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Wednesday  
2 December, 2009  
11 Agrahayana, 1931 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

## RAJYA SABHA

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[P.T.O.]

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Wednesday, the 2nd December, 2009/11, Agrahayana 1931 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### HOMAGE TO THE VICTIMS OF BHOPAL GAS TRAGEDY

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Bhopal gas tragedy, on behalf of the House and on my own behalf, I express my sympathies for those who lost their family members or were incapacitated.

The scars of the tragedy still haunt us in the form of incapacitated people and children born with deformities. It was, indeed, a human tragedy of unparalleled magnitude and shocked the conscience of the world.

The criminal human folly that caused this tragedy 25 years back has been compounded by indifferent attitude in subsequent years. It is incumbent on us, morally and legally, to do our utmost to support the surviving victims in every manner possible. Compensation claims must be settled expeditiously in a time-bound manner.

As a people, we have to show ourselves, and the world at large, that we are willing and capable of taking care of the fellow citizens who became victims of that tragedy.

I am sure the whole House will join me in conveying our heartfelt sympathies to the people who have suffered due to that gruesome incident and appeal to the State and Central Governments to take expeditious steps to alleviate the sufferings of thousands of people who were affected by that manmade tragedy.

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH (Haryana): Sir, similar sentiments must be shared for the 1984 incident, when nearly 7000 people died. Twenty-five years have passed. Such sentiments must also be expressed in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Sardar Tarlochan Singh. This is not the ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, पच्चीस साल पहले...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA (Punjab): He is right, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Sir, 25 years have passed. Government has not taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... Similar sentiments must also be expressed by Members in the House, Sir...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): सर, पच्चीस साल पहले 2 नवम्बर को यह हुआ था ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Question 181; Hon. Member absent. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question 182.

\*181. [The questioner Shri Nand Kumar Sai was absent. For answer *vide* page 35 *infra*.]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Executing national highway projects

\*182. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is executing highway projects covering 15731 kms. in the next three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, covering the highway routes of Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the funding from each organization for the construction of such projects; and
- (d) the agency areas covered in the highway projects, especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The Government has formulated work plans for National Highway Sector for 2009-10 for projects aggregating to 15,911 kms. Out of this, 11,947 kms under various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) are to be implemented through the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) at an approximate cost of more than Rs. 1,00,000 crore. The remaining 3,964 kms under NHDP-Phase-IV A and other projects are to be implemented through NHAI and the State Governments at an approximate cost of Rs. 9,892 crore. These projects are to be implemented mainly on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis in next three years.

The details are enclosed in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

### *Statement*

The projects included in the work plan 2009-10 are to be implemented on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis and funding would be mainly from private sector. Government contribution would be limited to viability gap funding and also expenditure on feasibility studies, Land Acquisition and other pre construction activities, such as utility shifting, tree cutting etc.

The projects under implementation are being funded through cess funds, external assistance through World Bank, Asian Development Bank, market borrowings and also through Private Sector financing.

The State-wise details of the stretches of NHs included in the work plan 2009-10, including those for the State of Andhra Pradesh, the details of the projects under NHDP under implementation in the State of Andhra Pradesh (including the sources of funding) are enclosed as Statement-I.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of the stretches of National Highways (NHs)*

(I) **The State-wise details of the stretches of National Highways (NHs) included in the work plan 2009-10 for award and implementation by NHAI**

Sl. No.	State	Name of project	NH No.	Estimated Cost (Rs in Crore)	Length (km)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad-Yadgiri	202	342.00	36
2	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada-Machilipatnam	9	618.00	65
3	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore-Chilakaluripet	5	1840.00	184
4	Andhra Pradesh	Ichapuram-Srikakulam - Vishakapatnam -Rajahmundri	5	4360.00	436
Sub-Total				7160.00	721
5	Bihar	Patna-Hazipur-Muzaffarpur	77	599.00	63
6	Bihar	Motihari-Raxaul	28A	235.00	67
7	Bihar	Patna - Bakhtiarpur	30	504.00	53
8	Bihar	Khagaria-Purena	31	494.00	141
9	Bihar	Gopalganj-Chapra-Hajipur (Pkg.II)	19&85	252.00	72
10	Bihar	Gopalganj-Chapra-Hajipur (Pkg.I)	19&85	294.00	84
11	Bihar	Patna-Buxar	30&84	438.00	125
12	Bihar	Khagaria-Bakhtiarpur	31	420.00	120
13	Bihar	Patna - Gaya - Dobhi	83	438.00	125
14	Bihar	Forbesganj-Jogwani	57A	46.00	13
15	Bihar	Sonbarsa-Muzaffarpur	77	312.00	89
16	Bihar	Mokhama-Munger	80	245.00	70
Sub-Total				4277.00	1022
17	Goa	Goa/KNT Border-Panji	4A	618.00	65
18	Goa	Maharashtra/Goa border - Panaji Goa/KNT Border	17	1169.00	123
Sub-Total				1787.00	188

1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Gujarat	Ahmedabad-Godhra	59	1121.00	118
20	Gujarat	Godhra-Gujarat/MP Border	59	798.00	84
21	Gujarat	Kandla - - Mundra Port	8A	684.00	72
22	Gujarat	Samakhiali -Gandhidham	8A	560.00	56
23	Gujarat	Jetpur-Somnath	8D	445.00	127
24	Gujarat	Ahmedabad-Vadodara	8	950.00	95
Sub-Total				4558.00	552
25	Haryana	Rohtak-Panipat	71A	770.00	81
26	Haryana	Rohtak - Bawal	71	789.00	83
27	Haryana	Panchkula - Barwala - Saha - Yamuna Nagar up to UP border	73	1026.00	108
28	Haryana	Rohtak - Hissar	10	340.00	97
29	Haryana	Rohtak-Jind	71	158.00	45
30	Haryana	Ambala - Kaithal	65	273.00	78
31	Haryana/ Uttar Pradesh	Eastern Peripheral Expressway	Other PPP Project	2725.00	135
32	Haryana/ Uttar Pradesh	Delhi - Agra	2	1800.00	180
Sub-Total				7881.00	807
33	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla-Solan	22	570.00	60
34	Himachal Pradesh	Parwanoo-Solan	22	380.00	40
Sub-Total				950.00	100
35	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar-Banihal (Pkg I)	1A	1166.00	68
36	Jammu & Kashmir	Quazigund-Banihal (Pkg II)	1A	1987.00	15
37	Jammu & Kashmir	Ramban-Banihal (Pkg III)	1A	986.00	36
38	Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur-Ramban (Pkg IV)	1A	971.00	43
39	Jammu & Kashmir	Chenani-Nashri (Pkg V)	1A	2580.00	12
40	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu-Udhampur (Pkg VI)	1A	1939.00	65
Sub-Total				9629.00	239



1	2	3	4	5	6
41	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	33	675.00	71
42	Jharhand	Ranchi-Jamshedpur	33	1558.00	164
43	Jharkhand	Barhi-Hazaribagh	33	140.00	40
44	Jharkhand/ West Bengal	Barwa Add - Panagarh	2	1200.00	120
Sub-Total				3573.00	395
45	Karnataka	Kundapur-Surthkal & Mangalore-KNT/Kerala Border	17	855.00	90
46	Karnataka	Bijapur-Hungud	13	922.00	97
47	Karnataka	Hungud-Hospet	13	931.00	98
48	Karnataka	Tumkur-Chitradurga	4	1140.00	114
49	Karnataka	Devihalli- Hassan	48	266.00	76
50	Karnataka	Karnataka/AP Border-Mulbagal	4	77.00	22
51	Karnataka	Belgaum - Dharwad	4	800.00	80
52	Karnataka	Balgaum-Goa/KNT Border	4A	287.00	82
53	Karnataka	Km 534.720 to km 556.840 of Hyderabad-Bangalore Section of NH-7	7	680.00	22
Sub-Total				5958.00	681
54	Kerala	Kanoor-Kuttiapuram (Pkg-1)	17	789.00	83
55	Kerala	Kanoor-Kuttiapuram (Pkg-II)	17	779.00	82
56	Kerala	Walayar-Vadankancherry	47	551.00	58
57	Kerala	Thiruvanthapuram-Ochira	47	1933.00	86
58	Kerala	Cherthala-Ochira	47	1535.00	84
59	Kerala	KNT/Kerala border-Kannur	17	1235.00	130
60	Kerala	Kuttiapuram-Edapally	17	1064.00	112
61	Kerala	Trivendrum-Kerala /TN Border	47	151.00	43
Sub-Total				8037.00	678

1	2	3	4	5	6
62	Madhya Pradesh	Indore-Gujarat/MP border	59	1175.00	155
63	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal-Bareilly	12 & 69	392.00	112
64	Madhya Pradesh	Barailly-Rajmarg crossing	12	343.00	98
65	Madhya Pradesh	Rajmarg crossing- Jabalpur	12	357.00	102
66	Madhya Pradesh	Jhansi-Khajuraho	75	620.00	177
67	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal-Sanchi	86	200.00	57
68	Madhya Pradesh	Indore - Dewas	3	450.00	45
Sub-Total				3537.00	746
69	Maharashtra	MP/MP Border-Nagpur	7	903.00	95
70	Maharashtra	Pune - Sholapur (Pkg-II)	9	1045.00	110
71	Maharashtra	Talegaon-Amravati	6	637.00	67
72	Maharashtra	Parvel Indapur	17	798.00	84
73	Maharashtra	Kalamboli-Mumbra	4	190.00	20
74	Maharashtra	Pune-Satara	4	1450.00	145
75	Maharashtra	Solapur - Maharashtra / Karnataka Border	13	285.00	30
76	Maharashtra	Nagpur - Wainganga Bridge	6	570.00	60
77	Maharashtra	Satara-Kagal	4	1330.00	133
Sub-Total				7208.00	744
78	Meghalaya	Jorabat-Shillong	40	217.00	62
79	Meghalaya	Shillong Bypass	40 & 44	175.00	50
Sub-Total				392.00	112
80	Orissa	Panikoli-Keonjhar - Rimuli Section	215	1549.00	163
81	Orissa	Rimuli-Roxy Rajamunda Section	215	1007.00	106
82	Orissa	Sambalpur-Baragarh - Chhattisgarh/Orissa Border	6	836.00	88
83	Orissa	Bhubaneswar-Puri	203	207.00	59

1	2	3	4	5	6
84	Orissa	Chandikhole-Dubari-Talchar	200	1264.00	133
85	Orissa	Chandikhole- Jagatpur- Bhubaneswar	5	700.00	70
86	Orissa/West Bengal	Dankuni-Baleshwar	6 & 60	2400.00	240
Sub-Total				7963.00	859
87	Punjab	Amritsar- Pathankot	15	969.00	102
88	Punjab	Ludhiana - Talwandi	95	294.00	84
Sub-Total				1263.00	186
89	Rajasthan	Deoli - Kota	12	1178.00	124
90	Rajasthan	Kota - Jhalawar	12	193.00	55
91	Rajasthan	Jaipur-Reengus	11	513.00	54
92	Rajasthan	Beawar-Pali	14	1102.00	116
93	Rajasthan	Pali-Pindwara	14	1235.00	130
94	Rajasthan	Jaipur- Tonk- Deoli	12	1416.00	149
95	Rajasthan	Reengus - Sikar	11	399.00	42
96	Rajasthan	Udaipur-Ahmedabad	8	2420.00	242
97	Rajasthan	Kishangarh-Udaipur	79A, 79 & 76	3150.00	315
Sub-Total				11606.00	1227
98	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore-Mettupalayam	67	523.00	55
99	Tamil Nadu	Tirupati - Tiruthani -Chennai	205	438.00	125
100	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri-Walajahpet	4 & 46	1480.00	148
101	Tamil Nadu	Hosur-Krishanagiri	7	650.00	65
102	Tamil Nadu	Tindivanam-Krishnagiri	66	700.00	200
103	Tamil Nadu	Kerala/ TN Border Kanayakumari	47 & 47 B	245.00	70
104	Tamil Nadu	Nagapatnam-Thanjaveur	67	270.00	77
105	Tamil Nadu	Trichy-Karaikudi	210	420.00	120
106	Tamil Nadu	Karaikudi- Ramanathapuram	210	280.00	80

1	2	3	4	5	6
107	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul-Perigulam- Theni & TJieni-Kumili	45 & 220	455.00	130
108	Tamil Nadu	Madurai-Ramnathpuram- Rameshwaram-Dhanuskodi	49	651.00	186
109	Tamil Nadu	Walajpet-Poonamalee	4	920.00	92
110	Tamil Nadu	Chengapalli-Walayar (excluding Coimbatore bypass)	47	523.00	55
Sub-Total				7555.00	1403
111	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad-Aligarh	91	1197.00	126
112	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad-Bareilly	24	1150.00	121
113	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly - Sitapur	24	1454.00	153
114	Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand	Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar	58	760.00	80
115	Uttar Pradesh/ Bihar	Varansi - Aurangabad	2	2848.00	190
Sub-Total				7409.00	670
116	Uttarakhand	Haridwar-Dehradoon	58 & 72	352.00	37
Sub-Total				352.00	37
117	West Bengal	Realignment to Ghoshukur- Salsalabari	31-D	1558.00	164
118	West Bengal	Barasat -Krishnagar	34	798.00	84
119	West Bengal	Krishnagar-Bahrapore	34	741.00	78
120	West Bengal	Bahrapore -Farakka	34	960.00	101
121	West Bengal	Farakka-Raiganj	34	979.00	103
122	West Bengal	Raiganj-Dalkhola	34	475.00	50
Sub-Total				5511.00	580
Total				1,06,606.00	11,947

(II) **The State-wise details of the stretches of National Highways (NHs) included in the work plan 2009-10 for NHDP-IV A and other Public Private Partnership Projects**

Sl. No.	State	Name of Project.	NH No.	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Length (km)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(A) NHDP-IVA</b>					
1	Karnataka	Chitradurga-Shimoga	13	278	111
2	Karnataka	Shimoga-Mangalore	13	470	188
3	Karnataka	Gundlupet-Kollegal	212	378	151
4	Kerala	Kollam - Kazhuthurty	208	205	82
5	Kerala	Kozhikode-Muthanga	212	295	118
6	Kerala	Kozikhode - Palakkad	213	315	126
7	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa to Katni	7	258	103
8	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior to MP/UP Border	92	270	108
9	Madhya Pradesh	Bamitha-Bela	75	353	141
10	Orissa	Kanaktora-Jharsuguda Jn	200	170	68
11	Rajasthan	Karauli-Dholpur	11B	180	72
12	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur - Manamadurai	226	305	122
13	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli-Kootu Road	227 & 45 C	338	135
14	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore - Karnataka Border	67 Ext.	258	103
15	Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram- Nagapattinam	45A	485	194
16	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur-Kabrai	86	308	123
17	Uttar Pradesh	Agra-Aligarh	93	198	79
18	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi-Gorakhpur	29	523	209
19	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareilly -Allahabad	24B	298	119
20	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh-Kanpur	91	670	268
21	Uttar Pradesh / Uttarakhand	Sitarganj-Bareilly	74	218	87
Sub-Total				6768	2707

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(B) Other Public Private Partnership Projects</b>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kattipudi-Digmaru	214	350	140
2	Bihar	Biharsharif - Barbigha - Mokama	82	130	52
3	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur-Urdawal	200	493	197
4	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh-Sarangah-Saraipali	216	218	87
5	Chhattisgarh	MP Border-Simga	12A	315	126
6	Jharkhand	Ranchi - Birmitrapur	23	525	210
7	Jharkhand	Ranchi- Nagar Untari	75	650	260
8	Karnataka	Hospet - Bellary	63	164	73
9	Madhya Pradesh	Mangawa-UP border	27	130	52
10	Orissa	Khurda-Nayagarh	224	150	60
Sub-Total				3124	1257
Total				9,892	3,964

**(III) The details of the stretches of NHs under NHDP which are under implementation in the State of Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	NH No.	Station from to	Length (km.)	Length completed (km.)	Estimated Cost (Rs. Crore)	Anticipated date of completion	Sources of funding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	7	Gundla Pochampalli to Bowenpalli Shivarampalli to Thondapalli (NS-23/AP)	23.1	16.2	71.57	Dec-2009	Budgetary resources
2	7	Islam Nagar to Kadthal (NS-2/BOT/AP-7)	48	39.505	546.83	Jul-2010	Private Sector
3	7	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-15)	45.6	36.5	243.64	Apr-2010	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
4	7	Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1) (Approved Length 60.25)	59	0	390.56	Recently awarded	Private Sector

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	7	Hyderabad Bangalore section (NS-2/BOT/AP-5)	74.65	74.622	592	Nov-2009	Private Sector
6	7	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C- 10)	40	33.9	194.8	Apr-2010	ADB
7	7	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-11)	42.4	35.8	208.46	Apr-2010	ADB
8	7	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-12)	42.6	26.88	239.19	Jun-2010	ADB
9	7	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-13)	40	29.75	243.38	Jun-2010	ADB
10	7	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-14)	42	38.75	205.92	Apr-2010	ADB
11	7	MH/AP border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/AP-6)	55	39.754	360.42	Mar-2010	Private Sector
12	7	Kadal to Armur (NS-2/BOT/AP-8)	31	30.89	271.73	Nov-2009	Private Sector
13	5	Chilkaluripet - Vijayawada (Six lane)	82.5	0	572.3	Oct-2011	Private Sector
14	9	Hyderabad- Vijayawada	181.63	0	1740	Recently awarded	Private Sector
15	18	Cuddapah-Mydukur- Kurnool	188.752	0	1585	Recently awarded	Private Sector

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Sir, is there any plan to include the Rajamundry-Nagpur Road as an opening to the remote scheduled areas of the long forest belt of the four States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, which would improve the economic condition and provide higher education to tribals?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, information about all the roads which are going to be taken up in Andhra Pradesh has already been laid on the Table of the House. The details which she is asking for are not included so far. If she gives it to me in writing, we shall look into it to be included in the next year's work plan.

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Sir, has the Government of Andhra Pradesh sent any proposal exclusively for the tribal approach areas in east and west command districts in Andhra Pradesh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, this is not included in the question. If she sends me a note, I will reply to the question.

