains intact. If you want to divide the State, say that now. Then, let there be agitation or whatever happens. But you cannot keep mum and allow people to keep fighting among themselves. Thank you.

(Ends)

DISCUSSION ON WORKING OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS(CONTD.)

-SK/YSR-LP/6.00/3P

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल दो सवाल, दो सुझाव और दो मांगें रखने के लिए थोड़े समय के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि अभी मेरे प्रवास के समय मुझे जम्मू कश्मीर में पोस्टेड कुछ अधिकारी मिले। वे यंग थे और उन्होंने मुझसे जो कहा, उसको सुनकर मैं चौकन्ना हो गया और इसलिए आप से सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। उन्होंने यह कहा कि वहां पर संख्या घटाई है और यह बात आपने भी कही है कि जम्मू कश्मीर में हमने सेना की संख्या घटाई है, जबकि घुसपैठ बढ़ी है, यह बात कपूर जी कह रहे हैं। वहां पर आतंकवादी गतिविधियां बढ़ रही हैं, यह बात श्री ए.के. अन्तोनी जी कह रहे हैं और वहां पर सुरक्षा बलों की संख्या कम हुई है, यह बात आप बता रहे हैं, तो मुझे यह सब जानकर आश्चर्य होता है। जम्मू कश्मीर में पोस्टेड उन अधिकारियों ने कहा कि जो सर्वेज के लिए जा रहे हैं, केवल उनकी संख्या ही नहीं घटाई, बल्कि उनके अधिकार भी घटाए हैं। जो वहां पर सर्च के लिए जाते हैं, तो वे पूछते हैं कि क्या हम सर्च लें, अगर वे ना कहें, तो वे केवल लिखा-पढ़ी करके तुरंत वापस आ रहे हैं। यह फेक्ट है और यह मुझे उन यंग अधिकारियों ने बताया। इसलिए मेरा यह सवाल है कि क्या सेना और सुरक्षा बलों के सर्च और बाकी अधिकारों पर आपने जम्मू कश्मीर में कोई नियंत्रण लगाया है?

मैं आज पूरा दिन टेलीविजन देख रहा था कि कसाब को सजा होगी, तो इस पर लोग अपनी प्रतिक्रिया दे रहे थे कि उसको फांसी की सजा भले ही कोर्ट देगी, लेकिन सरकार थोड़े न देगी। अफ़जल गुरु का केस पांच साल से पेंडिंग पड़ा हुआ है, तो उसको सजा कौन देगा? आप बार-बार कहते हो कि *क्यू* से आओ, तो अब यह *क्यू* लगाने का क्या मतलब है? यह कोई राशन की कतार थोड़े ही है कि *क्यू* से आओ। यह कोई टिकट की लाइन थोड़े ही है कि *क्यू* से आओ।

अरुण वैद्य जी के हत्यारे को सारी क्यू तोड़कर फांसी दी गई और उसका मर्सी पेटिशन खारिज किया गया। ऐसा ही अफ़जल के बारे में क्यों नहीं कर रहे हो? यह मेरा दूसरा सवाल है।

मेरे दो सुझाव हैं। सर, यहां पर काफी चर्चा हुई है, मैं repeat नहीं करता हूं, लेकिन माओवादियों से राजनीतिक समझौता कभी भी मत करो। यह बात आपने राजनीतिक दल को भी बताओ और समझौता करने वालों का साथ कभी मत दो। आपको अभी एक साल में यह करना पड़ेगा, आप साथ मत दो। इंटेलिजेंस, मैं वही बता रहा हूं। ..(व्यवधान).. एक मिनट। आप करोगे, आप करोगे। ..(व्यवधान)..

सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो : आप खुद होम मिनस्टर को एडवाइज दे रहे हो, ..(व्यवधान)..आप क्यों कर रहे हैं?... ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सुझाव दे रहे हैं ..(व्यवधान)..

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव) : आप बैठिए..(व्यवधान)..

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : आप भी हमें सुझाव दे रहे हैं..(व्यवधान)..

सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो : यह गलत बात है..(व्यवधान)..

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, एक और खुलासा, इंटेलिजेंस की स्थिति..(व्यवधान)..मैडम, मैं दूसरे टॉपिक पर आ गया..(व्यवधान)..मैडम, टॉपिक चेंज हो गया है, सुझाव दूसरा है..(व्यवधान)..सुझाव नं. 2..(व्यवधान)..

उपसभाध्यक्ष : आपके दो मिनट बाकी हैं..(व्यवधान)..

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : इन्होंने बीच में तीन मिनट ..(व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Your party has already exceeded its time by 14 minutes.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : तीन मिनट नहीं हुए हैं..(व्यवधान)..सर, इंटेलिजेंस की स्थिति बद से बदतर हुई है, यह आपको मालूम है। मेरे पास भी मौका आया और जानने का अवसर मिला कि इंटेलिजेंस कैसे होता है, आई.बी. रिपोर्टिंग कैसे होती है, यह मुख्य मंत्री की हो या बाकी

जगहों के लिए हो, जिस तरह का इंटेलिजेंस है, उस पर मुझे कभी-कभी हंसी आती है। इस इंटेलिजेंस को अपग्रेड करने के लिए आपको बहुत मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी। इसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं और आपको क्या करना चाहिए, उसके लिए सुझाव हैं। दो बातें हैं, एक तो यह है कि घुसपैठ के संदर्भ में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय की आपने अवमानना की है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो कानून हटा दिया, निरस्त किया, उन्हीं धाराओं को आपने फॉरेनर्स ऐक्ट में शामिल किया और अवैध घुसपैठियों को कानूनन संरक्षण जारी रखा। यह बंद करना चाहिए, इसकी मांग है। आपको शायद वोट की दर मिलेगी, लेकिन देश बिखरेगा, इसलिए ऐसा कुछ मत करो। घुसपैठियों को संरक्षण देने वाली धाराएं फॉरेनर ऐक्ट से हटा दो। लास्ट में, एक आखिरी मांग है कि तेलंगाना के संदर्भ में वेंकैया जी ने सब कुछ कहा है, हम एक ही मांग करते हैं, कुछ मत करो, केवल बिल लाओ, हमारा वोट ले लो और तेलंगाना बनाओ। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**STATEMENT RE: PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO BHUTAN FOR 16TH SAARC
SUMMIT**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Sir, the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, returned from Bhutan on 30th April where he participated in the 16th SAARC Summit. This was a historic summit as it marked the 25th anniversary of the Organisation. This was also the first gathering of the SAARC leaders in Bhutan.

