









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

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**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Question No. 81.

**प्रश्न संख्या — 81**

**श्री कांजीभाई पटेल:** सभापति महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार ने बताया है कि देश के कुल कपास के उत्पादन में से गुजरात का उत्पादन करीब एक-तिहाई है, फिर भी किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करने की बजाय इस वर्ष किसानों का कपास खेत से खलिहानों में आते ही सरकार ने निकासबंदी लगायी और किसानों का करोड़ों का नुकसान किया।

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री कांजीभाई पटेल:** मेरा सरकार पर सीधा आरोप है कि यह निकासबंदी सिर्फ ट्रेडर्स को फायदा करवाने के लिए लगायी गयी थी। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान में कपास उत्पादक किसानों को टी.एम.सी. के अंतर्गत दी जा रही तांत्रिक व आर्थिक मदद बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त है, इसको बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या सोच रही है?

**श्री शरद पवार:** सी.सी.ई.ए. ने मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस के बारे में सुझाव दिया था। उस सुझाव को सरकार ने स्वीकृत किया और उनको 2800 रुपये के आसपास की कीमत एक क्वालिटी के लिए दी। इससे जो सुपीरियर क्वालिटी थी, उसको ज्यादा कीमत दी गयी, मगर जो कीमत सरकार ने पिछले साल तय की, उसमें और डमेस्टिक मार्केट या

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इंटरनेशनल मार्केट की कीमत में बहुत अंतर था। उसमें अंतर यह था कि जिस कपास की कीमत हिन्दुस्तान में 2800 या 3 हजार तय की गयी थी, वही कपास उस समय मार्केट में 5 हजार, साढ़े छः हजार या 7 हजार तक की कीमत में मिल रही थी। लास्ट इयर का जो टोटल प्रॉडक्शन था, उस समय देश में सबसे ज्यादा उत्पादन हुआ था और किसानों को पिछले साल जो कीमत मिली, वैसी कीमत उनको आज तक नहीं मिली थी। यह बात सच है कि लास्ट इयर की जो कीमत थी, वह कीमत आज नहीं है, फिर भी जो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस है, उसके ऊपर कीमत है। किसानों को और अधिक ठीक प्रकार से लाभ मिलना चाहिए, इसलिए एक्सपोर्ट के लिए अभी तक इजाजत नहीं दी गयी थी, मगर OGL पर एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए सरकार ने इजाजत दी है, जिससे किसानों को और लाभ होगा।

**श्री कांजीभाई पटेल:** सर, किसानों का कपास उनके पास से ट्रेडर्स को जाता रहा तब यह निकासबंदी उठायी गयी, इसका फायदा तो ट्रेडर्स को होगा। मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि आई.सी.ए.आर. द्वारा सी.सी.आई.पी. के अंतर्गत गुजरात को पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितनी राशि आवंटित की गयी और क्या तांत्रिक मार्गदर्शन दिये गये?

**श्री शरद पवार:** भारत सरकार की तरफ से कॉटन के क्षेत्र में रिसर्च करने वाला एकमात्र इंस्टिट्यूट नागपुर में है, मगर गुजरात के लिए आई.सी.ए.आर. ने दो सेंटर्स दिये हैं। एक सेंटर नवसारी एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी के माध्यम से सूरत में और दूसरा जूनागढ़ एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी के अंदर जूनागढ़ में खुला है। जहाँ तक उनको आर्थिक सहायता देने की आवश्यकता की बात है, तो भारत सरकार की तरफ से

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उनको मदद की जाती है और खास तौर पर टेक्नॉलजी मिशन ऑन कॉटन स्कीम के माध्यम से जो आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है, उसमें बड़ा हिस्सा गुजरात को दिया गया है। पूरे देश में Rs. 699 crores have been allotted and, out of Rs.699 crores, Rs.191 crores have been given only to Gujarat.

(Followed by 1b/TDB)

TDB-HMS/1B/11.05

**SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:** Sir, the Centre's Cotton Export Policy saw a major swing last year, which included a total ban on export beyond 55 lakh bales and introduction of new taxes. Probably, in the last week of July, the Government announced its decision to lift the ban, and farmers are now hoping that the Centre would provide subsidy on incurred export expenses. Through you, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the present status in this regard.

**SHRI SHARAD PAWAR:** You see, the Government of India has taken a decision to allow export under OGL. Here, the Government is not directly paying, nor is the Government providing any subsidy for this.

**श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार :** सर, अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि Centre for Cotton Exchange गुजरात को दिया गया है। सर, हमारा मानना है कि पूरे देश में जहां रुई की उत्पादकता 600 किलोग्राम है वहीं गुजरात के कई अच्छे किसान 2000 किलोग्राम तक

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की उत्पादकता लेते हैं। इसलिए अगर महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स एक साथ जुड़े हैं, वहां एकाध सेंटर और खोल दिया जाए तो यह देश के हित में होगा।

**SHRI SHARAD PAWAR:** We have not received any proposal, but we are ready to consider it.

**श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन:** सर, अभी शासन ने कपास की बेल बढ़ाकर 25 लाख कर दी है। सर, पिछली बार जब बेल 10 लाख तक extend की गयी थी, उस के अंदर कई conditions डाली गयी थीं। इस प्रकार की conditions इसलिए थीं ताकि कुछ लोगों को ही इस का फायदा हो। फिर लोग कोर्ट में गए और export नहीं हो सका। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि 25 लाख बेल तक की जो limit extend की गयी है उस में किसी प्रकार की condition तो नहीं होगी? Anybody can export.

**SHRI SHARAD PAWAR:** As for this 25 lakh, it is on Open General License, and anybody can export.

(Ends)











**Q. No. 82**

**SHRI A. ELAVARASAN:** Sir, according to the Survey conducted by a global Institute, India is producing 3.6 lakh engineering graduates, but only 10 per cent of them are employable. This is an alarming situation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps the Government has taken to ensure that a large number of engineering graduates are employed after their graduation.

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:** Sir, the reference to the Report about 25 per cent employability is to a NASSCOM-McKinsey Report of 2005. And the NASSCOM-McKinsey Report related to the multi-nationals in India, who were looking at employment of engineers into the multinationals, carried a survey only in the Information Technology and Information Technology-enabled sector. This does not apply to all engineering graduates in India. It is only the Information Technology sector that the survey said that 25 per cent of the engineers are employable. And also, if you remember, this was at a time when the IT sector was booming, and the IT sector needed, especially the multi-nationals needed, a large number of employees. So, they were actually looking at other disciplines in engineering, and seeking to employ those children who were in other disciplines, into the IT sector, including persons who have graduated in the humanities. There was a mismatch

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between demand and supply; therefore, this NASSCOM-McKinsey Report came. So, Sir, this does not reflect the true picture in respect of all engineering graduates in India. But it is true; it is a fact. Sir, if you really look at that Report, if you compare that Report, because that Report gives a description of the state of affairs in China, in Brazil and in Russia...

(Contd. by 1c-sss)

SSS/1C/11.10

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (CONTD.):** ....there, the figure of employability is around 10 per cent, even in 2005. So, we must not be dismayed by reports carried out by multi-nationals with reference to the IT sector. But, yes, Sir, it is true that a large number of engineering graduates need a lot of skills for the purposes of employment into the engineering sector and we have started a testing programme which we initiated in 2007 to improve those skills. This we did with NAC where multi-nationals are involved. We tried to move away in 2008 to spread it to all the Central educational institutions but the results have not been very good. So, on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of April, 2010, AICTE set up a Committee to actually look at this whole issue in a holistic manner and the Report of that Committee has not yet come, but, Sir, as soon as that comes, we will actually take further steps to improve the employability of our

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engineering graduates. But there is an Institute of Applied Manpower Research which conducted a study, Sir, which said that 61 per cent of engineering graduates actually were employed in India. Sixty one per cent of those who graduated were employed in India. That is the report in 2011 and I have the figures with me.

**SHRI A. ELAVARASAN:** Sir, my second supplementary question is: Is there any training scheme provided by the Government or has the Central Government urged the State Government to conduct apprenticeship training for engineering graduates after their graduation in the country?

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:** Sir, the attempt, in fact, is to prepare them with soft skills. The real problem is, Sir, they have core competencies in the Engineering sector, but what they lack is soft skills. So, what we are trying to do is, within the institutes in India there should be a training programme so that by the time they graduate, they improve their soft skills and are ready for employment, but there is no training programme by the Government after graduation.

**SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:** Sir, though the Minister is correct that the NASSCOM figures reflect only the IT sector, but it is a known fact that the employability of engineering graduates is much lower than what is

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desirable, and this is also due to regulatory failure because AICTE which approves the engineering colleges often lacks and often gives accreditation to colleges of dubious quality. Sir, I want to ask the Minister: by lowering the eligibility criteria to 45 per cent, don't you think that it is going to adversely impact the quality of raw stock going in and therefore, the quality of engineers that you actually churn out and the employability factor? And also, what is being done to ensure the maintenance of quality, on an ongoing basis after AICTE gives accreditation? Do you, then, have counter-checks?

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:** I think, the distinguished Member has raised a very important question which I wish to address through you, Sir, to the hon. Members of this House. Sir, we have noticed that in States where quantity grows, quality reduces, and that seems to be a national trend. Wherever there are fewer institutions of engineering, the quality is high. Now, I was looking at the figures, for example, in Karnataka. In Karnataka, Sir, the children employed from institutions - and I am giving you 2007 figures were 12,541 and those who were unemployed were 16,270. So, the rate of employment is 37 per cent. Why? It is because Karnataka has a host of institutions. We don't have the figures for Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, but, I suspect, Sir, that you will get the same results. The problem is that



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the State Governments grant NOCs for setting up institutions. Institutions come to the AICTE and say, 'Now give us recognition.' Now, it is very difficult for us to say that, 'look, we can't give you recognition because you should not set up an institution without proper infrastructure.' Therefore, we have to look at the infrastructure and give them recognition and, then, the AICTE is blamed. So, it is a very difficult situation. The other problem is that if we higher the standards for admission, because we have lowered them from 50 to 45 per cent and from 45 to 40 per cent for SCs/STs, if we increase the standards, then there is a whole rush on our saying that because of this our seats cannot be filled; so please reduce the qualification. So, this is a very big problem. Sir, I must tell you, Sir, that in Andhra Pradesh, today, there are over three lakhs seats and there are only two lakh twenty thousand students.

(Contd. By NBR/1D)

-SSS/NBR-NB/1D/11.15.

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (CONTD.):** The whole one lakh seats are not filled! And, we are getting pressure to further reduce it from 40 per cent to 35 per cent. So, this is a very difficult situation. I request various State Governments, when they grant NOC, to see what the projections are for the

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sector and then ensure that NOC is not granted so that AICTE is not under pressure. But, the distinguished Member is right the problem is very complex. I request the State Governments to collaborate with us.

**श्री परवेज हाशमी :** सभापति जी, ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी कहा कि 61 परसेंट इंजीनियर्स को employment मिलता है। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले 3 सालों में AICTE ने कितने इंस्टीट्यूशंस को approval दिया है और कितने नए स्टूडेंट्स को employment दिया है?

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल :** मैं अभी यह जानकारी नहीं दे सकता। मैं यह जानकारी आपको भिजवा दूंगा।

**SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI:** It is related to the question. The hon. Minister can send me the reply in writing.

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल :** अभी मुझे आंकड़े याद नहीं हैं।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. I believe you are internally displaced.

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Sir, the hon. Minister encroached upon my seat. So, I may be permitted to ask my supplementary from here.

Sir, the question is not related to the employment; it is relating to the employability of the students.

**SHRI D. RAJA:** Your mike is not working, Mr. Siva.

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**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Yes, yes. I will come to my seat.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Situation is rectified.

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Sir, the question is relating to the employability of the passed out engineering graduates. This observation was made by the ISRO Chairman in one of the public meetings. It appeared in all the newspapers. It is not an evasive statement by any layman. Sir, out of the total passed out graduates, only 26 per cent are employable. The hon. Minister said that increase in quantity reflects in the quality of education. I don't think that it is correct. I just would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would like to establish a monitoring mechanism to study the quality of education being imparted in the self-financing institutions which have come out in a large number. Sir, immediately a student is graduated, he is appointed as a teaching faculty. That reflects the quality of education. So, would the Ministry think of mootng a monitoring mechanism to study the quality of education in the self-financing educational institutions?

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:** Sir, it is very, very difficult for the Government of India to set up a monitoring mechanism to monitor every institute which grants a degree in engineering. But, Sir, the distinguished Member is right that there is a problem of employability. What we are trying to do is the following. I

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would like to share, through you, with the House what the Ministry is trying to do. We are, actually, trying to integrate vocation into education system now. What we have done is: We have held meetings with the automobile sector, meetings with the telecom sector, with the entertainment sector, with the hospitality sector, with the transportation sector, with the tourism sector, with the infrastructure sector, etc. I have, actually, had round table conferences with the distinguished representatives of these sectors. And, we are, actually, creating syllabi from class IX, X, XI and XII, into the polytechnic and into the university system and we call it NVEQF. Now, what we are trying to do is: have the industry prepare the syllabus for us and then introduce it into the school, polytechnic system, so that when graduates emerge either from polytechnics or engineering colleges, since the syllabi is prepared in collaboration with the industry, they can be easily absorbed and the employability can become better. This is the only way through which we can workout the on absorption. But, we have no system of actually monitoring every institution and it will be only impracticable.

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** We can lay down some norms.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Would there be engineering degrees in this?

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:** Yes, Sir.

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Sir, we are going to have B.Sc. (Vocational Engineering) and in the CBSC System we are going to have Class XII (Academic) and Class XII (Vocational), so that the child can decide, at any given point in time, in Class XI and XII, not IX and X, as to which area he wanted to opt. And, there are about 150 courses in automobile engineering. So, he can choose any particular line and he can get himself absorbed into the sector. We launch this scheme, hopefully, during the course of this year, but certainly by next year.

(Ends)

-NBR-USY/1E/11.20

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now, Question No. 83. (Interruptions)

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सर, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल :** सर, मुझे भी एक प्रश्न पूछना था।

**श्री सभापति :** नरेश जी, तीन सवाल हो गए हैं।

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल** : सर, यह बहुत जिम्मेदारी का सवाल है। उत्तर प्रदेश में  
....(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति** : नरेश जी, प्लीज़... तीन सप्लीमेंटरी ही होंगे।

(समाप्त) Please go ahead.

(Ends)

(FOLLOWED BY USY "1E")











**Q.No. 83**

**SHRI T.K.RANGARAJAN:** Sir, I think, the answer to my two questions, part 'a' and part 'b', is not factually correct. The reply says, "Land is to be acquired by the Government of Kerala and offered on lease to Indian Railways". We need your protection, Sir. The Government of Kerala has already acquired 460 acres of land and has handed over the same to the Ministry of Railways on lease basis. Have you started the work there? The Government of Kerala has already acquired 460 acres of land. It has been handed over to the Railways.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Just one minute. Let's hear the hon. Minister.

**SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:** Sir, I have a letter from the hon. Chief Minister of Kerala. The letter is very clear — if you want I can quote — that the Government agrees to provide the required land on a long-term lease of 90 years. So, there is no problem as far as availability of land is concerned. There are no issues involved as far as those things are concerned. But, within the Railways, there is a system. This letter is of 28<sup>th</sup> February. There is a system within the Railways. We have to decide on PPP whether we are going with the private sector or we are going with a public sector undertaking. After that we will have to prepare a Cabinet note, which is under process. Then, it has to come back to Parliament because the

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investment is of more than rupees four hundred and thirty crores. So, all these processes are in place. There is no problem as far as State Government's offering us the land is concerned. They have also said that if it was public sector undertaking, then, they are going to give us at 4 per cent, and if it was a private, then, they are going to give us at 8 per cent. So, there is no disagreement; there is no quarrel. We are quite satisfied and happy.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Second supplementary please.

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:** But when will you start the work? When will you complete the work? You had to start work in February. Now, it is August.

**SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:** Sir, we have not started the work. I have just explained, and I will repeat. All this process takes a little while because this is a transparent process. This is a democracy. We have got to have committees in place. The experts will tell us about the quality of coaches, the number of coaches, the financial implications of coaches. All these things are required. Then, we have to go to the Cabinet. And, I have mentioned in the answer that the Cabinet note is under process.  
(Interruptions)

**Q.No. 83 (Contd.)**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You have already put your two questions.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:** Have you taken 460 acres of land?

(Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** He has already answered that. (Interruptions)

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:** Sir, he has not answered my question.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:** We have not taken it, but the Government of Kerala has offered.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सर, मेरा पहला प्रश्न व्यवस्था का ही मुद्दा है कि जब ये कह रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:** Sir, this is point of order, not the question.

(Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No; no. This is not point of order. This is supplementary.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:** The land is to be acquired by the Government of Kerala. (Interruptions) अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि the land is already acquired and offered.

**SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:** I did not say 'acquired'.

**Q.No. 83 (Contd.)**

**SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:** No; no. I would like to know whether the Government of Kerala has acquired the land or has offered the land.  
(Interruptions)

**SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:** Offered. (Interruptions)

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सर, वही तो मुद्दा है। ... (व्यवधान)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please sit down.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सर, असली मुद्दा वही है। ... (व्यवधान)... सर, यह क्या तरीका है? ... (व्यवधान)....

(Followed by 1f — PK)

-USY/PK-GS/1F/11.25

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Rajeeve, please resume your seat... (Interruptions)..  
Mr. Rangarajan, your question has been answered. .. (Interruptions).. Now,  
Mr. Javadekar, please ask your question. .. (Interruptions)..

**SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:** I am asking my question, Sir. When the Ministry has got the definite information about the project and the status of the land, why does that not reflect in the answer given? Because आरटीआई में कोई भी आम आदमी पूछता है, तो उसको सही जवाब मिलता है और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स यहां सवाल पूछ रहे हैं, तो उनको मंत्री जी क्यों नहीं सही जवाब देते हैं ? यही मेरा क्वेश्चन है, आप उत्तर दें या ये उत्तर दें।

**Q.No. 83 (Contd.)**

**SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:** Sir, I don't think that there is any confusion. I have also read out the letter by the hon. Chief Minister of the Government of Kerala. I, personally, don't see any confusion. Tell me where is the confusion. If you listen carefully, I will read out the letter. This letter is dated 20<sup>th</sup> February. It says, "I invite your attention to the reference cited so and so at the rail coach factory at Palghat is executed through a joint venture with any other party including private sector. The State Government agrees to provide the required land on a long-term lease of 90 years to the Ministry of Railways. The lease rent is eight per cent at the market value of the land per annum to Kerala Government, to be revised every 10 years after recommendation in the lease. The Ministry of Railways will, in turn, be free to sub-lease its joint venture for execution of the project." Sir, we are thankful to the Government of Kerala. I personally feel that there is no confusion involved at all.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** Sir, it is mentioned in the reply given by the hon. Minister that the land is to be acquired and offered. But, while reading out the letter, he said that the Government has offered the land. That means you have not taken possession of the land. That means, there is a delay. Sir, my point is that the announcement of this Railway coach factory was

**Q.No. 83 (Contd.)**

made more than four years back. So, it has been pending for the last four years. So, what is the reason for this much of delay? You said about transparency, discussion and everything, but do you need four years to start a project? I am not blaming you, your Ministry, your predecessor, whoever it is. Why do you need four years to start a project? If you go this way, when will you start? When will you be able to complete the project? By the time you start, again, there will be price escalation. You will have to revise the estimates. Therefore, will you give an assurance by what time it will be started and within what period it will be completed? That is what I want to know.

**SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:** I totally and fully agree with my hon. colleague. I can, with all responsibility under my command, tell you that I will not tolerate any delay in any area. For my side, it is going to happen. If I can do it today, I will do it today. In the sense of the word, I will not tolerate any delay, but, at the same time, I must also tell you that there have been a lot of questions regarding safety. I will not delay; I will not compromise with the safety and the interest of the railways. ..(Interruptions)..



**Q.No. 83 (Contd.)**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** That is enough. ..(Interruptions).. Shri Achutan.  
..(Interruptions).. Please, Mr. Rajeeve, allow Mr. Achutan to ask his  
question. ..(Interruptions)..

**SHRI P. RAJEEVE:** We want the project. ..(Interruptions).. Whether the  
Government is ready to give an assurance. ..(Interruptions)..

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Rangarajan, you have got the answer. Please  
..(Interruptions)..

**SHRI P. RAJEEVE:** This is not the right way of replying. ..(Interruptions)..

(Followed by SKC/1G)

1g/11.30/skc

**SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:** Sir, I must tell my hon. colleague...  
(Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please, resume your place. (Interruptions)

**SHRI P. RAJEEVE:** Have you ever... (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Rajeeve, you cannot interfere like this. (Interruptions)  
Mr. Achuthan, please.

**SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:** He has made a general statement.  
(Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Let the question be asked, please.

**Q.No. 83 (Contd.)**

**SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:** Sir, during the discussion on the Railway Budget last time, we had raised the issue and the then Railway Minister had stated in this House that land had been acquired by the State Government but the Railways had not taken it over. Now, here, in the reply it is stated that the land is yet to be acquired. It is a factual error and is misleading. It is pending for the last four years. The Minister has not been able to give an assurance to the House about when work would be started and land taken over. What is the reason for not taking over the land yet?

**SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:** May I clarify? Sir, although the answer is laid on the Table of the House, I think it is important for me to read the answer. If you permit me, Sir, I would like to read the answer. Things would be clear once I do that.

**SHRI P. RAJEEVE:** There are many other letters. He is reading only one letter. (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please, Mr. Rajeeve. (Interruptions) No cross-talking, please.

**SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:** Please listen to the answer. Sir, I submit, part (a) of the answer reads, "The land for the factory was to be given free of cost as per the earlier commitment of Government of Kerala." Earlier they had

**Q.No. 83 (Contd.)**

committed to give the land to the Railways free of cost. Then they changed stance. "Government of Kerala later requested to consider the cost of the land as the State's equity in the venture and have subsequently informed the terms and conditions under which the land required for this project will be made available to the Railways. Ministry of Railways is committed to setting up of a Rail Coach Factory at Palghat, as brought out in the Railway Budget, 2011-12, after sorting out the pending issues at the earliest." And you have changed the pending issues. The Government of Kerala wanted to give it free. After that... (Interruptions)

**SHRI P. RAJEEVE:** It is not there in the ... (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** May I request restraint? (Interruptions)

**SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL:** Sir, the Government of Kerala was ready to give 1000 acres of land to the Railways for free and under the PPP... (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Can we move on to the next question, please? (Interruptions)

**SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL:** During the Budget Speech, the hon. Minister had promised... (Interruptions)

**SHRI P. RAJEEVE:** Sir, you must give us protection. (Interruptions)

**Q.No. 83 (Contd.)**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** If there is a factual inaccuracy, you may please take it up.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL:** Sir, Kerala is being discriminated against.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI P. RAJEEVE:** Sir, we seek your protection. (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please, resume your place. Question no. 84.

(Interruptions)

(Ends)











**SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN:** Sir, will the Minister reply whether these big projects at eleven places will be carried out by the Railways on their own, or it would be a joint venture, or BOT, or land would be given on lease to persons who come forward? That is the first question.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** One question at a time, please.

**SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:** Sir, if you permit me, I would just go through the details. They are at 11 places and at all the 11 places the executive agency is the Railways but there are different agencies involved. The first one is at Aurangabad, which is going to be executed by the South Central Railways and the product mix is going to be shops, food, stalls, restaurants, book stalls...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Just name the agency. Don't go into those things.

**SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN:** Sir, my question was not that. My question is very clear. Will it be done out of the Railways' own funds, or, it would be through BOT, or, land leased on to persons coming forward, or it would be a joint venture? What will be the position of that project?

**SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:** Sir, the model will be different at different places. Different places will have different models and it will depend on the availability of land.

(contd. 1h/hk)

**Q.No.84 (Contd.)**

**SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI (CONTD.):** If the Railways have their own land, then obviously there is no question of acquiring land on lease. If the Railways do not have land, then obviously we will have to go for leasing. ... (Interruptions)...

**SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN:** How have you selected the places if you do not have land?

**SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:** Places can always be selected. We have not pinpointed that it is going to be four yard away from the station or it is going to be here or there. It is just the name of places that have been selected hoping that we will definitely get land somewhere.

**SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN:** Is it just to show that you are going to take up this project there or are you really serious to put up with the project? Regarding hotels you say that hotels will be subject to their market potential. You have not even studied or surveyed their potential but you are saying that they are going to put up projects over there. How is it possible?

**SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:** Sir, the main thrust of this is not the hotel alone. Hotel is a part of the mix. It is called MFC; it is multi-product. Sir, whenever people come to railway stations, they need tea; they need books and they

**Q.No.84 (Contd.)**

need some kinds of recreation. Hotel is one of the parts of the entire thing. Obviously, we have to study whether at one place hotel is required at all or not. If required, what should be the cost structure. So, all these things need to be studied.

**DR. MANOHAR JOSHI:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, Multi Functional Complex (MFC) is a new idea. Have such MFCs been started in any State in the country? If they are started, I would like to know what will be the category of these hotels. As he has mentioned, the hotels will be budget hotels. Does it include three-star or four-star hotels? Will the hotels be completed on a BoT scheme basis so that you can go ahead as quickly as possible?

**SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:** Sir, most of these passengers who travel in Indian Railways are *Aam Aadmi* as we call them, and this facility is basically for *Aam Aadmi*. The idea is not to make money or profit out of it; the idea is to facilitate them. So, we are not going to get into star system. We are going to provide them whatever they can afford; we are going to provide them a clean and neat place so that they can rest at night if they are having a train the next day. There are a lot of places where such connectivity is required. They come with small children; they come with family. A lot of people go for medical treatment. Keeping that in mind, this concept was envisaged.

**Q.No.84 (Contd.)**

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन :** सभापति जी धन्यवाद। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि इनकी जो स्कीम है, यह बहुत अच्छा प्रोजेक्ट है, लेकिन क्या वे इसको महाराष्ट्र के अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य जगहों पर भी ले जाएंगे? आप इसकी ऐसी कोई पॉलिसी बना दें, क्योंकि वहां पर, उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर हम देखते हैं कि स्टेशनों पर जो आम आदमी आता है, उसके लिए न तो रुकने की जगह होती है और न कुछ और होता है, इसलिए इसकी एक ऑल इंडिया स्कीम बनाकर इसको एक्सटेंड कर दें। इससे आम जनता को बहुत लाभ होगा। इस पर उनके क्या विचार हैं, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा?

**श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी :** मैं आपके विचारों से सहमत हूं। यदि हमें इसमें सफलता मिलेगी और यह पता चलेगा कि अब बहुत सारी जगहों पर इसकी आवश्यकता है, वैसे मैं समझता हूं कि इसकी आवश्यकता है, तो हम इसको इस सोच के अधीन जरूर करेंगे। आपके सुझाव के लिए बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

**SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH:** Sir, I want to congratulate the hon. Minister for his wonderful plan. I am sure, with his experience, soon the railway stations will look like airports because he himself is a pilot. My only question to the hon. Minister is: By what time can we expect that Hazur Saheb MFC would be completed? A lot of Sikh pilgrims go there and this shortage is very acutely felt. By what time would Hazur Saheb MFC be ready at Nanded?

(Followed by 1j/KSK)

KSK/11.40/1J

**Q.No.84 (Contd.)**

**SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:** Since it is at a stage where we have not yet implemented, it is not easy to give an answer. But, I can tell you, without wasting any time, we are going to do it as soon as possible.

(Ends)











**Q.No. 85**

**SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:** Sir, we are very happy to know that the Konkan Railway has devised Sky Bus technology in our country. I take this opportunity to congratulate and compliment the efforts made by the Konkan Railway in this regard. But, Sir, from this, it looks that Konkan Railway is the only railway which has devised this technology. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this technology is only in India or also in other countries of the world for the reason that while conducting trial of this technology, it is said that using proven engineering concepts, a full-scale prototype model was unveiled on 15.10.2003, but during the trial, one man was killed and many other were injured. So, naturally, our concern would be whether this technology is going to be a safe technology for commuting by passengers in the country.

**SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:** Sir, I must admit that we are not happy with the trial. The reason we are not happy with the trial is again safety. At the very stage of the trial, as the hon. Member rightly mentioned, we had certain unpleasant things. So, at this moment, I must tell you we have got to reconsider whether this is well worth our while because we have got to encourage the indigenous mind. There is nothing wrong with the concept. So, we have not come to a decision one way or the other, but we are very

**Q.No. 85 (Contd.)**

cautious about it. So, this technology is being revisited and experts are being consulted.

**SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:** My second supplementary is that it is said in the reply that Global Expression of Interest was invited to develop the technology further. In response, a single offer came from M/s Punj Llyod Limited. But, later, they withdrew their offer. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons given for withdrawing their application.

**SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:** Most of the times, when such withdrawal takes place, it is because they feel that commercially, it is not viable and lot of time is also being taken. So, there is cost overrun as such. And, other details, on why they have withdrawn, are really not known. But, one of the main reasons is the commercial viability of the project, as far as this particular dealer is concerned.

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:** Sir, the prototype for this project was constructed in my town, Madgaon, where the incident took place. But, Sir, the point is that hon. Minister should have frankly admitted that one person had died. There is no sense in hiding that fact. Is it because of that accident that no customers are coming forward to buy the project? Was

**Q.No. 85 (Contd.)**

M/s. Punj Llyod the only company which expressed interest in the project and subsequently withdrew, or, were there some other companies also?

**SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:** I totally agree with the hon. Member that we should have had that point also as part of the answer. There is no question about it. Having said that, it's a new technology and people are also not known to be giving supplies to this kind of technology. So, I think, that is one of the reasons. Otherwise, in this commercial world, more and more people, obviously, would like to participate. In the beginning, always, there is a hesitation because it is not known what is going to be the profitability.

**MS. MABEL REBELLO:** Sir, I have also seen this project half done. It is a failed project. Konkan Railway planned to invest Rs.50 crore on this project, and not only that fellow died but also the bogie went and hit the pillar while that trial was being undertaken on the very first day. When it was not a proven technology, why did Konkan Railway ever think of investing Rs.50 crores? Do they have that sort of surplus to waste?

(followed by 1k — gsp)

GSP-11.45-1K

**Q.No. 85 (Contd.)**

**SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:** Sir, whenever a new technology comes, one has to venture into that. It is by an Indian scientist. (Interruptions) I totally agree. I am in total agreement with you. I can assure the House that I and the Railways are not willing to put in any further money, and, we also have to consider as to how we can get back this fifty crore of rupees which we have put in. Sir, we have seen it in various trials. Even sometimes when a rocket launch takes places, billions and billions of rupees get sunk. So, a technology's trial has to be there. That is why, it was not a commercial trial. It was an in-house trial, and, it was unfortunate that this accident and death took place.

(Ends)















**Q. No. 86**

**SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. As per the information given in the Lower House, only Tamil Nadu and Punjab have not given the Utilization Certificates. As per the statement given by the department, 355 schools have been sanctioned for the State of Andhra Pradesh. This number is 148 for the State of Uttar Pradesh, 18 for the State of Tamil Nadu, and, 21 for the State of Punjab. I would like to know whether it is in proportion to the proposals received from the State Government, or, do you follow any other criterion for sanctioning of schools to the States? I would also like to know as to how many proposals came from the State of Tamil Nadu and how many of them were approved.

**SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI:** Sir, there are certain guidelines to accept these proposals. For identification of Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs), there are guidelines that we follow. The two most important guidelines are 'female literacy rate' and 'gender gap'. The female literacy ratio should be lesser than the national average, and, the gender gap should be more than the national average. These are the two most important and basic criteria that we take into consideration.

With regard to proposals received from the State of Tamil Nadu, these are 44 in all, and, we have accepted all of them. In the year 2009-10, 18

**Q. No. 86 (Contd.)**

Educationally Backward Blocks were sanctioned schools, and, amounts have also been released towards them. In the year 2010-11, 26 such schools have been sanctioned. This comes to a total of 44 proposals that have come in. But, unfortunately, because the State of Tamil Nadu had not sent the Utilization Certificates and the Annual Audited Accounts, the sanction for 26 schools has been withheld. Let me also place it before the House that the sanctions that we give are in tune with the proposals that we receive from the State Governments.

**SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY:** Sir, 'education' is a concurrent subject. The main idea of setting up a model school is to impart quality education to the children. Hon. Minister for Human Resource Development has been an advocate for the Right to Education. I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of the prevailing situation in Tamil Nadu, which is a peculiar situation... (Interruptions)...

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** Sir, the matter is in the Court. (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Just a minute. (Interruptions)

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** Sir, the matter, she is referring to, is in the Supreme Court. (Interruptions)

**Q. No. 86 (Contd.)**

**SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY:** Sir, I am not bringing up any *sub judice* matter. (Interruptions) I am asking about the Right to Education. Sir, more than 1 crore 20 lakh children are deprived of their text books in the schools. (Interruptions) They have not been imparted education for more than sixty days that they have been going to the school. (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please relate to the question. (Interruptions)

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** Sir, we object to it. (Interruptions)

**SHRI N. BALAGANGA:** Sir, this matter is not... (Interruptions).... You cannot allow, Sir. (Interruptions)

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** It is not about syllabus. (Interruptions) It is about the Right to Education. (Interruptions)

**SHRI A. ELAVARASAN:** Sir, this is a *sub judice* matter. (Interruptions) Sir, it cannot be raised. (Interruptions)

**SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY:** I want to know whether the Right to Education is... (Interruptions)...Will the Government of India... (Interruptions)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** What is the question? (Interruptions)

**SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY:** It is not a *sub judice* matter. I am bringing the matter... (Interruptions)...

**Q. No. 86 (Contd.)**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please. (Interruptions) Just one minute. (Interruptions)  
Please stick to the question.

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Sir, the children are deprived of text books for the past three months. (Interruptions) 'Education' is in the Concurrent List and the Minister could reply to that. (Interruptions)

(Followed by SK-1L)

**SK-PSV/1L/11.50**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please. (Interruptions)

**SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY:** I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will intervene. (Interruptions) Education is a Concurrent subject, Sir. I am not bringing anything *sub judice*. (Interruptions) This is related to Right to Education only. (Interruptions)

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** The matter is *sub judice*. (Interruptions)

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** The question is not related to any matter which is before the Court. (Interruptions)

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** Sir, the Supreme Court, in its recent order (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Will you please. (Interruptions) Just one minute, please. (Interruptions) Mr. Siva, please. (Interruptions) There is a question to

**Q. No. 86 (Contd.)**

which a supplementary is being asked. Supplementary has to relate to the question and the answer given. Please stick to this. Thank you.

(Interruptions)

**SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY:** Sir, I want (Interruptions) Let me explain. (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please. (Interruptions)

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Sir the question is related to the Right to Education Act.

**SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY:** Sir, I am bringing (Interruptions)

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** Sir, she is talking about a matter which is *sub judice*.

**SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY:** This is not a matter which is *sub judice*.

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** It relates only to the situation of the students in Tamil Nadu. (Interruptions) That's all. (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Okay. (Interruptions) One minute please. The Chair is constrained to give a ruling. If this kind of contention continues in relation to a supplementary question, the main question has been answered, the Chair will construe that as a closed matter and go on to the next question. (Interruptions)



**Q. No. 86 (Contd.)**

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** But, Sir, the question is related to the main question.

(Interruptions)

**SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY:** The situation in Tamil Nadu is

(Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please resume your place. (Interruptions) Question 87.

(Interruptions) Please. (Interruptions)

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि:** सर, इसमें supplementary तो पूछने दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि:** सर, ...(व्यवधान).... इस लिस्ट में ओडिशा का नाम नहीं है।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि:** माननीय सभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान).... मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ...(व्यवधान).... ओडिशा सरकार को दिया है या...(व्यवधान).... उसके साथ भेदभाव बरता है? ...(व्यवधान)....

**श्री सभापति:** पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान).... पाणि जी, प्लीज़  
...(व्यवधान).... नहीं, नहीं। अब यह सवाल खत्म हो गया। We are on Question 87 now.

(Ends)









**Q. No. 87**

**SHRI BIRENDER SINGH:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has said that 'Cooperative Societies' is a State subject. He has also agreed that the State Cooperative Unions are not fully equipped to provide cooperative education as per requirements and in lieu of that they have come out with a scheme which is Cooperative Education and Training Scheme and the required amount is handed over to the National Cooperative Union of India. Sir, what I want to know from the Minister is, would he be able to tell me the entire amount which is given to NCUI for this cooperative education? There are two types of education which is required. One is before the formation of the cooperative society and the other is after the society starts functioning so that the members, those who are involved in cooperative movement, should know the entire working of the banking system, the system under which the cooperative works. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the amount which is spared for this purpose. Please tell the same separately, that is, before the formation of the cooperative society and after the society starts functioning.

(Followed by yrsr-1M)

**Q.No.87 -- contd.**

**SHRI SHARAD PAWAR:** Sir, there are two types of societies. Some societies are registered under the State Cooperative Act. These societies are also contributing a small sum for the education fund which has been set up by the State Cooperative Union. They are looking after the State Cooperatives. There are some societies whose area of operation is more than one State. These societies are registered under the Multi-State Cooperative Act, which has been supervised by the Government of India. We provide some money to them. In fact, the NCUI (National Cooperative Union of India) has taken the responsibility for training. Previously, the Government of India was giving some grant. But now we have decided that instead of giving them grants on a regular basis, there should be a corpus of Rs.300 crores. Out of Rs.300 crores, Rs.100 crores have been provided by the Government of India. The money has already been released. One hundred crores rupees have been brought by the NCUI. So they have two hundred crores rupees and they are using the interest on corpus for that purpose. That is one.

**SHRI BIRENDER SINGH:** Sir, that is not my question.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Just a minute.

**Q.No.87 -- contd.**

**SHRI SHARAD PAWAR:** Secondly, there are some other institutions like the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management and the National Council for Cooperative Training. There also we are giving financial support. For instance, the NCCT has a cooperative training programme. It is implemented by them through five regional institutions of cooperative management, 14 institutions of cooperative management and the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, which is located in Pune. The grants-in-aid of hundred per cent are provided by the Government of India to the NCCT for implementing cooperative training programme. We are helping them. The States are also helping them. And perhaps the societies are also contributing to it.

**SHRI BIRENDER SINGH:** Sir, about 1,200 crore members are registered under the Cooperative Societies Act in different States. If one member represents one family, that means, there may be more than 40 per cent coverage of the cooperative movement. Two systems are working there. One is the two-tier system. And the other is the three-tier system. What I want to know from the hon. Minister is this. When it was found that the three-tier system was more costly, it was giving a lot of losses to the societies, then it was decided to have a two-tier system. And it was



**Q.No.87 -- contd.**

assured that to start a two-tier system, a lot of help would be given from the Government of India. Thirteen States are still to implement that. I want to know whether he is in the know of this and whether these States are being asked to shift from three-tier system to two-tier system.

**SHRI SHARAD PAWAR:** Sir, basically, a cooperative society or a cooperative movement is a movement of public. These movements and these institutions are set up by the members of public. The Government has a limited responsibility, which is sort of supervisory. For training purpose, most of the responsibility has been taken by the State Cooperative Unions. The State Cooperative Unions are getting some funds from each and every society which has been registered in the area of operation of that State Cooperative Union. From those funds, they have taken this programme. Training essentially is not for all members. In fact, we will be very happy for it, but training essentially is for office bearers and some of the staff members of the cooperative. They have been provided with it.

(Ends)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Question Hour is over.

-YSR/VKK-DS/1n/12.00

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**SHRI SRIKANT JENA:** Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Notification No. G.S.R. 387 (E), dated the 16<sup>th</sup> May, 2011, publishing the Collection of Statistics Rules, 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008, along with delay statement.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Papers:—

- (i)(a) Annual Report of the National Statistical Commission (NSC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission (NSC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above.
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) and the Hindustan Insecticides Limited (HIL), for the year 2011-12.
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) and the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL), for the year 2011-12.

**SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI:** Sir, I lay on the Table—

I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—

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(i)(a) Annual Report of the Central University of Gujarat, for the year 2008-09.

(b) Annual Report of the Central University of Gujarat, for the year 2009-10.

(c) Reviews by Government on the working of above University.

(ii)(a) First Annual Report of the Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi for the year 2009-10.

(b) Review by Government on the working of above University.

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (i) and (ii) above.

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 32 and sub-section (5) of Section 33 of the English and Foreign Languages University Act, 2006:—

(a) Annual Report of the English and Foreign Languages University (EFL University), Hyderabad, for the year 2007-08.

(b) Annual Accounts of the English and Foreign Languages University (EFL University), Hyderabad, for the year 2009-10 and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Statements by Government accepting the above Reports.

(2) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) and (b) above.

III.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 18 and sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956:—

(a) Annual Report of the University Grants Commission (UGC),

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New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.

(b) Annual Accounts of the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

IV.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 33 of the Tripura University Act, 2006:—

(a) Annual Report of the Tripura University, for the year 2009-10.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of above University.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

V.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—

(a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Gandhinagar, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Gandhinagar, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.

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(d) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Ropar, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.

(e) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

VI. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 17 of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004:—

(i)(a) Annual Report of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.

(b) Annual Accounts of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Memorandum of Action Taken on the Recommendations of the above Commission in its Annual Report.

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

(i)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

(ii)(a) Annual Accounts of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar

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University, Lucknow, for the year 2009-10 under Section 30 of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (BBAU) Act, 1994.

- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.
- (iii)(a) Annual Accounts of the Nagaland University, for the year 2008-09 and Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 32 of the Nagaland University Act, 1989.
  - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.
- (iv)(a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Indore, for the year 2009-10.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.
- (v)(a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Patna, for the year 2009-10.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.
- (vi)(a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-09.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.
- (vii)(a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT),

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Bhubaneswar, for the year 2009-10.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above.
- (viii)(a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Mandi, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above.
- (ix)(a) Annual Report of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (ABV-IIIT &M), Gwalior, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (ABV-IIIT &M), Gwalior, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Reports.
  - (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) and (b) above.
- (x)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Manipur, for the year 2009-10, 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 (x) (a) above.
- (xi)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan of the Rajiv Vidya Mission, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, for the

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year 2009-10, 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 (xi) (a) above.

(xii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training & Research (NITTTR), Chennai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of above Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) above.

**(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)**

**SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM:** Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Sixteenth Progress Report on the Action Taken Pursuant to the Recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto (June, 2011).

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation) Notification No. S.O. 887 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> April, 2011, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (First Amendment), Order, 2011, under Section 4(d) of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1919.

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 —



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(a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2008-2009, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

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

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) and the National Seeds Corporation Limited (NSC), for the year 2011-12.

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) and the State Farms Corporation of India Limited (SFCI), for the year 2011-12.

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

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) Notification No. G.S.R. 384 (E), dated the 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2011, publishing the Railway Red Tariff (Amendment) Rules, 2011, under Section 199 of the Railway Act, 1989.

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

(i)(a) Report on the Progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved from them in recruitment and promotion categories on the

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Railways, for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010.

- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the IRCON International Limited, for the year 2011-12.
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL), for the year 2011-12.
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the RITES Limited, for the year 2011-12.

**श्री सचिन पायलट:** महोदय, मैं भारतीय डाकघर अधिनियम, 1898 की धारा 74 की उप-धारा (4) के अधीन भारतीय डाकघर (तृतीय संशोधन) नियमावली, 2011 को प्रकाशित करने वाली संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (डाक विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि.58(अ), दिनांक 31 जनवरी, 2011 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM:** Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:-

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, No.6 of 2011-12: Union Government (Civil) (Performance Audit) — on XIX<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth Game 2010;
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2010: No.7 of 2011-12: Union Government

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(Defence Services — Coast Guard) — Performance Audit of Role and Functioning of the Indian Coast Guard;

- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, No.8 of 2011-12: Union Government (Civil) (Performance Audit) — Fertilizer Subsidy of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers;
- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2010: No.33 of 2010 -11: Railway Finance and No.34 of 2010-11: Union Government (Railways) and Appropriation Accounts of Railways — Parts — I and II, including Annexure — G for the year 2009-10; and
- (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2010, No.38 of 2010-11: Union Government (Civil) — Autonomous Bodies.

(Ends)

**MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA**

- (I) **MOTION RE. NOMINATION OF A RAJYA SABHA MEMBER TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.**
- (II) **MOTION RE. APPOINTMENT OF A RAJYA SABHA MEMBER TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE.**
- (III) **MOTION RE. APPOINTMENT OF TWO LOK SABHA MEMBERS TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE.**

**SECRETARY-GENERAL:** Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha: -

(I)

“I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 4<sup>th</sup> August, 2011, adopted the following motion: -

□That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that  
Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan appointed as Minister and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha.□

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the member of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House.”

(II)

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“I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 4<sup>th</sup> August, 2011, adopted the following motion: -

□That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that  
Rajya Sabha do appoint one member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan from the membership of the Committee and communicate to this House the name of the Member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.□

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the member of Rajya Sabha so appointed, may be communicated to this House.”

(III)

“I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 4<sup>th</sup> August, 2011, adopted the following motion: -

□That this House do appoint Sarvashri Vijay Bahuguna and Ijyaraj Singh to the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum in the vacancies caused by the resignation of Sarvashri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo and Paban Singh Ghatowar.□

(Ends)

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC  
DISTRIBUTION**

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**श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित खाद्य, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2010-11) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग) की [अनुदान मांगें (2011-12)] के संबंध में बारहवाँ प्रतिवेदन; और
- (ii) उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग) की [अनुदान मांगें (2011-12)] के संबंध में तेरहवाँ प्रतिवेदन।

(समाप्त)

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

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**SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (NCT OF DELHI):** 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 Urban Development (2010-11):-

- (i) Fourteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Urban Development; and
- (ii) Fifteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

**ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT LEGISLATIVE  
AND OTHER BUSINESS**

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**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on Thursday, the 4<sup>th</sup> August, 2011, allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows: -

<u>BUSINESS</u>	<u>TIME ALLOTTED</u>
1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills: -	
(a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010	<b>Three Hours</b>
(b) The National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010	<b>Two Hours</b>
(c) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2010	<b>Two Hours</b>
(d) The Pesticides Management Bill, 2008	<b>Three Hours</b>
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a) The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2009	<b>Two Hours</b>
(b) The Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009	<b>Three Hours</b>
(c) The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011 — <b>to replace an</b>	<b>Two Hours</b>

**ordinance**

- (d) The Indian Institute of Information **One Hour**  
Technology, Design and Manufacturing,  
Kancheepuram Bill, 2011 — **to replace**  
**an ordinance**

The Committee also recommended that the House may sit up to 6.00 p.m. and beyond daily for the transaction of Government Legislative and other Business.

(Ends)

**ANNOUNCEMENT RE. GOVERNMENT BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK  
COMMENCING MONDAY, THE 8<sup>TH</sup> OF AUGUST, 2011**

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**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):** Sir, I beg to announce that the Government Business in this House for the week commencing Monday, the 8<sup>th</sup> of August 2011, will consist of: -

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills: -
  - (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010;
  - (b) The National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010;
  - (c) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2010;
  - (d) The Seeds Bill, 2004;
  - (e) The Pesticides Management Bill, 2008; and



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- (f) The Educational Tribunals Bill, 2010.
3. Consideration and passing of the Coinage Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha.
  4. Consideration and return of the Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2011, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.

(Ends)

(Followed by KR/10)

KR/10-1/12.05

**Matters raised with permission of the Chair.**

**Re. Forceful eviction of farmers from their lands in various parts of the country**

**SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (WEST BENGAL):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a very important point in this august House. Sir, every day we are seeing the news that farmers are being attacked and forcibly evicted in different parts of the country, and right to cultivate their land. Not only farmers, but specially *pattadars* and *bargadars* are unable to cultivate their land which they were in possession for more than 30 years. In some cases, it is generation after generation. They are actually the owners of the land. But different agencies are trying to prevent them from cultivating their own land in different parts of the country, including West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and Noida.

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I would like to cite some example before you. Recently in West Bengal -- I have the figure -- 538 farmers-cum- *pattadars* were not allowed to cultivate their own land. The area of the land is 1198.05 acres. Already eviction is taking place. What is the number of *pattadars* and *bargadars*? It is a big figure. It is 29,128. The area of the land is 14,209.8 acres. Who has done this? With the help of the State Government, with the help of the specific political party, Trinamool Congress \*, they are trying to grab the land which belongs to the farmers, *patta* holders and *bargadars*. *Pattadars* are actually the owners of the land. It is the right of the farmers which is jeopardized with the change of the Government in West Bengal. It is not only the concern of the people of West Bengal but the concern of the entire country.

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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Recently, in Haroa of North 24 Parganas, 7,000 farmers went to cultivate their land and police firing took place. Four innocent farmers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were killed. (Time-bell). It has happened in North and South 24 Parganas, Burdawn, Murshidabad and Hooghly districts. Only one...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please stop.

**SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:** Only one minute.

Even former Minister and State *Kisan* leader, Mr Abdur Razzack Molla, when he went to see the injured, was attacked. It was a very shameful incident. ... (Interruptions)... (Ends)

**MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Shri Kumar Deepak Das. Mr Hassan, mike is off. It is not going on record.

**Re. Concern over suspension of train services on certain routes in Assam.**

**SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (ASSAM):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, for the last several days the railway communication network in the North Eastern Region has been affected. The local passenger train has been

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suspended since a long time. This has become a regular practice in our State. Sir, it is interesting to note that on the one hand the State Government is saying that the law and order situation has improved, almost normal, and on the other hand only local passenger trains are not running in the name of deteriorating law and order situation. The Railway authorities are running very long distance trains smoothly.

(Continued by 1P)

-KR-TMV-KLG/1P/12.10

**SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (CONTD.):** The MG line passenger trains and the goods trains connecting Arunachal Pradesh have been suspended for a long time. It has not only affected the public life but also helped the price rise in that area. Railway is the life-line of the North-Eastern people. The only strong communication system that we have is the railway line. It is the main mode of transport for petty businessmen, the regular passengers who travel to Guwahati to attend their respective jobs, Government servants and other corporate and private sector employees. When the trains have been suspended, these passengers have become the victims of it. Sir, I demand immediate restoration of these local trains. The problem of security is there in a few cases in that area. (Interruptions)...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Don't interrupt him.

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**SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS:** The State Government and the Railway Authority can easily arrange and give foolproof protection and maintain security in that area. I would like to suggest that the villagers in those difficult stretches of the railway line can be engaged to keep a vigil. The villagers can help. The Government has to take some initiative. But the State Government and the Railway Authority are keeping silence and they are only harassing the local passengers who are travelling in the trains in the North-Eastern Region.

Sir, with these words I demand that the Government should take immediate necessary action to run the passenger trains and help these passengers who are travelling to various parts of the country. Thank you.

(Ends)

**RE: FRAUD OF CRORES OF RUPEES BY  
[SPEAK ASIA] COMPANY IN THE COUNTRY**

**श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश):** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आज एक मसले को यहां उठा रहा हूँ, जिससे 20 लाख लोगों की जिंदगी जुड़ी हुई है। वैसे तो इस सदन में 1 करोड़ 76 लाख के घोटाले का जो मामला आया, उसमें भी बहुत ज्यादा असर नहीं दिख रहा है, लेकिन स्पीक एशिया के घोटाले का जो एक मामला सामने आया है, उसमें 20 लाख लोगों का 1320 करोड़ रुपया फंसा है। यह ऐसे लोग हैं, जो मध्यम श्रेणी परिवार से आते हैं, बहुत न्यूनतम श्रेणी परिवार से आते हैं, जिनको झांसा दिया गया कि आप 11000/-

रुपए महीने जमा कीजिए और 4000/-रुपए महीने प्राप्त कीजिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्पीक एशिया सर्वे कंपनी को किसने रजिस्टर्ड किया था? क्या किसी स्टेट की या केन्द्र सरकार की कोई ऐसी एजेन्सी है कि नहीं, जो इनको देखती है? आज भोपाल, इन्दौर, रायपुर, मुम्बई, कानपुर, लखनऊ, पूरे देश के लोग परेशान हैं। स्पीक एशिया का यह काम लगातार चलता रहा और इतना ही नहीं, समाचार पत्रों से लेकर टीवी पर इसके विज्ञापन आते रहे। दुनिया में बहुत लोग हैं, जो कम समय में अमीर बनना चाहते हैं और उसी स्वभाव के कारण स्पीक एशिया ने देश के 20 लाख लोगों से 1326 करोड़ रुपए ऐंठ लिए। इस पर किसी ने कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की, खाली मामला पुलिस में दर्ज हो गया है। क्या पुलिस में दर्ज होने से 20 लाख लोगों की समस्याओं का समाधान हो जाएगा? जो लोग दो वक्त की रोटी खाने के बाद इस बात में आ गए कि चलो, 11,000/- रुपए जमा कर देंगे, 4000/-रुपए हर महीने मिलने लगेंगे, इस तरह के मुंगेरी लाल के सपने टीवी पर कैसे दिखाए जाते हैं? क्या ऐसे विज्ञापनों को देने के लिए भारत सरकार के कोई नॉर्म्स बने हैं या नहीं? क्या लोगों का विश्वास टीवी चैनल से और विज्ञापन देने वाले अखबारों से उठ जाना चाहिए? ...(व्यवधान)..

**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** सर, मुंगेरी लाल जी बिहार के प्रतिष्ठित मंत्री थे, उनका नाम इस तरह नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं, नहीं, वह अलग हैं। .....(व्यवधान)....

**श्री प्रभात झा:** आप बीच में कहां से आ गए? मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ ...(व्यवधान)

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्रभात जी, आप अपनी बात बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)..

**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** आप मुंगेरी लाल जी को नहीं जानते हैं। वह बिहार से दलित के लीडर थे।...(व्यवधान)

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं, नहीं। ...(व्यवधान).. पासवान जी, प्लीज। ..(व्यवधान)

**श्री प्रभात झा:** पासवान जी, मेरा समय जा रहा है। ..(व्यवधान).. मैं भी बिहार से हूँ। ..(व्यवधान)

(1क्यू/एनबी पर क्रमशः)

VK-NB/1Q/12.15

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** हम जानते हैं कि "मुंगेरीलाल के हसीन सपने" नामक सीरियल टी.वी. पर दिखाया गया था ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** वह सिनेमा हो सकता है, लेकिन यहां राज्य सभा में मुंगेरीलाल के नाम पर उपहास मत कीजिए ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री प्रभात झा :** उपसभापति जी, मेरा दो मिनट का समय चला गया ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री उपसभापति :** नहीं, केवल 36 सेकेंड बचे हैं। अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री प्रभात झा :** उपसभापति जी, यह सब करने के बाद जो सबसे प्रमुख व्यक्ति था, वह दुबई भाग गया। पहली बात तो यह है कि रजिस्ट्रेशन किसने किया? अगर रजिस्ट्रेशन किया, तो फिर रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया क्या कर रही थी? भारत सरकार का पंजीयक क्या कर रहा था, गुप्त एजेंसियां क्या कर रही थीं? (समय की घंटी) सर, मेरा समय खराब हुआ है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** मेरे पास रिकॉर्ड है, आपका 36 सेकेंड का समय बचा था।

**श्री प्रभात झा :** अब सवाल यह उठता है कि क्या सरकार इस पर कोई कार्यवाही करेगी? क्या 20 लाख लोग इसी तरह से पुलिस के चक्कर काटते रहेंगे? इसका समाधान होना चाहिए।

(समाप्त)

### RE. COPIES OF C.A.G. REPORTS

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने सदन के पटल पर 5 CAG की रिपोर्टें रखी हैं, मैंने तुरन्त डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सेंटर में भेजा, रिपोर्ट लाने के लिए - one, CWG घोटाले की रिपोर्ट; two, Performance Audit - Role and Functioning of Indian Coast Guard; three, Fertiliser and Chemical subsidy, जो 93,000 करोड़ रुपए का घोटाला है, ये तीनों रिपोर्टें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। बिना रिपोर्ट उपलब्ध कराए, सदन में उनको lay करने का क्या औचित्य है? ... (व्यवधान) आप यह बताइए ... (व्यवधान)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I will examine ...(Interruptions).

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** सर, ये रिपोर्टें हमें मिलनी चाहिए, ये क्यों नहीं मिलीं ... (व्यवधान) ये तीनों जो घोटालों की रिपोर्टें हैं ... (व्यवधान)

**SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:** Sir, there is no report available. (Interruptions).

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:** No copy is available. (Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The procedure is, I am told...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** I know the procedure, Sir. Whenever a report is laid, we get its copy immediately. Why not today? Why not today?



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(Interruptions). When I sent a man to get the copies, he said that the reports have not been received there. (Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The Chair will not be able to react immediately. (Interruptions). I will find out and see what the position is.

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** Sir, when the copies of the reports are not available, how can they lay these reports on the table of the House? If they have laid the reports on the table of the House, then they should provide copies of the reports to the Members. (Interruptions). CAG रिपोर्ट है, दबा दिया ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री उपसभापति :** प्रोसीजर क्या है? ... (व्यवधान).

**SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:** Why is it not available? (Interruptions).

**श्री उपसभापति :** Panyji, please go to your seat. You don't come here for everything. (Interruptions). पाणि जी, आप अपनी सीट पर बैठकर बात कर सकते हैं ... (व्यवधान).

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** सर, यह CAG की रिपोर्ट है, यह इतनी important report है, यह हमें क्यों नहीं उपलब्ध कराई गई है? .... (व्यवधान) आज सवेरे पांच रिपोर्टें lay की गई हैं, वे पांचों रिपोर्टें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ... (व्यवधान)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Ahluwaliaji, the authentic copy of the report has been laid. (Interruptions).

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**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** I am not concerned about that. Are you going to give that authentic copy to the Members? Kindly tell me, Sir. (Interruptions). What will I do with that copy?

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I am directing....(Interruptions).

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** I want my copy. I want my copy, Sir. (Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I am directing the Government and whoever has to make available these copies. As and when they lay any report on the Table of the House, they have to supply its copies immediately. If they lay any report, immediately, its copies should be made available.

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** When will it be available? These copies should be available by 2 o'clock.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I am directing them. Now I am giving the direction that a hard copy should be made available, before it is laid on the Table of the House.

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** Sir, it should be made available before 2 0' clock. When we come here after lunch, these copies should be available. (Interruptions). Sir, you direct the Government.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I have directed the Government that the soft copies should be made available to the Members.

RG/MP/12.20/1R

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** Today is Friday, and many Members will go to their constituencies. We need a copy...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Ahluwalia, I have given the direction. You will get it...

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** We should get it by 2 o' clock...(Interruptions)  
Kindly find out whether the CAG has supplied sufficient copies or not...(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Before the House adjourns, you will get it...(Interruptions)

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):** We will ask the Lok Sabha Secretariat to make the copies available...(Interruptions)

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** This is not the job of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. This is the job of the respective Ministry...(Interruptions) The respective Ministry should provide these copies.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I have given a direction that they should provide the hard copies...(Interruptions) I cannot do beyond that. I have given

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direction that the hard copy should be supplied to the Members before the rise of the House for the day...(Interruptions)

**SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:** Sir, we want it, at least, by 2 o' clock...(Interruptions)

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** Every Friday, Members leave for their constituencies. So, this has to be provided by 2 o' clock. These three Reports are very important. It has indicted several people in various scams...(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Ahluwalia, please, ...(Interruptions)

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** Sir, why is there this delay?(Interruptions)

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** If, today, it does not come, then, till Monday, we will not be able to get it...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You are making much about it...(Interruptions)  
Mr. Ahluwalia, you wanted that I should give a direction. I have given the direction that before the rise of the House, the hard copy should be made available.

**श्री विक्रम वर्मा :** यह तो पार्लियामेंट को अंधेरे में रखने की कोशिश हो रही है।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** It should be made available by 2 o' clock  
...(Interruptions)

**श्री उपसभापति :** अब इसके बाद क्या करना है? ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने बता दिया है।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** I am not interested...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** What are you not interested in?

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** In spite of all of us complaining about it, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is not responding ...(Interruptions)

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप अपनी सीटों पर जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... अहलुवालिया जी बोल रहे हैं, आपके लीडर बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप ये कैसी डिमांड कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... वे आपकी बात कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** हमें कॉपी चाहिए.... हमें कॉपी चाहिए। ..(व्यवधान)... रिपोर्ट दीजिएगा या नहीं, वह बात कीजिए।

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Ahluwalia, it will be provided.

(Followed by 1S)

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA ):** We have conveyed it to the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Ministry.

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** This is not the job of Lok Sabha. (Interruptions)

**SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:** You will get a copy today itself. (Interruptions)

**श्री उपसभापति :** अहलुवालिया जी, मैंने डायरेक्शन दे दी है। ... (व्यवधान)... Are you interested in Zero Hour submissions or not?

**SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA:** Yes, we are interested. But he is misleading. (Interruptions) He is misleading.

**SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:** No, Sir. He knows the system and he knows the rules. (Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I have given the direction and you will get it. (Interruptions) You are not allowing me to run Zero Hour. (Interruptions)

**SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA:** Sir, the Minister doesn't know. He wants to get these copies from the Lok Sabha Secretariat! (Interruptions)

**SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:** Then, from where? (Interruptions)

**SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA:** From the Government. (Interruptions) The Government will supply them.

**श्री उपसभापति :** अहलुवालिया जी, मैंने डायरेक्शन दे दी है that it should be made available before the House rises for the day.

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**SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA:** No. It should be made available by 2 o'clock.

(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The Government is not saying anything.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA:** Why not 2 o'clock?

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल :** उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक प्रश्न आपसे है। ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक प्रश्न आपसे है। ... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** ये कॉमनवैलथ और फर्टिलाइजर सब्सिडी के घोटाले को छिपाने के लिए तीन दिन रिपोर्ट नहीं देंगे। आज अगर यह रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली, तो यह सोमवार तक नहीं मिल सकती है। ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, यह घोटाले पर घोटाला है। ... (व्यवधान)...

**SHRI VIKRAM VERMA:** Give a direction, Sir.

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** जो घोटाले हुए हैं, उनको एक्सपोज़ करने के लिए रिपोर्ट मिलनी चाहिए। इसमें लोक सभा सेक्रेटिएट क्या करेगा ? मिनिस्ट्री ने रिपोर्ट दबाकर रखी है।

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The hard copies of the Report should be made available before 2 o'clock.

**SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA:** Okay, Sir.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** It is Government's responsibility. You have to make it available before 2 o'clock.

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Now, Shri M. V. Mysura Reddy to make his Zero Hour submission.

(Ends)

**MATTERS RAISED WITH THE PERMISSION OF CHAIR (contd.)**

**RE. CONCERN OVER PLIGHT OF INDIAN STUDENTS FOLLOWING  
CLOSURE OF UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA IN U.S.A.**

**SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (ANDHRA PRADESH):** Sir, permit me to express concern over the closure of University of Northern Virginia in USA. During the earlier part of this year, in the same House, I had raised the issue about the Tri-Valley University. The memories of Indian students being radio tagged after the closure of the Tri-Valley University are still haunting us. Unfortunately, even now, according to Press reports, the University of Northern Virginia at Annandale near Washington was raided by the Immigration and Customs Enforcement & FBI a few days ago on charges of fraud, F-1 Visa violations and unauthorized admissions. The Student and Exchange Visiting Programme of the ICE has also issued Notice of Intent to withdraw Northern Virginia's authorization to admit students.

Sir, the students are at no fault. The University might not have followed the laws of their land. Now, the students are deemed to be out of status. They must either leave the country or look for admissions in other



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universities. Unfortunately, this is the middle of the year and there is no possibility of their getting admissions in other universities. It is not a question of one or two students. There are 2500 students in the University and 90 per cent of them are Indians. Of that 90 per cent, 80 per cent of the students belong to Andhra Pradesh. The parents of the students are in the dark and they are worried for their children. On the other side, the University is not informing them about the present status.

In the light of these circumstances, I would request the Government of India to take up this issue with the US authorities immediately and request them not to make students scapegoats. I would also request that students be given enough time either to join other universities or, if required, provide them dependent visas, so that they continue with their studies. Otherwise, the students would not only lose their valuable academic year and money, but also there is every apprehension of their deportation to India.

(Ends)

(fd. by 1t/tdb)

TDB-ASC/1T/12.30

**NON-RELAXATION OF MARKS FOR ADMISSION OF DALIT STUDENTS  
IN CHATKARA UNIVERSITY IN PUNJAB**

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** सर, पंजाब में Chatkara University है। आपको यह जानकारी होगी कि देश के अंदर सदियों से दलितों का उत्पीड़न हुआ है। बाबा साहेब डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने भारतीय संविधान के तहत छुआछूत को अवैध घोषित किया, इसके बावजूद भी यह प्रैक्टिस निरंतर जारी है। अभी कुछ समय पहले उड़ीसा के एक मंदिर में भारत सरकार के SC/ST कमीशन के चेयरमैन को एंट्री नहीं मिली। इसी तरह से देश के दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी ऐसी घटनाएं घटी हैं, जिनका यहां वर्णन किया जा सकता है, लेकिन समय की कमी के कारण मैं उसमें नहीं जाऊंगा। सदियों से दलितों के साथ जो अन्याय होता रहा है, दलित उस उत्पीड़न से उबर सकें, वे अपने पांवों पर खड़े हो सकें, संविधान निर्माताओं ने उनके लिए कुछ सेफगार्ड तैयार किए हैं, जो रिजर्वेशन के बारे में हैं और एडमिशन के समय मार्क्स में रिलेक्सेशन के बारे में हैं। पंजाब की Chatkara University में SC/ST बच्चों और जनरल बच्चों के एडमिशन के लिए मिनिमम 60 परसेंट मार्क्स तय किए हैं, जो कि दलितों के साथ अन्याय है। SC/ST बच्चों ने All India Entrance Exam पास किया है और उसके अनुसार वे एडमिशन के लिए eligible हैं, लेकिन Chatkara University के अपने रूल्स के कारण, उन बच्चों के 10+2 में 60 परसेंट मार्क्स न होने कारण, एडमिशन नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस मामले में दलितों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए भारत सरकार का दखल चाहता हूं और चाहता हूं कि उन स्टूडेंट्स के फ्यूचर को बचाने के लिए भारत सरकार आगे आए तथा इस मामले में Interven करे। जो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की पांच परसेंट छूट की पॉलिसी है, उसको इम्प्लीमेंट

करने के लिए Chatkara University को bound करे और जो बच्चे एडमिशन के लिए भटक रहे हैं, उनके एडमिशन को सुनिश्चित करवाए। धन्यवाद। जयभीम, जय भारत।

(समाप्त)

### DELAY IN LAUNCHING OF CASTE-BASED CENSUS IN THE COUNTRY

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** मान्यवर, हमारे यहां 1931 में पहली बार जाति के आधार पर जनगणना हुई। देश आजाद होने के बाद भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में जाति आधार पर जनगणना का साहस कोई भी सरकार इस देश में नहीं जुटा सकी। इस देश में इसका दुष्प्रभाव यह पड़ा कि विशेषतौर पर SC/ST, OBC और minorities के जो लोग हैं, उनको मिलने वाली आरक्षित सुविधाएं अनुपातिक तौर से नहीं मिल सकीं। मैं आपको इसका उदाहरण दे सकता हूं कि पिछले लम्बे समय से BPL श्रेणी के लोगों की लिस्ट को रिव्यू नहीं किया गया। अगर जातीय आधार पर जनगणना का कार्य सरकार ने पहले से करा लिया होता तो कम से कम BPL श्रेणी के नीचे जिंदगी बसर करने वाले लोगों को सूचिबद्ध किया जा सकता था और सरकार की योजनाओं का लाभ उनको मिल सकता था। अब न तो उनको BPL श्रेणी का लाभ मिल सका और न ही आरक्षित सुविधाओं का लाभ मिल सका, इस के साथ-साथ सामाजिक और राजनैतिक अस्तित्व को भी मजबूती नहीं मिल सकी।

(क्रमशः 1U/LT पर)

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (क्रमागत) :** महोदय, बहुत जद्दो-जहद के बाद, 82 वर्ष के बाद, सरकार ने बहुत देरी से जाति आधारित जनगणना कराने का फैसला लिया। सरकार ने माननीय सदस्यों और सदन के सामने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि जाति आधारित जनगणना, हर सूरत में जून के महीने में शुरू करा देंगे और सितम्बर तक उस जनगणना को पूरा करा लिया जाएगा। मान्यवर, मुझे आज खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि जून का महीना भी गुजर चुका है, जुलाई का महीना भी गुजर चुका है और अगस्त का महीना प्रारंभ हो गया है, लेकिन सरकार अपने द्वारा किए गए उस वायदे को आज तक देश की जनता के सामने निभाने में क्रासिर नजर आ रही है। मान्यवर, मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगस्त का महीना स्टार्ट है, आपने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि सितम्बर के अंत तक जाति आधारित जनगणना पूरी करा ली जाएगी, जब अगस्त के महीने में जनगणना का कार्य प्रारंभ ही नहीं हुआ है तो सितम्बर में पूरा होने का जो सवाल है, वह कैसे संभव हो सकता है। मुझे इसमें कहीं न कहीं सरकार की नीयत में खोट नजर आ रहा है। मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह अपील करना चाहता हूं..(व्यवधान)..

(समाप्त)

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपका माइक ऑफ हो गया है, वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)..

**COUNTRY-WIDE STRIKE BY THE EMPLOYEES OF BANKS  
IN THE COUNTRY**

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (WEST BENGAL):** Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the entire House and also of the Government that today ten lakh employees and officers of banking sector in the country are on strike to record their protest against the disaster that this Government is going to spell on the financial sector of the economy in the name of so-called reform and seriously jeopardizing the public sector banking system and promoting the private interest, interest of the private tycoons in the financial sector, who, basically, represent the supply side of corruption which has now engulfed the entire country and the entire society. It is unfortunate, despite the Indian public sector banks responsible to save the country from imminent holocaust because of the global melt down, the Government refused to learn any lesson and instead of acting in favour of the national interest, it is acting in favour of those countries whose economy has collapsed by irresponsible speculation, and to bail out those countries from recession, they are weakening our financial sector. They are pushing them towards privatization. This is absolutely unfortunate. Ten lakh workers opposed this today by their one day's strike and this Government continues, and I understand they continue. They are hell bound to do that.

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Unfortunately, they are seeking cooperation across and what is happening? Now the common people are being thrown out of the institutional credit system. They are promoting private banks or private money lenders in the rural areas through microfinance institutions. They are taking loans at cheap interest rates from the public sector banks and sucking the blood of the poor people through these microfinance institutions and that has become the policy of the present-day Government who are playing with the financial sector economy. Definitely, through the whole design, this whole game of gradual/phased privatization, both directly and through backdoor and through mass-scale outsourcing in the banking sector, what they are seriously hitting at is: spying the national economy and trying to put the country down the drain. (Time-bell) Sir, they are also attacking the employees' interest. Sir, I am just concluding. Sir, ten lakh workers are striking today and Government must take note of it. If they don't retrace their steps, they are going to face a similar resistance from all the workers. Mind it, all unions -- right, left and centre...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** It is not going on record.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** We all associate ourselves with the concern expressed by the hon. Member, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. (Ends)

(Followed by NBR/1W)

-SSS/NBR-AKG/1W/12.40.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Hon. Members, I would like to tell you...

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMETNARY**

**AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):** Sir, the CAG Report is available for the hon. Members now.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The Report is available now -- before 2 o' clock.

There is some security check. Now, it is available for hon. Members.

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** It is not available in the publication counter.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Since this is the first Zero Hour submissions of this Session, I think, hon. Members might have forgotten and, maybe, finding it difficult to restrict their submission to three minutes. I request them to complete their submissions in three minutes.

Now, Shri D. Raja. You only have to associate.

**SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU):** Sir, I draw the attention of the hon. Labour Minister sitting here.

At the call given by the United Forum for Banks Union consisting of nine trade unions, includes All India Bank Employees Association representing nearly 10 lakh bank employees and officers working in the public sector banks, private sector banks, foreign banks, regional rural banks and cooperative sector banks, they are all on strike today. The strike

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is against the reckless, retrograde finance sector liberalization carried out by the Congress-led UPA Government. The demands are quite well known. The hon. Labour Minister would acknowledge their demands. What are they asking? They are asking:

- Do not privatize the public sector banks.
- Do not reduce the Government's equity in public sector banks.
- Do not avail the World Bank loan to capitalize the public sector banks.
- Do not proceed with the merger of banks.
- Do not allow unrestricted entry of foreign capital in banking sector.
- Do not delete Section 12(2) of the Banking (Regulation) Act.
- Do not remove the ceiling on voting rights on foreign investors.
- Do not issue licence to industrial houses to start their own banks.
- Do not outsource permanent banking jobs and normal banking services.
- Do not proceed with scheme of private business.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** This is not your Zero Hour, Mr. Raja. You only associate.

**SHRI D. RAJA:** Sir, this is the issue.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The issue is known to everybody.



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**SHRI D. RAJA:** Sir, I am drawing the attention of the Government. As the Deputy Chairman, you should protect our rights. Let me finish. You please do not interrupt, because it is a very serious issue.

Sir, Madam Indira Gandhi nationalized the banking sector in the interest of the country. Now, what is happening? The present Congress-led UPA-II Government is bent upon to privatize the existing public sector banks which saved our economy. When the world was affected by recession and global economic crisis, the Indian economy could be saved to an extent, because we have the strong public sector banking system. Now, these banks are being privatized. That is why the workers are on strike. The Government should take note of this strike and the Government should not jeopardize our finance sector. This is our demand. Thank you.