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी :** सर, मैं इसमें सिर्फ मंत्री जी का सहयोग चाहूंगा, क्योंकि जो विषय मैं उठा रहा हूँ, वह बिहार से संबंधित है। आप यह कह सकते हैं कि यह प्रश्न में नहीं है, लेकिन क्योंकि यह पूरा प्रश्न पूरे देश की सड़कों पर है, जो कि प्रथम अंग है, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि आप मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने का प्रयास जरूर करेंगे।

महोदय, जो प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है, जिस प्रकार से सड़कों के प्रस्ताव को भारत सरकार के पास भेजा जाता है, भारत सरकार उस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करती है, तब उसे राज्य सरकार के पास भेजा जाता है और इसके बाद राज्य सरकार एस्टिमेट बनाती है, तब इसे भारत सरकार को भेजा जाता है, तब फिर भारत सरकार उसको स्वीकृति देती है, इसके बाद राज्य सरकार उसका टेंडर करती है और टेंडर करने के बाद इस काम को पूरा किया जाता है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि बिहार सरकार ने वर्ष 2009-2010 में 32 योजनाओं का प्राक्कलन बना कर जून-जुलाई महीने में भेजा था। आज छः माह बीतने के बाद भी मात्र तीन प्रस्तावों की स्वीकृति आपके द्वारा दी गई है। जहां सवा 300 करोड़ की योजनाओं का प्राक्कलन बना कर आपको भेजा गया था, वहां आपने मात्र 20 करोड़ का प्राक्कलन बना कर के उसे स्वीकृत किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जिस संदर्भ में माननीय मुख्य मंत्री, बिहार ने आपसे मिलकर के भी आग्रह किया था कि हमारी स्वीकृत योजनाओं को, हमारी प्रस्तावित योजनाओं को, स्वीकृति दीजिए, उसका क्या स्टेटस है?

महोदय, इसी प्रकार इसी प्रश्न से एक और विषय भी जुड़ा है कि जिन योजनाओं का प्राक्कलन राज्यों में 5 प्रतिशत से ऊपर हो जाता है, सभी प्रक्रियाएं पूरी करने के बाद उनकी अंतिम स्वीकृति के लिए फिर से भारत सरकार को भेजा जाता है। हम यह जानना चाहेंगे कि 2008-2009 में 32 योजनाएं, जिनका प्राक्कलन बिहार में 5 प्रतिशत से ऊपर था, जिन्हें भारत सरकार को भेजा गया, वे आज तक स्वीकृत होकर नहीं गई हैं। वर्ष 2008-2009 की योजनाएं नहीं स्वीकृत हुईं, 2009-2010 की योजनाएं स्वीकृत नहीं हुईं...।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी :** मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि आखिर ये लम्बी प्रक्रिया क्यों है? 5 प्रतिशत के लिए ये योजनाएं भारत सरकार के पास क्यों आती हैं और 5 प्रतिशत के आधार पर ये योजनाएं कैसे स्वीकृत होती हैं, जिनके लिए विशेष रूप से कुछ लोग भारत सरकार में आकर मिलते हैं और अपनी योजनाएं स्वीकृत करा के ले जाते हैं? माननीय मंत्री जवाब देना चाहेंगे?

**श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह :** महोदय, यह सवाल इस विषय से संबंधित नहीं है, पर मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी :** विषय से संबंधित नहीं है?...(व्यवधान)... यह इस विषय से संबंधित कैसे नहीं है?...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह :** मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि National Highway Development Project की जितनी सड़कें हैं, उनका proposal National Highway Authority खुद tender करती है। उस पर



प्रदेश सरकार से tender लेने की हमें कोई जरूरत नहीं होती है। हमारे National Highway Development Project के जितने भी projects चल रहे हैं, PPP projects में हम BOT (Annuity) पर लेते हैं और BOT (Toll) पर लेते हैं। इस तरह प्रदेश सरकार इन सड़कों पर, National Highway Development Project की सड़कों पर, हमें कोई estimate नहीं देती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी :** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह :** और जो वर्क प्लान 2009-2010 का है, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति :** आप इनकी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह :** सर, जो वर्क प्लान 2009-2010 का है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसमें बिहार के लिए लगभग 1000 कि.मी. सड़कें स्वीकृत की गई हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rudy, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी :** सर, मैंने सवाल किया था कि जिन योजनाओं की स्वीकृति अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस तरह से अगर एक प्रश्न का सीधा जवाब नहीं मिलेगा, तो आखिर हम सदन में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please resume your places? ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Rudy, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी :** महोदय, ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा सीधा-सा सवाल है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, मैं सीधा प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, one minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please, one minute. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी :** महोदय, मैं बड़ी विनम्रता से यह आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि यह एक सीधा सवाल है ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर इसका जवाब नहीं होगा, तो हम निश्चित रूप से आपसे कहेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, if it is proposed to convert the Question Hour into an Argument Hour, then I would call the Rules Committee and put a proposal before it. I am afraid we cannot conduct ...**(Interruptions)**... If the answer is unsatisfactory, if the answer is misleading, there are established procedures for taking up that matter. But we cannot have an argument going with people talking at each other all the time, and in that case we just will not be able to do any business.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I suggest something? *Rudyyi*, you give a notice for discussion. We will consider it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: We want the discussion on this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You give the notice first.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question he is raising does not fall within the NHAI purview. He is asking regarding the NHO as well as the CRF Fund. For Bihar, the CRF Fund is allotted which we release every year. For the repair work of National Highway, money is also given to Bihar. These proposals come from Bihar and whatever money is allocated to the States, our Ministry gives it to them.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Sir, my supplementary is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, the Question is pertaining to Andhra Pradesh. I may be given a chance to put my supplementary ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, any Member agitating will not get a supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Sir, my supplementary is this. In the long list furnished by the hon. Minister, I seldom find projects from the North-East. Only the name of Meghalaya is there. But, there are eight States. In our State - Tripura - the NH-44 was taken up for four laning and development. But, nothing has been done during the last three to four years. Will the hon. Minister kindly furnish the details of what has been done in regard to the NH-44? The road is in a deplorable and pathetic condition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, the supplementary does not arise out of the main Question.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Why not? Why not? Sir, my supplementary is a part of the main Question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, I am only asking the hon. Member to send me in writing and I will give him all the details. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** : अब आप बोलिए। आप हर बात में बोल देंगे कि यह प्रश्न से संबंधित नहीं है, ये कोई बात नहीं है! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति** : पाणि जी, प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You don't make it an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... देखिए, सुनिये। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, Mr. Sarkar's supplementary is relating to Part (a) of the main Question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you been called? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Sir, the hon. Minister is misleading us. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to come to our rescue. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't protect us, who else will do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Sir, let the hon. Minister reply to my supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let us hear the point of order ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: When the supplementary is related to the main Question, he has to reply ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, you, as the Chairman, have to protect us. I only request you that you kindly take a decision as to whether supplementary relating to the main Question. It should not be left to the pleasure of the Minister. That is my submission, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, you have to decide, not the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright. Fine. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, if the hon. Member goes through the reply, he will know that the work plan for award of National Highways projects aggregating over 15,000 kms has been formulated in the country for 2009-10. The details of which are given in the reply laid on the Table of the House, If hon. Members go through the list, they will know that all the States are covered. As far as the North-Eastern States are concerned, they are covered under the SADRPN Special Accelerated Development Road Programme for North East and Tripura is also included in this. If the hon. Member is talking about some particular road, request the hon. Member to give me a note. I will respond to that note and see what has happened to that.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: What is the policy?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: I am telling you the policy. I am telling you that the work plan for 2009-10 has been formulated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, is a very serious issue ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. I am afraid. I told you that you will not get supplementary like this.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, this is a serious issue. Sir, between Vijayawada and Hyderabad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, you cannot agitate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Narayana Rao, please go ahead.

DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Sir, every alternative day, the traffic between Hyderabad and Vijayawada is jammed at a stretch of about 7-8 kms because of non-expansion of that stretch. So, what happened to six lining of road between Hyderabad and Vijayawada? And, when is the road going to be completed?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Work on this stretch awarded recently. Sir, the feasibility study is in an advanced stage and the work for completion of feasibility study is targeted for November, 2009. The RFQ is to be invited by December, 2009. In 2009 itsen we are going to invite the RFQ for that. As soon as the qualified proposals come, we will take it up on priority basis.

### **Naxalite movement**

\*183. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:††

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the naxalite movement in various parts of the country is a local movement or is centrally directed; and

(b) the sources of its support, funding and arms supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### ***Statement***

(a) and (b) Incidents of naxalite violence have increased following the merger of Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) and Maoist Communist Centre in 2004, thus forming the Communist Party of India (Maoist). CPI (Maoist) is the most potent group in terms of spread, strength and violence profile, accounting for nearly 90% of all naxal violence.

The CPI (Maoist) has an elaborate pan-Indian organization with a Politburo, Central Committee, Central Military Commission, Regional Bureaus, and State Committees/ Special Area Committees/ Special Zonal Committees at the state level, and Zonal Committees, Sub-Zonal Committees and Area Committees under each state level formation.

The CPI (Maoist) mainly raise funds from contractors, businessmen, etc. by imposing levy, extortion and also by looting banks. The CPI (Maoist) sources its arms and ammunition primarily from looting Security Forces and from purchases through clandestine means.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Sir, my first supplementary is this. From reply to the Question it appears that the words 'Maoist' and 'Naxalite' are synonymous. Of course, 'terrorist' is different specie and, I presume, it applies to those who come from across the border. So, my supplementary to the hon. Minister is: Whether a person becomes Naxalite or Maoist or Terrorist because of poverty or ideology or is it religion or a combination thereof.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, primarily the cause is ideology. The *modus operandi* is that it continues to persist in terms of spatial spread, intensity of violence, militarisation, and consolidation. The naxalites operate in the vacuum created by the absence of administrative and political institutions, espouse the local demands and take the advantage of disenchantment prevailing among the exploited segment of the population and seek to offer an alternative system of governance that promises emancipation of these segments from the clutches of exploiters.

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†† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Rahul Bajaj.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Sir, I am not very clear. The hon. Minister has started by saying 'ideology'. That will not be very easy to handle because you can't change a person's ideology so easily unless you start from the primary school level. It was 'poverty' which was mentioned in passing towards the end when you mentioned, Mr. Minister, 'exploitation'. What are you doing to diagnose and, then, solve these problems, whatever may be the cause — poverty or ideology or even religious? As per your answer, it has increased, whether after the merger of the two organizations or not, from 160 districts to 200 districts. We are all very worried. People go on and do whatever they like.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put the question.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: What is being done to contain all this. Of course, that cannot be done overnight, but can we, in the next year or two, solve it? Can we take care of this serious problem for the sake of India's integrity?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, the answer to this problem is this. The strategy that we are adopting is a multi-pronged strategy. The first and foremost is, of course, the 'development strategy'. And, as far as the development strategy is concerned, we have various methods to tackle this problem. First of all, there is a 'focus area approach' in which we have selected 34 districts of eight States and they are paying special attention on planning, implementation and monitoring of development work. Out of these eight States, we have selected four States and, in these four States, eight most affected districts have been put under integrated security and development action plan. And, this would be replicated elsewhere also. Under the 'focus area approach', what we have done is that we are trying to provide road requirement plan in which we are going to construct the National Highways, the State Highways and the major district roads. The total money allocated for this purpose is Rs. 7,300 crores. Under the *Pradhanmantri Gramin Sadak Yojana*, a three-years' perspective plan has been prepared for all such habitations in these areas with 250 and above habitation in tribal areas, which is much less than the usual normal norms, and 500 and above in plain areas. Thirdly, in the focus area approach, we are giving 100 per cent Central assistance for *Ashram* Schools in tribal sub-plan areas. We are also providing 100 per cent Central assistance for ST boys and girls hostels. Other than this, we have 'backward district initiative', in which Rs. 2,475 crores were given to 55 such districts—Rs. 15 crores per annum for three years, that is, Rs. 45 crores which comes to Rs. 2,475 crores. On the request of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Environment also, now, has allowed for social and physical infrastructure. Now, one hectare of forest area can be converted for non-forest purposes, wherein we can have social and physical infrastructure in these areas. Also, the Ministry of Environment and Forest has allowed us to convert all *kuchha* village roads into *pucca* roads.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Has the Government initiated any dialogue with the naxal leaders? If so, what are their demands to come into the mainstream of the country? Can those demands be met as per the Constitution of India?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, there is no dialogue, at the moment, with any Naxalite group. Earlier, the Government of Andhra Pradesh attempted a dialogue with the naxalite groups that failed. I have offered talks with the naxalites provided they abjure violence. If they abjure violence and say we want to talk, I say "we can talk about any subject -- development, infrastructure, governance institutions; we can talk about any subject provided the naxalites abjure violence.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, Karnataka was free from naxalite activities, but, recently, after the closure of Kudremukh iron ore in the Western Ghat area, the naxal activities have increased. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state what is the extent of naxal activities going on therein? Secondly, is there any Joint Action Plan for all the naxalite-affected States to prevent the naxalite activities?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, in 2008, four police stations out of 805 police stations in Karnataka reported naxal violence. The same figure, that is, four, was in 2007. But in 2006, it was six police stations. So, from six police stations in 2006, it came down to four in 2008, out of 805 police stations in Karnataka.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, the hon. Minister just now said that talks in Andhra Pradesh were a failure. Let him recall that I was the interlocutor from the Government side. Myself and the chief of the naxalites held a joint press conference to say that talks were successful. It is another matter why they reached a stalemate. My question is this. Since you are now interested and for the first time the Prime Minister and the Home Minister have come and said that we are not asking them to lay down the arms *per se*, but we are asking them to abjure violence. If that is the case, the peace initiative groups, the other groups have come forward to play a mediatory role. Will the Government take advantage of them and invite them so that we can, again, restart what could not be continued in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, while some civil society, organisations have, indeed, indicated that they could facilitate talks between the Government and the naxalites, there has been no concrete proposal whatsoever. In fact, to a letter received by me from Shri Rabi Ray and others, I immediately responded to Shri Rabi Ray. There has been no response to that in any concrete fashion. I repeat that the policy of the Government is, we are willing to hold talks with the naxalite groups, we are willing to facilitate talks between the State Government concerned and the naxalite groups operating in that State, but the condition is that they should formally abjure violence. In fact, in an interview, I had said, "If you abjure violence, I will be able to respond to that statement of yours within 72 hours, but they have to give up violence. Violence has no place and as long as violence persists, I do not see any scope for talks. So, they should give up violence first.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, in the first para of the reply given by the hon. Minister, it is mentioned that incidents of naxalite violence have increased following the merger of different groups and parties which began this ideology. My question is very specific. It is a fact that some weeks ago, some Members of the Council of Ministers visited the naxalite-affected areas in West Bengal and

gave speeches before the Maoists activists and the situation worsened. Has this matter come up before the Ministry? This is my simple and pinpointed question.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, these are perceptions and I can't really deal with perceptions. When a group of people in West Midnapore formed an organization purportedly to protest against Police atrocities, it is true that one or two of my colleagues visited the area. They wanted to visit the area — and I spoke to the West Bengal Government — in order to talk to that group to find out what their complaint against the Police was. That has nothing to do with the CPI (Maoists). Once they found that that organisation formed by the person concerned is only a front organization of the CPI (Maoists), I think, my colleagues who visited that area made it abundantly clear that they have never supported the CPI (Maoists), they will never support the CPI (Maoists) and they are totally opposed to violence. But despite that statement, there are perceptions among other political parties about that political party. I can't obviously deal with perceptions. These perceptions have to be debated on the political platform and the people have to judge, as I believe they are judging.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 184. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN SADHAN BOSE: We are speaking about West Bengal ...

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

SHRI SWAPAN SADHAN BOSE: ... and I am representing West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may be; there are others also who are representing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. Please, resume your place. Yes, Question No. 184, please.

#### **Talks on Kashmir issue**

\*184. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: ††

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister recently offered to talk on the Kashmir issue, to address both its external and internal dimensions, with all sections including the separatists; and

(b) if so, the response of the separatist groups thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### ***Statement***

(a) and (b) In a speech on October 28, 2009, Prime Minister stated that talks could be held with anyone who has any meaningful ideas for promoting peace and development in Kashmir. He was also willing to carry all sections of the people in resolving the political and economic problems of Jammu and Kashmir. Some groups have indicated an interest in holding talks.

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†† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Govindrao Wamanrao Adik.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate and thank the Government of India, particularly, the hon. Prime Minister for trying to hold talks with Pakistan as well with separate separatist groups to bring about peace in Kashmir area. As a part of it, he has just recently given an offer to all these concerned ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Yes; Sir. He has given an offer of having talks with these people. In reply to my question, the hon. Minister has said that some groups have indicated an interest in holding talks. I would like to know from the Minister as to who are these groups; what is their background; and what type of interests they have shown in holding talks with the Government of India.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, both, the Prime Minister and I, on behalf of the Government, have offered to talk to every shade of political opinion in Jammu & Kashmir. That includes the registered political parties; that includes other groups; and that also includes groups which fall under the umbrella of the Hurriyat. When I had an opportunity to explain the scope of the talks, I said that these will be quiet talks, quiet diplomacy, far away from the glare of the media. We stand by that statement and I can only tell this House that there are encouraging responses to that statement. Beyond that, Sir, if at this stage, I am asked to disclose details, then it defeats the very purpose of holding quiet talks.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Adik, do you have a second supplementary?

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Yes; Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Go ahead.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Sir, my second supplementary is this. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the progress of these offers. It is because we have been giving these offers not only to separatist groups but to Government of Pakistan also from time to time. So, what is the present status today and what is the effect of these offers on these concerned people?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there are no talks with Pakistan. The hon. Prime Minister has made it very clear that unless Pakistan brings to book the perpetrators of the 26.11.2008 attack and dismantles the terrorist infrastructure in Pakistan, there is no scope for talks with Pakistan.

SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Sir, our Prime Minister had said that the borders of our country and its geography cannot be changed. But the separatists have not given up their old demands, which they call self-determination and hence, if we invite them without any condition, we are indirectly lending strength to their demands and this factor complicates the issue further. In this situation, where the separatists have not given up their old demands of self-determination, what is the status of dialogue?



SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, a number of groups in Jammu & Kashmir have a number of demands. And I am not denying that some groups have put forward the demand that they must have the right of self-determination. Some others have used the phrase, 'self-rule'. These are citizens of Jammu & Kashmir. There are many shades of political opinion. A lot of water has flowed under the bridge since 1947. Leaders have come, leaders have gone; a new generation of leaders has taken over many of these groups. I do not think we should shy away from talking to these groups just because they have put forward a particular demand or phrased a demand in a particular manner. We are willing to talk to every shade of political opinion and that is precisely the statement that the Prime Minister made. We stand by that statement and we will talk to every shade of political opinion in Jammu & Kashmir.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the Home Minister has said publicly and in the House just now that for the present he is going ahead with what he refers to as quiet diplomacy. Obviously, he says that he is not in a position to disclose the details of what is happening at this sensitive stage. We appreciate the sensitivity. What is his reaction to the recent statement of the Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir making a public disclosure that the Home Minister has already had two rounds of talks with the Hurriyat and that he now regards the Kashmir issue to be an international issue?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I do not think we should take one sentence of a speech or one statement made here and there and say that is a policy declaration. I do not know the context in which that question was asked and answer was given, but I have met with Shri Omar Abdullah several times. I can assure the House and the Leader of the Opposition that we are on the same page. Quiet talks is the present policy of the Government, and I said that at an appropriate stage we would certainly share with this House and with the people the contours of a solution that may emerge from the quiet talks. At the moment, we are pursuing the policy of quiet talks. A statement here or a statement there or an answer to a question does not, in any way, affect the position that we will try to find a solution to the issues of Kashmir. But let me assure everyone, I think I know Shri Omar Abdullah's position, we are on the same page.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** सभापति महोदय, यह मामला बहुत संवेदनशील है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके ऊपर कोई हलकी-फुलकी बात करने से बचने की जरूरत है। फिर भी शुरुआत में जब सरकार ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा, तो जम्मू-कश्मीर के अलगाववादी तबकों में से एक moderate तबका जो था, उसने सकारात्मक जवाब दिया और ऐसा लगा कि इस दिशा में सरकार जो प्रयास कर रही है, उसके कुछ अच्छे परिणाम निकल सकते हैं। लेकिन इसके बीच यह देखने को मिला कि वहाँ जो एक दूसरा तबका है, जो moderate नहीं है, hardliner है, उस तबके ने यह दबाव डालना शुरू किया कि ऐसी कोई diplomacy आगे न चलाई जाए। उसको तो सरकार हैंडल कर रही होगी। जो तीसरा पक्ष इससे निकलकर आया, उसमें पिछले दिनों यह देखने को मिला कि separatist leaders सरकार से बात करने से तो बच रहे हैं, लेकिन पाकिस्तान से बात करना चाहते हैं, पाकिस्तान में बैठे separatist लोगों से बात करना चाहते हैं और चीन के लोगों से भी बात करना चाहते हैं। जो ज्यादा चिंता का विषय था। उन्हीं नेताओं में से एक का अभी बयान आया कि ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** प्लीज़ प्रश्न करिए।

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। चीन चूंकि कश्मीर के एक बड़े हिस्से पर काबिज़ है, इसलिए चीन भी एक थर्ड पार्टी बने। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो नए angles और नए complications इस पूरे issue से जुड़ने लगे हैं, इन complications के ऊपर सरकार की अपनी क्या नीति है और इन complications की दृष्टि से इस समूची प्रक्रिया में किस-किसको वे शामिल करना उचित समझते हैं, किसको नहीं?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I think the spokesman for the Chinese Government made it very clear that China has no interest in the matter and this is a matter that should be resolved by the Indian Government. So, I don't think that we need to make much of a Reference to China in a statement made by one of the leaders or one of the groups. The point is, there has been a tremendous improvement in the security situation in Jammu & Kashmir in the last few months. There is also, according to my reports and my assessment, a very positive response to the Government of India's offer to hold talks with every shade of political opinion. We must recognise that Kashmir has a unique history and a unique geography. Therefore, we must make every effort to find a solution. I believe that a solution will emerge through the process of quiet talks. But I would respectfully urge all my colleagues not to be swayed or disturbed by a statement here or a statement there. What is important is: Do I find an encouraging response to the offer of quiet talks? As I said a little while earlier, the response is very encouraging. Let me pursue the quiet talks and I will report to this House at an appropriate time.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister. I think he has been handling this problem very well and the message that is going to the nation is filled with a lot of confidence which deserves a wonderful congratulation. Sir, there are a lot of security problems, internal and external, today, that the country is facing. I would like to ask the Minister how are you going to prioritise them?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, we have a debate beginning at 12 o'clock on the internal security situation. I request the hon. Member to participate in the debate.

#### **Non-fixation of pay by Navyug schools**

\*185. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that pay of the teachers and staff of NDMC Navyug Schools has not been fixed following the implementation of the recommendations of Sixth Pay Commission in 2008;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that PGTs and TGTs of these schools are getting grade pay of Rs. 6600/- and 4800/- respectively with a huge gap between two posts; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) to (d) The Navyug Schools are controlled by the Navyug School Educational Society, which is fully financed by the New Delhi Municipal Council. The Society follows the pattern of the New Delhi Municipal Council in the matter of grant of pay scales to the Teachers and staff of the Navyug Schools. In the New Delhi Municipal Council, pay of all the staff including teachers under the scales of pay recommended by the Sixth Central Pay Commission has been fixed provisionally, in view of the impending rationalization of their pay structure.

SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Sir, the Sixth Pay Commission बहुत छोटे-छोटे राज्यों में भी कर्मचारियों को लागू कर दिया गया है और लोगों ने देना भी शुरू कर दिया है। आपने अपने जवाब में यह कहा है कि यह कमेटी करती है, लेकिन पैसा तो कमेटी नहीं देती है, पैसा तो आपको देना होगा। मेरा यह कहना है कि 6th Pay Commission के लिए झगड़ा-झंझट और हड़ताल वगैरह होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि informative way में 6th Pay Commission के लिए आप विद्यालयों में क्या करने वाले हैं?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, since the answer was given I have been briefed about the matter. The matter is resolved. The position is as follows: Traditionally the Transco employees had a pay scale higher than the Pay Commission level and that was embroiled in a bit of litigation. That litigation has now come to an end and the Board of Delhi Transco has resolved on 27th November, 2009 to settle that matter. Since that is settled, formal orders will be issued. Once formal orders are issued in the Delhi Transco case, formal orders will be issued in the case of NDMC school teachers in the next few days. The matter, I am told, as I speak, stands resolved.

SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Sir, I come to my second supplementary. It is part (c) of my question. There is an infirmity, Sir. दोनों में विसंगतियाँ हैं। पी.जी.टीज. और टी.जी.टीज. के वेतनमान निर्धारण में विसंगति हैं, जिनमें पी.जी.टीज. को 6600/- का और टी.जी.टीज. को 4800/- का ग्रेड पे मिलता है। इसमें इतनी ज्यादा विसंगति नहीं होनी चाहिए और कुछ कम अंतर होना चाहिए। वह भी लिखा हुआ है कि कितना अंतर होना चाहिए। तो उसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं? यह मेरा सप्लीमेंट्री है।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, as I said, the matter stands resolved. The Sixth Pay Commission, in paragraph 3.8.21, recognized the differences between the grades of teachers — primary school teachers, trained graduate teachers and post graduate teachers, and, made certain recommendations. The Government considered the report of the Pay Commission and has accepted its recommendations. In fact, arrears have been paid. They are actually receiving the pay as per the recommendation of the Sixth Pay Commission except that the *de jure*, formal orders could not be issued because of the pending litigation. The matter stands resolved and orders will be issued in the next couple of days.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to which are all the other institutions which are yet to implement the Sixth Pay Commission. In such a situation, I am told that the higher level officers have been given very good. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stick to the question.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, my specific point is that there are umpteen number of institutions which are yet to implement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question relates to NDMC schools. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: This is the question, Sir. Sir, I am told that the higher level officers have been given nice pay-scales, and, on the other hand, the lower level officers have been left out. This is a very, very heart-burning situation, in which ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It does not relate to the question, Dr. Malaisamy.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, the Sixth Pay Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is not about the Sixty Pay Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is about. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please read the question and then put your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, my question is whether that kind of representation has come to his notice.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I think, my learned friend continues to believe that I am the Finance Minister. I am not. This question has to be put to the Finance Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 186 - hon. Member absent. Question No. 187 hon. Member absent. Question No. 188 - hon. Member absent. Question No. 189

\*186. [The questioner Shri Amar Singh was absent. For answer *vide* page 36 *infra*]

\*187. [The questioner Shri Rajeev Shukla was absent. For answer *vide* page 38 *infra*]

\*188. [The questioner Shri Ganga Charan was absent. For answer *vide* page 39 *infra*]

#### **Rice exported to various countries**

\*189. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:††

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rice exported to various countries during the last three years, country-wise;

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†† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Kamal Akhtar.

(b) the details of the companies which exported rice to various countries during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that rice was exported to African countries by some private companies contrary to Government guidelines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House (See below).

(c) and (d) While there is a prohibition/restriction on export of Non-Basmati Rice, keeping in view the request of the Governments of some African countries and on diplomatic considerations, a quantity of 1,21,500 tonnes of Non-Basmati Rice was exported by the PSUs in relaxation of the prohibition/ restriction on commercial terms.

**Statement**

(a) The details of basmati and non-basmati rice exports to various countries along-with major destinations/countries for the last three years is as under:

Sl.No.	Country	Basmati (Qty : in 000 Tons)		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)
1.	Saudi Arab	499.59	543.53	524.40
2.	UAE	105.00	193.10	456.15
3.	Kuwait	109.07	113.07	111.55
4.	UK	71.41	71.38	62.56
5.	USA	34.50	35.74	39.63
6.	Yemen Republic	40.69	49.96	31.48
7.	Belgium	24.39	13.35	6.90
8.	Germany	11.40	10.80	5.04
9.	Qatar	6.21	13.43	10.53
10.	Canada	15.87	13.57	17.84
11.	Netherlands	18.85	17.85	11.15
12.	Italy	9.94	10.85	3.28
13.	Mauritius	7.15	9.67	.6.53
14.	Oman	6.03	9.16	25.12
15.	Iran	15.11	4.43	170.95
16.	Other countries	70.51	73.47	73.27
TOTAL		1,045.72	1,183.36	1,556.38

Source: DoC-DGCIS

**Non-Basmati** (Qty: in 000 Tons)

S.No.	Country	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)
1	Bangladesh PR	512.92	1906.86	610.66
2	Cote D' Ivoire	337.89	624.97	4.43
3	Saudi Arab	133.16	221.76	-
4	South Africa	39.51	271.69	0.01
5	UAE	128.64	312.34	21.37
6	UK	22.85	17.54	5.97
7.	Nepal	162.24	231.99	24.23
8.	Nigeria	547.63	204.75	22.11
9.	Guinea	99.57	207.54	-
10.	Sri Lanka	0.87	91.42	17.40
11	Benin	111.50	121.25	10.28
12,	Somilia	162.50	105.15	0.48
13.	Senegal	134.86	132.20	2.52
14.	Togo	103.81	127.71	-
15,	Cameroon	149.88	104.86	0.45
16.	Other countries	702.38	604.05	230.08
TOTAL		3,702.21	5,286.08	949.99

Source: DOC-DGCIS

TOTAL RICE	4,747.93	6,469.44	2,506.37
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(b) The details of the major companies exporting Basmati and Non-Basmati Rice to various countries in last 3 years (based on returns filed with APEDA for 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09) is as under:

**Basmati rice**

Exporter Name	Oty(MT)
1	2
KRBL Ltd.	290480
Mandalia Overseas Corporation	250106
Sunstar Overseas Ltd.	139513
Kohinoor Foods Ltd. (Formerly Satnam Overseas Limited)	130467
Best Food International Pvt. Ltd	75146
Veer Overseas Ltd.,	47332
Al Gyas Exports Pvt. Ltd.	35073

1	2
Longulf Trading (India) Pvt. Ltd.	25561
H.M. Overseas	15943
D. N. Traders	15830
P.P. Overseas	15500
R.S. Rice Mills	15168
Hindustan Unilever Ltd	14265
Veer Oil & General Mills	11183
Shri Guru Ram Dass Rice Co.	9517
Nav Bharat International Limited	7215
Lekh Raj Narinder Kumar	7174
Jindal Dhan Kutai Udyog	7109
Jas Food Industires	5251
Al-Gyas Rice Sortex Mills Pvt.	5068
Bansal Overseas	5025
Aaha Impex Pvt. Ltd.	4930
G.V. (God Vishnu) Rice Unit	4706
J.J. International	4700
R.R. International	4200
Gayatri Masala Exporter	4038
Aggarwal Rice Mills	3994
Whitefields International (P)	3755
Sudarshan Overseas Ltd.	3517
RKSK Overseas Pvt. Ltd.	3501
J.R. Agrotech Pvt. Ltd.	3255
I.T.C. Ltd.	3183
Zayeqa Foods Export	3050
Hanuman Exports	3002
P.K. Overseas Pvt. Ltd.	2034
Oman Trade	1970
Sarvpriya Exports Private Ltd.	1924

1	2
Arya International	1641
GRM Overseas Limited	1334
Laxmi Agro Industries	1305
Heritage Infracon Pvt. Ltd.	1134
Allan Asons Limited	1130
Namdhari Food International Pvt. Ltd	1000
<b>Non-Basmati Rice</b>	
Om Shree International	1419698
Sita Trading	966406
Shri Lal Mahal Limited	801887
A.D. Exports	542980
Maruthi	464021
Nav Bharat International Limited	308520
Sri Ramlingeswara Rice and Oil	240523
Sarala Foods Private Limited	178630
Sirius Overseas Private Ltd.	158763
Rice India Exports Pvt.Ltd.	118905
Bishan Saroop Ramkishan Agro Pvt.Ltd.	117204
Kohinoor Foods Ltd. (formerly Satnam Overseas Limited)	97050
Utsav Rice Mill (P) Ltd.	83032
KRBL Ltd.	80289
KLA India Public Ltd.	78699
Satyam Balajee Rice Industries Pvt. Ltd.	73267
Yathiswarnaal Enterprises	71390
L M J International	64900
Olam Exports (India) Limited	62240
Bharath	59626
Shah Nanji Nagsi Exports Pvt L	49187
Panna International	46696
Navyug Enterprises (P) Ltd.	45711



1	2
Arya International	43165
H.M. Overseas	41087
Radha Exim Private Limited	40291
Jayabrata Maulick	35160
IND	32340
Soubhik Exports Private Limited	30852
Jatin & Company	29717
Visnukumar Traders Pvt. Ltd.	23738
Shafali Ghosh	23090
Shri Ganesh Sortex	22261
B.S. International	21030
Bharat Exports & Trading Co.	20619
Exim Rajathi India Private Ltd.	20470
R.R. International	20320
Sri Venkateswara Exports	19315
Subhas Chandra Das	19044
R.P. Basmati Rice Ltd.	18770
Mahendra Rice Industry	18367
Best Food International Pvt. Ltd.	18323
Aishwarya	16613
Adarsha International	15020
Gobinda Chandra Ghosh	14100
Shree Hans Rice & General Mill	13961
Selmax Exports Pvt. Ltd.	13937
Sukdeb Saha Export & Import	13568
S.N. Trading	12460
Daulat Ram Ramesh Kumar & Co	12441
D.K. Sortex	12148
Venkata Nageswara Rao Neti	10874
Whitefields International (P)	10716
Shiv Shakti Rice Mills	10466
J.R. Agrotech Pvt. Ltd.	10449
Tilak Raj Madan Mohan	10094
Navi Bhavi Agro Enterprises PV	10000

Source: APEDA

**श्री कमाल अख्तर :** महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि गैर-बासमती चावल के निर्यात पर 2007 से प्रतिबंध था, लेकिन कुछ अफ्रीकी देशों को मानवीय आधार पर चावल का निर्यात किया गया। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इन देशों के ऊपर इतनी दया क्यों दिखाई, जबकि जिन देशों को चावल निर्यात किया गया, उनमें एक देश चावल का बड़ा निर्यातक है और दूसरे देश में प्रति व्यक्ति आय भारत से ज्यादा है। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि Sierra Leone में घाना के विदेश मंत्री भारत सरकार को किस आधार पर अपने पत्र में दिल्ली की अमीरा फूड्स इंडिया लिमिटेड और शिवनाथ राय हरनारायण इंडिया लिमिटेड को निर्यात अधिकार देने की सिफारिश करते हैं और आपका मंत्रालय उस सिफारिश के आधार पर एस.टी.सी. और एम.एम.टी.सी. जो सरकारी संस्थाएँ हैं, के बजाए प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को निर्यात का अधिकार देता है?

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, very clearly there was a ban placed on the export of non-Basmati rice as of 15th October 2007. Post that ban, certain Minimum Export Prices were levied. Starting on 31st October 2007 at 425 dollars per metric ton, on 27th December, at 500 dollars per metric ton, followed by 5th March, at 650 per metric ton and then on the 1st April 2008 again a full ban on the non-Basmati rice. As far as the transactions are concerned, it is very clear that this was not on the basis of humanitarian aid but was purely on the basis of a commercial transaction. The Governments of these countries, five in particular, Mauritius, Comoros, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Ghana had approached our External Affairs Ministry. On the basis of a commercial transaction, the EGoM had approved these transactions. They were then forwarded to us and then the *prakriya* started of the export of these grains. As far as the point that has been raised in terms of the parties that had been nominated by these countries, let me be very clear here in my statement when I say that as far as Government is concerned, on the export of non-Basmati rice during the ban period, it is very clear that from our point of view if there are any irregularities that have taken place, an enquiry is already in place. When the result of the enquiry comes, we would be more than happy to place it on the table of the House.