As hon. Members are aware, we have a historically close relationship with Bhutan. We would like to compliment the Royal Government of Bhutan and its enlightened leadership on the excellent manner in which they organized the Summit, and ensured productive outcomes.

Prime Minister had very fruitful discussions with Prime Minister Jigmi Thinley and an audience with Their Majesties the King of Bhutan and the Fourth King of Bhutan. These discussions have reinforced my conviction that India-Bhutan relations remain strong, deep-rooted and steeped in mutual trust and understanding. Prime Minister and Prime Minister Thinley launched two new large hydropower projects as part of our commitment to jointly develop 10,000 MWs of hydro-power capacity in Bhutan by the year 2010. They also laid the foundation stone of the Bhutan Institute of Medical Sciences and initiated an e-governance and IT project in Bhutan.

At the SAARC Summit, Prime Minister recalled what Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had said at the first SAARC Summit in Dhaka in 1985, that the establishment of the organization was an act of faith. The Summit provided an opportunity to reflect on what we have achieved in these two and a half decades, what more needs to be done, and on the kind of a South Asia we wish to create for our present and future generations.

Prime Minister stressed that regional cooperation should enable freer movement of people, of ideas, and of goods and services. It is not sufficient to merely conclude agreements and conventions. The challenge before us is to translate these agreements into practical activities and programmes, which touch the lives of our people. Prime Minister emphasized the need for greater regional cooperation in areas such as agriculture, forestry, education, healthcare, women's

empowerment, skill development and technological innovations. The Summit concluded an Agreement on Trade in Services.

The 21st century cannot be an Asian century unless South Asia marches together. Prime Minister shared our vision of a prosperous and vibrant South Asia playing its rightful role in shaping the global discourse on issues facing the world. There was a convergence of views on the need to transform SAARC into a truly action-oriented, people-centric and dynamic regional organization. There was unanimous condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

The theme of the Summit was "Climate Change". The leaders of the SAARC countries exchanged views on deepening regional cooperation for tackling the effects of global warming in our region, and how we can benefit from each other's experiences and strengths. A Summit Declaration on Climate Change as well as a Convention on Cooperation on Environment was concluded.

There was widespread appreciation for India's initiatives and role in contributing to the region's stability and prosperity. We will continue to persevere in our efforts to create a climate of constructive cooperation in South Asia based on mutual respect and mutual benefit.

Prime Minister had the opportunity of having bilateral meetings with the Presidents of Maldives and Sri Lanka, and the Prime Ministers of Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan. There was a common desire among all our neighbours to further strengthen their relations with India.

During Prime Minister's meeting with President Nasheed of Maldives, the two sides reviewed our close and friendly relations, based on mutual trust and understanding and shared interests. Prime Minister reiterated India's commitment to deepen our partnership with Maldives across all areas.

President Rajapaksa of Sri Lanka informed Prime Minister of their efforts for political reconciliation and for bringing lasting peace in the country. Prime Minister congratulated the President on the recent election victory in Presidential and Parliamentary elections, and reiterated India's commitment to assist Sri Lanka in its relief and rehabilitation efforts, and to strengthen our bilateral relations in diverse areas.

With Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina of Bangladesh, Prime Minister reaffirmed our commitment to expeditiously implement the various decisions taken during her landmark visit to India in January 2010.

Prime Minister conveyed to Prime Minister Madhav Kumar Nepal India's support for the ongoing efforts of the people of Nepal for the consolidation of multi-party democracy in Nepal. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the progress made in our cooperation since the visits of Prime Minister Nepal to India in August 2009 and the President of Nepal in February 2010.

Prime Minister had a cordial and frank discussion with Prime Minister Gilani of Pakistan. He told him that if the trust deficit between India and Pakistan can be eliminated all issues can be resolved through dialogue. Good neighbourly relations between India and Pakistan were in the interest of both our countries as well as in

the interest of the peace, stability and development in the region. He reiterated our serious concerns on terrorism emanating from Pakistan, and urged the Pakistani Prime Minister to expedite action against the perpetrators of the Mumbai terrorist attack. He was assured that Pakistan was serious about bringing these perpetrators to book. The Foreign Ministers and Foreign Secretaries have been entrusted with the responsibility to work out mechanisms on how the trust deficit can be removed.

President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan visited India on April 26-27, 2010, before proceeding to Thimphu for SAARC Summit. Prime Minister met President Karzai and discussed a broad range of bilateral and regional issues of mutual interest, and the two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the strategic partnership between the two countries. Prime Minister reiterated our commitment to assist the Government and people of Afghanistan in their efforts towards the reconstruction and development of their country.