(Ends)

**SHRI R.C. SINGH (WEST BENGAL):** Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my leader.

(Ends)

**SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (KERALA):** Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Mr. Raja.

(Ends)

**RE. SERIOUS ISSUE OF AGGRAVATING FEVER AND OTHER  
EPIDEMICS IN KERALAS**

**SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (KERALA):** Sir, I am raising serious situation relating to the health scenario in Kerala.

Sir, a new phenomenon of eradicated epidemics is coming back to Kerala. Different kinds of fever, both viral and non-viral, are reported and lakhs of people are transmitted by these fevers. Lakhs of people are bedridden and dozens of people died because of different fevers. These are rare kinds of fevers. The fevers reported are H1N1, Dengue, Japanese Encephalitis and other peculiar varieties of fevers in vast numbers. Dangerous levels of platelets reduction and general health deterioration creates a lot of casualties in the society. Many of the varieties are not diagnosed in time. So, it is big news in Kerala. Moreover, there is a recent trend.

(CONTD. BY USY "1X")

-NBR-USY/1X/12.45

**SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (CONTD.):** Some vanished epidemics, like cholera, typhoid, malaria, diphtheria, tetanus, which had earlier been eradicated, are coming back in the State. So, this is a very serious situation. And, the State Government is not able to tackle this situation.

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There are even some findings about gene mutation of some viruses and bacterias. There is even an apprehension that some multinational companies and research organizations, which are profit-oriented, are creating new types of viruses. This is a very serious matter. Even these have been diagnosed in neighbouring States, like, Tamil Nadu, also. This is a very alarming situation. The Central Government should take it seriously through research and studies and by sending medical teams to the State, otherwise these epidemics may spread to other Southern States also, where it is, till now, not very serious. But in the State of Kerala the situation is really alarming. So, I would like to urge upon the Central Government to take some serious steps to tackle this situation.

(Ends)

**RE.: PROBLEMS OF RUBBER FARMERS IN KERALA**

**SHRI P. RAJEEVE (KERALA):** Sir, I would, through you, like to invite the attention of the Government to the serious problem faced by the rubber farmers in our country. The Government of India, on the request of the Tyre Manufacturing Association, has decided to give a sanction to import 40,000 tonnes of rubber. Here, the Government has reduced the customs duty from 20 per cent to 7.5 per cent. About ninety-five per cent of the total production of rubber in our country is from my own State, Kerala. This

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decision of the Government of India would seriously affect the means of living of more than 1.2 million rubber farmers in the State. Out of these 95 per cent are marginal farmers who own less than two acres of land. These families are completely dependent on rubber cultivation. As soon as this decision of the Central Government came out, the prices of natural rubber fell down very sharply in the market. This has also adversely affected the State economy. It is surprising that the decision to import were taken without consulting the Rubber Board of India, which is the competent authority to advise in such matters to the Government of India. This decision has created a market sensation at a time when the first quarter production of rubber in the country grew by 5.4 per cent, that is, by 1.75 lakh tones. This decision is against the farmers of the country and also against the interest of the State of Kerala. Therefore, Sir, I would like to urge upon the Central Government to withdraw this sanction accorded to import 40,000 tonnes of rubber.

(Ends)

**RE.: SHARP FALL IN INDIAN STOCK MARKET**

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (JHARKHAND):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Indian Stock Market is falling very steeply since morning. At about 11.30 a.m. today, when I last saw, the Sensex was down by 450 points and the

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NIFTY was down by 125 points. Because of globalization every country is dependent on other country. We have been watching the developments in America for the last month. Due to the slowdown in the USA, resulting in the low capital availability to the companies there, the Dow Jones fell down by 500 points, last night. The last such fall was in 2008 after the collapse of Layman Brothers. After the Dow Jones's fall, all the stock markets of the world, whether it is in Europe or Canada or in Asia, have started falling. The Metal Stock Exchange of London also recorded a fall. Therefore, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to take necessary steps to control and contain such a situation.

(Contd. by 1y — PK)

-USY/PK/1Y/12.50

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (CONTD.):** Sir, after the recession of 2008, the US Government announced some financial stimulus, which were, ultimately, withdrawn. Last week, they had also increased the debt ceiling to control their money management and debt management. Now, they are going to print about \$ 14 trillion currency notes, which is going to affect our export market. China is a partner in the American treasury. Since they settle their bills through the Treasury, they are going to support America and we are

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going to lose market in America. It will be difficult for us to control our rupee value also. So, at this juncture, when the stock market is falling, investors are losing their confidence. So, my point is that the Government should come forward with some statement as to how they are going to manage this. In this alarming situation, RBI should take certain precautionary measures and control the market. Thank you.

(Ends)

**SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:** Sir, one minute please.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You all should associate with it. It is not necessary that everybody should speak.

**SHRI N.K. SINGH (BIHAR):** Sir, I would just like to fully associate myself with the important point that Mr. Ahluwalia has made. Just to say that the contagion effect of this growing and enveloping global crisis, affecting United States, particularly, which has far-reaching implications for exchange rate management and macro-economic management, deserves the attention of the Government, and I fully associate with it that the Government must come up with a comprehensive statement on how to mitigate this.

(Ends)

**SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL(RAJASTHAN):** Sir, for the last four days, the market has been falling down everyday. Today, as has been informed, it has gone down

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by 400 or 500 points. So, the market has gone down by almost 1000 points within one week. This is an alarming situation for the Indian economy.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):** Sir, I will, definitely, convey their feelings to the Minister of Finance today itself.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Now, Special Mentions to be laid.

(Followed by PB/1Z)

-PK/PB-VNK/1z/12.55

**SPECIAL MENTIONS\*\***

PK/9A

**Demand to stop biometric enrolment of citizens for  
database of National Population Register**

**SHRI P. RAJEEVE (KERALA):** The office of the Director of Citizen Registration/Director of Census Operations, Delhi, has initiated a biometric

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**\*\* Laid on the Table of the House.**

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enrolment of all citizens for the database of the National Population Register. The instructions make it mandatory for all citizens to provide biometrics as part of the enrolment, including ten fingerprints and iris scan.

The Citizenship Act, 1955, and the Citizenship Rules, 2003, provide for mandatory registration of all citizens, but not biometric enrolment. There are several issues which need to be resolved before such an exercise can be undertaken, especially the legal safeguards against misuse and the delinking of social welfare schemes from this exercise, such as access to PDS and MNREGA.

These issues are expected to be discussed and resolved once the National Identification Authority of India Bill is finalized by the Parliamentary Standing Committee, where it is presently pending. To embark upon the biometric enrolment, bypassing parliamentary and legal sanction is entirely unacceptable.

So, I urge the Government of India to stop this biometric enrolment immediately.

(Ends)



PB/9b

**NEED TO INCLUDE DALIT MUSLIMS AND CHRISTIANS  
INTO SC CATEGORY**

**SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (ANDHRA PRADESH):** Demanding Scheduled Caste status for both *Dalit* Muslims and Christian Archbishops and Bishops from Christian community along with hundreds of Priests, Pastors, Nuns, Moulanas from various States marched to Parliament on 28<sup>th</sup> July, 2011 expressing their grief, unrest and disappointment with the Government.

Cardinal Oswald Gracias and prominent Church leaders spoke on the occasion and extended their support.

Several MPs from various political parties, including myself, also spoke on this occasion.

Different delegations met concerned Ministers and the National Commission for Minorities to express their grievances at the unwarranted delay of UPA Government on this.

The documents obtained under RTI prove the delaying tactics of the Government.

Whenever the matter was raised in the Parliament, the hon. Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment said that the matter is *sub judice*. I wonder how the Government of India could ensure justice to the people by

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not filing reply in the court and claim the matter is *sub judice*. Delaying the reply ambiguously unilaterally is a new means to deal with the judicial institutions and keeping the written 'word' of assurance in the process of governance, I wonder.

I strongly urge upon the Government of India and especially the hon. Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment to tackle the issue without further delay.

(Ends)

-SSS/NBR/9C.

### **STRIKE BY BANK EMPLOYEES**

**SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (MAHARASHTRA):** Sir, more than 10 lakh bank employees are going on strike on 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2011, to protest against many of the Government decisions which will hurt public sector banks. The public sector banking system, which saved the country from the global financial turmoil, should not be taken for a ride. In the name of reforming the sector, the Government is bent upon killing the public sector banks.

The employees are raising genuine demands. They are asking not to privatize PSU banks. What is wrong in it? They are asking not to avail the World Bank loan to capitalize the PSUBs to avoid unnecessary dependence. They are against the proposed deletion of Section 12(2) of the Banking

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(Regulation) Act, which will remove the 10 per cent voting rights cap for private investors. Demands like no outsourcing of permanent banking jobs, adequate staffing and new recruitment in the banks are need of the hour. Today, banks are under-staffed, present employees are overburdened and will create a leadership vacuum in next five years at all levels. Their demand for upgradation of pension is also in turn with the concept of adequate social security.

The moot question remains the intentions of the Government. I would like to know whether the Government wants our public sector banks to grow and flourish or whether it wants to destroy banks.

I, therefore, urge the Government to take measures so as to give full freedom and functional autonomy to the PSU banks so that they can achieve the optimum.

(Ends)

(FOLLOWED BY USY "9D")

HK/9d

**DEMAND TO ACCORD PERMISSION TO START FUNCTIONING OF  
THREE NEW MEDICAL COLLEGES SET UP IN WEST BENGAL**

**SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (WEST BENGAL):** Sir, the West Bengal Government has decided to set up three new medical colleges, one of which

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is Berhampur Medical College, in 2010. All steps have been taken to fulfil the requirements of infrastructure for the said college. Construction of the college building and other infrastructure are almost complete. Appointment of principle and other required staff has also been done.

Government of West Bengal approached the Medical Council of India (MCI) for their formal permission. Though MCI had completed their inspection in due time, the MCI regretted to accord permission showing the reason of inadequate infrastructure, which is not true.

Murshidabad is a minority-populated area and the district is lagging behind in the field of higher education, especially in medical education. In order to avail of the treatment, the people have to travel long distances as the average distance of the district from Kolkata is 250 km. The decision of MCI has frustrated the people of the district. There is a need for solving the problem, so that the college can start its activities from this year. It will help the people of Murshidabad as well as the people of the whole State to avail the facilities of medical education and better treatment.

(Ends)

KSK/9E

**DEMAND TO UPGRADE PROJECT DIRECTORATE ON POULTRY,**

**HYDERABAD, TO A NATIONAL-LEVEL INSTITUTE**

**SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (ANDHRA PRADESH):** Andhra Pradesh is the poultry capital of India, as it is contributing 33 per cent of egg production, 20 per cent of broiler production with 17 per cent chicken breeder population. Project Directorate on Poultry in Andhra Pradesh is contributing a lot for poultry development in the country. It has become a focal point for technical advancements in poultry production, platform for discussing issues concerning academicians, researchers, farmers and allied industries relating to poultry farming. Now, I understand, there is a move in ICAR to convert this independent institute into a regional centre of another institute located in Uttar Pradesh.

This Institute has developed Vanaraja and Gramapriya varieties of chicken which became extremely popular and supplied 50 lakh of these germplasm to rural and tribal farmers in India. This independent Institute is centrally located in South India and it is highly appropriate to keep it independent for addressing various issues of poultry sector. As the Institute is doing pioneering work in the field of poultry in the country, there is a need to elevate this to the status of a national institute with sufficient manpower, infrastructure, etc. Instead, the ICAR is planning to bring it down to the level

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of a regional centre which defeats the very purpose of establishing this Institute in 1988.

Hence, I request the Agriculture Minister to desist its proposed move to bring down the level of this Institute to regional centre. Instead, I demand that the Institute be elevated to the level of national institute and sufficient funds be released for its various activities so that it becomes one of the globally-renowned institutes.

(Ends)

GSP-9F

### **NEED TO FRAME A REHABILITATION POLICY FOR SEX WORKERS**

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (TAMIL NADU):** Sir, the need to develop a comprehensive and well-structured rehabilitation policy is imminent for the large number of sex workers in the country in pursuance of an order passed by Justice Markendey Katzu and Justice Gyan Sudha Mishra, wherein they have stated the need for more comprehensive rehabilitation policies in this regard. As the number of sex workers in India has increased to 6.8 lakh, there is a greater need for such comprehensive rehabilitation policies to be implemented to ensure that a socially and economically backward part of our society is looked after. The Government can bring such persons under the

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bracket of the Women Labour Cell working under the Ministry of Labour and include them under the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, the Grants-in-aid scheme and provide vocational and technical education so as to make them self-sufficient, economically independent and encourage them to join Self Help Groups as well. The extremely downtrodden sex workers can also be considered for the MNREGA. Such positive steps would not only help remove the social menace of women trafficking and prostitution but also give such women the right to lead a dignified life and it will also provide them with equal social and economic opportunities.

(Ends)

SK/9G

**DEMAND TO DECLARE MUMBAI  
THE FINANCIAL CAPITAL OF INDIA**

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**DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (MAHARASHTRA):** Sir, Mumbai is the most unfortunate city in India. She is wailing and crying for development. She is the hen that lays golden eggs, but she has no crumbs to eat. Mumbai gives huge amount of money to the Central Government in the form of taxes — indeed more than any other metropolitan city. But she gets pittance in return. 59 per cent people of Mumbai live in slums. Both her

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body and soul are smeared in dirt and mire which has disfigured her face.

Mumbai is a city of slum dog millionaires.

Mumbai is a cosmopolitan city that enshrines secularism and other democratic values. Everybody claims over her but she cannot claim everybody's help for her development. Even though she is the commercial capital of India, she wears rags to hide her shame.

Delhi is the political capital of India. Three agencies, that is, Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi State Government and Central Government spend on the development of this political capital of India. But, what about the commercial capital of India? Like Delhi, three agencies, namely, Mumbai Municipal Corporation, Maharashtra Government and the Central Government should take the responsibility of Mumbai's development because she is the commercial capital of India. Mumbai is the nervous centre of India. If it breaks down, India will cease to function properly.

I urge upon the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to officially declare Mumbai as the Financial Capital of India and share the burden of her development like Delhi, the political capital of India.

(Ends)

9H/GS

**Demand to improve the condition of Chakeri Airport in Kanpur.**



**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान चकेरी एयरपोर्ट कानपुर की बदहाल स्थिति पर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। 20 जुलाई, 2011 को दिल्ली से आ रहा एयर इंडिया का विमान उतरते समय रनवे से आगे निकलकर मिट्टी में धंस गया तथा इस फ्लाइट में सवार 70 यात्री बाल-बाल बच गए। एयर इंडिया के सूत्रों के अनुसार इस दुर्घटना का कारण पायलट द्वारा I.L.S. का संकेत नज़रअंदाज करना था।

महोदय, अनुभवहीन पायलटों का ऐसे सेक्टरों पर लगाया जाना, यात्रियों की सुरक्षा से खिलवाड़ करना है। इसके अलावा चकेरी एयरपोर्ट पर कई ढांचागत समस्याएं हैं, जिन्हें दूर करना जरूरी है। एयरपोर्ट के रनवे पर नील गाय के झुंड अक्सर आ जाते हैं। ऐसे में कई बार बाउन्ड्री वाल ऊंची करने की बात आई, लेकिन उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। यहां पर weather राडार नहीं है तथा प्लेन ATC VOR और DME सिस्टम से लैंड होता है। DGCA के मानकों के तहत जहां पर 70 या अधिक सीटों वाला जहाज उतरता है वहां पर weather राडार का होना बहुत जरूरी है। यहां से A1 9801 और A1 9802 दो फ्लाइटें दिल्ली-कानपुर-कोलकाता की चल रही हैं तथा आजकल यात्रियों की संख्या काफी बढ़ गई है। इसलिए अब यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि यहां से एयर बस चलाई जाए तथा एयरपोर्ट की हालत को सुधारा जाए। कानपुर से यात्रियों की संख्या अधिक होने की वजह से यहां के लगभग 60 प्रतिशत यात्री लखनऊ से उड़ान भरते हैं। इसलिए यहां से कोलकाता-मुंबई और बेंगलुरु के बीच भी फ्लाइट तुरन्त शुरू करने की आवश्यकता है जो कि कानपुर में व्यवसायिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ाने में भी सहायक होगी। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

YSR/9J

**REQUEST TO STRENGTHEN TRADE AND CULTURAL RELATIONSHIP  
WITH MYANMAR**

**DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (TAMIL NADU):** Myanmar as Burma was part and parcel of Indian continent traditionally and culturally. During the British rule and after Independence, its relationship with India further strengthened. Many Tamils and South Indian people preferred to live in Myanmar as they love its tradition, culture and people. They invested huge money in property development, agriculture and financial services. Nagarathar people living in Sivaganga, Pudukkottai and Chennai were traditionally investors and bankers in Myanmar. They are very much anxious to strengthen the democratic government of Myanmar. Hence I request the Government to send an 'Indian Trade Delegation' there consisting of such traditional investors to strengthen the relationship between the people of two countries and to further the cause of democracy.

(Ends)

ASC-/9K

**DEMAND TO STOP THE ACTIVITIES OF LAND ACQUISITION UNTIL THE  
ENACTMENT OF NEW LEGISLATION.**

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) :** महोदय, यह सबको पता है कि देशभर में अब भूमि अधिग्रहण को लेकर व्यापक आंदोलन चल रहा है। पंजाब में कहीं लाठीचार्ज में व्यक्तियों

की मृत्यु होती है, तो उड़ीसा में कहीं महिलाओं पर रात के अंधेरे में पुरुष पुलिस द्वारा निर्मम लाठीचार्ज होता है। उत्तर प्रदेश से भी भूमि अधिग्रहण के नाम पर व्यापक बल प्रयोग की रिपोर्ट आती है, तो पश्चिमी बंगाल के सिंगुर और नंदिग्राम में नरसंहार के कारण 34 साल से चल रही सरकार गिर जाती है। शायद इन सब कारणों से ऐसा लगता है कि भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून 1894 में व्यापक संशोधन हेतु, सब लोगों ने मन बना लिया है। इस परिवर्तित कानून के आधार पर अगर मुआवजे की राशि अधिक मिलनी है, तो वर्तमान किसान क्या नुकसान उठाएंगे। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि उड़ीसा में ग्रामीणों को सबसे कम मुआवजा दिया जाता है। कोरियाई मेगा परियोजना 'पॉस्को' (POSCO) हेतु अत्यंत कृषि योग्य भूमि कोड़ियों के भाव अधिग्रहीत की जा रही है। धान, पान और मीन (मत्स्य) पर निर्भर जीवन जीने वाले लाखों लोगों को अत्यंत निर्ममता से बेघर किया जाता है। अंगुल जिले में राईझारण (Raijharan) नाम का एक गांव है, जहां पर चार परियोजनाओं हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण हो रहा है और चारों कम्पनियों की ओर से अलग-अलग मूल्य दिया जाता है। अगर लोग इसका प्रतिरोध करते हैं, तो रात के अंधेरे में महिलाओं पर पुरुष पुलिसकर्मी डंडा बरसाते हैं। उसी जिले के किशोर नगर ब्लॉक में 'जे.आर.जेन' नाम के पावर प्लांट के लिए सुरेश्वरी मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना के 'आयकट' एरिया से एवं देंकानाल जिले के कमलांग ग्राम में 'जी.एम.आर' पावर प्लांट हेतु रंगाली सिंचाई परियोजना के 'आयकट' इलाके से हजारों एकड़ अत्यंत कृषि योग्य भूमि ली जा रही है, जबकि प्रस्तावित विधेयक में प्रावधान है कि सिंचाई युक्त तो दूर, कृषि योग्य भूमि भी अधिग्रहीत नहीं होगी। मैं इस प्रकार की स्थिति में सरकार से पुरजोर मांग करता हूं कि नए कानून पारित होने तक

सभी भूमि अधिग्रहण को बंद रखा जाए एवं इसके संबंध में कानून को यथाशीघ्र पारित करवाया जाए । (समाप्त)

VKK/9L

**DEMAND TO MAKE STRINGENT LAWS TO  
ENSURE FOOD SAFETY IN THE COUNTRY**

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**SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (KERALA):** Sir, though food security is a major concern in the background of changing crop patterns, shrinking of area under cultivation and raising population, 'food safety' which has a crucial impact on the health of people of the nation has not been given the attention it deserves. The food adulteration laws do not adequately address the current concerns, as use of pesticides is indiscriminate and more and more harmful.

Chemicals have been used in foodstuff and packaged food, making use of the loopholes of the existing laws. An examination of existing laws to update them to incorporate contemporary concerns is necessary. A comprehensive law on food safety, with adequate punitive provisions have to be enacted and local bodies and officials should be empowered to arrest the trend of making a fast buck at the cost of the nation's citizens.

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The awareness campaign against smoking is before us as a success model. A similar campaign for 'healthy eating' and 'preventive health' based on our traditional cost effective systems of health care should be taken up nationally to stop the new generation degenerating it due to unhealthy lifestyle, lack of health awareness and advice on proper eating habits. This could be entrusted to the national health mission and included in the school curriculum.

We need a multi-pronged strategy to ensure the safety of all cooked or packeted foodstuff and fruits and vegetables by ensuring control in pesticide use, proper processing and including information in labelling etc. State should initiate steps for awareness campaign. Stringent legal provisions should be enacted to punish the guilty for hindering the 'Citizen's Right to Safe Food'.

(Ends)

(Followed by 9m)

KR/9M

**NEED TO DIG TUBE WELLS FOR PROVIDING SAFE DRINKING WATER  
TO CITIZENS OF INDIA**

**SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA (ODISHA):** Every year thousands of people die for drinking polluted water in forest and hilly areas speciall in tribal

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and scheduled caste areas. Dalits have become victims of unknown diseases and dying in Koraput, Kalahandi, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Kandhaal, Phulbani, Balasore, Sonepure, Jharsuguda areas of Odisha. There is also scarcity of drinking water in Gajapati, Jagatsinghpur, Puri, Nayagarh, Khurda, Kendrapada, Jajpur, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Dhenkamal, Aangul, Sambalpur, Sundargarh districts of Odisha. Drinking water scarcity also created serious problems in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, North-East States, Assam, Tripura and Bihar. It is a matter of great regret that we are not able to dig tube wells for providing safe drinking water to all our citizens.

(Ends)

LP/9N

**DEMAND FOR SPEEDY APPROVAL OF PENDING PROJECTS UNDER  
RAJIV GANDHI RURAL ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME IN UTTAR  
PRADESH.**

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** राजीव गाँधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा 100 से अधिक आबादी वाले 138373 मजरो के विद्युतीकरण हेतु लगभग 12367 करोड़ की योजनाएं केन्द्र सरकार को भेजी गयीं। केन्द्र सरकार ने उनमें से रायबरेली एवं सुल्तानपुर जनपदों के मजरो के विद्युतीकरण के लिए

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453 करोड़ की तो योजना स्वीकृत कर ली तथा शेष प्रदेश की योजना को अभी स्वीकृत नहीं किया। बाद में ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने नीति में संशोधन करते हुए 100 की जगह 300 से अधिक आबादी वाले मजरो के विद्युतीकरण हेतु डीपीआर मांगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा पुनः रायबरेली एवं सुल्तानपुर को छोड़ कर शेष 69 जनपदों के 63909 मजरो के विद्युतीकरण हेतु रु0 8371 करोड़ की पुनः डीपीआर भेज दी जो कि ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पास लम्बित है। केवल रायबरेली एवं सुल्तानपुर की योजना स्वीकृत करना व पूरे प्रदेश को छोड़ देना केन्द्र सरकार की उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रति नीति दर्शाती है। कृपया ऊर्जा मंत्रालय से उत्तर प्रदेश की लम्बित योजनाओं को तुरंत स्वीकृति दिलाने की कृपा करें।

(समाप्त)

TMV-90

### **CONCERN OVER HORRENDOUS SCENARIO OF SEVEN CHILDREN MISSING EVERY HOUR**

**DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (RAJASTHAN):** Sir, according to information received under RTI by NGO [Bachpan Bachao Andolan], as many as 60,000 young ones below 18 were reported missing in 2009 as compared to 44,000 in 2004. There is a jump of 35 per cent. About ten per cent or 6,000 children who went missing were infants less than a year old. It means that seven children, mostly from extremely poor families, go missing every hour with a count of 165 a day. Only two States, Delhi and Haryana,

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have uploaded data on all missing children. The figure would have been higher had bigger States like Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat, Punjab and Tamil Nadu provided information under RTI.