**श्री कमाल अख्तर :** सर, मंत्री जी ने मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया और उन्होंने उसको घुमा दिया। मैं सिर्फ यह पूछना चाह रहा था कि आखिरकार निर्यात की एक प्रक्रिया होती है, उस प्रक्रिया के तहत टेंडर भी दिए जाते हैं। एक विदेश मंत्री निर्यात के लिए पत्र लिख देता है और हमारी सरकार इतना मानवीय आधार दिखाती है कि उन्हें बिना टेंडर के, बिना पूरी प्रक्रिया के चावल निर्यात कर देती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से सिर्फ यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2000 में अफ्रीकी देशों को किए गए निर्यात के संबंध में, क्या आपने कोई टेंडर आमंत्रित किया? यदि हाँ, तो कब और किन कम्पनियों ने टेंडर डाले? यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस पूरे प्रकरण की संसदीय समिति द्वारा जांच करायेगी या इसमें जो 25 करोड़ का घोटाला किया गया है, वह सही है। मैं यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया :** सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल उठाया है, मैं उसका सही-सही और सीधा उत्तर देना चाहता हूँ। पहला सवाल यह उठाया है कि 25 हजार करोड़ का घोटाला हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कृपया करके न्यूज-पेपर के आधार पर न कहें, मैं सभी मुद्दे आपके सामने पेश करूंगा। चेंबरमैन

सर, सरकार द्वारा 13.49 लाख मीट्रिक टन की स्वीकृति EGoM द्वारा दी गई थी। उसमें से केवल 10.9 लाख मीट्रिक टन की नोटिफिकेशन की स्वीकृति दी गई थी। उस 10.9 लाख मीट्रिक टन की जो नोटिफिकेशन दी गई थी, उसमें से केवल एक लाख 21 हजार मीट्रिक टन का निर्यात इस देश से इन पांचों देशों के लिए हुआ है, तो करीब-करीब दस प्रतिशत का निर्यात उस नोटिफिकेशन के आधार पर केवल हुआ है। जो नोटिस इस अखबार में या मैनूज में लाया गया है, उसके बारे में, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने सिम्पल मल्टीप्लीकेशन कर दिया है। 10.9 लाख मीट्रिक टन x 25 thousand rupees per मीट्रिक टन, मतलब 25 हजार या ढाई करोड़ का घोटाला। मैं आपको अपनी तरफ से बताना चाहूँगा कि जहाँ तक सरकार का मामला है केवल एक लाख 21 हजार मीट्रिक टन का निर्यात हुआ है। वह भी अगर हम मंडी के प्राइस के आधार पर लें, जो चावल का प्रोक्योरमेंट होता है, हमारा एम.ई.पी. है साढ़े सात हजार रुपये प्रति मीट्रिक टन। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री कमल अख्तर :** सर, मैंने टेंडर प्रक्रिया के बारे में सवाल पूछा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया :** मैं पूरा जवाब दे रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति :** आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप पूरा जवाब सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please don't interject. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री कमल अख्तर :** सर, मुझे आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JYOTIRADIATYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I am not yielding, Sir, ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : When the Minister is speaking, please don't interfere. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री कमल अख्तर :** सर, टेंडर प्रक्रिया के बारे में जवाब आना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति :** आप जवाब पूरा होने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया :** I am not yielding, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**... अगर आपके पास थोड़ा patience है, कृपया करके मेरा पूरा जवाब समझ लें, उसके बाद भी कोई प्रश्न हो, तो मैं जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन :** सर, माननीय मंत्री जी को patience शब्द का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया :** मुझे पूरा हक है और मैं अपनी तरफ से अनुरोध कर सकता हूँ। मैंने अनुरोध किया है। मैंने कृपया करके एक शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है, इसलिए मैं अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ। धन्यवाद। हम लोगों का प्रोसेस करके साढ़े सात हजार रुपये पर मीट्रिक टन प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस है। चावल एक ऐसा पदार्थ है जिसे प्रोसेस करना पड़ता है। प्रोसेसिंग के बाद करीब-करीब साढ़े बारह हजार पर मीट्रिक टन इसका दाम बनता है। उस पर जो FOB की कॉस्टिंग होती है, वह करीब डेढ़ हजार प्रति मीट्रिक टन होती है। उसको लगाकर और कुल मिलाकर close to हमारा 15 हजार रुपए प्रति मीट्रिक टन दाम निकलता है। जो उस मैगजीन में कोट किया गया कि 25 हजार मीट्रिक टन, यह स्थिति नहीं है। जो इनका स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन था ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

**श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया :** उस पर मैं आपको यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने कहा कि एजेंसीज के द्वारा जो कमर्शियल ट्रांजेक्शन है, उसमें अगर कोई एजेंसी नोमिनेट करे, तो उस पर विचार जरूर किया जाता

है। जहां तक इन चार एजेंसियों की बात है, क्योंकि इन ट्रांजेक्शन में MMTC ने सीधे-सीधे ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं जवाब दू पाऊं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... MMTC ने सीधे-सीधे पूरा ट्रांजेक्शन अपने आधार पर किया था। जो चार बाकी ट्रांजेक्शन हैं, उन पर देश की सरकार को नोमिनेट करने के लिए पूरा अधिकार है और Expression of Interest की लिस्ट में इन PSUs में वे चारों एजेंसियां हैं।

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय सारी बातें विस्तार से कह रहे हैं, मेरा केवल इतना ही सवाल है कि जिन एजेंसियों को नोमिनेट करना है, उनकी प्रक्रिया क्यों नहीं बता रहे हैं। उसका टेंडर क्यों नहीं किया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, do you want me to respond to it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is a question to you.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, I have already said this. This is not a humanitarian aid. It is a commercial transaction. There are instances where countries have nominated agencies on the basis of commercial transaction. However, we have instituted an inquiry. When the results of the inquiry come to us ...**(Interruptions)**... In the next 15-20 days, we will place it. ...**(Interruptions)**... if so required. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सभापति महोदय, मुझे मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is an assurance which has been given. ...**(Interruptions)**... Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** मैंने यह पूछा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... राम गोपाल जी, एक मिनट, एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभापति महोदय, ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस सवाल का यह जवाब नहीं आया कि सरकार ने जो चार एजेंसियां नियुक्त कीं, वे किस आधार पर कीं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह तो बता नहीं रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your turn is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... ये इसका जवाब पहले दे चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़। प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव :** सभापति महोदय, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से ...**(व्यवधान)**... बिल्कुल स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न है कि इस प्रक्रिया में टेंडर हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है, अगर हुआ है या नहीं भी हुआ है तो वे कौन सी कम्पनियां हैं, जिनको लाभ हुआ है और कितना लाभ हुआ है? उन कम्पनियों से रिकवरी करने के लिए आपने सरकारी कम्पनियों को ओवर लुक किया है। आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं?

**श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया :** सभापति महोदय, मैं इसके जवाब में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो एक्सपोर्ट प्रक्रिया की गई थी, उसमें पूरी तरह से MMTC, PEC और STC इनवॉल्व थी। यह कहना कि दूसरी एजेंसियों द्वारा किया गया, यह गलत है ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं अपना उत्तर समाप्त करता हूँ। जहां तक इन ट्रांजेक्शन के बारे में मुद्दा है, मैंने यह कहा है कि यह कर्मांशियल ट्रांजेक्शन है। कर्मांशियल ट्रांजेक्शन में विदेशी सरकार को उनकी एजेंसी को नॉमिनेट करने के लिए पूरा हक है क्योंकि इसमें भारत सरकार का पैसा खर्च नहीं किया गया?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Third supplementary. Shrimati Karat.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Just one question and one answer. Was there a tender or not? That is all want to know. Was there a tender before this transaction? Yes or no?

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Now let me try and satisfy Ms. Karat as well again. Very, very clearly, one transaction *vis-a-vis* Mauritius was done completely by the MMTC. Regarding other four transactions, I have said it before and I am saying it again. It was not a humanitarian aid. It was a commercial transaction. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ms. Karat, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. Kindly hear my answer before you start saying again, ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please hear my answer. It is a commercial transaction. On a commercial transaction basis, every country has a right to nominate its supplier and it did so in these cases. It so happened that all these four suppliers were also listed with these PSUs in their Expression of Interest that has been tabled. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, he has not answered my question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

\* 190 [The questioner Shri Kaptan Singh Solanki was absent. For answer *vide* page 39 *infra*]

#### **Outsourcing of various jobs by Government departments and PSU**

\*191 SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings are resorting to outsourcing of various jobs, in particular, cleaning and computer related jobs;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether his Ministry is aware about exploitation of employees and workers by private contractors?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### ***Statement***

(a) and (b) Ministries/Departments may outsource certain routine services *e.g.* cleaning, maintenance, moving papers/dak etc. In the Interest of economy and efficiency under Rule 178 of General Financial Rules (GFR). These Rules also provide for the Ministry/Departments intending to outsource services and to prescribe detailed instructions and procedures for this purpose without

contravening the basic guidelines contained in General Financial Rules. These detailed instructions and procedures are expected to take into account statutory provisions in regard to outsourcing of services. Rule 180 (iv) of GFR stipulates inclusion of the statutory and contractual obligations to be complied with by the contractor. Further, a Central Ministry/Department/Central Public Sector Undertaking can engage contract labour in a job unless and until the same (specified establishment and specific job) are prohibited under provisions of Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970.

(c) In the Central Sphere, the officers of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central)'s organisation conduct inspections regularly under the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 and take action by filing prosecution cases against the defaulting employers and contractors. They also conduct regular inspections under Minimum Wages Act. Whenever violation and payment of less than minimum rates of wages are observed, prosecution/claim cases are launched against the defaulting employers.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, my question is very specific. The Central Government and public sector undertakings are model employers and they should not become party to exploitation of workers. I am of the considered opinion that outsourcing in a very important area of cleaning and computer-related work etc. will amount to giving away the secrets of the Central Government to the private agencies because in various Departments, particularly in the Ministry of Finance, even the computerisation of important work, is given to private agencies. May I know from the hon. Minister how the secrecy of the Government will be maintained when even in such areas outsourcing is permitted?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, outsourcing is permitted only for cleaning, carrying the tapals, and taking the papers and other things. For secret things, the outsourcing people are not employed. This is one thing.

दूसरी चीज़, जो outsourcing का वहां पर provision है, वह केवल lower level पर है। जो भी permanent jobs हैं, उसके लिए Government ने outsourcing नहीं किया है। बहुत से, कम से कम 76 notifications ऐसे किए गए हैं, जहां पर अगर permanent job की आवश्यकता है, तो उस जगह पर करना ही चाहिए, ऐसे notification भी बहुत सी जगहों पर किए हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Second supplementary please.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, in my question, I have made it very specific that computer-related jobs are being outsourced and computer-related jobs are not unimportant. They are very important. Once again, I object to that because the work of cleaning is a routine work. If the House is not properly cleaned, no M.P. will enter the House. Parliament Session starts after eight or ten days of work done by the *farash* and cleaners. They are washing it. It is a very important work. So, no work should be underestimated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, the cleaning work cannot be outsourced. It should be given to permanent employees. That is my question.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, now, a Tripartite Task Force for contract workers' issue we have constituted, and that is going into it in detail. उसकी रिपोर्ट आने के बाद हम जो कुछ भी कदम उठाएंगे, वह सदस्यों को बता देंगे।

MR.-CHAIRMAN: Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I am not going into the issue of cleaning. The Central Government and public ; sector undertakings under section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation) Act are supposed to employ contract labour and it is a fact — if wrong, the hon. Minister may confirm — that even in regular production jobs — I am not talking of cleaning — the same machine is being handled, in one shift, by the contract worker and, in another shift, by the regular worker, and this is going on. As on date, the share of contract workers in the productive job in the public sector is more than that of public sector workers. This is a gross illegality. Whether the Government prefers to promote and indulge in the illegality in the Central public sector undertakings years after years and days after days; please confirm.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, the Tripartite Task Force for contract workers' issues we have constituted. And the problems faced by the contract workers were deliberated, in detail, as you know. They are going to submit their report on the 31st December, this month itself. As soon as we get the Report, we will definitely look into the problems and wherever such problems are there, we will definitely try to sort them out one by one.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Viplove Thakur. We are running after time!

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर :** सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी को बताना चाहती हूँ कि outsourcing हो रही है। जैसा कि इन्होंने cleaning और जो manual काम के लिए कहा है, क्या ये इस बात से अवगत हैं कि जो contractor उनको रखता है, वह Government के pattern पर wages नहीं देता है? बाकी चीजें उनको नहीं मिलती हैं, उनको छुट्टी का पैसा नहीं मिलता है, न ही उनके लिए insurance है और न ही कुछ और है। क्या उनकी wages को, जो Government ने तय की हैं, उनको दिलवाने के लिए कोई ऐसा प्रावधान करेंगे, जिससे कि outsourcing में उनको नुकसान न हो, मैं यह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### New Surrender-Cum-Rehabilitation Policy for Maoists

\*181. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared any surrender-cum-rehabilitation policy for Maoists;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the extent to which the new surrender-cum-rehabilitation policy is better than the old policy of Government in this regard;
- (d) whether Government has held discussions with various States/other groups before finalization of the new policy;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the number of Maoists who have so far surrendered after launch of new policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (f) State Governments are implementing their own schemes for surrender and rehabilitation of naxalites. Earlier under the guidelines for reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) to naxal affected States, expenditure incurred for the rehabilitation of a hardcore, underground naxalite cadre and a member of Dalam who surrenders in accordance with the comprehensive surrender and rehabilitation policy being implemented by the State Government was reimbursable to the extent of Rs.10,000 for those surrendering without arms and Rs.20,000 for those cadres surrendering with regular weapons.

The Central Government has modified the relevant guidelines of the SRE Scheme, *inter-alia*, to make the following expenditure reimbursable to the State Governments:-

- (i) Immediate grant of Rs.1.50 lakh to be kept in Fixed Deposit in a bank in the name of the Surrenderee for 3 years which can be drawn by him after 3 years subject to his good behaviour.
- (ii) Rs.2000 as monthly stipend for a maximum period of 36 months.
- (iii) Incentives for surrender of weapons depending upon the type of weapon(s) surrendered.
- (iv) Training in a trade/vocation.

Draft guidelines were circulated to the States on 22.05.2009 and the suggestions received were appropriately incorporated in the Guidelines for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of naxalites announced on 26.08.2009. The Guidelines are placed on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs.

During the current year (upto October 31, 2009) 132 naxalites have surrendered of whom 37 have surrendered after the announcement of the new policy.

#### **Cases of corruption in MCD and Delhi Administration**

\*186. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:



- (a) whether it is a fact that more than 4000 cases related to corruption involving officials of MCD are pending investigation for nearly 10 years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that similar corruption cases of officials of Delhi Administration are also pending investigation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether it is also a fact that a large number of officials have retired during this period;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the Government's reaction in regard thereto and by when guilty are likely to be punished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The year wise details of the cases of corruption against the officials of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) presently investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Government of NCT of Delhi are as under :

Sl. No.	Year	Number of cases
1.	Before 2001	53
2.	2001	19
3.	2002	17
4.	2003	35
5.	2004	19
6.	2005	29
7.	2006	39
8.	2007	32
9.	2008	30
10.	2009 (as on date)	19
TOTAL		292

Out of these 292 cases, on the basis of the conviction of the officials concerned, departmental action has been initiated in 8 cases, 56 cases are investigated by the respective investigating agencies. More than 215 cases are under trial, disposal of which depends on decision in these cases by the Hon'ble Court.

(c) and (d) The number of cases, presently investigated by the Anti Corruption Branch against the officials of the Government of NCT of Delhi including corporations/ autonomous bodies/ boards etc. under it, is 64. The year-wise details of these 64 cases are as under :

Sl. No.	Year	Number of cases
1.	Before 2001	1
2.	2001	2
3.	2002	3
4.	2003	7
5.	2004	3
6.	2005	4
7.	2006	13
8.	2007	7
9.	2008	13
10.	2009 (till 17.8.2009)	11
TOTAL		64

The major reasons for pendency of cases are re-investigation of the cases by the investigating agency; delay in receipt of forensic reports, prosecution sanction, etc.; investigation stayed by the superior courts; voluminous investigation; difficulties in getting old records from various offices; etc.

(e) and (f) The MCD has informed that 62 officials have retired during the pendency of the corruption cases. As per information available with the Directorate of Vigilance, Government of NCT of Delhi, in eight cases the officials concerned have retired.

(g) The Government is interested in early disposal of the pending cases. The efforts taken in this regard include forming of special teams; getting experts such as valuers, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, etc.; taking up the matter with the Heads of Departments for early prosecution sanction; taking up the matter with the Forensic Science Laboratory for expediting expert report; etc. The officials found guilty are punished as per law.

#### **Keeping vigil on foreign nationals visiting India**

\*187. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch a massive security exercise which will involve keeping an eye on all foreign nationals visiting India;

(b) whether the proposed project would link all Indian missions in foreign nations to immigration check-posts in India; and

(c) if so, the relevant details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Modernization and up-gradation of Immigration services in the country is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) to be undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). The MMP is titled "Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT)". This Project aims to develop a secure and integrated service delivery framework to enhance security and facilitation in the Visa issuance process, strengthen the Immigration function besides fortifying the Foreigners Registration Processes for effective tracking of foreigners.

The total estimated cost of the project is Rs.1011 crore. The Project is to be implemented in a planned and phased manner over a period of 4½ years *i.e.* w.e.f. April, 2010 to September, 2014.

With the implementation of this project, all the 169 Indian Missions across the globe, 77 Immigration Check Posts (ICPs), and the Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs)/Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs) in the country would be linked with the Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB).

#### **Plan to make Bundelkhand a State**

†\*188. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a plan to make Bundelkhand a State is under consideration of Government;
- (b) if so, by when Bundelkhand State would be formed by Government; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Government takes decision on such matters after taking into consideration all relevant factors.

#### **Infiltration in J and K and North Eastern States**

†\*190. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that incidents of infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States have risen;
- (b) if so, the details of infiltration/ attempts of infiltration into Jammu-Kashmir and North-Eastern States from across the border during the last one year;
- (c) the number of terrorists whose succeeded in infiltrating and the number of terrorists killed or arrested by security forces during this period; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of steps being taken by Government to check infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Attempts at infiltration from across the LOC which are mainly in Jammu and Kashmir have shown a marginal increase during the current year, but most of these attempts were foiled.

(b) and (c) The details upto October 2009 are as under:-

Killed	Returned	Surrendered	Apprehended	Successful	Total
88	230	-	9	106	433

(d) The Government in tandem with the State Government, have adopted a multi-pronged approach, to contain cross-border infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir, which includes, *inter-alia*, strengthening of border management and multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment along International Border/Line of Control and infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved technology, weapons and equipment for security forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination, synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration, and pro-active action against the terrorists within the State. The counter infiltration efforts are reviewed periodically at various levels in the State Government and in the Central Government.