(Ends)

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, एक सुझाव देना है कि यह जो एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री की स्टेटमेंट है, जो अब तक हमारे सदन में आई है, यह छठवीं है, मेरा चेयर से आग्रह है कि आप यह सब एक साथ ले लें और किसी एक दिन का समय तय कर लें, जिससे कि लोग जो क्लैरिफिकेशन्स पूछना चाहते हैं, उन सब पर क्लैरिफिकेशन्स सदन में हो जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव) : माया जी, मैं आपका सुझाव चेयर तक पहुंचा दूंगा।

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is sitting here. Six statements have been made so far. When will we have clarifications?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Whenever the Chairman fixes the time.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I am not asking you. I am asking the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. It is his job. It is the grievance of the House. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): It is my job to request the hon. Chairman to allot time for it. But it is the job of the hon. Minister to clarify your points.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Narayanasamyji, that is not the point. It is a regular answer any Parliamentary Affairs Minister will give. I appreciate it. But the main thing is there are very, very important statements about which Maya Singhji mentioned. Every time a statement is made we ask the Chair for clarifications which is our tradition and a convention. We are told that due to paucity of time it will be taken up sometime later. When will that sometime come? Our Prime Minister is travelling all over the world and is making good contacts, but the House cannot appreciate or question it if it wants to. You should find time for it. You are leaving it to the Chair. You are the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. You have to decide about the business of the House.

(Contd. By VKK/3Q)

AKG-VKK/3Q/6.05

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (CONTD.): It is not the job of the Chairman to decide the business of the House. It is your job.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I entirely agree with the senior Member of the House.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : नारायणसामी जी, यह फरवरी माह का स्टेटमेंट है - "Beheading of a Sikh in Pakistan", फरवरी में दूसरा है - "Attacks on Indians in Australia", मार्च में - "Prime Minister's visit to Saudi Arabia", अप्रैल में - "Prime Minister's visit for the Nuclear Security Summit as well as the IBSA and BRIC Summit", फिर अप्रैल में है - "Regarding an official in the High Commission of India in Islamabad", अभी आपने जो latest statement lay किया है, ये सारे मिला कर 6 स्टेटमेंट्स होते हैं। आप इनके लिए एक दिन तय कर दें, ताकि अगर सदन में लोग मंत्री जी से इन स्टेटमेंट्स से सम्बन्धित clarifications पूछना चाहते हैं, तो वे पूछ सकें।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, now the hon. Minister has come. We discussed it in the morning already. We will discuss it with the hon. Chairman and the hon. Minister and fix up a time. As early as possible, it will be discussed. (Interruptions) Madam, it will be either Wednesday or Thursday. The hon. Minister is saying that we will have it on Wednesday or Thursday.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, on Wednesday, at what time?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Time will be allotted by the hon. Chairman.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, tomorrow, we will be taking up the Finance Bill. We will take it up any time on Wednesday or Thursday at the convenience of the Minister.

(Ends)

DISCUSSION ON WORKING OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (CONTD.)

श्री ईश्वर सिंह (हरियाणा) : वाइस-चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। डा. अम्बेडकर जी ने कहा था कि हमने राजनीतिक आजादी तो ले ली, परन्तु सामाजिक आजादी अभी बाकी है और बगैर सामाजिक आजादी के यह सब कुछ अधूरा है।

वाइस-चेयरमैन सर, आज होम के महकमे के ऊपर मुझे बोलने का समय मिला। यह एक बहुत अहम महकमा है। इसका राजनीति में अपना स्थान है। जाति के आधार पर, धर्म के आधार पर, रंग के आधार पर, क्षेत्रवाद के आधार पर देश और भी दलदल में फँसता जा रहा है। हमें अपनी मानसिकता को बदलने की बहुत सख्त जरूरत है। समता और समानता का अधिकार केवल कहने का अधिकार है। इनको लागू करने के लिए इसी महकमे की सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी है। चाहे शिक्षा हो, चाहे चिकित्सा हो, चाहे सुरक्षा हो, इन तीनों महकमों की दशाओं के ऊपर खास कर मैं एक बात अवश्य कहूँगा कि चाहे SC class हो, चाहे ST class हो, उनके हिसाब से अभी भी सामाजिक आजादी कोसों दूर है। अपराध की घटनाओं में 2007-2008 में बलात्कार की घटनाओं में 8 फीसदी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। 2007 में SC समुदाय के ऊपर बलात्कार के 1,349 अपराध हुए और 2008 में 1,457 हुए। अपहरण के मामलों में 43 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। सर, आप हैरान होंगे कि डकैती के मामले में 121.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। ये तो सरकारी आँकड़े हैं। जिनको दर्शाया नहीं गया, जो बताते नहीं, जो बेजुबान लोग हैं, अगर

उनको देखें, तो कितना अपराध है। SC/ST के अन्दर अपराध में 11.9 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है, जो इनके महकमे से सम्बन्धित है। हम राजनीतिक पार्टी हैं। पॉलिटिकल पार्टी के अन्दर हम यह कहते हैं कि reservation की class है। इसको विधायक, एमपी अपने क्षेत्र के अन्दर अनुसूचित जाति के लिए रख दिए हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि टिकट का बँटवारा भी जाति के आधार पर होता है। जब तक हम अपनी इस मानसिकता को नहीं बदलेंगे, तब तक यह दशा सुधर ही नहीं सकती। हम जाति के आधार पर वोट करते हैं, जाति के आधार पर टिकट बँटती है, जाति के आधार पर दर्शाया जाता है, उससे और ज्यादा दूरियाँ बढ़ती चली गई हैं।

(3आर/एससीएच पर जारी)

SCH/RSS/3R/6.10

श्री ईश्वर सिंह (क्रमागत): हम कहते हैं कि हमें बाहर से खतरा है, लेकिन मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हमें अन्दर से ज्यादा खतरा है, चाहे वह आतंकवाद के रूप में हो, नक्सलवाद के रूप में हो, उग्रवाद के रूप में हो, माओवाद के रूप में हो या क्षेत्रवाद के रूप में हो। आज तक सभी लोगों को समता का दर्जा नहीं दिया गया।