Twenty-four children going missing from Noida's Nithari area in 2006 stirred the Government to announce a Rs.200 crore scheme for a database of all missing children in India. There is not even 15 per cent interest in implementing this good initiative. What is more disturbing is that only 40 per cent of them are traced, mostly through individual efforts by parents. The RTI replies filed by the States show the police investigates just 15 per cent of complaints it receives because of manpower constraints. In most of the cases investigation does not proceed more than 15-20 days.

In view of the above horrendous scenario, I would urge the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to take urgent corrective steps to save Indian Childhood.

(Ends)



AKG/9P**CONCERN OVER THE NEW FERTILIZER POLICY**

**श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदय, भारत सरकार की नई उर्वरक नीति से उर्वरक के दामों में भारी बढ़ोतरी हुई है, जिससे किसानों की फसलों का लागत मूल्य बढ़ गया है। देश के किसानों की आर्थिक हालत वैसे ही बहुत खराब थी। नई उर्वरक नीति से बड़ी संख्या में किसान आर्थिक बोझ व अलाभकारी कृषि के कारण आत्महत्या करने पर मजबूर हो रहे हैं तथा बड़ी संख्या में किसान कृषि कार्य छोड़ रहे हैं। कृषि कार्यों को छोड़ कर किसानों द्वारा अन्य व्यवसाय अपनाने से हमारे कृषि उत्पादन में निरंतर गिरावट आ रही है। यह हमारे देश के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। हमारी बढ़ती आबादी को देखते हुए खाद्य संकट हमारे देश के लिए बड़ी समस्या बन सकती है।

इसलिए मैं सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि उर्वरकों, कीटनाशक दवाइयों तथा डीजल पर किसानों को विशेष सब्सिडी देकर कृषि को लाभकारी बनाया जाए, जिससे किसानों को कृषि कार्य छोड़ने से रोका जाए तथा उन्हें आत्महत्या करने से रोका जा सके।

(समाप्त)

SCH/9Q

**DEMAND TO ERECT STATUES  
BELONGING TO THE PERIOD OF MAHABHARATA  
ON THE ROUTE FROM PIPALI TO JYOTISAR IN KURUKSHETRA.**

**डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा):** हरियाणा में कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वप्रसिद्ध ऐतिहासिक नगर है। भारतीय जनमानस ने इसे सदा धार्मिक नगरी के रूप में स्वीकार किया है। देश-विदेश के हजारों यात्री प्रतिवर्ष यहां आते हैं। वर्ष में कई मेले लगते हैं। महाभारत की धरती और गीता की जन्मस्थली होना इसे एक विशिष्ट पहचान प्रदान करते हैं, परन्तु किसी यात्री को पीपली से ज्योतिसर तक 12.5 किलोमीटर चार-मार्गी रास्ते पर गीता द्वार के अतिरिक्त महाभारत से जुड़ा कुछ भी ऐसा नहीं मिलता, जिसे देखने की आशा लिए वे यहां आते हैं। दिल्ली की निकटता और रेल तथा जी.टी. रोड से जुड़ा यह नगर अपने में पर्यटन की अनेक संभावनाएं संजोए हुए है।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह स्वयं या हरियाणा सरकार के सहयोग से पीपली से ज्योतिसर तक सड़क के किनारे बगल में उपलब्ध भूमि पर महाभारत के इतिहास पुरुषों और घटनाओं (जैसे योगेश्वर कृष्ण, धनुर्धारी अर्जुन, गदाधारी भीम, चक्रव्यूह में अभिमन्यु, शर-शैय्या पर लेटे भीष्म पितामह, द्रौपदी आदि) के लगभग पन्द्रह धातु के आदमकद बुत लगवाने की व्यवस्था करे। ये बुत पीपली से अग्रसेन चौक तक बाईं ओर, श्रद्धानंद चौक व विश्वकर्मा चौक के साथ सरकारी भूमि, छठी पातशाही गुरुद्वारा के सामने सन्निहित सरोवर की ओर, थीम पार्क के निकट तिकोणों, थानेसर स्टेशन के बाहर, विश्वविद्यालय की चार-दीवारी तथा कल्पना चावला तारामंडल के

साथ आदि निर्विवाद उपलब्ध भूमि पर लगाए जाएं। इस हेतु किसी चौक पर लगी कोई मूर्ति हटाने की जरूरत नहीं है। इससे नगर का सौंदर्यकरण होगा, नगरवासियों को भ्रमण के लिए जगह मिलेगी और पर्यटन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

(समाप्त)

VK/9R

### CONTAGIOUS EFFECT OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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**SHRI N.K. SINGH (BIHAR):** Sir, the continuation of global uncertainties both in the United States and Europe will adversely impact the growth prospects of the Indian economy. The two regions combined represent 32 per cent of India's total exports. In the case of Europe, an analysis by the ASSOCHAM has indicated that there could be a 10 to 12 per cent slump in export proceeds in the European market alone, which represents 20.16 per cent of India's exports in 2009-10. In addition, the continued uncertainties in the pattern of recovery of the American market would also have an adverse impact on our exports. This would affect the mitigation in our current account deficit, which has come down from 12.8 billion dollars to 5.4 billion dollars in the January-March quarter from last year. Additionally, FDI inflows to India could also see a decline. Therefore, I would like to urge the

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Government to take concrete measures to ensure that Indian's economic growth remains unaffected. Thank you.

(Ends)

9S/

### **NEED FOR IMPLEMENTING UPDATE OF NRC IN ASSAM**

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**SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (ASSAM):** It is a matter of serious concern that illegal immigration, which is having sinister implication on the security and integrity of the country, is yet to be tackled effectively. The international border- fencing of the North-Eastern region, along Bangladesh and other countries, is left unfenced and no flood light facilities is arranged through Indo-Bangladesh border so far and the riverine border is not being kept in a close watch round the clock, more particularly, at night. Construction company like NPCC, NBCC have given away land to the Bangladeshis, at their whims, at the time of implementation of border fencing work. It has been found that out of the 14,856 illegal Bangladeshis, who have been identified since 2001, 11,869 have gone missing. The

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entire machinery of deportation has been a farce and no useful purpose served in establishing the foreign tribunals.

The decision taken to upgrade the National Registrar of Citizens (NRC), 1951, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister of India in 2005 has not been started till date. The two pilot projects sanctioned by the Government of India to update NRC at Borpeta and Chaygaon have been suspended by the State Government. On the other hand, hon. Home Minister's assurance on the floor of the House for completion of the work of the pilot project within December 2010 has gone in vain. These are the shocking reflections of the kind of governance in case of implementation of Assam Accord, 1985. The Centre, therefore, needs to take up the works of detection and deportation of the illegal foreigners and update of the NRC in Assam, for immediate implementation, for the sake of sovereignty and integrity of the country.

(Ends)

(Followed by 9T)

**DEMAND TO TAKE STEPS FOR PREVENTION OF  
BRAIN FEVER IN THE COUNTRY**

**श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश):** महोदय, जापानी इंसेफलाइटिस कहा जाने वाला दिमागी या जापानी बुखार देश के बड़े हिस्से में मौत का सबब बन रहा है। नेशनल वेक्टर बॉर्न डिजीज़ कंट्रोल प्रोग्राम निदेशालय (दिल्ली) के अनुसार वर्ष 2000 से वर्ष 2010 के बीच देश में इसके 37,830 मामले सामने आए, जिनमें 8,043 लोगों को जान गँवानी पड़ी। यह आँकड़ा कहीं ज्यादा होगा, क्योंकि इलाज के अभाव में मरीज सरकारी अस्पतालों तक नहीं पहुँच पाते। इस बीमारी की रोकथाम के लिए नेशनल वेक्टर बॉर्न डिजीज़ कंट्रोल प्रोग्राम निदेशालय नोडल एजेंसी की भूमिका निभाता है, अतः इस बीमारी से बचाव के लिए टीकाकरण की जिम्मेदारी भी निदेशालय की है। निदेशालय ने यूनीसेफ के साथ मिलकर बड़े पैमाने पर 1-15 साल के बच्चों के टीकाकरण का अभियान चलाया है, परन्तु सच्चाई यह है कि टीके से मिली सुरक्षा कुछ ही महीनों में कमजोर पड़ जाती है, वहीं टीकाकरण के दायरे में केवल 1-15 साल के बच्चों के आने से बाकी लोग स्व-उपाय से ही बचाव करने को विवश होते हैं। एक ओर जहाँ टीकाकरण के मामले में राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग निदेशालय को नहीं मिल पाता है, वहीं दूसरी ओर केन्द्र सरकार की लापरवाही भी किसी से छुपी नहीं है। संसद में रखे गए तथ्य के अनुसार केन्द्र से भारी संख्या में एक्सपायरी तिथि के टीके सप्लाई किए गए थे। इस सन्दर्भ में सरकार की लापरवाही का ताजा खुलासा यह है कि असम में जुलाई महीने में 115 लोगों की मृत्यु दिमागी बुखार के कारण हुई।

अतः सरकार ये यह माँग की जाती है कि देश में दिमागी बुखार की रोकथाम के लिए ठोस कदम उठाए जाएँ।

(समाप्त)

9u/ks

**NO CENTRALISED INFORMATION  
ABOUT ILLEGAL MIGRANTS**

**SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL (RAJASTHAN):** Sir, it has been reported in the media that, despite the terror threat faced from illegal migrants, the Home Ministry does not maintain any centralized information about such persons as it is not possible for the Ministry to estimate the total number of foreign nationals, including Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals who have entered the country without valid travel documents and who are still over-staying in India. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also said that it has no data, of people who have been over-staying in the country, for the year 2010 and 2011 as it is yet to be compiled. Sir, in foreign countries, illegal migrants without valid documents are not allowed to stay beyond seven days.

Since the entry of such foreign nationals into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, I feel there is urgent need for the Home Ministry to maintain centralized lists of such migrants and to immediately deport those who have been over-staying here since 2010-11. I would also like to know

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from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, through you, Sir, the number of foreign nationals (country-wise) who had been over-staying in our country before 2010-11. Also, till date, how many of them have been deported from India? (Ends)



TDB/9W

**NEED TO ENHANCE ALLOCATION OF KEROSENE UNDER PDS TO THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU**

**SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (TAMIL NADU):** Sir, I request the Government to consider the demand of the State Government of Tamil Nadu for enhancing the allotment of kerosene from 44,580 kilo litres to 65,140 kilo litres per month. With 1.95 crore family cards holders, the State Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing the Universal Public Distribution System and kerosene is essential commodity supplied to the card holders. The actual requirement of kerosene for those 1.95 crore card holders is 65,140 kilo litres per month. But the Central Government's reduced allocation of kerosene is not quite enough to meet the actual requirement. The Central Government has recently allotted only 44,580 kilo litres for the month of June 2011. Due to the gradual reduction of allotment of kerosene to our State of Tamil Nadu, the Public Distribution System has faced severe stress making it very difficulty to meet the genuine needs of the card holders. A large section of people in rural and urban areas, especially people belonging to below poverty line are benefitting under this scheme and they will be put to severe hardship if their entitled quantity of kerosene is not supplied. The Government

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of Tamil Nadu has already requested the Government to enhance the allotment of kerosene from 44,580 kilo litres to 65,140 kilo litres per month. Therefore, I request the Government to consider the demand of enhancing the allotment of kerosene and take immediate steps accordingly, keeping in view the need of the card holders covered under Universal Public Distribution System in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(Ends)

SSS/9X/

**DEMAND FOR SPEEDY IMPLEMENTATION OF RAJIV GANDHI  
GRAMEEN VIDYUTIKARAN YOJANA**

**SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (UTTAR PRADESH):** Sir, in spite of promises given and targets set out, rural electrification remains a distant dream even after completion of X Five-Year Plans. We are in the XI Five-Year Plan and soon will enter into XII Five-Year Plan.

In 2005, Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh announced Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, by merging then all ongoing

schemes, to set up sound infrastructure and provide electricity to rural households by creating Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Electrification for rural households. Its main objective was to provide access to electricity to all rural households over a period of four years, i.e. by 2009, by creating Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) and also by creation of village Electricity Infrastructure for electrification of all un-electrified villages/habitation and provisions of distribution transformer. But still many rural households do exist in our country without electricity due to tardy implementation of the scheme by the Union Government. For example, in Uttar Pradesh

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alone, there are thousands of villages and many rural households without having any electricity infrastructure/electricity.

The Ministry of Power again and again extends the time for attaining these objectives in the name of different programmes. Recently, the Central Government, failing to accomplish the task within the revised time frame, again promised that electrifying of every village in the country will be done by 2012.

Sir, I urge the Government to take necessary steps to realize the goals set out in the year 2005 and prior to 2005 and also to ensure that clean, sufficient electricity at reasonable rates is provided to all.

(Ends)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The House is adjourned to meet at 2.30 p.m.

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**The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty-eight minutes past twelve of the clock.**

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

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**PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS**

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** Now, we shall take up private Members' legislative business. Bills for introduction.

**BILLS INTRODUCED****THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010  
(TO AMEND ARTICLE 348)**

**श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए 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।

(समाप्त)

**THE UNORGANIZED WORKERS' SOCIAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT)  
BILL, 2010**

**श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि असंगठित कामगार सामाजिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2008 का संशोधन करने के लिए 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।

(समाप्त)

### THE MEDIA COUNCIL BILL, 2010

**SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (MAHARASHTRA):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Media Council and certain stringent measures to regulate electronic and print media and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

**SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.(Ends)

### THE PUBLIC LIABILITY FOR NON-NUCLEAR INDUSTRIAL MISHAP BILL, 2010

**SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (MAHARASHTRA):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for stringent punishment and adequate compensation for non-nuclear industrial mishaps in the country and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

**SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

### THE CONSULTATION AND RATIFICATION OF TREATIES BILL, 2011

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**SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (MAHARASHTRA):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish a procedure for the ratification by Parliament of treaties entered into by the Central Government and to ensure accountability and democratic consultation in respect of power of the Union to enter into a treaty and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

**SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

**THE LEARNING OF DEVANAGARI SCRIPT  
(FOR NATIONAL UNITY) BILL, 2011.**

**SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (KARNATAKA):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory learning of Devanagari Script in schools by every citizen of India 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)

(Fd. 2b/hk)

HK/2b/2.35

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Shri Tarun Vijay; not present.

Shri Thomas Sangma.

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**THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011 (AMENDMENT OF THE  
TENTH SCHEDULE)**

**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 CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011 (AMENDMENT OF  
ARTICLE 324)**

**SHRI MOHAN SINGH (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.*

**SHRI MOHAN SINGH:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

**THE DISTRESSED AND NEGLECTED WIDOWS AND DIVORCED WOMEN  
(MAINTENANCE, SUPPORT AND WELFARE) BILL, 2011**



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**DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA (UTTAR PRADESH):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protective umbrella through maintenance, financial and other requisite support, withdrawal from begging, chanting of *bhajan* as profession and flesh trade, get rid of exploitation and for the welfare measures to be introduced by the State for the distressed, neglected, indigent, poverty or infirmity stricken widows and divorced women irrespective of their caste, creed or religion 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 PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING OF GIRL CHILD FOR  
COMMERCIAL PURPOSES BILL, 2011**

**DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA (UTTAR PRADESH):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of trafficking of girl child by forcing her into flesh trade through various means and making her available for hiring or for taking possession by her client for promiscuous sexual acts in the garb of adventurous tourism or otherwise and for providing deterrent punishment including capital punishment for such

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commercialization 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, 2011 (INSERTION OF NEW  
ARTICLES 80A AND 171A)**

**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 FARMERS (REMOVAL OF INDEBTEDNESS AND WELFARE) BILL,  
2011**

**SHRI R.C. SINGH (WEST BENGAL):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of farmers from exploitation by moneylenders and other unscrupulous elements, removal of indebtedness, extending easy and hassle free loans, compensation of farmers affected by natural calamities by providing them adequate relief and for welfare measures such as old age pension, remunerative prices for their produce to

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be undertaken by the State and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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

(Ends)

(followed by 2c/KSK)

KSK/KLG/2.40/2C

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2011 (insertion of new article 24A)**

**SHRI R. C. SINGH (WEST BENGAL):** 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 R.C. SINGH:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

**The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education  
(Amendment) Bill, 2011**

**SHRI P. RAJEEVE (KERALA):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

**SHRI P. RAJEEVE:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

**The Endosulfan Pesticide (Prohibition) Bill, 2011**

**SHRI P. RAJEEVE (KERALA):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit the use of endosulfan pesticide in agricultural activities with a view to preventing its harmful effects on human beings, environment and to provide relief to persons affected by the harmful effects of endosulfan and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

**SHRI P. RAJEEVE:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

**The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2011**

**SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the India Penal Code, 1860.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

**SHRI D. RAJA:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

**The Anti-Corruption, Grievance Redressal and Whistleblower  
Protection Bill, 2011**

**SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (ANDHRA PRADESH):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of effective anti-corruption and grievance redressal system at the Centre by creating effective deterrent against corruption and also to provide effective protection to whistleblowers and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

**SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN)  
IN THE CHAIR.**

**The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Amendment Bill, 2011**

**SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN (UTTAR PRADESH):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 and the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

**SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

**The Right to Shelter Bill, 2011**

**SHRI N.K. SINGH (BIHAR):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the right to shelter to the persons living below poverty line or falling under low income group by providing a dwelling unit to each and every such family in the country and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

**SHRI N.K. SINGH:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

**The Prevention of Extravagance and Unlimited Expenditure on  
Marriage Bill, 2011.**

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN (KERALA):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention and prohibition of sheer extravagance and unlimited expenditure being incurred on marriages and related ceremonies in various parts of the country and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

**The Special Financial Assistance to the State of  
Madhya Pradesh Bill, 2010**

**श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि आदिवासियों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार लाने, लिंग अनुपात एवं बालिकाओं की शिक्षा एवं स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति में सुधार लाने, शहरी क्षेत्र के गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करने वाले परिवारों की छात्राओं को उच्च शिक्षा के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने, सामान्य वर्ग के गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करने वाले परिवारों को उच्च शिक्षा के स्तर पर शिक्षण शुल्क में रियायत प्रदान करने और भूमिहीन खेतिहर श्रमिकों के कल्याण तथा सुरक्षा प्रदान करने तथा मातृ एवं शिशु मृत्यु दर को कम करने से संबंधित कार्यरत विभिन्न योजनाओं को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा करने के प्रयोजनार्थ मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को विशेष वित्तीय सहायता का उपबंध करने के लिए 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।

(समाप्त)

(2डी/एनबी-जीएसपी पर आगे)

GSP-NB-2.45-2d

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN):** Now, we shall take up the Illegal Immigrants (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2006. Dr. Manohar Joshi to move the motion for consideration of the Illegal Immigrants (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2006.

**THE ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS (IDENTIFICATION AND DEPORTATION)  
BILL, 2006**

**DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (MAHARASHTRA):** Sir, I move:

□That the Bill to set up a National Commission to identify and deport illegal immigrants in the country and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration□.

Sir, as you know, the title of the Bill is ‘The Illegal Immigrants (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2006’. Sir, I have waited for a long time for this Bill to be discussed in this House. About four years ago, in 2006, I introduced this Bill, and, in 2011, I am getting a chance to speak on this Bill.



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Still, I am happy because this issue is very close to me. As I remember, as the Chief Minister of the State of Maharashtra, I took actual action in connection with this type of things, and, today is the day when I am trying to put the matter into legal words. Sir, I am sure that every nationalist-minded Indian will be happy if this Bill is passed today.

Sir, I come to the first part of the discussion. What is the Bill all about? What does it contain? The title of the Bill is very simple. This Act may be called as [The Illegal Immigrants (Identification and Deportation) Act, 2006]. In this Bill, an illegal immigrant means any person who comes and stays in our country from a foreign country, and, stays here without proper visa, without proper passport, and, particularly, without permission of stay from the Government authorities. Therefore, it is suggested in the Bill that a National Commission be appointed for identification and deportation of illegal immigrants.

Sir, I must say that the Government has received a directive from the court saying that such action is absolutely necessary. There was a Writ Petition in the Supreme Court. The number of the Writ Petition was 125 of 98. On 15.4.2009, the Supreme Court gave a direction to the Government to continue taking preventive steps so that the illegal immigrants shall not come to India from the neighbouring countries.

SK/2E/2.50

**DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (CONTD.):** The hon. Court also directed that [No further orders are required except to take all possible steps to prevent illegal migrants]. Accordingly, action is being taken. Sir, it means that the Bill introduced and being discussed in the House is the Bill according to the directives of the Supreme Court. Sir, here the first provision is to set up a National Commission. This National Commission shall consist of, as I have said, a Chairperson and two Members. Who will be the Chairperson? A retired Judge of the Supreme Court to be appointed by the President of India. The other two Members shall also be appointed by the President of India himself. The Central Government shall also set up a State Commission for two or more States for identification and deportation illegal immigrants. Every State Commission shall perform the following functions. First is to carry out necessary exercise to identify illegal immigrants and their nationality in their respective area. Second is to prepare and send list of all illegal immigrants in their respective area to the district administration. Sir, the National Commission may direct the respective State Governments to: 1. Stop all assistance being enjoyed by the illegal immigrants immediately. 2. Impound the ration card in the possession of illegal immigrants. 3.

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Terminate the services of such immigrants in case such immigrants are employed in any public sector and inform persons concerned in case they are employed in private sector. It means that those immigrants can never say that since we have got employment in this country, we would stay here.

4. Such necessary action to recover loans borrowed by immigrants.

Sometimes an immigrant had taken a loan here from somebody and he gives the ground that since he has to repay the loan, he may be allowed to stay in the country till the loan is repaid. That should not be permitted. 5.

Facilitate speedy hearing of cases against illegal immigrants; and, lastly, take immediate action for deporting them to the countries of their origin. It means this gives us the idea as to what the National Commission should do

— give a directive so that these people can be removed from our States and they can go back to their original state. The State Government shall take such action as directed by the National Commission within three months.

Time limit of three months is put. Otherwise, we will get a letter from the Government, if we are the complainant, that action is being taken.

Therefore, it is also specifically said that this being an important national issue, there should be time limit for the action. The State Commission and the district administration shall ensure that — there is also a humanitarian section — no inconvenience is caused to the *bona fide* citizen of the country

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during the enforcement of the provisions of this Act. They may be foreigners, but we must treat them as human beings and there should not be inconvenience caused to them. This is on humanitarian ground. (Contd. by ysr — 2F)

-SK/YSR/2.55/2F

**DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (CONTD.):** There is always a discussion as to what is the total number of illegal immigrants in our country. No reliable number is available. So far, no survey has been done. The Census of 2001 gave a figure of two million people, although the figure is as high as 20 million as reported in the media. This is a very serious issue because the number is very huge. Most of the Bangladeshis migrate to Assam and West Bengal. This issue became so big that there was an agitation for a long time in Assam. Students not just from the East, but from the entire country, particularly the students' association known as the *Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad*, went to Assam and they also agitated against illegal immigrants.

I would like to put some figures here which pertain to the growth in their population during 1971-1991 and 1991-2001 in Assam and West Bengal. In Assam, the percentage of growth of the Hindus and the Muslims was 41.89 and 77.42 respectively. The difference was 35.53. In West Bengal, the percentage of growth of the Hindus and the Muslims was 21.05 and

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36.67 respectively. The difference was 15.62. Their percentage is growing and, therefore, there is an urgent need to take a decision by the Government of India. If you don't take a decision now, such people will keep on entering into our country and indulge in all types of activities. Once they establish themselves here, further problems may emerge.

Students agitated there from time to time. Sometimes, unfortunately, those agitations took a violent form. According to some people, the total number of illegal immigrants in India is three crore. It has also been stated that every day around 6,000 Bangladeshis unauthorisedly enter India. A report on population analysis of Bangladesh says that in recent times their population has gone down by one crore. The population of Bangladesh is decreasing and the population of India, because of such illegal immigrants, is increasing. Some people say that the total number of illegal immigrants in India is three crore.

It also says that there is a plan of immigrants to form a greater Bangladesh between Assam, West Bengal and Bihar. Therefore, the issue has become very serious. It means there are some people who are behind this. When migrants from Bangladesh come to India, they have a design to form a greater Bangladesh which will include Assam, West Bengal and Bihar. When we start thinking of their motive behind migration, we find that

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there is no single motive. There are a number of motives. One motive, as I have already said, is to form a separate country having three Indian States with Bangladesh.

The Private Secretary to barrister Jinnah explained that the dream of Jinnah was to connect Assam and West Bengal with Bangladesh whereas Sheikh Mujibur Rahman wrote in his book about Assam's rich forestry and enough coal and oil.