#### **Amendment in present patent law**

†192. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government thinks that the present patent law is a hindrance in the economic independence of the country;

(b) if so, whether there should be amendment in present patent law; and

(c) if so, the efforts Government is making to amend the present patent law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Amount for modernization of police to states during eleventh plan**

†\*193. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided to States especially naxal-affected States for modernization of police during the last five years;

(b) the quantum of Central assistance spent on purchase of sophisticated weapons by the States; and

(c) the funds targetted to be provided to States by Government for modernization of police during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) During the last five years *i.e.* from 2004-05 to 2008-09, a total amount of Rs.5455.22 crore was released to the States under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme - 2000-2010). This amount includes Rs.2580.14 crore released to 09 (nine) naxal affected States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The year-wise details of release of funds in the last five years *i.e.* 2004-05 to 2008-09 to various States, including naxal affected States is enclosed as a Statement (*See* below). The funds released during 2008-09 includes a component for 100% Central financial support to the naxal affected districts @ Rs.2.00 crore per district for improving the police related infrastructure like construction of police stations, police out posts, fortification of existing police stations / police outposts.

Under the MPF Scheme, *inter-alia*, assistance is being provided for procurement of modern weaponry. The State Governments, *inter-alia*, include modern weaponry in their MPF annual action plans as per their assessed requirements and the weapons are either procured through Ordnance Factory Board or through imports directly by the States. An amount of Rs.470.75 crore, including Rs.247.06 crore to naxal affected States, was released under the MPF Scheme to Ordnance Factory Board during the period 2004-05 to 2008-09 for the supply of weapons to various States.

Presently funds for modernization of State police forces are being provided under a Non-plan for Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces and not under any Eleventh Five Year Plan Scheme.

#### ***Statement***

*The year-wise details of release of funds to various States,  
including naxal affected States*

(Rs. in crore)

Name of States	Funds released during				
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	79.93	101.41	88.12	87.34	83.83
Arunachal Pradesh	9.13	7.00	11.53	10.70	14.72
Assam	41.37	56.68	52.18	87.82	68.11
Bihar	45.25	39.87	51.62	16.24	41.57
Chhattisgarh	32.72	40.74	57.06	41.72	26.54
Goa	0.28	1.06	1.00	2.00	4.00
Gujarat	39.54	39.85	45.52	51.90	48.02

1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	22.13	14.95	19.69	35.75	27.51
Himachal Pradesh	2.57	6.78	3.92	10.27	9.99
Jammu & Kashmir	110.89	109.22	88.13	115.34	109.65
Jharkhand	22.33	40.74	47.00	50.95	69.85
Karnataka	58.87	65.85	64.15	78.13	69.61
Kerala	26.55	18.84	24.53	40.01	22.90
Madhya Pradesh	42.27	31.65	43.24	57.68	40.37
Maharashtra	71.00	88.78	105.10	78.87	75.86
Manipur	15.24	16.97	14.09	32.07	39.23
Meghalaya	7.58	6.57	8.59	15.44	10.81
Mizoram	7.45	6.00	10.48	11.00	12.69
Nagaland	13.09	17.52	22.68	30.72	38.42
Orissa	27.76	35.08	38.00	45.80	42.54
Punjab	21.79	20.31	15.00	34.94	21.56
Rajasthan	42.67	34.81	40.47	49.60	49.10
Sikkim	5.90	2.43	3.46	4.42	6.12
Tamil Nadu	56.78	65.51	61.65	75.74	50.10
Tripura	11.17	11.83	11.34	13.13	20.66
Uttar Pradesh	108.55	98.12	94.28	115.44	102.31
Uttarakhand	7.99	16.76	5.28	9.89	19.39
West Bengal	29.20	29.67	37.11	44.45	32.18
TOTAL	960.00	1025.00	1065.22	1247.36	1157.64

**Sole counter-terrorism authority**

\*194. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to designate his Ministry as the sole counter-terrorism authority and Finance Minister has instructed the Revenue Department to hand over the job of tracking terror funding to his Ministry;

(b) if so, to what extent his Ministry has strengthened and has a separate wing to handle cases of terror funding with the existing establishment;

(c) to what extent this move has helped in tracking misuse of funds for terrorist activities; and

(d) whether his Ministry is likely to approach international credit and debit card companies for access to details of large scale money transfers to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs has concurred with the proposal of the Ministry of Finance to amend the Allocation of Business Rules, so that the subject of Combating Financing of Terrorism is allocated as a subject matter to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The formal amendment to the Allocation of Business Rules is yet to be carried out.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with the subject matter of Terrorism. The aspect of financing of terrorism is monitored by the Security Agencies within the Ministry of Home Affairs and concerns regarding the vulnerabilities/channels of terrorist financing have been enunciated from time to time. As a result of such concerns, the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) was amended in 2009 and money transfer services, which were hitherto not covered as a reporting entity of the PMLA, were brought within its ambit. Action has also been taken to freeze funds associated with terrorist outfits, invoking Section 51 (a) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

(d) International credit and debit cards, using their Visa and MasterCard and American express platforms, have been made reporting entities under PMLA. The Director, Financing Intelligence Unit (FIU-IND) is empowered to seek specific information in respect of transactions utilizing international credit and debit cards.

#### **Maoist activities not linked to political and ideological moorings**

\*195. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the activities of Maoists in India are not linked with any political and ideological moorings;

(b) if so, whether Government has contemplated to take multi-pronged steps, such as developmental works, in Maoist affected regions and combined combating operation in the States simultaneously;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Maoist's aim is to capture political power through a protracted armed struggle against the State.

Government continues to pursue a policy to deal with the naxalite activities in a holistic manner in the areas of security and development. State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts in several ways. These include modernization and upgradation of the State Police forces under various schemes; sharing of intelligence and facilitating inter-State coordination; and assistance for integrated development of naxal affected areas through a range of schemes.

A high-level Task Force under Cabinet Secretary has been formed for promoting coordinated efforts across a range of development and security measures. Ministries such as Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Tribal Affairs, Power, Drinking water Supply, Road Transport & Highways and Planning Commission are represented in the Task Force.

34 most affected districts in eight States have been taken up for special attention on planning, implementation and monitoring of security related measures and development schemes so that a comprehensive approach to deal effectively with the naxal problem, with monitorable targets and deliverables, is formulated and implemented.

#### **Toxic Chinese toys being sold in stores**

\*196. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a huge number of Chinese toys, which are made up of toxic contents with dangerous health effects among children, are being sold in all toy stores and even in well-known retail stores; and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any strong action against those toy stores?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per Notification No. 113/(RE-2008)/2004-2009, dated 16th June, 2009 all imported toys into India are mandated to conform to the International Standards prescribed in ASTM F963 or EN 71; or standards prescribed in ISO 8124 (Parts I-III) or IS 9873 (Parts I-III).

Toys not meeting the above specifications and which are not accompanied by certificates of conformity with aforementioned standards and testing, are prohibited for import into India, with effect from 16th June, 2009.

#### **World Bank loan for road projects in A.P.**

\*197. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN. Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has sanctioned crores of rupees as loan for the road projects in Andhra Pradesh;



- (b) if so, the road projects undertaken so far in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years;
- (c) the amount spent so far on each road project;
- (d) the criteria adopted to use such loan; and
- (e) by when all the roads will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (e)  
This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways and roads other than National highways are the responsibility of the State Governments. No National Highway works have been undertaken with funding from World Bank in the State of Andhra Pradesh. However, some World Bank loan has been arranged for state sector road project in Andhra Pradesh the details of which are enclosed as Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of World Bank loan for State sector road projects in Andhra Pradesh*

The Board of Directors of the World Bank on 15th October 2009 has approved an IBRD loan of US\$320 million for Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project. The objective of the project is to improve the institutional capacity of the Andhra Pradesh Government in the road sector to provide better quality, capacity and safe roads to users in a sustainable manner. The total cost of the project is estimated at US\$720.5 million with World Bank assistance of US\$320 million. The balance amount of US\$400.50 million would be met by the State Government. The components of the project are as under:

- (1) Road improvement component (up-gradation and improvement of 429 kms of roads)
- (2) PPP Enabling Support Component
- (3) Institutional Strengthening Component
- (4) Road Safety component

The Road project under this loan is likely to be completed by 2015.

**Impact of FTAs on domestic spice producers**

\*198. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Spice Board considered the impact of the recent Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) on the domestic spice producers;
- (b) if so, what was its conclusion;
- (c) whether Government took into account Board's opinion before agreeing on the FTAs;

and

(d) in what manner the issues raised by the Spice Board were accommodated in the FTAs?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. While negotiating Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) Government takes a number of steps to protect the interest of domestic as well as export oriented industry and farmers. These include keeping the items to which the domestic industry and farmers are sensitive, in the Negative List. On such items limited or no tariff concession are granted to the trading partner. Such list are prepared after consulting all stake holders which include the Boards as well as the Apex Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Industry Association, etc. In so far as India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement is concerned inputs were obtained from the Spices Board and considered while finalizing the Agreement. Most of the spices are included in India's exclusion List (Negative List). The Cabinet while approving the Trade in Goods Agreement has set up a Group of Minister (GoM) to recommend appropriate measures including structural reforms in vulnerable areas including Tea, Coffee, Spices etc.

#### **Road safety funds**

\*199. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the items on which "Road Safety" funds accruing from "Excess in target traffic" from Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) Toll roads are spent;

(b) what was the total corpus of "Road Safety" Fund, State-wise;

(c) whether any part specifically is being allocated towards giving immediate monetary relief to serious accident victims or dependants of fatal victims on highways; and

(d) if so, how many such victims or their dependants were so compensated during 2007 and 2008?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) In respect of projects where the Concession agreement for Build, Operate on Transfer (BOT) Toll road projects have the provision for revenue sharing in the event of traffic exceeding the target traffic, such revenue is utilized *inter alia*, for meeting the cost and expenses on works and services not covered in the scope of the concession agreement but which arise out of safety requirements based on safety audits of the project highway carried out by the Safety Consultants appointed by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

(b) No fund has been generated in NHAI.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

### **Widening of export and import deals between India and South Africa**

\*200.DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:

SHRI N. K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and South Africa have recently agreed to widen the export and import deals;
- (b) if so, the details of discussions held with the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa recently;
- (c) whether the imports from South Africa are five time more than exports to that country; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to enhance exports to South Africa?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the meeting between the Commerce & Industry Minister and the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa in New Delhi on 13th November, 2009, level of bilateral trade was reviewed and it was stressed that the trade basket is required to be expanded to tap existing potential. Details of discussion are as follows:

- (1) Both the Ministers agreed that early conclusion of India-SACU Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) and Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPPA) will provide further impetus to trade in goods and investments. It was also agreed that the CEO Forum should be reconstituted at the earliest.
  - (2) Both the Ministers expressed satisfaction at the level of bilateral trade which has touched US \$ 7,406.51 million during 2008-09. India's imports from South Africa were US \$ 5,440.36 million during this period and India's exports to South Africa was US \$ 1966.15 million.
  - (3) Both Ministers discussed the two way investments, and noted that Indian investments were about US \$ 3 Billion with many projects still under implementation. There is interest shown by South African companies to invest in India also and present inflows are about US \$ 100 million.
- (c) and (d) No, Sir. Imports from South Africa were about 2.77 times the Indian exports to South Africa in 2008-09.

### **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

#### **SEZs approved**

1367. SHRI AMAR SINGH:

SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) how many SEZs have been approved by the Ministry during the last two years;
- (b) the details of the land and the names of the developers in each case; and
- (c) whether there is any penalty clause on the delayed projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) In addition to seven Central Government SEZs and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 570 proposals out of which 346 SEZs have been notified. A State-wise list of notified SEZ with details of land is enclosed as a Statement (*See below*).

(c) In terms of Rule 6 of the SEZ Rules, validity of approval is for a period of three years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved proposal. On a request received from the developer, the Board of Approval can extend the validity period upto two years.

***Statement***

*List of area of land of Notified SEZs*

S.No.	State	Total area of land in hectares *
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	10253.9781
2	Chandigarh	58.4566
3	Dadar & Nagar	23.11
4	Goa	249.475
5	Gujarat	12616.954
6	Haryana	1351.4241
7	Jharkhand	36.4218
8	Karnataka	2012.3431
9	Kerala	618.3172
10	MP	265.327
11	Maharashtra	8165.54
12	Nagaland	50.7
13	Orissa	683.9263
14	Punjab	46.124
15	Rajasthan	556.2584
16	Tamil Nadu	3627.8032

1	2	3
17	Uttarakhand	28.1426
18	UP	235.5661
19	West Bengal	210.44429
TOTAL		41090.3118

# This also includes the land already in the possession of Government agencies including State Industrial Development Authorities.

#### **Sectors registered growth during global recession**

1368. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) which are the sectors of our economy whose exports have grown during the current global downturn;

(b) what can we learn from them; and

(c) the steps taken to transfer this learning to other sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) As per the quick estimates of the exports by DGCI&S for the period April to October, 2009, there has been growth, as compared to period April-October 08, in the following sectors (in USD):

1.	Man made yarn/ fabrics/madeups	1.2%
2.	Fruits and vegetables	5.7%
3.	Tobacco	20.5%

(b) and (c) Each Sector is differently impacted by the global downturn, depending on international demand, supply and price situation.

#### **Removal of licence requirements for power distribution in SEZs**

1369. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in move to ease procedural hassles, Commerce Ministry is pushing for removal of licensing requirements needed to distribute power to factories, business outsourcing units, and social infrastructure like hospitals and malls located inside SEZ;

(b) whether Power and Commerce Ministers are in advanced stages of interdepartmental talks that would lead to doing away with requirement for obtaining licences of distributing power inside SEZs;

(c) whether an empowered Group of Ministers had banned compulsory acquisition of land by State Governments for SEZs in April, 2007; and

(d) if so, the new set up of guidelines released on August 18, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Detailed guidelines have been issued by the Department of Commerce on 27th February, 2009 for power generation, transmission and distribution in Special Economic Zones.

(c) and (d) Land is a State subject and for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is procured as per the policy and procedure of the respective State Governments. Further, pursuant to the decision of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) in its meeting held on 5th April, 2007, the State Governments have been informed on 15th June, 2007 that the Board of Approval will not approve any SEZs where the State Governments have carried out or propose to Carry out compulsory acquisition of land for such SEZs after 5th April, 2007. The set of guidelines released on August 18, 2009 reiterate the position.

#### **New foreign trade policy**

1370. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently unveiled the new foreign trade policy;

(b) if so, the salient features of the policy and whether the exporters or importers who were hit hard by global slowdown have got any relief from the new foreign trade policy;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of representations received by Government on the new foreign trade policy and action contemplated by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The Government released the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14 on 27.8.09 wherein significant support was provided for market diversification, incentivizing exports and providing additional support particularly for those sectors which have been hit badly by recession in developed world. FTP, 2009-14 included a mix of policy measures including fiscal incentives, procedural rationalization, enhanced market access across the world and diversification of export markets. FTP, 2009-14 has been laid before Parliament and is also available in public domain on website <http://dgft.gov.in>. Representations received from Trade and Industry Associations, pertaining to various aspects of FTP, are examined from time to time and need based measures are taken, keeping in view, the financial implications.

#### **Anti-dumping cases by China**

1371. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in view of spate of antidumping cases by China, Government has initiated action against goods from China;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the trade between both the countries have fallen in the past few months due to anti-dumping investigations; and
- (d) if so, the further steps Government proposes to take to remove trade barriers between both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Anti-dumping cases by a country, including China, does not form the basis for initiating actions against goods from that country.

(c) and (d) As per the trade statistics of DGCI&S our exports to China during the year 2008-09 were USD 9.275 billion and imports from China were USD 32.09 billion. As compared to the year 2007-08, our exports to China in the year 2008-09 decreased by 14.39% where as imports from China increased by 18.36%. The purpose of anti-dumping measures is not to create trade barriers but to counteract trade distortion caused by dumping and the consequential injury to the domestic industry.

#### **Zero duty on imports of raw sugar**

1372. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has allowed zero duty imports of raw sugar for delivery;
- (b) if so, the complete details thereof; and
- (c) how the Government is going to reduce the sugar prices in market especially at the affordable rate to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has allowed import of Raw Sugar at Zero duty under Open General License up to 31.08.2009. This has been since extended up to 31.03.2010.

(c) In order to make the imported white/refined sugar & Raw sugar available at reasonable prices to the consumers, the Central Government has foregone revenue from imports of sugar by permitting the imports of white/refined and Raw Sugar at zero percent import duty. Besides this, the Union Government has also requested State/ UT Governments for waiving VAT/Sales Tax and any

other special tax on sugar. Furthermore, import of raw sugar & white/refined sugar has been opened to private traders in addition to existing designated agencies and *the levy obligation has been removed in respect of imported sugar*. The future trade of sugar has been suspended up to Dec 2009 in order to keep speculative activities in check.

#### **Development of Haryana SEZ**

1373. SHRI AMAR SINGH:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Haryana SEZ is being developed by a private developer;
- (b) the quantum of land acquired by the contractor for the project up till now;
- (c) the time-frame by when the project is intended to kick start;
- (d) whether there is any delay in the project; and
- (e) if so, the details of the penalty clause to be imposed on the contractor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) In terms of SEZ Act, 2005, Special Economic Zones (SEZs) may be established either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Government or any person. The quantum of land required for setting up of SEZ depends on the sector for which SEZ is being established. So far as the state of Haryana is concerned, 31 SEZs have been notified involving 1351.42 hectares of land.

(c) to (e) In terms of Rule 6 of the SEZ Rules, validity of approval is for a period of three years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved proposal. On a request received from the developer, the Board of Approval can extend the validity period upto two years.

#### **Effect of GM rice on exports**

1374. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the magnitude of rice exports from India in volume and in value;
- (b) what impact would genetically modified rice trials and production have on such an export;
- (c) whether India has a ban on genetically modified rice trials in the Basmati belt of the country for protecting our exports from genetically modified contamination; and
- (d) if so, why is the same ban not being extended to other rice belts since exports of non-basmati rice is higher in volume and value?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The details of export of rice, both in quantity and value, for the last three years are as under :

(Quantity in lakh MTs, Value in Rs. Crore)

Particular	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Basmati Rice	10.45	2793	11.83	4344	15.56	9477
Non-Basmati Rice	37.02	4243	52.86	7410	9.49	1691

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir, The Government has not allowed GM trials, in the areas of proximity to Basmati growing areas as there is a need to preserve its Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). There is no Commercial production of GM Rice in India.