सर, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी कोई ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं है, जो यह कह सके कि हमने बैकलॉग पूरा कर दिया है। ऐसे में बेरोज़गारी कैसे दूर होगी? इस हिसाब से समता और समानता का अधिकार कहां है? आज भी सरपंच, पंचायत या स्थानीय निकायों के स्तर पर जितनी भी रिज़र्वेशंस हैं, वे पूरी नहीं हुई हैं। उनको स्वतंत्रता तक का अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं है। सबसे ज्यादा सरपंच सस्पेंड किए जाते हैं। कभी उन्हें गबन के झूठे केस में फंसा दिया जाता है, कभी कोई और इल्जाम लगा दिया जाता है। जब तक हमारी मानसिकता नहीं बदलेगी, तब तक यह काम नहीं रुक सकता है।

सर, एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट्स के अन्दर जो जिला प्रशासन है, वहां एसपी, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट इत्यादि के संबंध में एक मैडेटरी ऑर्डर होना चाहिए और हर जिले

के रेश्यो के हिसाब से प्रशासन के अन्दर उनका पूरा हक होना चाहिए। जब ऐसा होगा तभी वे गिरते हुआं और निर्बलों का सहारा बन सकेंगे।

शौक का कोई मोल नहीं होता, लेकिन आज भी गरीब आदमी का लड़का यह देखता है कि दूसरा व्यक्ति साइकिल या मोटरसाइकिल पर जा रहा है और वह पैदल जा रहा है। आपके अपने आंकड़े यह बताते हैं कि आज भी 40 करोड़ जनसंख्या ऐसी है, जिसके पास जुराब और बनियान पहनने तक के लिए पैसा नहीं है। क्या आजादी का यही मतलब है? हम सभी का यह धर्म बनता है, खास करके गृह मंत्रालय का यह धर्म बनता कि वह सबकी सुध ले।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। यहां पर बहुत बड़े-बड़े और जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। आज भी समाज की यह दशा है कि एक व्यक्ति गंदगी फैलाता है, एक दूसरा आदमी आता है, वह उस गंदगी को साफ करता है, लेकिन उस गंदगी साफ करने वाले के लिए कहा जाता है कि यह छोटा आदमी है और उसको हीन भावना से देखा जाता है। जो व्यक्ति गंदगी फैलाता है, उसके लिए कहा जाता है कि यह महाजन है, बड़ा आदमी है। आज भी यदि हमारी सोच में कोई फर्क नहीं आया, तो हमारी आजादी का क्या फायदा? अम्बेडकर जी ने सही कहा था कि यह किसी के बस में नहीं है कि कौन कहां पर पैदा होता है। यदि जाति के आधार पर इन्सान को इन्सान नहीं माना जाता और आज भी यदि हम अपनी मानसिकता को नहीं बदल सके, तो इस आजादी का कोई मतलब नहीं है। राजनैतिक आजादी तभी सार्थक होगी जब हम सामाजिक आजादी में समता और बराबरी का अधिकार देंगे।

सर, अंत में मैं आपसे एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा के आधार पर हम विशेष तौर पर गरीब लोगों के बच्चों के ऊपर बजट का ज्यादा हिस्सा खर्च करें। जब हम उन्हें मानसिक रूप से सुदृढ़ बनाएंगे, तभी आपका गृह विभाग कुछ कर सकेगा। आज आवश्यकता सोच को बदलने की है। हर इन्सान को हम बराबर समझें, इससे अपराधों में भी गिरावट आएगी और डकैतियों में भी गिरावट आएगी। जब ऐसा होगा तभी हम एक दूसरे को समझ पाएंगे और तभी

वास्तव में सभी को समानता का अधिकार प्राप्त हो सकेगा। आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J.KURIEN) in the Chair.)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Dr. T.N. Seema. It is her maiden speech.

DR. T.N.SEEMA (KERALA): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Sir, I take this opportunity to thank through you, wholeheartedly for the support of this august House not only for this maiden speech but also for my work in the future also. I know about the time constraint. I will confine myself to some of the important issues which are of great concern...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: It is her maiden speech. I will not disturb her at all. Please don't disturb her.

DR. T.N.SEEMA: Thank you. Sir, I will confine myself to some of the important issues which are of concern to us. I think all of us should be concerned about what is going on in the country now. This Ministry is concerned with the human rights which are enshrined in the Constitution of India and which are guaranteed to every citizen in India. But what is the record of crime? I am not taking any data from outside. I only depend on the report of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(contd. by 3s)

MKS-PSV/6.15/3S

DR. T.N. SEEMA (CONTD.): Sir, the Annual Report of the Ministry shows that the rate of crimes in the country rose from 455.7 per one lakh population, in 2006, to 504.5, in 2007, and, further, to 515, in 2008. The crimes against women reported an increase of 5.7 per cent from 2007 to 2008. Rapes, kidnappings, dowry deaths, tortures, molestation, all have shown a steady increase year after year. Sir, the rate of crimes against children is an alarming data. It has increased by 10 per cent between 2007 and 2008, but if we compare the data of 2004 and 2008, it has increased by 56 per cent! And the crimes against Scheduled Castes increased by 25 per cent between 2004 and 2008. The crimes against Scheduled Tribes have also increased. We know that these are the reported cases only. But there are many unreported cases in different parts of the country too. From April 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009, 1,324 cases of custodial deaths have occurred. India's declining child sex -- another crime against women and children -- ratio, 927 girls per 1,000 boys, shows that female foeticide is on the increase.