(Contd. By VKK/2G)

-YSR/VKK-ASC/2g/3.00

**DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (CONTD.):** And, therefore, the region of Assam should be part of East Pakistan. The very motive behind these illegal immigrants, I am sure, is to see that every Indian becomes more conscious.

Sir, some of the immigrants come not because of political results but because of starvation and unemployment also. But, starvation and unemployment is not only a problem of Bangladesh, it is also a problem in our country. Therefore, this has to be taken seriously as to whether our country has enough food to eat and whether we have enough jobs to give to the youngsters. Involvement of immigrants in criminal activities is a serious motive behind their coming to India. Illegal smuggling of cows and buffaloes to Bangladesh by these illegal immigrants is known to all. Terrorists in our

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country are provided weapons by the Bangladeshis by smuggling these weapons. We had a discussion about the terrorist attacks. Terrorists come with modern and ultra modern weapons, and such weapons are provided by illegal immigrants who come from Bangladesh.

Their approach is to destabilise Indian economy. In order to destabilise our economy, fake currency of Rs.500 is being sent through Bangladesh. These immigrants also carry drugs with them and they have made Siliguri as their hub for all these activities. There is a large scale smuggling of one rupee coin from India to Bangladesh. Bangladeshis prepare blades with this coin and this blade is given for the price of Rs.5 in Bangladesh. So, different measures are adopted by them to use their land for purchasing our currency. Very unfortunate part of this migration is that Bangladeshi women and girls are being brought by these immigrants to involve them in illegal flesh trade in India. How serious it is! It means, they have gone to this extent. They do not care for the morals of the people in our country. In fact, they are encouraging to do such activities.

It does not mean that the Government has not taken any steps to stop these illegal immigrants. Round-the-clock surveillance of the border by the Border Security Force is being done. Secondly, they have set up 1185 Border Out Posts along with the Indo-Bangladesh border to reduce the

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inter-BOP distance for effective border domination, of which 802 BOPs have already been established. Thirdly, they have introduced high-tech surveillance equipment including night vision devices. Some measures have been taken by the Government but if you see the number of Bangladeshis coming to India, the action taken by the Government is not effective. Therefore, officially, a Bill is required from the Government to stop such activities and to stop the entry of illegal immigrants. Expert on security issues, Shri Ajay Sahani, has said, [We cannot deal with first class level terrorism with third class level laws]. It means, terrorism is first class whereas the laws available, at present, are third class.

(Contd. by KR/2h)

KR/2H/3.05

**DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (CONTD.):** Therefore, I mention below some points on which urgent action is required on the part of the Government. I am mentioning only a few points and there may be more also. Concrete steps should be taken to deal with the illegal migration. Their names should be removed from the voters' list and immediate action should be taken to throw them out of the country. We must also pressurize Bangladesh to cooperate while taking the above measures. In order to stop the criminal activities by migrants, enquiry and search movement should be started. These are all



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actions possible for the Government, but the Government has not awakened. Therefore, I am forced to bring forward this Bill before the House.

Sir, detection and deportation of illegal migrants from the country is continuous process. Powers to detect and deport illegal migrants under Section 3(2) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

In the year 2006, while replying to a question, the Government mentioned the following figures of illegal migrants who have been deported during 2002-04. As per the illegal migrants coming into the country, the number is very small. In 2002, 6,394, in 2003, 20,767 and in 2004, 39,189 were deported. When the total number is either one core or more than one crore, the deportation of illegal migrants is very small.

While replying to a question No.2398 on 23rd March, 2005 in Rajya Sabha, the Government has given the following figures of the foreigners who are illegally staying in India -- in 2001 39,843, in 2002, 46,818 and in 2003, 46,587. It means the figure is very meager that the Government has totally neglected this very important point. These illegal migrants may cause danger to the country. The Minister while replying also said that the Government of

India has taken up the matter with the Bangladesh for a bilateral dialogue in this regard. .

The influx of Bangladeshi nationals who have been illegally migrated to Assam and other parts of India post a great threat to the integrity and security of the Northern region.

Shri Indrajit Gupta, the then Home Minister, while replying to a question in Lok Sabha has stated that there were 10 million illegal migrants residing in the country. I am sure that no other country will tolerate such things. But, unfortunately, in our country it has started and that also increases the activity of terrorism.

Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra had not agreed with the hon. Minister and had said in the Lok Sabha that illegal migrants were not less than five crores in India. I am afraid, by this time; the number must have reached more than six crore. Are we simply going to be observers? Are we simply going to discuss the issue in the House? If the Government promises to bring forward this type of Bill within a period of two months, I can understand it. Otherwise, the Government will have to face the music in future.

(Continued by 2J)

**DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (CONTD.):** The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Justice Lahoti and Justice Brijesh Kumar had said, "These migrants are eating the economy of the country and, to a large extent, becoming a security threat".

I don't know how these people can come when there is fencing; how these people can get jobs; how they can change their names; how they can change the ration cards. This is really shocking and surprising and must be condemned by every nationalist-minded citizen of this country.

Sir, I must put before the House what happened in Maharashtra. I was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra for four years. During my time, 1997 or 1998, while addressing the Shiv Sainiks, Shri Bal Thackeray said, "The Congress Government at the Centre is siding with them for its political gains, but in Maharashtra there is a Government of Shiv Sena and BJP, and, therefore, the Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra must take action against those who are unauthorisedly residing in Maharashtra". That was the whip from the party. That was the intention of Shri Thackeray.

There was a lot of hue and cry over his statement. But, as Chief Minister, I took Shri Thackeray's statement seriously and I declared that under any circumstances illegal migrants would be removed from the State

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of Maharashtra. This is a nationalist approach and every body must respect the feelings of Shri Thackeray.

The then Police Commissioner said that there was no danger from the illegal migrants and on hearing his statement, the famous lawyer and a Member of this House, Shri Ram Jethmalani, who was very angry, asked a question: "How can he say that there is no danger from illegal migrants to the country? It is absolutely dangerous for the national integrity and independence of the country".

Sir, I am happy to bring to the notice of the House that some important Muslim leaders from Mumbai came to my office, the Chief Minister's office, and declared their whole-hearted support to the statement made by me. In the Rajya Sabha a demand was made to take action against Shri Thackeray. Instead of "illegal migrants", the words used were "minority people". It means that they are minority people and, therefore, action can't be taken against them. Shri Malhotra, former Member of the Lok Sabha, brought to the notice of the House that from Saudi Arabia four lakh Bangladeshis were repatriated to their own country. But nobody said anything about it. Then, why should there be this hue and cry when we talk repatriation of these illegal immigrants?

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Lastly, in Maharashtra, in the year 1995, I started detection and deportation of illegal migrants as Chief Minister. Under the present Foreigners Act also we can do it and I actually started it. Under my instructions, about 2,116 such people were detected. We put them in one train and sent them back to Bangladesh. However, when they reached West Bengal, unfortunately, the then Chief Minister of West Bengal had put them in another train and sent them back to Mumbai. We did so because they were unauthorised people who were staying there, but the then West Bengal Chief Minister, maybe, for political reasons, sent them back to Mumbai. We may have differences, but the issue of Bangladeshis is the issue of integrity and nationality of our country. Therefore, finally, I would request the entire House to support this Bill and also request the Government to bring forward this Bill as an official Bill in the interest of the country. Thank you very much, Sir. I am obliged.

*The question was proposed.*

(Ends)

(Followed by 2K/VK)

SCH-VK/3.15/2K

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड):** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्वप्रथम् मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ कि आप पैनल ऑफ वाइस चेअरमैन की लिस्ट में नामांकित होकर पहले

दिन बैठे हैं और यह मेरा सौभाग्य है कि आपके यहां पर पीठासीन होने पर मुझे बोलने का वक्त मिला है।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN):** Thank you very much.

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया:** महोदय, 'अवैध अप्रवासी (पहचान और विवासन) विधेयक, 2006', जो लोकसभा के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष और हमारे माननीय सांसद श्री मनोहर जोशी जी ने पेश किया है, मैं उस पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, अवैध अप्रवासी, illegal immigrants का विषय बड़ा पुराना है, साथ ही यह गहरी चिंता का विषय भी है। यही कारण है कि 80 के दशक में वहां की All Assam Students Union (AASU) ने इसके खिलाफ एक आन्दोलन छेड़ा कि ये जो illegal immigrants और घुसपैठिए हैं, इनको वापिस भेजा जाए। चूंकि इनको वोट देने के अधिकार और वहां रहने के अधिकार मिल गए थे, इसलिए सामाजिक व्यवस्था चरमरा गई थी, क्योंकि सामाजिक व्यवस्था में उनकी भागीदारी के कारण वहां के जो पुराने बाशिंदे थे, वे अपने अधिकारों से वंचित हो रहे थे और total religious demography चेंज हो रही थी। इसी कारण वहां 'आसू' ने आंदोलन छेड़ा।

उस वक्त हमारे देश के तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री माननीय राजीव गांधी जी ने 15 अगस्त 1985 को Memorandum of Settlement Agreement किया। उस Memorandum में 'आसू' की तरफ से ब्रिज शर्मा, प्रफुल कुमार मोहंतो और भृगु कुमार फुक्कन ने दस्तखत किए। उसमें यह फैसला हुआ था कि ये जो illegal immigrants हैं, इनकी पहचान करके इनको वापस भेजा जाए या इनको वोट देने के अधिकार से वंचित

किया जाए। वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि आखिर ये बांग्लादेशी वहां आते क्यों थे? चूंकि जब बांग्लादेश बनने के समय पार्टिशन हुआ, तो total population migration नहीं हुआ। ऐसे में उस इलाके के जो बहुत सारे हिन्दू सिटिज़न थे, the then part of undivided India, वे वहां के नेताओं के कहने पर वहीं रह गए थे। जब कोई भी बॉर्डर नहीं था या कोरस बॉर्डर था, आना-जाना बना रहता था तो वहां से लेबर आती थी, जो फार्म में काम करती थी। वे असम में धान की रोपाई और हार्वेस्टिंग के लिए आते थे। इसके लिए उन्हें साल में दो बार आना पड़ता था, फिर तीसरी बार वे ईट के भट्टों में काम करने के लिए आने लगे। साल में तीन बार आने-जाने के कारण उन्होंने वहीं बसना शुरू कर दिया। वहां के जो अल्पसंख्यक नेता थे, जो हमारे राष्ट्रपति भी रह चुके हैं, डा. फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद, वे उस इलाके से लीडर हुआ करते थे, उन्होंने उनको वहां पर बसने की अनुमति भी दे दी और वे वहीं बसने लगे। बसते-बसते एक दिन इल्लीगल इमीग्रेंट्स ने एक विकराल रूप ले लिया और एक भयानक समस्या खड़ी हो गई, जिसके कारण 'आसू' का आंदोलन हुआ। 'आसू' के इस Memorandum of Settlement Agreement के बाद ऐसा लगा कि अब यह सारा कुछ खत्म हो जाएगा, लेकिन वह खत्म नहीं हुआ। उसके बाद एक 'Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunal) (IMDT) Act' लाया गया, पर उसमें कुछ ऐसे गलत प्रावधान थे, जिसके कारण उसे सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने क्वाश कर दिया और वह खत्म हो गया।

महोदय, वहां पर घुसपैठ की समस्या पैदा होने के पीछे एक कारण इम्प्लॉइमेंट था। दूसरा कारण, 1971 में जब ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से बांग्लादेश बना, उस वक्त बहुत बड़ी

मात्रा में लोग रिफ्यूजी बन कर आए। जब वहां पर East Pakistan Vs Mukti Vahini का युद्ध चल रहा था, तब बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग रिफ्यूजी बन कर भारत आए थे।

21/psv पर जारी

-SCH/PSV-RG/2L/3.20

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (क्रमागत):** जब इन्दिरा-मुजीब समझौता हुआ, तब उसके बाद यह कहा गया कि आप लोग वापस चले जाएँ। परन्तु, उन लोगों के यहाँ गरीबी के हालात थे, रहने लायक हालात नहीं थे, खाने-पीने की व्यवस्था नहीं थी, रहने को घर नहीं थे और यहाँ पर उनको कुछ सुख-समृद्धि नजर आती थी, इसलिए ये लोग यहाँ बसना शुरू कर दिए। ये यहाँ अपने आपको छुपाकर बसना शुरू कर दिए। अंततः हमारे सिस्टम में जो कमजोरियाँ हैं, उन कमजोरियों ने उनको प्रलोभन दिया और लोगों ने उनको यहाँ पर राशन कार्ड बना दिए, ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस बनवा दिए, उनके रहने की व्यवस्था कर दी, इन्दिरा आवास योजना में उनके मकान बन गए और वे लोग यहाँ बसने लगे। परन्तु, यह आन्दोलन खत्म नहीं हुआ। यह आन्दोलन वहाँ पहले आसू ने छेड़ा था और उसके बाद सारे देश में अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद ने छेड़ा। यह आन्दोलन पूरे देश में चला कि इनकी पहचान की जाए और इनको वापस भेजा जाए। उसका कारण क्या है? जितनी job creation हमारे यहाँ होती है, चाहे unorganised sector में या organised sector में, खास कर अगर यह unorganised sector में है और minimum wages अगर सौ रुपए है तो वह बांग्लादेशी, चूँकि illegal migrant है, इसलिए 50 रुपए में ही वह काम करता है। चूँकि वह 50 रुपए में ही काम करता है, इसलिए उससे काम कराने वाले को तो लाभ होता है, किन्तु इससे काम पाने वाले एक



भारतीय नागरिक को नुकसान होता है। इसका ख्याल लोग नहीं रखते। इसके लिए हमारे देश के जो ठेकेदार हैं, भट्टा चलाने वाले हैं या अपने खेत-खलिहानों में रोपाई या कटाई का काम कराने वाले लोग हैं, उनको भी इस बात का ध्यान रखने की जरूरत है। यह जो basic problem हमारे यहाँ पर है कि मिट्टी या पहाड़ काटने का या पत्थर काटने का जो काम है, उसमें भी ठेकेदार या mine owners, illegal migrants से सस्ते में काम करा के उनको एक पहचान बना दे रहे हैं।

महोदय, इससे तरह-तरह के खतरे पैदा होते हैं। Law Commission जब Foreigners (Amendment) Bill, 2000 को सितम्बर, 2000 में एड्रेस कर रहा था, तब उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा कि [One of the major causes of aggravation of the problem of illegal migration, specially, in the border States, has been the crisis of identity and absence of proper mechanism for identification of illegal migrants. The available legal framework has failed to curb illegal migrants.] दूसरी बात उसने यह कही कि [This apart, the illegal migrants continue to stay in India, with impunity, on account of rampant corruption in rank and file of the enforcement agencies. One of their prominent destinations is Mumbai.] सिर्फ असम ही नहीं, सिर्फ बंगाल या बिहार ही नहीं, बल्कि उन्होंने मुम्बई भी जाना शुरू कर दिया। इससे नुकसान बढ़ने लगा। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कई बार direction issue किए और कहा कि इनको identify करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए, किन्तु वह विफल रही। अंततः जनरल सिन्हा, जो असम के गवर्नर थे, उन्होंने 8 नवम्बर, 1998 को demographic invasion के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट बनाई: 'Report on Illegal Migration

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into Assam'. उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा कि [The Government has specially highlighted, in the Report, the dangerous dimension to the unprecedented migration of Bangladeshis to Assam, and drew the attention of the Centre to the security threats to the North-Eastern region arising out of such migration as also the strategic and economic consequences flowing from the same.] उन्होंने आगे रिकमेंडेशन में कहा कि [Promotion of awareness about illegal migration to Assam, not only being a threat to identity of local people, but also a grave threat to our national security and provision of multi-purpose photo identity cards to all Indian nationals giving top priority to the border districts.] सर, border districts पर photo identity card के बारे में कहा गया और multi-purpose card का concept लाया गया, लेकिन उन सारी चीज़ों को नकार दिया गया है।

सर, अभी हमारे सामने दो चीज़ें हैं। हम किस तरह से इन illegal migrants की पहचान बता रहे हैं? अभी हमारे सामने, इसी सदन के सामने, UID cards के बारे में एक बिल लम्बित पड़ा हुआ है। महोदय, आप तो लॉ के अच्छे जानकार हैं, कमेटी के चेयरमैन रह चुके हैं, लॉ को अच्छी तरह समझते हैं और आप खुद एक बहुत विद्वान वकील भी हैं। (2एम/वी.एन.के. पर क्रमशः)

-PSV/VNK-KS/2m/3:25

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (क्रमागत):** आप उसके सैक्शन (3) को पढ़िए। Section 3 talks about residents. They are not talking about ADHAAR number to the

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citizens. They are talking about giving ADHAAR number to the residents. इससे resident और citizen में क्या फर्क है, वह आसानी से समझ में आ जाएगा। According to the Companies Act, whosoever stays in the country for more than 180 days becomes a 'resident' Indian. जो लोग यहां पर बिना किसी document के रह रहे हैं, किन्तु 180 दिन से ज्यादा से रह रहे हैं और अगर वे यह प्रमाणित कर देते हैं, तो they are residents. They can get the ADHAAR number, not the citizenship. Citizen के बारे में वाकई एक सवाल है। अगर आपसे कोई यह पूछे कि आप भारत के citizen हैं या नहीं या इस संबंध में मुझको challenge किया जाए, तो I do not have a proof to prove it. I have to collect so much information to prove that I am a citizen of India that it would become an uphill task. लेकिन citizen card न बन कर हमारा resident card बनने जा रहा है।

महोदय, जो हमारा population register बन रहा है, वह भी हमारे Citizens Act की कुछ धाराओं के खिलाफ है। Population Register में भी जो population है, उनका नाम लिख रहे हैं। उसमें एक column nationality का है। उसमें लिखना है या नहीं लिखना है, क्या करना है, इसके बारे में, census का जो ऑफिसर आता है, कोई cognizance नहीं लेता है। इस तरह से Population Register में भी हर illegal immigrant का नाम आ जाएगा और इससे हर illegal immigrant को भी आधार नम्बर मिल जाएगा। इस तरह से वह legally यहां का citizen बन जाएगा, क्योंकि आधार नम्बर से कोई भी व्यक्ति बैंक account खुलवा सकता है, PAN नम्बर ले सकता है, Driving license बनवा सकता है, Trade license, आदि बनवा सकता है। कहने का

मतलब यह है कि आधार नम्बर उनको सब कुछ दिला देगा। इस तरह से illegal immigrant सारी व्यवस्था के अंदर आ जाएगा और जो सुविधाएं एक citizen को उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए, वे एक illegal immigrant को भी उपलब्ध होंगी।

महोदय, अगर हम इन चीजों को ध्यान से देखें, तो जिस बात का उल्लेख हमारे विद्वान साथी मनोहर जोशी जी कर रहे थे कि हमें बहुत मुसीबतें आती हैं। अगर आप किसी post office में दस रुपए का नोट लेकर जाइए और वहां पांच रुपए का सामान लीजिए तथा पांच coins मांगिए, तो आपको वे नहीं मिलेंगे। वह इसके बदले टॉफी दे देगा या माचिस दे देगा या एक कंडोम पकड़ा देगा और कह देगा कि यह ले जाइए, क्योंकि हमारे पास खुचरा नहीं है। हमारे यहां coins की shortage इसलिए है, क्योंकि ये coins हमारे यहां से बंगलादेश चले जाते हैं और वहां इससे artificial jewellery बनती है। इनसे वहां blades और पेन की निब्स बनती हैं, जिन्हें वे लोग export करते हैं। हम इसको बड़ा आसान समझते हैं। अब हमने एक रुपये से लेकर दस रुपए तक के coin बना दिए हैं। अब ये सारे coins बंगलादेश जाएंगे और वहां इनसे सुनहरी निब्स बनेंगी, क्योंकि इनमें सुनहरा रंग भी डाला गया है और ये निब्स 50 रुपए या सौ रुपए में बिकेंगी। इससे उनको लाभ होगा और उनकी economy को लाभ होगा। परन्तु, इन चीजों पर विचार करने के लिए हमारे पास समय नहीं है। हम इसको रास्ता देते हैं।

महोदय, अभी भी बंगलादेश का बॉर्डर porous है। वहां अभी भी पूरी fencing नहीं हुई है और पूरी तरह से आवाजाही पर रोक नहीं है। हर रोज करीब 22 से 25 हजार cows and buffaloes smuggle होते हैं। बंगलादेश के बॉर्डर पर मलेशियन slaughter house है, जो एक साल में 1 करोड़ 37 हजार टन बीफ तैयार करता है।

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वहां पर इतना cattle है नहीं, ये सारा हिन्दुस्तान से जा रहा है और हम उसको रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं। हमारे यहां बंदोबस्त नहीं है।

महोदय, वहां से जो fake currency आ रही है, उसको हम नहीं रोक पा रहे हैं। मेघालय में high sulphur coal, डोलोमाइट, लाइमस्टोन और वूड है, ये सारे smuggle होकर वहां जा रहे हैं। You can find it through the satellite. Our agency can see it on the border area where the dolomite or the limestone is not available or coal is not available, they are running cement plants. How are they doing that? From where is the raw material coming? It is illegally exported from India.

(2n/tdb पर क्रमशः)

TDB/2N/3.30

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (CONTD.):** It is illegally exported from India. Then the essential commodities also go from this area to that area. Sir, not only that, a petition in the nature of a Public Interest Litigation was filed in the Supreme Court by the All-India Lawyers' Forum for Civil Liberties, on 4<sup>th</sup> February, 1998, seeking direction to the Union of India to make adequate arrangements for the return of Bangladeshi nationals illegally residing in India, to check their further infiltration, to officially declare them as 'Bangladesh nationals,' as also to properly identify them, and the land purchased and jobs occupied by them as well as their bank accounts. Sir,

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the Union of India and the State of West Bengal were directed by the Supreme Court to file status reports regarding Bangladeshi migrants illegally staying in India. The other North Eastern States were also directed by the Court to do so. The Supreme Court expressed serious concern about the infiltration from Bangladesh and the presence of infiltrators in certain regions of the country, and hoped that the Union of India and the bordering States would take effective steps to check infiltration and deport illegal infiltrators. The status report was filed by the Union of India in the Supreme Court. The status report submitted by the Union of India in the above case paints a grim picture of the illegal migrants from Bangladesh in various parts of India, especially in West Bengal and some North Eastern States. It brings out the magnitude and gravity of the problem of illegal migration from Bangladesh, causes for the same as also its impact, especially on the security of India.

Sir, even after the direction of the Supreme Court, till today, no concrete and comprehensive Bill has been enacted nor a commission has been constituted by the Government of India. That is the reason why my friend has moved this Private Members' Bill to draw the attention of the Government so that they can come out with a comprehensive legislation to control this. It is because the situation has taken a serious turn. Each and every State is facing this problem. If you go to Gujarat, even in the ship-

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breaking industry, mostly the workers or labourers or mechanics or welders or cutters are dominated by Bangladeshis. If you go to the docks of Mumbai, you will find the same people. If you go to Chennai, you will find the same people. In Kerala also, you will find the same people. In Punjab, the agricultural farm labourers were earlier coming from Bihar and Jharkhand. Now Bangladeshis have outnumbered them. You take Haryana, Rajasthan or any State; they are everywhere. So, there should be a check on them. Either you should declare it, if you so wish, and say that, or you should keep a check on them. You cannot provide everything to them. The sanitation system, the security system, the social structure and whatever you are giving to the Indian masses or to the Indian population is totally collapsing because the population is increasing. The illegal immigrants have put pressure on it. They are eating away the vitals of our country. Our humble request to you, Sir, and, through you, to the Government is, to bring a legislation, at least, in the same shape for setting up a commission for identification of illegal immigrants and for deportation of such people from India so that our population could get the benefit of our national exchequer, and our social schemes could reach out to the Indian masses. Thank you very much, Sir.

(Ends)

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**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN):** Shri Tarun Vijay could not present at the time when he was called, if the House permits, we can allow him to introduce the Bill.

(Followed by 2o-sss)

SSS/20/3.35

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

**SHRI TARUN VIJAY:** Sir, I have two Bills to introduce.

**THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011  
(TO AMEND ARTICLE 15)**

**SHRI TARUN VIJAY (UTTARAKHAND):** 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 TARUN VIJAY:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

**THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011  
(AMENDMENT OF EIGHTH SCHEDULE)**

**SHRI TARUN VIJAY (UTTARAKHAND):** 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 TARUN VIJAY:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Ends)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN):** Now, we will go back to the discussion. We thank Mr. Ahluwalia for the pleasant speech. Now, Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia to speak.