#### Relaxation of minimum area stipulation for SEZs in Kerala

1375. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested for relaxation in the minimum area stipulation for Special Economic Zones in the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) A request has since received from Government of Kerala to include Kerala in the list of Special Status States that are eligible for relaxed area requirements for setting up Special Economic Zones.

(c) No decision in the matter has since been taken.

#### NID in Himachal Pradesh

1376. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Institute of Design (NID) in the country;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up more such institutes in the country particularly in Himachal Pradesh during Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when the new NIDs are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) At present there is only one National Institute of Design (NID) functioning from three campuses at Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar in Gujarat and at Bengaluru in Karnataka.

(b) to (d) The National Design Policy announced on 8th February 2007 envisages raising of Indian design education to global standards of excellence. The Action Plan for implementation of the Policy involves, *inter alia*, setting up of four more National Institutes of Design on the pattern of NID, Ahmedabad during the 11th Five Year Plan. There is so far no proposal to set up a National Institute of Design (NID) in Himachal Pradesh.

#### **Stockpiling of carpets with manufacturers**

1377. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a stockpile of carpets with carpet manufacturers in Bhadohi near Varanasi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that low demand is due to absence of western buyers, absence of clear tax regime, non availability of special incentives, bank credit etc.; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to help the industry on these counts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Carpet Export Promotion Council, New Delhi has brought to the knowledge of Government that some of its member exporters have reported that there is a stockpile of carpets with various carpet manufacturers in India including Carpet Manufacturer in Bhadohi near Varanasi due to lack of demand from importing countries due to world-wide recession.

(c) The steps being taken to help the Carpet Industry include: participation in Fairs/Exhibitions abroad; organizing Carpet Expo at New Delhi and Varanasi annually, organizing Thematic exhibition, development of innovative value added products through Product Development Programmes, Organizing programmes for packaging and export procedure, organization of buyer-sellers meet and brand image promotion of Indian Carpets abroad etc.

#### **External borrowings to SEZs**

1378. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has notified its policy on external borrowings for SEZs; and

(b) if so, the details of the notification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) According to revised guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India, SEZ developers can also avail of External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) under the Approval route for providing infrastructure facilities as defined in the ECB policy, within the SEZ.

#### **Steps to protect Indian exporters from world recession**

1379. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the global slowdown has affected India's exports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of targets set and achievements made during the last five years; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to protect Indian exporters from world recession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, As per quick estimates of DGCI&S, as export during to April-October, 2009 have declined by 26% as compared to April - October 2008.

(c) The details of actual exports made *vis-a-vis* the Export targets set during the last 5 years are given in the enclosed Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) Government provided packages, including the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10 and are given in the enclosed Statement-II (*See below*). Further measures were announced in Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2014, the details of which have been laid before Parliament and are also available in public domain on website: <http://dgft.gov.in>.

#### **Statement-I**

*Details of actual exports made vis-a-vis export target set during last five years*

(Values in US \$ Billion)

Year	Export Target	Actual Export	% Growth
2004-05	75	83.53 *	30.8
2005-06	100	103.09 *	23.4
2006-07	125	126.26 *	22.5
2007-08	160	162.90 *	29.0
2008-09	175	185.29	13.6

Date Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

\* Excludes figures of majority of SEZs.

#### **Statement-II**

*Steps taken by Government to address the concerns arising out of present global economic slow down*

##### **(A) Measures taken by the Government:**

- (1) Interest subvention of 2% provided till 30.09.2009, has been extended upto 31.3.2010, to the following labour intensive sectors for exports:-

Textiles (including Handlooms), Handicrafts, Leather, Gems & Jewellery, Marine Products and SMEs;

- (2) Additional funds of Rs 350 crore provided (in December 2008) for Handicraft items etc. in Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (YKGUY);

- (3) Market Linked Focus Product Scheme extended for bicycle parts, Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, Apparels and Clothing accessories, Auto Components etc.for exports from 1.4.09 to 30.09.09;
- (4) Rs 1100 crore provided to ensure full refund of pending claims of CST / Terminal Excise duty /Duty drawback on deemed exports;
- (5) Exporter friendly and the popular Duty Neutralisation Scheme *i.e.*, Duty Entitlement Passbook (DEPB) Scheme extended upto 31st December, 2009;
- (6) DEPB rates for all items where they were reduced in November, 2008, restored to higher rates from retrospective effect;
- (7) Duty Drawback rates on certain items, restored to higher rates effective from 1st September, 2008;
- (8) DEPB and Freely Transferable Incentive Schemes allowed without the initial requirement of Bank Realisation Certificate (BRC);
- (9) Export Obligation period under Advance authorization Scheme enhanced from 24 months to 36 months without payment of composition fee;
- (10) Back-up guarantee made available to ECGC to the extent of Rs 350 crore to enable it to provide guarantees for exports to difficult markets/ products. ECGC is now been able to widen its coverage;
- (11) Additional funds of Rs 1400 crore provided to the Ministry of Textiles to clear the backlog claims of textile units under Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF);
- (12) MDA Scheme allocation increased to Rs.124 crores (increased by 148%);
- (13) Additional items allowed within the existing duty free imports entitlement for the following employment oriented sectors:
  - (i) 5 additional items for sports goods sector;
  - (ii) Additional items for leather garments and footwear and textile items.
- (14) Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) abolished;
- (15) Section 10A and 10B related to Sunset clauses for STPI and EOUs schemes respectively extended for the financial year 2010-2011. Anomaly removed in Section 10AA related to taxation, benefit of 'unit *vis-a-vis* assesses';
- (16) Export duty on iron ore fines eliminated, and for lumps, reduced to 5%;
- (17) Some pending issues relating to Service Tax refund on exports - resolved. Some of these are:
  - (i) Exemption from Service tax on services linked to exports:
    - (a) On service related to transport of export goods by road from any CFS or ICD to the port or Airport and on service related to transport of export goods by road directly from their place of removal, to an ICD, a CFS, a port or airport;

- (b) Services provided by Foreign Agent Commission service.
- (ii) Procedure for refund of service tax simplified by allowing refund on self certification in case refund claim does not exceed 0.25% of FOB value of exports; and certification by Chartered Accountant in case of others;
- (iii) Time period for filing refund claim increased to 1 year from the date of export (as against half-yearly).
- (18) For Fast Track Resolution of a number of procedural issues thereby reducing delays for the exporters, a Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Finance Secretary including Secretaries of Department of Revenue and Commerce; A number of issues sorted out accordingly;
- (19) Excise duty reduced across the board by 4 per cent, for all products except petroleum products and those products where current rate was less than 4%. Excise Duty was further reduced by another 2% in certain products like Leather etc.;
- (20) The guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises on loans doubled to Rs 1 crore, with a guarantee cover of 50%. The guarantee cover extended by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust increases to 85% for credit facility upto Rs. 5 lakh. The lock-in period for such collateral-free loans reduced.
- (21) An Adjustment Assistance Scheme initiated in December '08 to provide enhanced ECGC cover at 95% to the badly hit sectors, continued till March, 2010;
- (22) To protect the domestic manufacturing industry from dumped/cheap imports, in particular, from China, import restrictions have been imposed on HR coil, Carbon Black, Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) and Radial Tyres (Bus & Trucks);
- (23) Mega Handloom clusters in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu and Powerloom cluster in Rajasthan and New Mega clusters for carpets in Srinagar and Mirzapur approved;
- (24) Basic customs duty of 5% on Rough / Unworked corals abolished;
- (20) Import duty on naphtha for power sector eliminated;
- (26) CVD on TMT bars and structurals and on cement removed;
- (27) Exemption from basic customs duty on Zinc and Ferro Alloys withdrawn;
- (28) Regular monitoring mechanism:-
  - (a) The situation is being regularly monitored at the highest level of Government, so that immediate further corrective measures, can be taken as may be required. In this regard, the Government has constituted the following two High Level Committees which have been deliberating the issue on regular basis;

- (i) An Apex Group chaired by Prime Minister with Finance Minister, Commerce Minister, Deputy Chairman (Planning Commission), RBI Governor;
  - (ii) Committee of officers Chaired by Cabinet Secretary, including Finance Secretary, Commerce Secretary, Secretary (DIPP), Secretary (Planning Commission) to meet regularly to look into the suggestions made by Trade and Industry and the respective Administrative Ministries in respect of the current global economic and financial crisis and to recommend action to the Apex Group.
- (b) Department of MSME and Department of Financial Services to jointly monitor on the progress of the meetings of Monthly meeting of State level Bankers' Committee for resolution of credit issues of MSME.

**(B) Measures taken by RBI:**

- I. Increase in Liquidity to the banks for improving credit flow, by:
  - (i) Reducing CRR, SLR, Repo rate and Reverse Repo rate (from Oct '08, CRR reduced from 9% to 5%, SLR reduced from 25% to 24% (now restored to 25% in Oct '09). Repo Rate reduced from 7.5 % to 4.75%, and Reverse Repo Rate reduced from 6% to 3.25%).
  - (ii) Refinance facility to the EXIM Bank for an amount of Rs. 5000 crores for providing pre-shipment and post-shipment credit in Rs. or dollars;
  - (iii) A special re-finance facility has been put in place for banks for the purpose of extending finance to exports, micro and small enterprises, mutual funds and NBFCs. Provisioning requirements have been lowered. Export Credit Refinance facility for commercial banks increased to 50% of the outstanding Rupee Export Credit.
- II. Increase in FOREX Liquidity:
  - (i) RBIs assurance for continued selling of foreign exchange (US \$) through banks, to augment supply in the domestic foreign exchange market;
  - (ii) To enable banks to profitably lend to exporters in Foreign Exchange, Ceiling rates on export credit in foreign currency has been raised to LIBOR + 350 basis points, subject to the condition that the banks will not levy any other charges, *i.e.*, service charge, management charge, etc. except for recovery towards out of pocket expenses incurred.
- III. Easing of Credit Terms:
  - (i) The period of pre-shipment and post-shipment Rupee Export Credit enhanced by 90 days each;
  - (ii) Time period of export realization for non-status holder exporters increased to 12 months, at par with the Status, holders. This facility which was available upto 03.06.09 has been extended for one more year.
  - (iii) PSU Banks, consequent to measures announced by RBI, reduced the margin money on Guarantees for export units.

### Broad policy on FTAs

1380. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated a broad policy on the FTAs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the FTAs signed during the last five years; and
- (d) the annual details of the balance of trade with the partner countries/trading blocs during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India gives primacy to engagements in multilateral negotiations at the World Trade Organization, Free Trade Agreements, in India's view, should be the 'building blocks' towards achieving the overall objective of trade liberalization and should thus complement the multilateral trading system. Underlining India's engagement with its trading partners is the desire to expand and deepen export markets and attract investments.

(c) Details of the FTAs signed during the last five years:

S.No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Partner countries
1	Agreement on SAFTA	4th January, 2004	Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan and the Maldives
2	India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement	29th June, 2005	Singapore
3	India-Nepal Treaty of Trade	Renewed on 6th March, 2007	Nepal
4	India-Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit	Renewed on 28th July, 2006	Bhutan
5	ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement in Goods	Aug. 13, 2009	Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam
6	India-S. Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement	Aug. 7, 2009	S. Korea

(d) Annual details of the balance of trade with the partner countries/trading blocs during this periods:

Trade balance with FTA partner countries/trading blocs - Rs. Crores

Country	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Sri Lanka	4649	6406	8077	8833	7806
Bhutan	61	46	-380	-434	-171
Nepal	1785	2126	2817	3536	3537
Singapore	6062	9171	2622	-3020	3280
SAFTA	16216	18304	22453	30219	23664
S. Korea *	-11085	-12116	-10368	-12826	-17486
ASEAN *	-3095	-2091	-24842	-25313	-28905

\*ASEAN - India Free Trade Agreement in goods and India-S. Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements have been signed but not operationalised yet.

**Implementation of proposals for industrialisation of A.P.**

1381. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA:

SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposals for industrialisation, trade promotion and setting up of industries for the economic development of Andhra Pradesh are pending with the Union Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) A list of Industrial License applications from Andhra Pradesh received by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is enclosed as Statement (See below).

(c) The issue of Industrial Licenses is a continuous process. Cases are disposed off by the Licensing Committee after receipt of comments from the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

**Statement**

*List of pending industrial license applications of Andhra Pradesh*

Sl. No	Location	Name of the Company	Item of manufacture
1	2	3	4
176/IL/07 dt 05.11.07	Hyderabad, A.P	M/s Ananth Technologies Ltd.	Defence equipment



1	2	3	4
201/1L/07 dt.19.12.07	Hyderabad, A.P	M/s Speck systems Ltd.	Opto electronic systems, software and GIS, mobile systems, shelters etc.
79/1L/08 dt 22.9.08	Hyderabad, A.P	M/s FLIC Microwaves Pvt. Ltd.	Apparatus for radio broad casting television transmission, radar apparatus & radio - remote control apparatus
80/1L/08 dt. 25.9.08	Nalgonda, A.P	M/s A.P. Explochem Pvt. Ltd.	PETN, Industrial Explosives etc.
82/1L/08 dt. 01.10.08	Nalgonda, A.P	M/s Vijaya Explosives Pvt. Ltd.	Detonators of all types, industrial explosives, cast boosters, cladex powder etc.
86/1L/08 dt. 11.11.08	Rangareddy, A.P	M/s Salvo Explosives & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd	Slurry explosives, Bulk explosives etc.
3/1L/2009 dt. 17.3.09	Nalgonda, A.P	M/s Travancore Components Pvt. Ltd.	Semi combustible cartridge cases
18/1L/2009 dt.1.6.09	Rangareddy, A.P	M/s Nova Integrated Systems Ltd.	Missiles systems, sub systems and accessories
19/1L/2009 dt.1.6.09	Rangareddy, A.P	M/s Nova Integrated Systems Ltd.	Unmanned aerial vehicle systems, sub systems and accessories etc.
20/1L/2009 dt.1.6.09	Rangareddy, A.P	M/s Nova Integrated Systems Ltd.	Radars systems, sub systems & accessories
24/1L/2009 dt.3.7.09	Nalgonda, A.P	M/s Sri Vishnu Explosives Ltd.	Water Gel Slurry Explosives
27/1L/2009 dt.30.7.09	Nalgonda, A.P	M/s Sri Vishnu Explosives Pvt. Ltd.	Site mixed explosives, detonators, detonating cord etc.
34/1L/2009 dt.28.08.09	Rangareddy, A.P	M/s HBL Power Systems Ltd.	Hand Grenades
38/1L/2009 dt. 29.9.2009	Mahaboobnagar, A.P.	M/s Explofab Metals India Pvt. Ltd	Nitro compound explosives Boosters & metal cladding powder

1	2	3	4
40/IL/2009 dt. 7. 10.09	Karimnagar, A.P	M/s Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	Site Mixed Industrial explosives including slurries, emulsion and heavy anfo
41/IL/2009 dt. 7.10.09	Karimnagar, A.P	M/s Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	Site Mixed Industrial explosives including slurries, emulsion and Heavy anfo
50/IL/2009 dt. 16.11.09	Ranga Reddy, (A.P)	M/s HBL Power System Ltd.	Anti Tank influence Mines and parts there on

**Augmenting FDI inflow**

†1382. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Foreign Direct Investment since 2004;
- (b) whether the inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has declined;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and concrete steps decided to be taken by Government to augment the flow of Foreign Direct Investment;
- (d) whether changes in guidelines regarding FDI are also reasons behind low investment apart from recession; and
- (e) if so, the details of steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The details of Foreign Direct Investment equity inflows during April, 2004 to September, 2009, financial year-wise, are as under:

(Amount in million)

Sl. No.	Year (Apr-Mar)	FDI (in Rs.)	FDI (in US\$)
1	2004-05	146,527.25	3,218.69
2	2005-06	245,843.72	5,539.72
3	2006-07	563,902.20	12,491.77
4	2007-08	986,420.89	24,575.43
5	2008-09	1,230,248.80	27,330.82
6	2009-10 (April to September)	741,827.83	15,272.04
GRAND TOTAL		3,914,770.69	88,428.46

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) No, Sir. The FDI inflows have shown an increasing trend on year to year basis since the financial year 2004-05 until the financial year 2008-09. However, the FDI inflows during April to September in the Financial Year 2008-09 were Rs. 731,105.60 million (US\$ 17,211.17 million), as against Rs. 741,827.83 million (US\$ 15,272.04 million) for the corresponding period in the current Financial Year (2009-10).

(c) The Government of India regularly undertakes investment promotion activities through organisation of Destination India and Invest India events in various countries with FDI potential to create awareness about the investment climate and opportunities in India, as well as to provide support to potential investors. The Government of India also continues to make efforts to increase economic cooperation with the developing as well as developed countries through different fora such as Joint Commissions/Joint Committees, other bilateral channels like interaction with the delegations visiting the country and organizing visits abroad for discussions on issues of mutual interest and business/ investment meets between Indian and foreign entrepreneurs to stimulate foreign investment into India. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion also participates in discussions covering industrial cooperation organized by other Ministries and Departments of Government of India. The Government of India, in partnership with various State Government and Business Associations, is making concerted efforts to make regulations conducive for business.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. Under the liberalized economic environment, investment, decisions of investors are based on the macro-economic policy framework, the investment climate in the host country, investment policies of trans-national corporations and other commercial considerations.

In February, 2009, the Government notified Press Note 2 (2009 Series) containing guidelines for calculation of total foreign investment *i.e.* direct and indirect foreign investment in Indian companies and Press Note 4 (2009 Series) on the policy for downstream investment by Investing Indian Companies. The benefits expected from adoption of these guidelines are:

(i) The guidelines would ensure application of simple, homogenous and uniform norms for calculation of direct and indirect foreign investment across sectors excepting those where it is governed specifically under any statutes or rules there under.

(ii) The guidelines clarify that only Investing companies, as well as companies which are neither investing nor operating companies, require prior Government/FIPB approval for infusion of foreign investment. Operating companies, as well as operating-cum-investing companies, only need to comply with relevant sectoral conditions on entry route, conditionalities and sectoral caps. This clarification would result in clarity on the need for Government/FIPB approval for Indian companies that are making downstream investments.

These guidelines are expected to facilitate greater foreign capital inflows and send a positive signal in the present economic scenario.