Sir, the communal situation continues to be a matter of great concern in many places. All these data and observations are quoted from the Ministry's Report itself. It is true that the law and order and tackling the crime is a State subject, but we should show more concern towards it and find out why these crimes have increased, especially against the women and weaker sections. Sir, we have many laws; especially, to curb violence against women or atrocities against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, we have many laws, but the enforcement of

those laws is very slowly and very ineffectively happening. When atrocities are committed against women and weaker sections, when human rights of citizens are violated, who will protect them? We know that when the victims approach the police, normally, they do not get justice. This is the usual practice. In normal cases, more often, the police fails to register complaints, or even if complaints are registered, the law-enforcement is so much complicated and delayed that the justice is really denied to people. The victims do not get justice. It is not put into practice; we have been experiencing this in many places. Sir, this calls for urgent reforms in our police force to make it more sensitive and responsible to the common people.

Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs gives funds for modernization, for purchase of equipment, modern weaponry, computerization etcetera. But that is not enough, Sir. What is needed is a change in the mindset of the police force. I am not blaming all of them, all the police people. Maybe, there are many good officials who uphold the law and are helping or supporting the poor people in our villages. But it is the system which is corrupt, which is biased against the poor women, which is biased against SCs/STs and which is biased against the weaker sections. We have come to know some cases in U.P. Many of our hon. Members were reporting here also about the attack of a police person; an SI beat up one Dalit woman named 'Sangeetha' in the last February. So, Sir, the hon. Supreme Court has given a clear-cut direction for implementation of reforms in the police force, but the implementation is very slow. We should strengthen the participation of people

in the police through community policing. We have to experiment some innovative projects, some schemes at the local level to ensure the participation of people, poorer sections and weaker sections in the functioning of police at the local level.

(Contd. by TMV/3T)

-MKS-TMV-DS/3T/6.20

DR. T. N. SEEMA (CONTD.): Sir, I would like to put forward some humble suggestions for the consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

My first point is about the enforcement of the law relating to prevention of human trafficking. We know that thousands of young girls and women are bought and sold across the country and forced into prostitution. There are many cases of women recruited for jobs like domestic servant in foreign countries, especially in the Gulf countries, ending up in brothels. These poor women have to pay thousands of rupees to the agents for getting a job visa and can't come back because their passports and travel documents are confiscated. The existing law does not have enough teeth to deal with this kind of human trafficking. Now we are using the Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act for handling this human trafficking. This law is not enough to tackle or handle different kinds of human trafficking that are taking place in our country. So, there must be some specific law or specific mechanism to control the human trafficking in our country, not only within the country but also outside the country. I urge upon the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to strengthen the law and make coordinated efforts, along with the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, to put an end to the sufferings of these poor

women who are trapped in these countries, and prevent such cases in future. Now, for controlling human trafficking, only the Ministry of Women and Child Development coordinates with the Ministry of Home Affairs. We have to coordinate with other Ministries also.

Sir, I know that this House had also discussed the question of honour killings some time ago. I am not repeating that issue. But my request is that honour killing should be considered as a major crime like *sati* and the crime rate should be included separately in the Ministry's Annual Report. This crime rate is not separately shown in the Annual Report.

Sir, lastly --I am concluding -- I would also like to mention an important issue relating to the ongoing National Census which is under the jurisdiction of the Home Ministry. Lakhs of Indian citizens are working in foreign countries to earn a living. It is reported that in the ongoing Census the details of the persons living outside the country will not be recorded. The National Population Register to be created after the Census is supposed to be a comprehensive identity data basis for the citizens to be needed for planning and other Government services. How can we ensure the right of Indian citizens who are temporarily residing or working in other countries to make a living? If their names are not included in the Census, how can we ensure a minimum Indian identity to lakhs of Indians who are working abroad? I would urge upon the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to rectify this mistake. Please evolve some mechanism to include all these Indians who are

working abroad in the National Census data. Thank you very much, Sir, for being so generous to me.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Congratulations Dr. Seema for your good maiden speech. Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra. You have only five minutes. You have strictly five minutes.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (ORISSA): Thank you, Sir. Since so much has been talked about terrorism and naxalism, I would start with one or two small points regarding other activities of the Home Ministry. Due to paucity of time I would just give the points.

Sir, please examine the MCOCA in Maharashtra and other Acts because goondaism is increasing everywhere. Please examine these laws, prepare a model Act and recommend to the State Legislatures for adoption.

(Contd. By 3U/VK)

VK/3U/6.25

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (CONTD): The Foreign Contribution Regulation Act should be monitored very carefully. A lot of foreign contribution is falling into wrong hands, bad NGOs and anti-State and anti-social forces; whereas, I am sorry to say, good NGOs, good organizations are being harassed. Please activate the Narcotics Control Bureau. Ganja cultivation is increasing continuously over large tracts in the country and particularly in Naxalite and Maoist

infested belts where they are encouraging people to cultivate ganja so that their activities can be funded.

Now I come to Naxalism, Maoism and terrorism, which everyone has referred to. I admire the present Home Minister for his brilliance and clarity. I am a little disappointed. Since July-August, when he indicated his resolve to take it almost as a unified command under the umbrella of the Centre, why has he been resilient? Whose hand is restraining him? It is not a problem of each individual State. If you start Operation Green Hunt at one place, they will run to another place or State. All those who are talking of -- I am a Leftist in conviction -- 'talk to Naxalites and have peace', should realize one thing: 20 years back it was a different ball game; today, whether Naxalites or Maoists, 90 per cent of them, are lumpen elements who have just joined together and quite a few have gone for employment. They are offering employment for Rs. 1,500 and Rs, 2,500 a month, plus whatever food you can get, plus bonus, as part of the loot. These things are all known to the learned Home Minister. I don't have to repeat all this. So by any kind of vacillation and giving statements, 'okay, no, no, it is in the realm of the State; no, tomorrow, again the Centre has to do something', I do not know why, suddenly, Mr. Chidambaram, should be losing that clarity, which is the hallmark of his character? It is having a demoralizing effect on the police and the Paramilitary Forces. You have had this Operation Green Hunt recently. Because of the isolated nature of the Operation Green Hunt, there is no joint operation by the States with the Centre overseeing it. That is why it is failing. That is why all these

massacres and the police are being massacred. They have no business to be massacred. Naxals and Maoists, please remember, let us all remember, have now declared a war on the State. It is no longer a civil disorder. Why call it a civil disorder? It is a declared war on the State. Look at all their pamphlets; look at their circulars, look at the way how they do their formations, how they use the Tribals. They are terrorists because they are terrorizing the Tribals into submission. If a village does not submit, they go and chop off the head of someone saying that he is a police informer. That is how they terrorize.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, I will take two-three minutes. Casualties are increasing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: No,no, take only one minute.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, you gave so much time to people. Shri Malaisamy was given 12 minutes against seven minutes. I am the leader of a party. I don't want to give up my right. I will confine myself to a few suggestions.