**THE ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS (IDENTIFICATION AND DEPORTATION)  
BILL, 2006 (CONTD.)**

**SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (ORISSA):** Sir, I thank the hon. Member, Shri Manohar Joshi, for bringing this important Bill. This is a very, very important subject, as has been said by hon. Members, Shri Manohar Joshiji and Shri S. S. Ahluwaliaji. This Illegal Immigrants (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2006 is a very important Bill. Now, we have illegal migrants from Bangladesh to the Eastern part of India, i.e. Bengal, Orissa, Assam and North-East. Some of the persons permanently residing, are Nepalis, and others are also coming. In South also, we have some immigrant labourers and illegal migrants. No doubt, this is creating problems for our country. They are increasing the population. They are occupying the space where our Indian workers could have got employment. Sometimes, they are a danger to the security of the country. The militants and others are trying to use them in the voting pattern of a democratic

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system. By becoming a member, and by also becoming a voter, they are trying to influence the political system in the State and also at the national level. This is definitely a dangerous trend, and it has to be checked. I fully agree with the hon. Member, Shri Manohar Joshi. I do feel that this is a subject to be discussed without having any political motive. There are many things like who has brought the Bill, who has not brought the Bill, why the Bill could not come etc.

(Contd. By NBR/2P)

-SSS/NBR-KLG/2P/3.40.

**SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (CONTD):** The Bangladesh problem has arisen more after the Bangladesh War. Migrants from Nepal and also migrants in South Indian States are not new. It was started much before and is still continuing. Many Governments came to power, but nobody has brought legislation to check the system. As a trade union leader, I have also visited many countries. Yesterday, there was a discussion. It was said that there are 150 million workers in Malaysia. But, the hon. Minister also might not know that there are thousands of workers languishing in various jails in Malaysia. I had visited the workplace and jail in Abu Dubai and in the Middle East Countries and found hundreds and thousands of illegal migrant labour

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from Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and UP in jails. I don't know when they are going to be released. Sir, neither our Embassy is interested for release of Indian illegal migrant labour nor is interested to look after the welfare of the Indian workers working there. So, my view is, whether it is the Middle East Countries or Malaysia or Hong Kong or Dubai or Europe everywhere they have checks and balances to control illegal migrants. It means, wherever Indian labour is going as illegal migrants, they are arrested, harassed and put in jail. I know, as a trade union leader, lakhs and lakhs of workers are in jails. The Government of India might not know about this. So, I urge that the Government of India should find out, through its Embassies, how many workers are working legally and illegally in various countries, how many of them have been arrested illegally or legally, how many of them are in jails, etc. There is nobody to bring them out on bail. I am apprehensive if at all they are released from jails in their lifetime. Sir, they are put in jail without committing any criminal offence! They are arrested simply because they have entered into those countries without any valid documents.

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** As per the existing Act you cannot put them behind the bars.

**SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA:** That is okay. I know that in the Middle East countries, there are many people in jails, because false allegations and

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false criminal activities have been leveled against them. Now, the question is, why cannot our country have law to check immigrant migrant labour or those who are entering into our country illegally. I do fully agree that there should be some legislation and it is high time that the Government should bring official legislation to check illegal entry of illegal migrant labour from other countries. How to do it? Hon. Member, Shri Ahluwalia, has mentioned about U.I.D. system. Some provisions -- national commission, State commission, provision for salaries, staff and infrastructure -- have been made in the Bill. But the question is, whether the commission alone can identify in the entire country without infrastructure at the level of district, block, taluk or work place. How to do it? Why has it been done? Sir, if you go to Europe or USA, I am giving an example, you will find that any worker working in workplace requires a certification or identification which in India you don't require at all. Sir, we have the Construction Workers Act, 1996. There is a welfare board. This gives you the authority to issue an identification card showing that such-and-such person is a construction worker.

(CONTD. BY USY "2Q")

-NBR-USY/2Q/3.45

**SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (CONTD.):** If our country implements it strictly and gives a direction that no worker, who has not been issued an identity card by the Labour Department, would be allowed to work at any place, and the contractors also will not engage any worker who has no identity card, it will have two benefits. One, no illegal migrant person will be able to work. Secondly, Sir, you will be astonished to know that the Construction Workers Welfare Board has twelve hundred crores of rupees in Maharashtra itself; in Delhi, it has more than two thousand crores of rupees; in Madhya Pradesh, it has about one thousand five hundred crores of rupees. If you have an estimate of the whole country, the total money collected by the Building Construction Workers Welfare Board is around more than thirty thousand crores of rupees. But the problem is that the workers are not getting the benefit. In Delhi, the total members involved are only seven thousand. As per the direction of the Supreme Court, the State Governments, along with the Labour Department, are enrolling the members. If you have a survey of the construction workers, you will find that many illegal migrant workers are also working there, whether it is Mumbai or it is Kolkata or it is any other metro city. If there are strict directions that no contractor can engage any worker who does not have a proper identity card, it would, to a great extent, check the problem of illegal

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migrant labourers. The Government has established a fund for unorganized workers. There is also a committee, known as Arjun Sengupta Committee for agricultural workers. This Committee has recommended that there should be a social security fund. Who are these people? These are poor people, poor workers. They are mingling with the Indian workers. In a country, like, India यह रथ यात्रा तो एक दिन होती है, लेकिन हमारे जो लोग काम करने के लिए जाते हैं, वे 400 मिलियन वर्कर्स हैं। Given such a huge number, which is spread all over the country, it is very difficult to identify any illegal migrant worker. Even if you have a Commission, the Commission can take cognizance only when somebody makes a complaint, or, if we give a list of illegal workers. There is one Building Construction Workers Welfare Act, 1996. We also have Inter-State Migrant Labour Act, 1979. Why I am mentioning this is because thousands of workers are moving across the length and breadth of the country. Many workers from Orissa are working in Jammu & Kashmir. The people of Jammu & Kashmir do not know whether that worker is from Orissa or Bengal, or, he is from East Bengal, or, he has come from somewhere else. In order to check this, the Inter-State Migrant Labour Act, 1979, should be strictly implemented. If identity cards are issued to each one of them, a record can be maintained. Hon. Members know it that many workers from Orissa are working in Central

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Africa, South Africa and Sudan. The State Government raised the issue and the Central Government evacuated them back to the country. But we come to know about these workers only when some incident takes place. The Government of India or any State Government has no data. Why I am mentioning this is because unless you identify the migrant labourers, moving to other States, there is no system to identify whether a particular worker is from West Bengal or Orissa. How can you do it?

(Contd. by 2r — VP)

-USY/VP/3.50/2R

**SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (CONTD.):** So, we have to check the process from the beginning. One, the migrant labourers, who are moving inside India, should be identified. They must have identity cards. The construction workers who are working on the site must have identity cards. If each of the agricultural workers and unorganised workers is identified, then only we will be able to get the information about those who come, enter and work illegally. Then, we can identify those who have come illegally. It will take some time. We are in a country where if I say there are 400 million workers, then, the Labour Minister may come and say, 'No; no. There are 450 million workers. The Department of Women and Child

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Development may say it is 12 million. Some other organisation's sample survey may say it is 20 million. Some other NGOs may say it is 50 million. That means, in our country, I am sorry to inform this House, we have not been able to carry out survey of our workers who are working in different sectors. We don't have the record of migrant labourers who are moving inside the country. We don't have the record of migrant labourers who are going outside. We also don't have the record of workers who are coming inside either legally or illegally. It is a great danger to the internal security of our country also; there is no doubt about it. Unless and until you know who are coming from outside the country, and unless and until you know who are the persons working in one place, definitely, it will create a problem. Whatever the Bill is proposing, or whatever the intention of the Bill is, it is, definitely, good. We fully accept it. So, my submission would be that in addition to the setting up of a Commission, we should have a system by which we should be able to achieve the target. We should have a system that works. Just having a commission at the national level or a commission at the State level will not be enough. We have a Commission for Child Labour. We have a Commission for Women Labour. We have Women Commissions at the Centre and in all the States. We should have the Child Labour Commission at the Centre. There should be a direction



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from the Supreme Court on the issue of abolition of child labour. I remember that at the time of Shri Narasimha Rao also, an assurance was given to the international community and the International Labour Organisation that we will be abolishing child labour in all hazardous industries. After that, a child labour project was started from our Budget, without accepting ILO donation. We thought, we would be able to manage ourselves. But, still, we have not been able to abolish child labour completely. My impression is that just having a commission may not be sufficient to identify the immigrant workers or illegal immigrant workers who are working in the country. It may not be possible to do that. It requires the infrastructure support of the State Labour Departments, the Central Labour Department, the blocks, the Tehsils, and the Panchayats. Everybody has to cooperate in this. If they don't do that, we also cannot do that. It requires a time-frame. Why? It is like a census. Unless each of the villages, worksites and States is verified, it is very difficult to identify them. In our State, if you go to Paradeep, or other areas which are on the sea shore, you will find many people who have come from outside and settled there. That problem is also there. Many people have come from outside and settled there. You don't know from which place they have come. They might be fishermen, or, they might be doing some other business. Sir, my submission is this. This is a very

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serious and important problem. The Government should take a serious note of this situation. It is the sense of the House and everybody wants this. After listening to everybody, the Government should take a decision and bring a comprehensive labour legislation to check this thing in our country. If it is not done, in future also our country will face the problem, and the working class also, as a whole, will face the problem because employment opportunities are declining and population/workforce is increasing. (Continued by PK /2S)

-VP/PK-MCM/3.55/2S

**SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (CONTD.):** If more and more illegal migrant workers come from outside, that will also add to the problems of the workers in the country. So, what I would like to suggest is: (i) The Inter-State Labour Migrant Act be strictly implemented so as to identify the migrant labourers who leave the State and also where they are working. (ii) The Construction Workers' Welfare Board, which is already there in the States, is not functioning properly in some States. It must function properly and issue the Identity Cards.

Then, for unorganized workers, the social security scheme should be implemented. Identity cards should also be issued. In case of agricultural workers also, the same thing could be done. All of them should be issued

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identity cards so that their identity could be established. All this should be done. The Labour Department should make an action plan to establish their identity. They should cooperate with the Government, so that legal workers could be identified and illegal migrant workers could be eliminated. I think that will be the best suggestion to address this issue. With this suggestion, I once again support the idea mooted by hon. Member Shri Manohar Joshi. I suggest that the Government may also consider bringing in a comprehensive legislation to address this issue. Thank you.

(Ends)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN):** Thank you, Mr. Rama Chandra Khuntia. Now, the total time allotted is two hours. We have already spent more than one hour and thirty minutes. There are many more speakers. Kindly try to conclude within your time. Now, Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap.

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदय, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ कि आज आप प्रथम बार इस चेयर पर विराजमान हुए हैं। महोदय, अवैध अप्रवासी विधेयक, 2006 कई मायनों में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण नजर आता है और इसलिए नजर आता है, चूंकि हमारा देश आबादी की दृष्टि से वैसे ही बहुत बड़ा देश हो गया है, वर्तमान आबादी करीब 121 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा हो गई है। बढ़ती हुई आबादी की वजह से पहले

ही हमारे देश में महंगाई, बेरोजगारी और भुखमरी जैसी बहुत सारी गंभीर समस्याएं आज देश के सामने हैं। ऐसे में अवैध रूप से अप्रवासियों का देश में आना और देश में रहना, यह हमारे देश के लिए चिंता का विषय हो सकता है। महोदय, अवैध अप्रवासियों की आबादी चूंकि करोड़ों में आंकी जा रही है, ऐसी परिस्थिति में जहां हमारा देश महंगाई, भुखमरी से पीड़ित है, निरन्तर आबादी बढ़ने एक चिंता बनी हुई है, ऐसे में करोड़ों अवैध अप्रवासियों का देश में रहना या आना, यह देश के लिए अच्छा संकेत नहीं है। इसका दुष्प्रभाव आज देश में देखने के लिए भी मिल रहा है। हमारे देश का नौजवान रोजगार से वंचित है, अप्रवासी अवैध रूप से रहने वाला व्यक्ति उसके स्थान पर रोजगार हासिल कर लेता है। हमारे देश का मजदूर मजदूरी से मशकूर है।

(2T/GS पर क्रमशः)

**GS-PB/2T/4.00**

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (क्रमागत):** विदेश का रहने वाला प्रवासी यहां के लोगों के स्थान पर मजदूरी ले लेता है और तमाम चीजों पर काबिज होने की कोशिश करता है। महोदय, देश का जो वास्तविक निवासी है, उस वास्तविक निवासी के अधिकारों पर अतिक्रमण का दौर आज लगातार बढ़ रहा है, इसलिए मैं इस बिल को बहुत महत्वपूर्ण समझता हूं। देश के वास्तविक निवासियों की तमाम समस्याओं के निजात के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। अगर हमारी सरकार अवैध रूप से रहने वाले अप्रवासियों को, संधि के द्वारा अथवा किसी और रास्ते के जरिए, उनके देश में पहुंचाने में सफलता हासिल करती है, तो निसंदेह इस बिल का बहुत बड़ा फायदा हमारे देश को मिल सकता है।

कई बार देश के अस्तित्व के लिए भी मुश्किलें पैदा हो जाती हैं। अवैध आप्रवासी लोग न जाने किस समय, किस मूड में, कौन-सी घटना घटित कर दें, इसका पता नहीं होता है। ऐसा अमूमन हुआ भी है, कई बार छोटे ब्लास्ट भी होते हैं, बड़ी घटनाएं भी होती हैं। इस तरह के खतरे भी लगातार हमारे देश में बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं एक बात यहां पर कहना जरूरी समझता हूं कि हमने इस विधेयक को पढ़ा है और समझने की कोशिश की है। इसकी नीयत अच्छी है, इसका नज़रिया अच्छा है, लेकिन इस विधेयक को हम किसी जाति, मजहब से जोड़कर प्रस्तुत करेंगे, तो शायद यह आपत्ति की बात हो सकती है। चाहे बंगलादेश का रहने वाला अवैध आप्रवासी हो, चाहे नेपाल से आकर रहने वाला हो, चाहे किसी और देश से आकर अवैध रूप से रहने वाला आप्रवासी हो, उनके बारे में, हमें इस विधेयक के जरिए अपनी भावनाओं को इस तरीके से प्रस्तुत करने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि किसी जाति, धर्म के व्यक्ति की भावनाओं को ठेस न पहुंचे। इस विधेयक के कानून बन जाने के बाद एक ऐसा माहौल हो, एक ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो, ताकि अवैध रूप से रहने वाले आप्रवासी अपने देशों को लौटें और देश का वास्तविक रहने वाला मूल निवासी अपने हकों को हासिल करने में कामयाब हो सके, जिनको पाने का वह हकदार है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस बिल को हमारे साथी डा. मनोहर जोशी जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है। यह ठीक है कि यह आज की समस्या नहीं है, यह समस्या सालों से हमारे देश में लगातार बढ़ रही है। आखिर यह समस्या क्यों बढ़ी है, हमारी सरकारें इस समस्या का निदान क्यों नहीं कर पायी हैं, इसकी तह में भी हमें जाना पड़ेगा। आखिर एक बंगलादेशी, एक नेपाली, भूटानी, चीनी या किसी भी कंट्री का व्यक्ति आसानी से हमारे

देश में प्रवेश कैसे कर जाता है? क्या हमारे देश में पासपोर्ट सिस्टम ठीक से लागू नहीं होता है, क्या उन पर हमारे यहां enter करने के लिए कोई नियम लागू नहीं होते हैं? वे हमारे देश में आसानी से enter हो जाते हैं और सालों से यहां बसे हुए हैं, क्या हमारी सरकार उनको चिह्नित नहीं करती, क्या उनके रहने पर विराम नहीं लगाती, क्या उनके दूसरे अधिकारों पर कटौती नहीं करती? आखिर यह समस्या करोड़ों अवैध आप्रवासी के तौर पर हमारे देश में विद्यमान है, इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? इसके लिए कौन-सी परिस्थितियां जिम्मेदार हैं? ये करोड़ों लोग हमारे देश में कैसे आ गये ? ये लोग यहां पर कैसे बस गए? जब तक हम इस गम्भीर विषय पर कोई कानून, नियम, सिस्टम नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक अवैध आप्रवासियों का प्रवेश हमारे देश में शायद रोक पाना सम्भव नहीं हो सकेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बहुत लम्बी बात न करके, मैं इस बिल का इस आधार पर समर्थन करता हूं कि इस बिल का उपयोग किसी एक विशेष जाति, धर्म और वर्ग के लिए नहीं होगा, बल्कि समान रूप से लागू होगा।

(2u/ASC पर जारी)

2u/4.05/asc-sk

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (क्रमागत) :** इस देश की सरकार को इस बिल को पास करके यह व्यवस्था देनी चाहिए कि जो करोड़ों अवैध आप्रवासी हमारे देश में निवास कर रहे हैं, उनको किस सन्धि, किस आधार पर, उनके देश वापस लौटाया जाए और आगे यह सिलसिला जारी न रहे, इस पर भी कोई न कोई ठोस कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है। अगर हमारी देश की सीमाएं ओपन हैं, खुली हैं, सीमाओं पर सिक्युरिटी फोर्सों लूज

हैं, लोगों का देश में आसानी से एन्टर करने का सिस्टम बंद नहीं होता है, तो कानून बनाने का, अधिनियम बनाने का लाभ कई बार देश को नहीं मिल पाता है।

महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क में बहुत से कानून बने हैं, बहुत से नियम बने हैं, लेकिन नियम, कानून बन जाने के बावजूद भी मुश्किलें जहां की तहां खड़ी हुई हैं। इसलिए मैं आपकी रहनुमाई में सरकार के नुमाइंदों से यह गुजारिश करता हूं कि इस बिल को सकारात्मक रूप से सरकारी तौर पर मंजूरी मिले, साथ ही साथ अवैध रूप से रहने वाले आप्रवासियों की संख्या में घटौती हो, अवैध रूप से रहने वाले आप्रवासी अपने देशों को लौटें और देश के वास्तविक मूल निवासियों को वे सब हक और हकूक मिलें, जिनके वे हकदार हैं। अगर सरकार ऐसा प्रयास करती है, तो हमारे देश की जनता के लिए बेहतर कानून और बेहतर कोशिश हो सकती है। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूं और आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं।

(समाप्त)

**SHRI N. K. SINGH (BIHAR):** Sir, I rise to support the broad thrust of this particular Bill, The Illegal Migration (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2006, moved by my senior and very distinguished and learned colleague here.

Sir, I have had the privilege of being a member of the United Nations International Commission on issues connected with migration. I had the privilege of, therefore, seeing at close quarters the factors which drive migration in the first place.

Broadly speaking, without getting into too many complications, clearly, all over the world, the basic driving force of international migration is the opportunity for better life quality and the opportunity to seek better governance. I think wherever we go, whether we look at it from a political point of view or whether it is a quest for better governance or a quest and expectation for improving life quality, these were the two principal guiding factors. Also, I think that cross-country experience would suggest that the world is difficult to be compartmentalized as it becomes more and more inter-dependent, and being able to only check, as an enforcement mechanism, illegal migration. And yet, there is a growing need and recognition that what we must foster is what we generally call 'managed migration'. Now, why managed migration? What will managed migration do? That is almost a little more than legal migration because the nomenclature, internationally speaking, of what is the distinction between legal and illegal migration is something which is liable for legal interpretation of various kinds. In fact, if you look at all the major conventions of the United Nations to which India is privileged to be a signatory, the distinction between illegal, quasi-illegal and illegal migration is an increasingly opaque area, but what is recognized is what would serve the world best. What will serve any



country the best is to manage migration in a purposeful way which optimizes opportunity with all countries.

(Contd. 2w/ksk)

KSK/4.10/2W

**SHRI N.K. SINGH (CONTD):** Unfortunately, Sir, India is one of the unique countries where you do not have a migration policy. We neither have a migration policy for receiving migrants from outside its borders, nor do we have any credible policy of managing our migration which takes place outside India. If you look at some of the countries in Asia, for instance, Philippines, it has a very large number of outward migration, most of it is legal. But, they have a credible policy of what they call the National Migration Policy. We neither have a national migration policy, nor do we have an international migration policy. And, my distinguished colleague has brought this particular Bill which is designed to focus attention of this important lacuna in the overall economic strategy management. What will, for instance, the managed migration of Indians abroad do? It will certainly improve the social security systems. It will have insurance for large number of Indians who are going abroad, who are left to fend for themselves. It will, by the inculcation of vocational skills, improve the value added in terms of what our migrant workers can do when they go abroad.

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Similarly speaking, Sir, we do not have a mechanism to check people who are coming into the country in ways which are other than regular. And, the word 'irregular migration' internationally, by the way, is better accepted than 'illegal migration'. The nomenclature which is used by the United Nations is 'irregular migration' and not 'illegal migration'. They believe, as my distinguished colleague, who moved this Bill, himself recognised, that there are issues of human rights involved and these human rights need to be respected because human rights, in any way, cannot be considered divisible. So what if you do not have a check on irregular migration? What are the consequences? The consequences, in my view, at least, are three important consequences. First and foremost, Sir, if you do not have a mechanism, it will lead to a total disequilibrium between demand and supply because in most countries, which manage long-term and medium-term planning, there is a question of harmonising emerging demands in the economy and the supply side responses to these emerging demands. If you do not have a check on irregular migration, you will upset this equilibrium which is necessary between demand and supply on the requirements of labour skills and labour requirements. That will, Sir, act in a very deleterious way for the economic development of the labour population in the country as far as this concerns India.

Second, clearly, when planners plan for infrastructure, one of the basic factors is improving societal satisfaction and improving life quality. Irregular migration, if committed in an unchecked manner, without any institutional mechanism, will lead to enormous pressure on the social cohesiveness of the society, on infrastructure, on civic amenities, and everything which are the fundamentals of our overall economic strategy and planning.

The third thing, which it will do, is that it will bring us in conflict with numerous international conventions and agreements to which India is a signatory. We are a signatory to the U.N. Convention on Migration. We are a signatory to the International Convention on the whole idea of resettlement of refugees. We are signatory to that, and that has also been ratified. Therefore, I think that if the broad thrust of this particular Bill is one to seek articulation of a Government policy on migration in general, international migration, irregular migration, I think this Bill points to an important lacuna and infirmity in the overall economic strategy which we have. The second point, obviously, is that being a signatory to international conventions, which have suggested and prompted national governments to enact legislation and to enact institutional mechanisms which can deal with irregular migration, it will enable us to fill an important gap in what is our own commitment to

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international charters. Unfortunately, Sir, we do not have such a response here. But, the problem arises because the Government's approach on this issue is an uncoordinated one.

(continued by 2x — sk)

SK/2X/4.15

**SHRI N.K. SINGH(CONTD.):** We do not know whether this is in the realm of the Ministry of Overseas Affairs or the Ministry of Labour. Who is really the repository in Government as one single entity to handle this complex issue? Therefore, the need for having an institutional mechanism to deal with both regular and irregular flows is an important lacunae in our overall economic strategy which needs to be fulfilled. I think, that, therefore, in trying and supporting the broad thrust and proposition of this Bill which is before us, I would urge upon the Treasury Benches to look beyond the narrow confines of this Bill in the present form, but to look to what we can do to subscribe to international treaties to which India is a signatory, to be able to fulfil this important lacunae in our policy and to seek an institutional mechanism which is adequate to address the broader issues of international migration in a holistic way. Such a strategy, Sir, would help us optimize our own labour force; it will help us guarantee better life quality to people who come to this country in search of employment in regular ways and it will help us plan better for the growing dynamics between the demand and supply of labour. Internationally speaking, Sir, this is a problem which has assumed large proportion. We should act before this problem becomes serious; we should act, Sir, before what is happening to large parts of Europe begins to surface

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itself in India; we should act, Sir, before the example of Spain gets replicated where thousands of such people who have come in irregular ways are creating social incohesion. We should look to what is happening on the borders of Russia over large scale irregular migration which is taking place in East Europe. We should look to the impact, for instance, of what we call Arab Spring taking place in large parts of Europe. I think, this particular Bill is, therefore, a wake up time and a wake up moment for India to act before time runs out. It is, therefore, for these reasons, both national and international, and showing sensitivity and showing adequate response to what is happening to the rest of the world that I support this particular Bill in the spirit and the substance which has prompted the hon. Mover of this Resolution to move that. Thank you. (Ends)

**DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (MAHARASHTRA):** Thank you, Sir. I support this Bill. I also compliment Dr. Manohar Joshi for bringing this very important Bill to be discussed in this particular House. Sir, the problem is very sensitive and we have to deal with it very delicately at the same time. There has been illegal immigration for a very long time, specially after partition. This has posed threat to two things — it is a threat to the security and to the economy of our country. So, there is great burden on our economy. People coming from across the border seeking employment are

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creating certain local problems also. So, this is the problem. It is a problem of national security also. We have not looked at it very seriously. In spite of the fact that the Supreme Court has given a directive, we have not taken it very seriously. So, there is no mechanism today with our Government to check this illegal immigration. That is why there are the problems; especially of the Bangladeshis illegal immigration in Assam. Sometimes such problems create security problems and it becomes Trojan Horse sometimes.