### Releasing WPI data on weekly basis

†1383. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is going to release the inflation data based on wholesale price index on monthly basis instead of weekly basis;
- (b) if so, the reasons for this change;
- (c) whether it is a fact that these data do not reflect the true picture of the inflation as they are based on producer price;
- (d) the category along with the total weightage to be given to them in totalling these data; and
- (e) the difficulty in releasing the inflation data based on retail price to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) switched over to a monthly release from October, 2009 and first Press Release based on monthly frequency covering WPI for the month of October, 2009 was issued on November 14, 2009. A weekly release of WPI for primary articles and commodities in the broad group "fuel, power, light and lubricants" is, however, maintained. Besides being a widely followed practice, monthly release of WPI is expected to improve response and its monitoring. Further, most of the countries are presently following the system of monthly release of the price data.

(c) and (d) WPI has a wider commodity basket consisting of consumer goods, intermediates, basic goods and capital goods. With its unique system of weights which are assigned on the basis of turnover, WPI is an economy wide measure of price changes. The current series of WPI with base year 1993-94 is based on 1918 quotations covering 435 commodities. The details of commodities and their weights in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) [Base: 1993-94 = 100] is given below:

Description	Weight (%)
1	2
<b>All Commodities</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>I. Primary articles</b>	<b>22.02</b>
Food Articles	15.40
Non- Food Articles	6.14
Minerals	0.48
<b>II. Fuel, Power, Light &amp; Lubricants</b>	<b>14.23</b>
Coking Coal	1.75
Mineral Oils	6.99
Electricity	5.48

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2
<b>III. Manufactured Products</b>	<b>63.75</b>
Food Products	11.54
Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco Products	1.34
Textiles	9.80
Wood & Wood Products	0.17
Paper & Paper Products	2.04
Leather & Leather Products	1.02
Rubber & Plastic products	2.39
Chemicals & Chemical Products	11.93
Non-metallic Mineral Products	2.52
Basic Metals, Alloys & Metal Products	8.34
Machinery & Machine Tools	8.36
Transport, Equipment & Parts	4.29

(e) Presently, retail prices are taken into account in the Consumer group specific consumer price indices for industrial Workers, Agricultural and Rural Labourers and Urban Non-Manual Employees to provide a measure of inflation.

#### **Rehabilitation of people relocated from SEZs**

1384. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of people who have been relocated from designated or proposed Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country during the last three years till date;

(b) the number of people relocated during the above period and the number of people proposed to be relocated from such SEZs in near future, State-wise;

(c) the details of standard rehabilitation policy of Government for such people; and

(d) the money allocated, spent or proposed to be spent on the job by the Union Government and the respective State Governments, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) Land is a State subject. Land for SEZs is procured as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments. As per the current policy, the Board of Approval does not approve any SEZs, where the State Governments have carried out or propose to carry out compulsory acquisition of land for such SEZs after 8th April, 2007.

Insofar as relief and rehabilitation package for any affected person is concerned, these vary from State to State depending upon the provisions of the State policies. The Ministry of Rural Development has come out with the revised National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 07.

### **Safeguarding Indian small and medium scale enterprises from Chinese goods**

1385. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Chinese items are adversely affecting our industry specially small enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to safeguard the Indian small and medium scale enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Imports from China during last 3 years is given in the table below:

*Table: Imports from China*

Year	Imports (Rs. Crore)
2006-07	79,008
2007-08	109,116
2008-09	147,605

No data is maintained separately for the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

(c) Trade defence measures are available to the domestic industry to counter unfair trade practices followed by exporters of goods from other countries. In case a product is imported into the country at less than its normal value, and it causes injury to the domestic industry, the domestic industry can make an application to Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied duties (DGAD) in the Department of Commerce for imposition of anti-dumping duty. Similarly, an application for imposition of safeguard duty can be made by the domestic industry to the Directorate General of Safeguards under the Ministry of Finance, in case there is serious injury/market disruption, or threat of series injury/threat of market disruption to the domestic industry, as a consequence of increased imports of an article into India. During 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto November 2009) anti-dumping duty was imposed in 22 cases (final duty in 12 cases and provisional duty in 10 cases) and final Safeguard duty was imposed in 4 cases.

Under Section 3(2) of Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, the Central Government has an inherent power to impose restrictions on import of goods. The Customs Tariff Act, 1975 presently includes provisions for providing relief to the domestic producers against injury caused to them by imports, in accordance with the Agreement on Anti-Dumping (*i.e.* the Agreement on the implementation of Article VI of GATT, 1995), the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, and the Agreement on Safeguards. These provisions are aimed at offsetting the adverse effects of 'dumped' imports, 'subsidized' imports or 'increased' imports.

### Anti-dumping measures to protect domestic industries

1386. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petitions received from various domestic industries with *prima facie* evidence of dumping of industrial and other products in the country by other countries thereby adversely affecting the domestic industries;

(b) the year-wise and industry-wise details thereof for the last three years, and countries against whom dumping charges were made; and

(c) in how many cases anti-dumping measures were initiated during the said period with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The number of petitions received during each of the last three years with *prima-facie* evidence of dumping, injury to domestic industry and causal link between the dumped goods and injury and anti-dumping cases investigations initiated are given in the following table:-

Year	Number	Industries	Countries
1	2	3	4
2006-07	11	Chemicals & petrochemicals (08), Steel and other metal products (02), and Consumer goods(01)	China PR (07), Singapore (03), South Africa (01), Hong Kong (01), Taiwan (06), Malaysia (02), Thailand (01), Indonesia (02), Japan (02), Korea RP (04), USA (03), Bulgaria (01), European Union (01), Russia (01)
2007-08	13	Chemicals & petrochemicals (05), Pharmaceuticals (02), Fibres/yarns, Steel and other metal products (01) and Consumer goods (05)	China PR (11), Hong Kong (2), Japan (1), Korea RP (5), European Union (01), Indonesia (01), Turkey (01), Thailand (04), Russia (01), USA (01), Sri Lanka (01), Vietnam (02), Iran (01), Malaysia (03), UAE (01), Taiwan (02)
2008-09	21	Chemicals & petrochemicals (06), Pharmaceuticals (01), Fibres/yarns (04), Steel and other metal products (06) and Consumer goods (04)	China PR (16), Thailand (06), Vietnam (1), Malaysia (3), New Zealand (01), Sri Lanka (01), Belarus (01), Indonesia (03), Iran (02), Japan (02),

1	2	3	4
			Kazakhstan (01), Malaysia (02), Phillipines (01), Romania (01), Russia (02), South Africa (02), Saudi Arabia (02) S. Korea RP (03), Turkey (01), Ukraine (01), Taiwan (01)  USA (01), EU (02), Australia (01), Oman (01), Singapore (01)
2009-10 (till 29.11.09)	11	Chemicals & petrochemicals (07), Pharmaceuticals (01), Steel and other metal products (02) and Consumer goods (01)	China PR (8), Israel (1), Malaysia (2), Thailand (4), Vietnam (1), Mexico (01), Japan (04), Korea RP (01), Taiwan (01), Russia (01)

#### Export of sea products

†1387. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of special export incentives being given to the exporters of sea products by Government;
- (b) the quantity of export of sea products during the last three years alongwith its value;
- (c) the quantity and value of sea products exported to the South-East Asian countries during the said period; and
- (d) the names of these importer countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Following schemes/incentives, are available to the exporter of sea producer:-

- (i) Fisheries sector has been exempted from maintenance of average EO under EPCG Scheme, subject to the condition that Fishing Trawlers, boats, ships and other similar items shall not be allowed to be imported under this provision.
- (ii) Duty free import of specified specialized inputs / chemicals and flavouring oils is allowed to the extent of 1% of FOB value of preceding financial year's export.
- (iii) Import of monofilament longline system for tuna fishing at a concessional rate of duty and Bait Fish for tuna fishing at zero duty.
- (iv) Marine products has been included for VKGUY scheme.
- (v) Incentive of 10% of FOB value of exports of ornamental fish exported from India to countries other than South East Asian countries.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(vi) Financial assistance under "Sea Freight Assistance Scheme" for import of raw material for value addition and re-export of specified value added products.

(b) Quantity of seafood exports during the last 3 years with its value.

*Overall export of seafoods from India*

Details	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Quantity - Ton	612641	541701	602835
Value - Rs. Crore	8363.53	7620.92	8607.94

(c) Quantity and value of seafood products exported to SE Asian countries.

*Seafood export to the South East Asian countries*

Details	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Quantity - Ton	67650	63818	88953
Value - Rs. crore	616.70	573.97	873.09

(d) The above mentioned seafood are exported to the following South East Asian countries:- Taiwan, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Brunei and Hong Kong.

**Mini-ministerial WTO meeting**

1388. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that WTO mini-ministerial met to pave the way for holding a senior official level meeting in Geneva on 14th September, 09 for pushing forward the stalled Doha global trade negotiations was held in New Delhi on 4th September, 2009; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of Geneva meeting and its impact on India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Following the impasse at the July 2008 WTO mini-Ministerial meeting, members endorsed the need for an early resumption of talks. Based on subsequent discussions, the Chairs of the Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) Negotiating Groups brought out revised draft modalities in December 2008. To re-energize the on-going discussions, India took the initiative by holding an informal Ministerial Meeting during 3-4 September 2009. The meeting emphasised the development dimension of the Doha Round. The meeting signalled considerable political enthusiasm for an early conclusion of the Doha Round. Consequently, multilateral process was resumed in Geneva on 14th September 09. Multi-lateral discussions at the Senior Officials level have since resumed in WTO with effect from September 2009.

#### **Protection list in ASEAN agreement**

1389. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any protection list in ASEAN agreement which was approved by all member countries; and

(b) if so, which items are included in this list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) India and the ASEAN member countries, except Singapore, have Exclusion (Negative) Lists of products on which no tariff concession is offered.

(b) Complete lists of India and ASEAN member countries' offers indicating the details of items included in the Exclusion (Negative) Lists are available at [http://commerce.gov.in/trade/international\\_\\_ta\\_\\_indasean.asp](http://commerce.gov.in/trade/international__ta__indasean.asp)

#### **FTA with EU**

1390. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that FTA with European Union could not be finalized even after seven rounds of talks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the efforts made to finalize the FTA at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is negotiating a bilateral Broad - based Trade and Investment Agreement with the European Union (EU).

The negotiations commenced in June 2007 covering areas of Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Trade Remedies, Customs Cooperation & Trade Facilitation, Dispute Settlement, Competition and Intellectual Property Rights. So far, seven rounds of negotiations have been held. The Seventh Round of Negotiations was held in July, 2009. Legal texts of the proposed agreement in all these areas have been exchanged and are being discussed. Tariff liberalisation offers have also been exchanged on trade in goods.

(b) and (c) EU has 27 Member countries having varying trade interests and has to consult all member countries before moving ahead on different issues. India also undertakes consultations with the stake holders to assess the impact of various offers and requests made by the EU for the FTA negotiations to protect the interests of Indian agricultural, industrial and other sectors. So far, seven

rounds of negotiations have been held and progress has been made by both sides. The next round of negotiations is scheduled to be held in January 2010. We are committed for an early, balanced and successful conclusion of the negotiations.

#### **Fate of Doha round WTO discussion**

1391. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the fate of Doha round discussion of WTO; and
- (b) whether USA and European Union have agreed to reduce their agriculture subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Following the impasse in the Doha Round WTO talks at the mini-ministerial meeting held in July 2008, the general opinion among members has been that there should be early resumption of the talks. Similar views were expressed by Ministers, Heads of Government and Governments at various multi-lateral fora held during the past two years. India, thereupon took the initiative to host an informal ministerial meeting in September 2009 to re-energise Doha.

Multilateral discussions have since begun in the WTO on the basis of the draft modalities text proposed by the Chair of the Negotiating Group on Agriculture on December 6, 2008. As per the draft modalities text brought out by the Chair of the Negotiating Group on Agriculture on 6 December 2008, the US would take a 70% cut in their Overall Trade-distorting Domestic Support (OTDS) which would reduce their ceiling level of OTDS from the current US\$ 48.2 billion to US\$ 14.5 billion. The EC is to cut OTDS from €110.3 bn to € 22.6 bn. India as a member of the G-20 coalition is seeking reduction in subsidies in developed countries. Multilateral discussions are underway.

#### **MEP of Basmati rice**

1392. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has not so far notified the Minimum Export Price of Basmati which may result dent in our export of Basmati;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the Empowered Group of Ministers has recommended lowering of Minimum Export Price (MEP) from US \$1100 a tonne to US \$800 per tonne; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in notifying the MEP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Empowered Group of Minister (EGoM) in its meeting held on 17th August, 2009 decided to reduce the Minimum Export Price (MEP) on Basmati Rice from US\$ 1100 per tonne to US \$ 900 per tonne. On formal conveyance of the decision, a Notification lowering MEP on basmati rice was issued from the office of Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) on 07th September, 2009.

**Incentives to exporters**

†1393. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that export is being adversely affected due to rupee becoming steady against the dollar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any plan to provide incentive to the export companies to tackle the situation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Rupee exchange rate being steady provides stability to Indian exports, and does not adversely affect the exporters.

(c) and (d) Government is closely monitoring the trend in exports growth and export potential, and is reviewing the progress on a continuous basis. Accordingly, need based appropriate measures are taken, keeping in view the financial implications.

**Proposal for extending NH in Burdwan district of West Bengal**

1394. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) when the proposal for extending the National Highway in Burdwan district of West Bengal had been taken up; and
- (b) the initial estimated cost of the above project;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the project is running far behind the schedule;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the details of cost and time-overrun due to delay in the above project; and
- (f) the action taken by Government against the officials and contractors for the above delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The highway from Burdwan to Bolpur was declared as National Highway No. 2B during January 2006, which was further extended up to Mollarpur in November 2008.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (e) As the road has not been entrusted to the Public Works Department yet following no-objection from the State Government, the cost estimate etc. are yet to be framed.

(f) Do not arise.

#### **Joint war games by Indian and US armies**

1395. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian and US armies have joint war games in the recent past in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the expenditure incurred thereon; and
- (d) the extent to which the Indian army has been benefited by such joint war games?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Exercise Yudh Abhyas 09, a joint exercise between Indian and US Armies was held at Babina, India from 12-29 October, 2009. It involved 01 Mechanized Battalion from the Indian Army side and Combat team involving 325 personnel from the US side.

(c) The expenditure incurred for the above exercise is Rs. 64 lakhs.

(d) Such exercises are found to benefit the Indian Army by gaining insights into the psyche, combat readiness, training standards, procedures, and technological capabilities of the US Army besides sharing of experience in the fields of Peace-keeping operations and disaster management.

#### **Diversion of military land to private individuals**

1396. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an army land scam involving diversion of military land to private individuals and entities has lately come to light;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to redeem the land and to punish the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No, Sir. However, a Court of Inquiry is in progress to investigate the circumstances under which No Objection Certificate was given and a Memorandum of Understanding signed for State land in Chumta Tea Estate in Sukna, Darjeeling.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Defence deal with Israel**

1397. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of arms deal of our country with Israel in the last five years;
- (b) what types of arms have been bought from Israel;
- (c) are there any conditions imposed by Israel in this regard; and
- (d) whether Pakistan have also bought the same arms from Israel?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Procurement of defence items is made from various indigenous as well as foreign sources including Israel in accordance with the defence procurement procedure. This is a continuous process undertaken for the modernization of the Armed Forces to keep them in a state of readiness to meet any eventuality. A number of contracts were concluded with Israel during the last five years for acquisition of various types of defence equipment. Contractual obligations are required to be met by both the sides.

(d) In the absence of specific inputs, it is difficult to comment whether Pakistan is having the same arms from Israel.

#### **Delay in building scorpion range submarines at MDL**

1398. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a mammoth Rs. 18,798 crore project for building six Scorpion range submarine at Mazagon Docks Ltd. Is running much behind the schedule;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what will be the implications for the Indian Navy and on the cost factor because of the inordinate delay?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) As per the contract signed with Mazagaon Docks Limited, first submarine is schedule to be delivered in December 2012 and thereafter, one each every year till December 2017. On account of some teething problems, time taken in absorption of technology and delays in augmentation of industrial infrastructure and procurement of MDL purchased materials (MPM), slippage in the delivery schedule is expected. Delay in scheduled delivery of submarine is likely to have an impact on the envisaged submarine force levels. Loss on account of the delayed delivery is difficult to quantify at this stage.

### **Discrimination between GREF and Army personnel**

1399. SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether General Reserve Engineer Force (GREF) Engineers working in Border Roads Organisation (BRO) are subjected to Army Act for all purposes, including disciplinary proceedings;
- (b) whether it is a fact that they are not considered at par with Army and pay and other allowances sanction to them by 5th Pay Commission have not been extended to them;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that there is a lot of difference between GREF personnel and Army with regard to entitlement of leave as Army gets 60 days of annual leave and 30 days of CL whereas GREF personnel get 30 days of EL, 20 days of HPL and 12 days of CL; and
- (e) if so, the reasons of discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) GREF Engineers are not governed by Army Act and Rules for all purposes. Certain provisions of Army Act 1950 and Army Rules 1954 have been made applicable to GREF personnel for disciplinary purpose.

(b) GREF personnel are governed by Central Civil Service Rules and their pay and allowances are regulated pursuant to these rules at par with other Central Government employees. However, GREF personnel are entitled to free ration, free clothing, single living accommodation, CSD canteen facilities, free remittance of money which otherwise are not entitled to other civilian employees of the Central Government. Benefits recommended by Central Pay Commissions have been extended to GREF personnel.

(c) GREF personnel and Army are provided facilities like single living accommodation, HRA, free clothing, free ration and CSD. However, Army personnel are entitled to Military Service Pay, Field Area Allowance, Counter Insurgency Operation Allowance when they are posted to Army Units, Instructional Allowance, Compensation in lieu of quarter, Medical leave/sick leave, transport from unit line to rail head on leave, free conveyance when proceeding on medical leave, school bus facility, concession vouchers to which GREF personnel are not entitled. On the other hand, GREF personnel are entitled to Special Duty Allowance in North-East & Leh-Ladakh Region, one additional LTC for one side journey and certain North-East Concessions to which Army personnel are not entitled.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The service conditions of both the services are different. The parameters of enrolment, recruitment and training are entirely different for these two streams. Personnel of GREF are governed under CCS (Leave) Rules whereas Army personnel are covered under separate set of rules and hence the difference.