(Contd. By 3W)

RG/6.30/3W

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (contd.): Modernisation grants have remained static. Static means that they have declined in real terms...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mohapatraji, your time is over.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: I am only going to give some suggestions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. What can I do?(Interruptions)

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: How is it that the other Members have been given five minutes and seven minutes time more, and it is denied in my case?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You are in the 'Others' category. The total time is 40 minutes, and you are entitled to get only four minutes. But you have taken six minutes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Kindly give him two minutes more.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He is the leader of a party, and that party is ruling that State.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Then, I have no problem.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Half of the districts of my State are Naxalite and Maoist infested. I would suggest the following measures. Full scale training should be arranged, under the aegis of the Centre, particularly, the Army, for all the police battalions that are being raised in every State. Intelligence gathering should be done as a joint operation. It is a war; bring Army Intelligence also into operation. Finally, please remember that political cause has to continue. The BJP here will advise you. You will do the political process. And, you will advise others. But nobody is sincere. We are asking our party people, down the formations; please continue the development process and political process and use the Panchayati Raj Institutions as well. We are having some success. During the last General Elections, I was the only political leader who went to South Malkangiri. Nobody dared to go there because they said that they would kill anybody who went

there. The result is that voting went up by three times. People did come out to vote. So, this is an example. I would suggest sincerity in approach and clarity in approach. Thank you very much.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. It is his maiden speech.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (NOMINATED): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while I am very grateful to the Chair for having given me this opportunity of making a maiden speech, I find myself in a very peculiar position of having been referred to by name in this House by Shri Venkaiah Naidu, who opened this debate, before I have ever opened my mouth. And his performance follows that of the hon. Leader of the Opposition, who, on the very day when I took my oath, chose to suggest that I am half a Maoist. Well; I am supposed to recall that half-a-Maoist by a full-fledged * is a compliment of some kind. But I do believe that this * by the Opposition, led by the BJP, but in a curious nexus of the Communist, with the communalists to try and divide the Treasury Benches, needs to be exposed and clarified. For now, we have had, not just once but twice over, attempts by extremely senior people on the Opposition Benches to suggest that we, on the Treasury Benches, are not united and, therefore, they are lending their support...(Interruptions)

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair

SHRI BALAVANT alias BAL APTE: Is he a Nominated Member or a Member of the Treasury Benches?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, is he speaking on behalf of the Congress (I) or as a Nominated Member?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will tell you. He has every right to defend either this side or that side. That is up to him.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: May I offer Dr. Maitreyan the clarification? On the day I was informed that I was nominated, I declared my affiliation to the Congress (I) Party. I am waiting for the Congress (I) Party to give me a place among them. Until then, I am obliged to sit directly opposite you and that is a great honour in itself.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: In any case, you have the full freedom to defend either this side or that side, according to what you want. (Followed by 3X)

3x/6.35/ks

DR. V. MAITREYAN: At least, once, he should defend this side also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, he can defend this side also. It is up to him. Why should we worry?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman. I might also inform these very senior Members of the House that according to the rules, conventions, traditions and norms of this House, a maiden speech is not interrupted. (Interruptions) It is just not interrupted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Do not interrupt please.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: They are under the impression that I am pretending to be a lady when I long lost my virginity. But the fact of the matter is that this is the first speech I have ever made in this House as a Member of this House. This is the first time I am speaking here as a matter of right and not as a matter of a courtesy extended to a Minister of the Government.

Now, in these circumstances, I need to clarify, especially as these allegations have been levelled against me once by name and once by implication that my position on the issues which are of highest concern to the Minister of Home Affairs, my position is exactly the same as that of the hon. Prime Minister, as described by him in his speech on National Panchayati Raj Day in Vigyan Bhawan on 24th April, 2010. I do not find a single comma, a single semi colon in that which does not reflect exactly what I had wished to say in statements that I had made to the Press before I got the opportunity of speaking in this House.

To prove my point, I seek the indulgence of the House to read, very briefly, from an answer I gave to *The Telegraph* newspaper, who asked me questions about Maoists and I said, "Rajiv Gandhi realized that it was necessary to shift the delivery system from the bureaucracy-technocracy to empowering people at the grassroots to secure for themselves their entitlements. Rajiv Gandhi clearly apprehended that if such a participatory development process is not encouraged and exploitative development discouraged, the top-down development process would only increasingly alienate tribal people, thus, paving the way for their felt sense of injustice to be exploited by non-democratic elements who believe in

violence and believe also in sabotaging what they see as a bogus democratic process. To forestall such a disaster", I said, "Rajivji gave the nation two instruments far stronger than the AK-47 or the unmanned drone. These were, one, the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution, that is, Panchayati Raj, and the very special provisions for the empowerment of tribal communities through PESA, that is, the Provisions of the Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act."

I had also said in another statement after referring to Rajiv Gandhi's two instruments, on being asked what I thought the Government should do, I said, "It should fast-track participative development in conformity with PESA in areas that are not yet under Maoist control. If the Central and State Governments ensure devolution of huge quantities of functions, finances and functionaries to tribal communities for them to administer their lands through Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabhas and, if you deploy security forces on the periphery of the areas that are still with you, you can keep the Maoists out."