(Contd. by yrs — 2Y)

-SK/YSR/4.20/2Y

**DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (CONTD.):** It is very difficult to identify them. Many people have suggested different ways of identification. But their identification is really very difficult. Fencing our borders is also an enormous task, a huge task. This problem of illegal immigration has to be tackled at the national level. The Central Government should take it very seriously. There should be some mechanism before we bring in the National Commission on Illegal Immigration. There should be a national policy on it.

A concrete suggestion was given by Shri N.K. Singh. We do not have that policy. All other countries have it. Illegal immigration is still a world phenomenon. For example, America is a nation of immigrants. In the beginning, there was illegal immigration. They have checked it. Even today,

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thousands of Mexicans enter into America. But they have got a law. The people are very vigilant there. We are not vigilant. We are not vigilant even on our borders. That is why this is going to create a problem.

Why don't we take up this problem with our neighbouring countries, especially Bangladesh? There should not be any confusion in the minds of the people and it should not lead to political complexities. Why don't we take it up in SAARC, which is a group of neighbouring countries?

People migrating from Bihar to Mumbai is one thing. They are our own people. They have that right. But people migrating from a neighbouring country into our country is a very serious problem. Unfortunately, we don't take serious problems seriously. We are very easy with that. This will ultimately lead to a problem.

There was a problem in Assam. There was an agitation. Even today the people of Assam are not very happy with the whole situation. They are very unhappy. Now the immigrants, who have migrated illegally in our country, have become voters in our country. This is more dangerous. That is how it will create disequilibrium in this country. This has to be checked.

I support this Bill and I urge upon the Government to look at it very seriously. When we accept this idea of a National Commission, let it come into existence. But this Commission should submit annual report every year



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on how many people migrated to our country illegally from Bangladesh, Nepal and other countries. That annual report has to be discussed in Parliament. We should discuss it in Parliament, so that the whole nation knows about it. That will bring some checks. This is what I would like to say.

This is a very fine Bill indeed. I support this Bill. We should look at it not just from a political view. We should look at it from a humanitarian angle also. Of course, sometimes this creates political problems. I think that the only purpose of this Bill is that our country should not feel insecure. It is a very comprehensive Bill. Let us consider this Bill. Thank you.

(Ends)

**SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (ORISSA):** Thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to speak on this very important Bill — the Illegal Immigrants (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2006. This is a very serious issue before the country. We ignored this problem of illegal immigrants for decades. Their number is in lakhs now. It is creating innumerable problems not only for the security of the country but also for the whole economy.

(Contd. By VKK/2Z)

-YSR/VKK-PSV/2z/4.25

**SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (CONTD.):** India is having crores of unemployed people, both in urban areas and rural areas. Illegal immigrants from our neighbouring countries have been allowed for years together to enter into our country. It is not only in Mumbai, but also in many other parts in Southern, South-Eastern States, Bihar, UP, Orissa and many other States of our country. Their number is very high. Many of them have managed to become voters of this country. I have seen the vote bank politics. Many of the political leaders allowed them and made them voters. I will give you one example of the POSCO plant agitation. You will be astonished to know that many of the so-called local people, so-called villagers and so-called settlers, who are agitating against the establishment of this mega plant, are from Bangladesh. They don't have any document of land. They do not own any land legally. They are not owners of the land. The land belongs to the Government. The Government has not given them *pattas*. So, that is why, they are not claiming their ownership over the land. But, they are voters. They managed to become voters and enlisted themselves in the voters' list. In many Panchayat or Block level elections, they play a major role in defeating candidates of different political parties. It is so in Assam, in other North-Eastern States and also in Mumbai. These illegal immigrants, persons or labourers, have now become a threat to our security and

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sometimes, to our democracy. So, I fully support this Bill which our hon. Member of this House and a veteran politician, Dr. Joshi, has brought forward.

Sir, this issue of migrant labour is now an international issue. Not only India is facing this problem, but, as my learned friends have already mentioned, America, South America and many other countries like Germany also are facing it. I have seen many Arab people who settled for decades together there and now, many of them are citizens of Germany. But, they are an internal problem for that country. Specially, when there is an economic crisis, native people of Germany are agitating and there are some social disturbances in that country. So, in India, it may happen in future. Already, we have seen it on many occasions. It will definitely create more problems in future.

(Contd. by KR/3a)

KR/3A-1/4.30

**SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (CONTD.):** So, we cannot prevent, disallow totally migrants from other countries because we are a signatory to the international UN convention. So, we cannot prevent all migrant labourers those who are coming. But they must come through some institution as per laws of the country and the law must be firm. We must decide who will be

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allowed to enter into this country as legal migrants. We must decide what advantages and what facilities they will get as our citizens are getting. That must be decided by our Government according to a specific law. That must be done.

Another thing is those who have already entered into our country illegally and living inside the country, if their names are found in the voters' list, they must be scrutinized and they must be driven out from this country. That must be done. Otherwise, we cannot control this problem.

Sir, another thing is about their rights. From humanitarian point of view, as many of our learned Members of the House have mentioned, those who have entered into our country as legal migrant labourers must be treated in accordance with the convention of the U.N. They must be given security. They must be allowed to enjoy specific facilities which are determined by our Central and State Governments.

Now, how to manage this has been specified in this Bill. A Central Commission must be formed. Accordingly State Commissions must be formed to identify and regulate this thing. Sir, it is very good, very essential and timely Bill brought before this House. I think the Members of this House will appreciate and thank our veteran Member having very rich experience specifically on this issue. I support the Bill moved by him whole-heartedly.

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The House must accept it. I appeal to the hon. Minister that the Government should bring forward a specific Bill and pass it in both Houses of Parliament so that it could become an Act. Thank you.

(Ends)

**SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (RAJASTHAN):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I stand to support the Illegal Immigrants (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2006 moved by the hon. Member, Dr Manohar Joshi and seconded by the hon. Member, Shri S.S. Ahluwalia. There are a lot of things in this Bill, and it is a very serious concern of the nation that has been highlighted by Dr Manohar Joshiji.

We all know India historically , Bangladesh and Pakistan used to be part of India, as one nation. That was about 60 years ago. It is really very difficult for the East Bengal to identify as it used to be before. It had become Bangladesh and West Bengal in India, and to identify one person from the other is very difficult. So, that is the advantage that the Bangladeshis are taking. In language-wise also it is very difficult to recognize that he is from Bangladesh or from India or West Bengal.

(Continued by 3B)

**SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (CONTD.):** They have relations in both the countries. They come in and we have such porous borders and such a huge coastal line that these migrants are taking advantage to get into India. Once they are in India, they have relations. They come in hordes, they establish themselves and then they move to other parts of the country. If they say that they are from Kolkata or they are from some remote village, it is very difficult to identify them and they spread into the whole nation. Then this problem becomes huge and it becomes very complex issue. If the Government of India is serious in identifying and deporting them, I think, it could have been done. We are going to have this UID. That has also to be seen. This UID, I hope, will not take care of these people and they get the UID and become citizens of this country. That is also to be looked into. Otherwise, they will become citizens of India.

Sir, there was some treaty signed with Bangladesh. They said that, on humanitarian grounds, if somebody at night crosses the border, he should not be shot dead. If they are not shot dead, it will become very easy for them to cross the border. In any other country, if you go across, you will be shot dead. It is necessary, at least, to shoot, not to kill, so that it will deter them from coming in. Now these are the things that we have to look into. If we have a treaty like that and if we allow them to get in, then they will spread

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into the country and this problem will get more and more complicated and complex.

Let me also refer to a different thing. In 1971, after the 1971 war, some Sodha Rajputs were driven out of Pakistan and they had come to Barmer and they have been staying there. It is a different issue. They have still not been recognised. They did not get the citizenship. They have not been given the ration cards because all of us know that they were the people driven out of Pakistan. It should be looked into and they should be given the right to stay in this country. That problem is different from this problem of illegal immigrants who come from Bangladesh. We have a long border in Barmer on the Nepal side and on the Bangladesh side and a huge coastal line of 7,000 kilometres or something like that. It is very difficult for us to really stop anybody getting into India. We must have a system in every village that if anybody comes into India, he can be identified. There are thanas; there are police chowkies. They should be able to look into this problem and if a person comes, he should be deported. But what I feel is that the Government is not very serious on this issue. I support this Bill saying that something must be done to curb, identify and deport these illegal immigrants. Thank you. (Ends)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN):** Thank you very much, Shri V.P. Singh. Now, the two hour period is going to be over. Kindly make only points. Shri Tarun Vijay.

(Followed by 3C/VK)

3C/VK-HMS/4.40

**श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) :** आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डा0 मनोहर जोशी द्वारा प्रस्तुत अवैध आप्रवासी (पहचान और विवासन) विधेयक, 2006 का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, मैं कुछ समय पहले करीमगंज और सिलचर क्षेत्र में था। वहां मैंने देखा कि किस प्रकार से अवैध आप्रवासी पूरी तरह से भारत के क्षेत्र में छाए हुए हैं। इस क्षेत्र में भारत का कोई मोबाइल सिम कार्ड नहीं चलता। मैं करीमगंज से होकर आने के बाद की बात बता रहा हूँ। वहां एअरटेल का सिम नहीं चलता, रिलायंस का नहीं चलता, टाटा का नहीं चलता। वहां बंगलादेश का ग्रामीण सिम कार्ड चलता है। वहां पर भारत के मूल निवासी, जो नदी के इस पार उस क्षेत्र में, उस गांव में रहते हैं, वे रात को अपने मवेशी और जानवर अपनी बैठक में अंदर बांधते हैं, अपने bed room और अपने शयन कक्ष में बांधते हैं और उस पर ताला लगाकर स्वयं आंगन में इसलिए सोते हैं क्योंकि रात को बंगलादेशी घुसपैटिए नदी पार कर के आकर उन के जानवर बंगलादेश की सीमा में ले जाते हैं और उन के ऊपर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं रहता है। महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि भारत और बंगलादेश की यह पूरी सीमा 4095 किलोमीटर लंबी है। इस में से 2989 किलोमीटर भूमि पर है और लगभग 1016 किलोमीटर नदी की सीमा है। इस में ब्रह्मपुत्र,



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बड़ाक, उकसान, महानंदा, तीस्ता, जीजीराम, सीमसंग जैसी नदियां हैं जिस कारण बंगलादेश के अवैध घुसपैठियों को उस क्षेत्र में आने में बहुत आसानी होती है। महोदय, Intelligence Bureau की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इस प्रकार से जो अवैध घुसपैठिए भारत में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं, वे भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए आज सब से बड़ा खतरा बन गए हैं और इस कारण असम, त्रिपुरा, मेघालय, मिजोरम, पश्चिमी बंगाल, झारखंड, बिहार, नागालैंड, दिल्ली और जम्मू काश्मीर में इन अवैध घुसपैठियों के कारण अपराधों की संख्या में बहुत तीव्रता से वृद्धि ही नहीं हुई है बल्कि वे पाकिस्तान की Intelligence Agency, ISI के हस्तक बनकर भी काम कर रहे हैं। अभी हाल ही में जो बंगलादेशी घुसपैठिए पकड़े गए हैं, सरकारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार,, इन के पास ग्रेटर बंगलादेश बनाने के प्लांस मिले हैं। महोदय, मैं इस रिपोर्ट का एक हिस्सा पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। उस में बताया गया है कि, "After the arrest and subsequent questioning of Gulet Mohamed of the Muslim Voluntary Force with AK-47 and 500 cartridges, Afzal Ali of the Muslim Liberation Tigers of Assam; Rafeeq Ali of Social Reforms Army of Assam, Mohammad Latif of Kargil Pak Muslim Organisation, Mohammad Masood of Adam Sena, Arif Mohamad of Islamic Liberation Army of Assam, Akram Khan of North East Muslim Front, it was understood that Pakistan's ISI is planning a big conspiracy against India, using these illegal infiltrators who are coming from Bangladesh. As per the ISI plans, 16 BSF Jawans were killed at Doraibadi. Later one another BSF Jawan, Jeewan Kumar, was brutally killed by these Bangladeshi infiltrators."

These sources say, "2,000 kilometres of Bangladesh bordering area in Bihar and West Bengal, 200 kilometres in Assam, 300 kilometres in Meghalaya and 700 kilometres in Tripura are being used for illegal trafficking of coal, woods, fake notes, narcotics and arms." महोदय, आज बंगलादेशी घुसपैटिए भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए सब से बड़ा खतरा बन गए हैं। इन की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इस समय 80 लाख बंगलादेशी बंगाल में, 55 लाख घुसपैटिए असम में, 4 लाख त्रिपुरा में और 5 लाख बिहार के कटिहार, पूर्णिया और किसनगंज जिलों में हैं। इन में से झारखंड के शाहगंज जिले में भी घुसपैटिए बड़ी संख्या में हैं। महोदय, इस कारण पश्चिम बंगाल की 294 विधान सभा क्षेत्रों में से 53 में इन घुसपैटियों का high concentration हो गया है।

(3डी/केएलजी पर क्रमश)

3D/KLG-RG/4.45

**श्री तरुण विजय (क्रमागत):** असम में 40 विधान सभा क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं, जहां पर निर्णायक स्तर पर इन बंगलादेशी घुसपैटियों की बहुसंख्या हो गई है। साल 2001 की जनसंख्या के मुताबिक यह एक अनुमान लगाया गया था कि अकेले दिल्ली में ही 13 लाख बंगलादेशी घुसपैटिए रह रहे हैं और यह अगस्त, 2000 की एक रिपोर्ट है टास्क फोर्स ओन बोर्डर मैनेजमेंट, उसके अनुसार पूरे देश में 1 करोड़ 50 लाख से अधिक बंगलादेशी हैं, इनमें हर महीने 3 लाख बंगलादेशी घुसपैटिए भारत में प्रवेश करते हैं।

महोदय, अरुणाचल प्रदेश के पूर्व इंस्पेक्टर जनरल ऑफ पुलिस श्री आर.के. ओहरी ने इन तमाम बंगलादेशी घुसपैटियों की जो आमद है, उस पर अध्ययन करते हुए

उनके सोर्सिस से लिखा है कि वे एक सोची-समझी डेमोग्राफिक इन्वेजन की नीति के अंतर्गत भारत आ रहे हैं और एक कोरिडोर जो भारत-नेपाल और भारत-बंगला देश सीमा तक है, यहां मुगलिस्तान के बनाने के षडयंत्र में ये बंगलादेशी घुसपैटिए शामिल हैं।

महोदय, पश्चिम बंगाल के तत्कालीन राज्यपाल श्री गोपालकृष्ण गांधी ने 21 जुलाई, 2005 को दिए अपने बयान में कहा — *The State is sitting on an infiltration time bomb. As The Pioneer reported on 21<sup>st</sup> July, 2005, Mr. Gandhi had informed President Kalam that unchecked infiltration was creating a demographic crisis with the border districts of Murshidabad and Malda witnessing a steep rise in minority population. The BSF officials say that the magnitude of the threat can be gauged from the fact that over 11 lakh Bangladeshis, who entered the State illegally since 1971, have simply disappeared. As for illegal aliens, the former Home Secretary, Mr. Madhav Godbole, wrote a report that at least 1.5 crore Bangladeshi infiltrators have come to India and settled down.*

महोदय, यह सुरक्षा का प्रश्न राजनीतिक दायरों, वैचारिक मतभेदों और पार्टियों के दायरों से ऊपर उठकर सोचा जाना चाहिए। यह भारत पर आक्रमण है, यह भारत माता पर आक्रमण है। चूंकि बंगलादेशी घुसपैटिए बहुत बड़ी संख्या में भारत में आ जाते हैं, इसके कारण से भारत के विभिन्न प्रांतों में अपराधों की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। ये आईएसआई के हस्तक बनकर इस देश में विभिन्न प्रकार की आतंकवादी

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गतिविधियों में शामिल हो रहे हैं। यह बात आईबी और गृह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट कहती है। मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि न केवल ऑल असम स्टुडेंट्स यूनियन ने 30 साल पहले इन बंगलादेशी घुसपैठियों के विरुद्ध आंदोलन करते हुए पूरे असम को आंदोलित किया था, अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद ने बिहार में और असम में इसको लेकर आंदोलन किया था, बल्कि अब हम जिसे अराष्ट्रवादी, आतंकवादी संगठन उल्फा कहते हैं, उल्फा के निर्माण के पीछे भी अगर कोई एकमात्र बड़ा कारण रहा, तो वह एकमात्र कारण यही था कि उल्फा की डिमांड थी कि बंगलादेशी घुसपैठियों को यहां से बाहर निकाला जाए।

महोदय, यह सामूहिकता का प्रश्न है। इसमें सभी दलों को इकट्ठा होकर एक सर्वदलीय संकल्प लेना चाहिए कि जो भी ये अवैध विदेशी घुसपैठिए भारत की सुरक्षा, यहां की सामाजिक एकता और यहां के समन्वय को भंग करने के लिए हम पर यह जनसांख्यिकी आक्रमण कर रहे हैं, एक डेमोग्रेफिक इन्वेजन कर रहे हैं इसको समाप्त करने के लिए यह कमीशन बनाया जाए और इस कमीशन को दंडात्मक अधिकार दिए जाएं, ताकि यह स्वयं कार्रवाई करने में एक सक्षम बॉडी बन सके। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN):** Now, the Minister to reply.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, sir, at the outset, let me thank the hon. Member, Shri Manohar Joshi, for moving this Private

Members' Bill, that is, the Illegal Immigrants (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2006.

(Continued by 3E)

3e/4:50/ks

**SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN** (contd.): I also express my thanks to the hon. Members who have actively participated in the discussions as also for their valuable observations and suggestions. I have been listening with rapt attention to the views expressed by Dr Joshi and other illustrious Members. By this Bill the hon. Member seeks to establish a National Commission and State Commissions for identification and deportation of Illegal Immigrants to countries of their origin. Sir, the functions of the Commissions, according to the mover of the Bill are:

1. To identify illegal immigrants and determine their nationality and to deport them.
2. To prepare and send list of all illegal immigrants in their respective areas to the District Administration .
3. To hear any complaint or appeal against the findings of any State Commission.

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4. To recommend to the appropriate Government to take steps to stop all assistance being enjoyed by illegal immigrants, including ration cards, loan facilities, jobs etc. Sir, it is indeed a fact that there are innumerable illegal immigrants in our country. This is a matter of serious concern for all of us. It is also a fact that the presence of illegal immigrants create a variety of problems in the country. These illegal immigrants are mostly coming from our neighbouring countries and figures will show that this influx is mainly from Bangladesh.

Considering the large influx of illegal immigration from Bangladesh through the long porous border and further in view of the geographical proximity, family ties. and ethnic similarity, coupled with better economic opportunities in India, a special procedure has been laid down for identification and deportation of Bangladeshi immigrants.

As regards other countries' nationals, once an illegal immigrant comes to the notice of the State Government, and after due nationality verification is done through the Ministry of External Affairs, and appropriate 'travel documents' are prepared from the respective missions and, thereafter, such persons are deported.

Sir, if we look at the question of illegal immigration, it is not a problem which confronts our country alone. The problem is being faced by a good

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number of countries the world over. Therefore, illegal immigration is a global phenomenon and even countries like USA and Europe experience the difficulties posed by illegal immigration.

India being the second most populous country in the world, we have our own domestic problems to face. The presence of a large number of illegal immigrants is a major issue both socially and economically. Therefore, we know that we have to deal with the matter in all the seriousness it deserves. While tackling the issue, therefore, we make sure that all State Governments are taken into confidence.

I would like to mention here that we have adequate and appropriate legislation by way of the Foreigners Act, 1946 to deal with illegal immigrants and related issues. The 1946 Act defines 'Foreigners' as persons who are not citizens of India. It gives wide powers to the Union Government to make orders relating to every aspect of illegal immigration and overstay of foreign nationals in India.

The Foreigners Act 1946 provides for detection, identification and deportation of illegal immigrants and foreigners overstaying in India. The authority for the enforcement of the 1946 Act or any Order thereunder is given to the District Magistrate and Commissioner/ Superintendent of Police. Besides, the Act also stipulates certain obligations on Masters of

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vessels, pilots of aircrafts, owners of hotels and premises frequented by foreigners, to furnish information about foreign nationals. The effectiveness of the procedures laid down in the Foreigners (Tribunal) Order of 1964 passed under the said Act is also worth mentioning.

I reiterate the fact that illegal immigration is a serious issue which needs to be tackled very effectively. But I must also state that existing Acts, rules and orders made thereunder, especially the Foreigners Act 1946, are adequate to deal with the problem of detection, identification and deportation of illegal immigrants.

(cd. by 3f/tdb)

TDB/3F/4.55

**SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (CONTD.):** The present Private Members' Bill proposes to set up National and State Commissions without providing for ground level mechanism for detection and identification of illegal immigrants. If the exercise is to be carried out through the District police, there will be no change from the existing arrangement. Currently, Sir, the Superintendent of Police of the District has been made responsible for the detection, identification and deportation of such persons. Adding an additional layer of State Commission through Civil Court process will only delay the final



identification and, thereafter, the deportation.

Sir, the current system of identification is quasi judicial summary proceeding. Changing this to regular Civil Court proceeding will again delay the identification.

The Bill provides for appeal to the National Commission against the orders of the State Commissions. This will further delay the process of identification and deportation through another layer of proceedings. This will again help illegal immigrants to stay longer in our country. Once the Commission starts functioning like a Civil Court, it is possible that those identified as illegal immigrants may agitate through further process of legal mechanism before the Hon'ble High Courts or Supreme Court to get the orders of the State or National Commission reviewed or quashed. This will again add to delay in processing of the case which will be advantageous to illegal immigrants. Even after findings of the Commission, 'that the person is an illegal immigrant', he or she cannot be deported until respective Mission issues 'travel document' after due nationality verification.

Sir, the Bill projects a non- recurring expenditure of Rs.10 crores and an estimated amount of rupees one crore as recurring expenditure. From the experience of the Foreigners Tribunals in the

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State of Assam, it may be stated that the financial implications may be far more than these projected amounts. Apart from adding a layer of process in identification and thereby causing a delay, the proposed Commissions will not lead to any value addition. Therefore, Sir, these expenses from the Consolidated Fund of India cannot be justified.

Sir, the hon. Supreme Court of India, in its order, dated 12-07-2005, in Writ Petition *No.131/2000 S. Sonowal vs. Union of India and another* has said that the Foreigners Act, 1946 confers wide ranging powers to deal with foreigners or with respect to any particular foreigner or any prescribed class or description of foreigners for prohibiting, regulating or restricting their or his entry into India or continued presence including arrest, detection and confinement. The Apex Court has noted in this Judgement that the most important provision of Foreigners Act is Section 9 which casts the burden of proof that the person is not a foreigner of a particular class or description, as the case may be, upon such person. The hon. Supreme Court has also observed that the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 proved advantageous for such illegal immigrants as the proceedings initiated against them

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almost entirely ended in their favour enabling them to have a document having legal sanctity to the effect that they are not illegal immigrants.

Sir, the proposed Bill is also likely to lead to similar kinds of judicial process as was under IMDT Act and delay the process of identification, detection and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals in the country.

Sir, in view of the above reasons, I oppose the Private Members' Bill and fervently appeal to the learned Member, Dr. Manohar Joshi, to kindly withdraw the Bill.

(Ends)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN):** Now, Dr. Manohar Joshi, you can give your reply.

**DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (MAHARASHTRA):** Sir, the hon. Minister has given a very exhaustive reply. But, I must say, he should reply only one question of mine. If the present provisions in the law are sufficient, then, how is the number of illegal immigrants increasing everyday? It clearly proves that your present provisions are not sufficient.

(Contd. by 3g-sss)

SSS/3G/5.00

**DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (CONTD.):** The hon. Minister has also said that there is a proper procedure and that procedure is enough. But, according to me...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN):** Now, Dr. Manohar Joshi, will you take some more time for your reply or shall we continue next time?

**DR. MANOHAR JOSHI:** Yes, we can continue. I don't mind. If you want, we can continue.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** Okay, we will continue next time. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 8<sup>th</sup> August, 2011.

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**The House then adjourned at one minute past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 8th August, 2011.**