If that makes me half a Maoist, I would like to stress that the reason why I could be accused of being only half a Maoist is that the other half of me is Gandhian. I do not believe in violence. I do not believe in violence of the kind that we saw in Gujarat in 2002, nor do I believe in covering up that kind of violence as we have seen happening in the State Government of Gujarat * and the kind of

* **Expunged as ordered by the Chair.**

destruction that we saw of the Babri Masjid which unleashed a flood of violence and for which they are not willing to take even the moral responsibility.

(Contd. 3y/tdb)

TDB-MCM/3Y/6.40

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (CONTD.): I urge upon the Home Minister to bring criminal proceedings against those who have been indicted by the Liberhan Commission. ...(Interruptions)

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : यह कोई तरीका है, जो वीर सावरकर के अपमान की बात कर रहे हैं।.....(व्यवधान)

श्री एम० वेंकैया नायडु : 1984 में सिखों को मारा, तो उस समय क्या हुआ। आपके नेताओं ने उसका सपोर्ट किया, उसका समर्थन किया.....(व्यवधान) You have agreed if you are half Maoist, become full Maoist. ...(Interruptions)... How is it connected with this debate, Sir? Mani Shankar Aiyarji, how is it connected with this? What had happened in 1984 was a Sikh genocide in Delhi, where thousands of Sikhs were massacred. ...(Interruptions)... Why do not you say about that? You say about that. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, come to the subject. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is a national shame. In Capital Delhi thousands of people were massacred. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: ...that maiden speeches cannot be interrupted. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, please conform to the parameters of the discussion on the subject. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Who was the Home Minister at that time? Who was the Prime Minister at that time? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I will explain to the Chair, but only after this debate. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What were you doing at that time? ...(Interruptions)... They were sleeping and people were weeping. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, he is abusing his nomination. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Shri S.B. Chavan was the Home Minister at that time. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, we are discussing the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Please conform to the parameters of the subject. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, for having restored...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Why are they jumping up on Babri Masjid? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Please...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let us discuss Babri Masjid a number of times. ... (Interruptions)... Let us discuss Babri Masjid for ten days; let us discuss Babri Masjid forever. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is no time... (Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let us discuss it. Who was the Prime Minister? Who was the Home Minister? Was he sleeping? ... (Interruptions)... Let us discuss Babri. Let us discuss Babri, Babri and Babri. ... (Interruptions)... No other work. ... (Interruptions)... Sir, let us have a debate on Babri Masjid. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. ... (Interruptions)...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I am on a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Yes, under what rule?

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, in the morning, there was a lot of agitation though the Member did not take the name of a Minister. He only referred that one Minister has been alleged to have given money for buying the arms. There was so much anger in the House, and everybody was shouting. Now, he is making allegations, without substantiating it, without giving a prior notice and moving a motion. Mr. Minister, you were the one who asked for a motion. Why didn't you ask him for a motion? ... (Interruptions)... He is making an allegation. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ... (Interruptions)... We are already running out of time. Therefore, please, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, stick to the subject. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री एम० वेंकैया नायडु : और कोई काम है बावरी वगैरह को छोड़कर।.....(व्यवधान) We are in 1992, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Go back to 1984. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा : इनको सावरकर जी का अपमान करने का क्या हक है।.....(व्यवधान)

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, you see the record and expunge it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is an irrelevant thing. It is a wild allegation. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will do that. ...(Interruptions)... I will go through the record. If there is anything objectionable, I will remove it. ...(Interruptions)... I will do that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा : ये देशभक्तों का अपमान करने वाले हैं।.....(व्यवधान)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, expunge all that. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, it is not a question of unparliamentary. ...(Interruptions)... It has no relevance with it. ...(Interruptions)... Irrelevant things cannot be said in the House. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Venkaiaji, I will go through the record. If there is any unparliamentary word, I will remove it. ...(Interruptions)...

(Followed by 3z-kgg)

[kcg-asc/3z/6.45](#)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN : Mr. Mani, you stick to the subject. Why do you go back to the old stories? (Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, he has made a very serious allegation against Shri Arun Jaitley, the Leader of the Opposition that * . He used these words.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): And, the Chair says, 'if it is unparliamentary I would look into it'!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, I did not hear that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This is an allegation which is unprecedented. (Interruptions) What kind of precedence do you want? He makes an allegation and the Chair says, 'If it is unparliamentary, I will look into it'! Please expunge it and allow the proceedings. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down. (Interruptions) Let me understand first. (Interruptions) Do not do like that. Let me understand. Has he made an allegation against the hon. LoOP?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes, Sir.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, he has made allegation against the Leader of the Opposition. How can he do that? (Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He should apologise to the House. There is no way.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: He should apologise to the House. (Interruptions)

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He cannot make such an irresponsible and obnoxious allegations. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What is this? (Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is a very serious matter. If you do not want to run the House, then do not run it. Do you want to create trouble in the House by being in the ruling party? You may do it. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record and I will get it expunged. (Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It has never, never happened like this. Never has any allegation been made against the Leader of the Opposition. Please go through the records. (Interruptions) He made the allegation against the Leader of the Opposition personally. We only referred to his interview given in the Indian Express. We did not make any allegations against Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. (Interruptions) He said, * ! What is this?

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: He should apologise to the House.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, adjourn the House, go through the record and then give a ruling. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: No, please. (Interruptions) Please take your seats. Mr.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Mani Shankar Aiyar, you should know that if you have to level an allegation against a Minister, or for that matter against hon. LoP, or even against a Member of this House, you should give prior intimation to that Member. That is the rule. But, unfortunately, I regret, I did not take cognizance of that. Therefore, if any such allegation is there, that is expunged. I would go through the record.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, he should apologise. (Interruptions)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: He is such a senior Member, yet he is making such an allegation.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : ऐसा नहीं चलेगा, ऐसा नहीं चलेगा। ... (व्यवधान) ..

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सॉरी बोलना जरूरी है। ... (व्यवधान) ..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down. I am on my legs, sit down please. (Interruptions) I already have said that if there is any allegation against the hon. LoP, it will be expunged; it is expunged.

(Contd. by kls/4a)

KLS/4A-6.50

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Number two, it is unbecoming of a Member to make such a casual remark. ... (Interruptions) ... Please. ... (Interruptions) ... Sit down, please. ... (Interruptions) ... What do you want? ... (Interruptions) ... It will be expunged. ... (Interruptions) ... I have my observation. ... (Interruptions) ... What more do you want? ... (Interruptions) ...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, we are very thankful to you. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, इस तरह से बात करना, यू सिट डाउन, अपमान है, यह शब्द वापस लेना चाहिए..(व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please listen. Number one, I will expunge it if it is there. Number two, I have made my observation. ... (Interruptions)... What more do you want now? ... (Interruptions)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : ऐसा मत कीजिए प्लीज..(व्यवधान)..

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, one more thing is left. If any Member abuses the other Member, he should apologise. Expunction is your right, apology is his responsibility. ... (Interruptions)... Sir, you did your duty. ... (Interruptions)... He is a senior Member. ... (Interruptions)... He has been in the other House. ... (Interruptions)... He was a Minister also. ... (Interruptions)... He knows the procedure of the House. ... (Interruptions)... He knows about the conduct of business in the House. ... (Interruptions)... If he does not know, please give him the rule book to read. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Sir, none of us... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I have given my observation. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा : सुनने की जरूरत नहीं है..(व्यवधान)..बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है..(व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I have given my observation. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: None of us, neither the Leader of the Opposition nor me has made any allegation against Mani Shankar Aiyarji. ... (Interruptions)... We have made a criticism and he has also a right to criticise us. But, he cannot make

such a serious allegation about the State and about the Leader of the Opposition. He must have the decency to express regrets. ...(Interruptions)... He has to. Otherwise, we cannot go on like this. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: He should apologise. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, please proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, ...(Interruptions)... Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Let us hear him what he says. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : माफी मांगें और अपने शब्दों को विदग्ध करें, उसके बाद हम लोग बोलने देंगे..(व्यवधान)..

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am bound by any direction that is given to by the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... I will follow any disciplinary measure imposed on me by the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... I request you to kindly go through my remarks and see whether the parody of what I actually said that is being made by the Members from the Opposition is true or. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I have already said that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I will follow the instructions given by...(Interruptions)...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, you adjourn the House and see the record. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have given my observation. ...(Interruptions)... What is to be done? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Apology. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: What is the problem? ...(Interruptions)... I have made my observation. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Mani Shankar, what do you say? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, may I resume my remarks? ...(Interruptions)... I will leave it to the Chair to restore discipline in the House. ...(Interruptions)... I proceed with what I have to say. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, the only approach, what the Treasury Benches are urging upon the Home Minister and upon the Government of India, is what I have told the 'Rajiv Gandhi approach'.

(Contd by 4B/SSS)

SSS/4B/6.55

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (CONTD.): I have full faith that as the hon. Minister for Home Affairs in a junior ministerial capacity at the time when I was serving as a civil servant in the Prime Minister's office was as deeply involved in the drafting and

preparation of what eventually came to be called the 73rd amendment of the Constitution. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please listen. Will you please listen? (Interruptions) What is to be done? (Interruptions) Please listen. Will you please listen? (Interruptions) Will you please listen. (Interruptions)

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, he should apologize. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Please listen. If the Member has made some remarks against the LoP or even any other Member I have already said it is to be expunged and I have also made my observations on that. Now, I want to ask Najmaji...(Interruptions)... Please...(Interruptions) Najmaji was in the Chair for 17 years, I want to ask Najmaji, what more can the Chair do? (Interruptions) One more question. (Interruptions) Can the Chair ask any Member to apologize as soon as he takes a different position? That is what I am saying. (Interruptions)

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: I have done it many times. I have directed many, many times. Many times Members have apologized. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN : He can do if he wants to...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir...(Interruptions)...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, he should apologize or he should withdraw. He should sit down. He does not deserve to be in this House. (Interruptions) No, Sir, he should apologize first.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, may I be allowed to exercise my right to...(Interruptions)...Why should a Member like me...(Interruptions) Under what rule has a Member to make an apology? Please ask them to cite the rule. (Interruptions) I don't know why she wants me to apologize. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): One of you please speak. Mr. Venkaiahji, please speak.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we have seen that the Chair has called Shrimati Najma Heptulla, former Deputy Chairman to the Chair. So, she came there. (Interruptions)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Once and for all you put an end to this. (Interruptions)

(Contd. By 4C/NBR)

-SSS/NBR-SCH/4C/7.00

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mani, please ...(Interruptions)...Mr. Mani, please...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I have a right to speak in this House ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He said it. You go through the record ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I accept that...(Interruptions)...I accept the decision of the Chair...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Mani, please...(Interruptions)...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, the House cannot be run like this...(Interruptions)...You adjourn the House...(Interruptions)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, let him allow to speak ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I demand the Chair to look at the record ...(Interruptions)...I demand that the Chair, actually, study the points that I have made. I demand that every single word be examined by the Chair and, on that basis, if you wish to expunge anything I have absolutely no objection...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Sir, we will not allow him ...(Interruptions)...He should apologize first...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I have already accepted that whatever the direction from the Chair, I shall abide by that ...(Interruptions)...I will obey any injunction from the Chair ...(Interruptions)...But, I will not allow this kind of distortion in the House...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at eleven of the clock tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at one minute past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 4th May, 2010.