#### **Setting up coast guard stations**

1400. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the serious lapses in the country's coastal security system, whether it is a fact that his Ministry has decided to set up 9 Coast Guard Stations in the country;

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

(c) the details of Coast Guard Stations proposed to set up along the coast of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether the Ministry can also consider for covering the entire coast of the country with radar; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) The Government has approved setting up of twelve (12) additional Coast Guard Stations in the country including two stations at Nizampatnam and Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh. Appropriate steps have been taken for strengthening coastal surveillance and security, including installation of radars.

#### **Joint military exercises with other countries**

†1401. DR. RAM PRAKASH:

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has recently conducted joint naval exercises with different countries;

(b) if so, the amount spent thereon;

(c) whether any proposal regarding joint military exercises of the armed forces in the near future is under consideration of Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Constructive engagement with foreign navies is one of the activities during the peace time. For this purpose exercises are conducted from time to time on regular basis. These are planned along with the routine deployment of ships and aircraft within the budgetary allocation of the Navy for the said purpose. In the same manner, joint exercises are also conducted by the Army and the Air Force.

**Steps to check rising accidents of MIG planes**

1402. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of MIG fighter planes have crashed since the last few decades causing loss of lives and properties as a result thereof;
- (b) if so, the details thereof?
- (c) whether Government had constituted various committees to ascertain the exact causes of MIG crashes and also to suggest recommendations to improve the record in that respect;
- (d) if so, the details of reports submitted by such committees; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to check rising accidents of MIG planes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) In the last two decades (since April 1989 and up to 26th November, 2009) 265 MiG fighter aircraft of the Indian Air Force have crashed. A total of 96 service personnel and 44 civilians were killed in these cases.

(c) to (e) Each aircraft accident in the Indian Air Force (IAF) is investigated through a Court of Inquiry and remedial measures are undertaken accordingly to check their recurrence in future. Besides, continuous and multi-faceted efforts are always underway in the IAF to enhance and upgrade flight safety. These include measures to enhance the quality of training to improve the skill levels, ability to exercise sound judgement and situational awareness, of pilots and constant interaction with Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) to overcome technical defects of aircraft. Anti-bird measures are also undertaken.

**Cross border infiltration**

1403. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the cross border infiltration has been on the rise;
- (b) if so, the number of such cases noticed and the areas through which the infiltrations taken place;
- (c) the reasons for the same; and
- (d) the action taken to prevent cross border infiltration?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Available information about apprehension of infiltrators indicates a decline in cross border infiltration on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan international borders. There are no significant incidences of infiltration on the other borders. The details of apprehension of infiltrators made by Border Security force on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan international borders during the last three years and the current year are as under :

Year	Indo-Bangladesh	Indo-Pakistan	Total
	border	border	
2006	5785	133	5918
2007	4553	130	4683
2008	3175	136	3311
2009 (till October)	2098	60	2158

The Government have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross-border infiltration which, *inter-alia*, includes round the clock surveillance & patrolling on the borders and establishment of observation posts; construction of border fencing and flood lighting; introduction of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of intelligence set up and coordination with the State Governments and concerned intelligence agencies.

#### Indigenisation of defence production

1404. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of the indigenous production of defence during the last five years;
- (b) the year-wise details of the foreign defence technology undertaken during the last five years; and
- (c) the steps being taken to get the defence production in the current five year plan indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Supply of sub-standard equipments for 'Corvett'

†1405. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that sub-standard equipments have been supplied for the Navy project regarding indigenous manufacturing of high speed small warship (corvett) to prevent the submarine attack and whether navy has denied to accept the manufactured ships;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action going to be taken by Government against the guilty for supplying sub-standard equipments; and

(d) the loss of Government revenue due to the scam and whether Government will be able to complete the project on time?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) None of the Indian Navy corvettes have been refused for induction into service due to supply of sub-standard equipment. Further, the corvettes being constructed indigenously are planned to be inducted in the Navy from 2012 in a phased manner. Equipment so far supplied for these ships meet naval specifications and quality requirements.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **Augmenting IAF strength to meet challenges from China**

1406. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reportedly stated by the Air Force Chief the IAF strength falls far short of requirement to face the onslaught from China;

(b) if so, how the strength compares with that of China's Air Force indicating the strength of IAF cadres at the different levels and the extent it is proposed to be augmented; and

(c) the steps taken and being taken to augment IAF strength to meet the challenge and to augment its strength?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The present strength of Indian Air Force is as per our current requirements and is being augmented keeping in view the threat perceptions and future challenges. The Government constantly review the security environment and accordingly decide to induct appropriate equipment and to make other arrangements including strengthening of IAF cadres for adequate defence preparedness to face the possible challenges and to augment its strength both in terms of quality and quantity.

#### **Intensifying coastal security of Gujarat Coast**

†1407. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that security agencies have expressed apprehension about infiltration of terrorists into the coastal area of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details of effective measures being taken by Government to counter this situation;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether some Pakistanis, have been arrested from the coastal areas of Gujarat;
- (d) if so, whether they belonged to any terrorist outfit; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken by Government for intensifying the security of the coastal areas of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) Intelligence agencies keep sending us advisories on Coastal Security which are acted upon by Navy and Coast Guard expeditiously. In view of the sensitivity of coastal security of this region, an integrated approach has been put in place to strengthen the coastal security. The coastal surveillance and patrolling has been enhanced. Joint and operational exercises are taking place on regular basis between Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, Customs and others to check the effectiveness of the new systems. During the current year, a total of 14 Pakistani fishing boats with 109 Pakistani crew have been apprehended by Coast Guard whilst fishing in Indian waters for violation under MZI Act 1981. The apprehended fishing boats along with crew had been handed over to local police at designated port 'Okha'.

#### **Extension of TUFs**

1408. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the request of Andhra Pradesh Government to his Ministry to direct the Minister of Finance to extend the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme benefits up to the year 2011; and
- (b) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme has been extended over the entire 11th Plan period *i.e.* upto 31.3.2012.

#### **Acquisition of sophisticated weapons for defence of Indian coast line**

1409. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHWARWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has undertaken comprehensive review and measures to shore up maritime security especially after Mumbai terror attacks last year;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether Government is considering acquisitions of sophisticated equipment to bolster defences of the 7,500 km. long coast line; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Government has accorded top priority for beefing up coastal security. After careful review of the same, an integrated approach has been put in place. The intelligence-sharing mechanism has been streamlined through the

creation of Joint Operation Centres and multi agency coordination mechanism. The coastal surveillance and patrolling has been enhanced. Joint and operational exercises are taking place on regular basis between Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police and Customs in order to check the effectiveness of the new systems. The increase of manpower, assets and other infrastructure required for strengthening the coastal security and meeting the security threats is an ongoing process.

**Firms blacklisted in consultation with CVC**

1410. SHRI DHARAMPAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has blacklisted some firms after consultations with the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and names of such firms;
- (c) whether Government is aware that in number of tenders floated by Government, there exist middle-man; and
- (d) if so, the steps Government has taken to make it mandatory to deal directly with vendors through competitive international biddings?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The following decisions have been taken after consultations with the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) in respect of seven firms/companies/suppliers/vendors, supplying defence equipment to the armed forces during the last 2 years and the current year *i.e.* M/s Israeli Military Industries, Israel; M/s Singapore Technology, Singapore; M/s HYT Engg; M/s T.S. Kishan and Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi; M/s R.K. Machine Tools; M/s BBT, Poland; M/s Media Architects Pte, Ltd., Singapore:-

- (i) Where contracts have been concluded and also executed, action should be taken against the companies, as per the provisions of the contract, on completion of the CBI investigation.
- (ii) In regard to the tender cases of procurement/execution, where the tender process has already been started and where the companies mentioned in the FIR are figuring, each case should be dealt as per the tender conditions, keeping in view the FIR in question. No tender should be awarded to the companies mentioned in the FIR unless the CBI investigation clears them totally.
- (iii) The tender cases of procurement/execution, where the tender process has not yet started, there should be no dealing with the companies mentioned in the FIR, till the finalization of investigation.
- (iv) Contracts that have been entered into and are being executed or pending execution, shall remain on hold. In these cases, further action will be taken as per the contractual provisions on receipt of the investigation report of the CBI.

(c) and (d) Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) 2008 provides for direct dealing with Original Equipment Manufacturers(OEMs) or Authorised Vendors or Government sponsored Export Agencies (applicable in case of countries where domestic laws do not permit direct export by OEMs). Further, the procedure, *inter-alia*, incorporate provisions for penalties being imposed if any seller engages any individual or firm, whether Indian or foreign whatsoever, to intercede, facilitate or in any way recommend to the Government of India or any of its functionaries, whether officially or unofficially, to the award of the Contract to the Seller.

#### **Replacement of ageing cheetah helicopters**

1411. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is still in the process of replacing almost 190 ageing Cheetah helicopters, many of which are at the fag end of their life-span;

(b) whether validation trials relating to on-going procurement bids have been conducted;

(c) whether the post-validation trials, the procurement manual stipulates a round of winter trials before a final decision is taken have been conducted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The request for proposal (RFP) for replacing the Cheetah helicopters has been issued. Further action as per the existing procedures including the Defence Procurement Procedure 2008 is underway.

#### **Detention of Korean merchant ship by Indian Navy**

†1412. SHRI Y. P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Navy had detained Korean Merchant Ship going to Karachi from Colombo in Kerala in October, 2009;

(b) whether the ship had entered Indian territorial waters without permission; and

(c) whether search has been undertaken in the ship and the details of the items recovered therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) A North Korean ship, MV Hyang Ro Bong proceeding from Colombo to Bin Qasim, Pakistan was located anchored in the Indian territorial waters on 2nd Oct 2009 to carry out emergency repairs. A Joint investigation team of officers of Indian Coast Guard, Indian Navy, Customs and State Police investigated the reasons for its anchoring without information to Indian authorities. No suspicious activities or items were observed onboard and the ship was allowed to continue its passage.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

#### **Crash of helicopter manufactured by HAL**

1413. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a Advance Light Helicopter (Dhruv) sold to Ecuadorian Air Force by HAL crashed in Quito during a military parade injuring two of its pilots recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by HAL to rectify the major setback as it will affect India's efforts to market its indigenous helicopter in overseas market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ecuadorian Air Force have successfully carried out several missions on Dhruv Helicopters in their difficult terrains. As per the reported statements, it appears that the Helicopter may have been maneuvered excessively. The built-in safety features ensured that both the Pilots walked away without any major injuries after crash landing.

(c) HAL has assured the Ecuadorian Government that HAL will meet all the contractual obligations and are committed to provide full support required by Ecuadorian Air Force. There have been no indications that existing potential customers have viewed this accident as a set-back on Dhruv Helicopters' capabilities.

#### **Effect of offset policy on import of defence equipments**

1414. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of defence equipments imported during the last three years;
- (b) whether there has been any reduction in import content after the introduction of the off set policy;
- (c) if so, details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) On an average, the expenditure on import of capital equipment for the armed forces has been about 30% during the last three years.

The offset clause is applicable for procurement proposals where indicative cost is Rs.300 crore or more and the schemes are categorized as 'Buy (Global)' involving outright purchase from foreign/Indian vendors and 'Buy and Make with Transfer of Technology' i.e. purchase from foreign vendor followed by Licensed Production. The offset policy has been incorporated in the Defence Procurement Procedure since 2005 and its effects would be known in due course.

Procurement of defence equipment is made by the Government from various indigenous as well as foreign sources to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces. The import option is exercised when it is necessary to procure the items within a definite timeframe on operational grounds to bridge the capability gaps and normally when such equipment cannot be sourced indigenously within a specified timeframe.

#### **Compensation for next of kin of soldiers killed**

1415. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of soldiers killed during the last five years;
- (b) whether Government has given full compensation to the next of kin of those killed during the said period; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the list?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) A number of soldiers of the Indian army have made the supreme sacrifice of laying down their lives for the cause of the nation, in the last 5 years. The next of kin of all such battle casualties (fatal) are granted full entitled compensation except in cases where legal cases are filed or necessary formalities are incomplete.

#### **Use of army to tackle naxalism**

†1416. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Army will be used to tackle the biggest internal problem 'Naxalism' in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any high-powered co-ordination committee has been constituted between Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with naxalism; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration to commit Army in anti-naxalite operations.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

#### **Indigenous technology for Arjun tank and Tejas aircraft**

†1417. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the engine, gear and arm system used in Indian made Arjun Tank is imported;
- (b) if so, the countries from where imported;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (c) whether engine and aviation system of Tejas aircraft is indigenous;
- (d) if not, the name of the country from where it is imported;
- (e) the bottlenecks in developing the indigenous technology for this;
- (f) whether there is any proposal to develop indigenous technology for this; and
- (g) the steps being taken for the development of indigenous technology?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) In Main Battle Tank, Arjun, the powerpack consisting of engine and transmission is imported from Germany, whereas the armament system, has been indigenously developed.

(c) and (d) The engine used in Tejas Aircraft is imported from United States of America (USA), whereas 70% of avionic systems integrated on Tejas is indigenous and 30% has been imported from Israel, France, Italy, United Kingdom (UK) and USA. Parallel efforts are being made for indigenizing remaining 30% of the avionic systems.

(e) Only few countries in the world are currently capable of design and development of engines for aircraft and tank. These are exceptionally complex technologies and involve many disciplines and vast industrial base and capabilities. Hence development of these technologies take longer time.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. Indigenous Kaveri engine development programme is already under progress. To cater to the additional thrust requirement within the same engine envelope, co-development with an established and reputed international engine house is being contemplated.

A project has also been proposed to develop indigenous engine and transmission on joint venture basis partnering with potential Indian Industries for Arjun Tank. DRDO has already commenced pre-project activities associated with this new development.

#### **Activities of defence beyond purview of RTI Act**

†1418. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the activities of the Ministry of Defence which are beyond the purview of the Right to Information Act currently;
- (b) whether it is a fact that due to this cover of secrecy and exemption from responsibility to answer, corruption, fear and uncertainty is pervaded in entire mechanism; and
- (c) whether all activities except preparation of services, their movement and number of equipment and capacity would be brought under the purview of Right to Information to bring transparency?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Under the Ministry of Defence, only Defence Research and Development Organization, and Border Road Development Board are exempted from the purview of the Right to Information Act 2005. However, information pertaining to the allegations of corruption and human rights violations are not exempted.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**CAG report on inflated figure of sales by BEML**

1419. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the C&AG in his recent report on the working of BEML (Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.) has stated that the company has inflated its sales by Rs. 894 crore; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter and the action taken/proposed to be taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) BEML has been advised to ensure that sales are booked appropriately and also have a re-look at its sale accounting policy.

**Shortfall in intake of officers in armed forces**

1420. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been shortfall in the intake of officers in the armed forces of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has studied the reasons for this shortfall in the intake of officers;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to attract the talented youth in the armed forces of the nation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) There have been shortfalls in the intake of officers in the Armed Forces for a variety of reasons which include availability of employment opportunities in other sectors, tough selection procedures, difficult service conditions coupled with perceived high degree of risk involved in service career.

A number of steps have been taken to attract the talented youth to join the Armed Forces. All officers including those in Short Service Commission (SSC) are now eligible to hold substantive rank of Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel after 2, 6 and 13 years of reckonable service respectively.

The tenure of Short Service Commission (SSC) Officers has been increased from 10 years to 14 years. A total number of 750 posts of Lt. Colonel have been upgraded to Colonel towards implementation of AV Singh Committee Report (Phase-I). Further, 1896 additional posts in the ranks of Colonel, Brigadier, Major General and Lieutenant General and their equivalent in the other two Services have been upgraded towards implementation of AV Singh Committee Report (Phase-II). The implementation of recommendations of the VI Central Pay Commission with substantial improvements in the pay structure of officers of Armed Forces, will also go a long way in making the Services more attractive.

The Armed Forces have also undertaken sustained image projection and publicity campaign to create awareness among the youth on the advantages of taking up a challenging and satisfying career. Awareness campaigns, participation in career fairs and exhibitions, advertisements in print and electronic media, motivational lectures in school, colleges are also some of the other measures in this direction.

**Sell of personal weapons in the gray market by Army personnel**

1421. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Army officers have been selling their personal weapons (non-service pattern) illegally in the gray market with help of a cartel of ammunition dealers in two border districts of Rajasthan. Bikaner and Sriganganagar;

(b) whether district administration has identified 30 army officers, including two Major General and 2 Brigadiers, allegedly connected with this trade;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) A Court of Inquiry was held to enquire into the circumstances under which some serving/retired army personnel had sold/purchased/disposed off firearms and ammunition of various calibers.

(b) and (c) The District Collector, Sriganganagar had provided a list of officers who sold their non-service pattern (NSP) weapons which included two Major Generals and two Brigadiers. The Court of Inquiry however did not find them involved/blameworthy in the matter.

(d) Following actions have been taken against the persons found blameworthy;

(i) 25 officers who were in possession of more rounds of ammunition than authorised for their NSP weapons have been censured;

(ii) Administrative action/disciplinary action has been initiated against 41 army officers, one junior commissioned officer and 04 retired officers for selling NSP weapons in violation of the extant provisions along with notices for depositing their weapons back with COD Jabalpur.

#### **Violation of Indian Air-space**

1422. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) on how many occasions the Indian air space was violated by foreign aircraft during the last one year, country-wise details of aircraft with dates;

(b) the reasons put forth by the crew in each case and the action taken by the Government in each case; and

(c) the efforts undertaken by Government to prevent the violation of Indian air space?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The Indian air space was violated by foreign aircraft on 11 occasions during the last one year, the details of which are the follows:-

No.	Country	Date	No. & Type of Aircraft
1.	Pakistan	27.12.08	1 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)
2.	-do-	12/13.01.09	1 UAV
3.	-do-	02.02.09	1 UAV
4.	-do-	15.03.09	1 UAV
5.	-do-	05.08.09	1 Fixed wing medium sized aircraft
6.	-do-	23.09.09	1 UAV
7.	China	13.05.09	1 slow moving aircraft
8.	-do-	21.06.09	2 helicopters
9.	-do-	24.06.09	2 helicopters
10.	USA	19.06.09	1 transport aircraft
11.	-do-	18.10.09	1 cargo aircraft

(b) and (c) All such cases are taken up with the concerned country through diplomatic channels, as per established procedure.

#### **Report of ASSOCHAM on the domestic defence market**

1423. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Association Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM) has submitted any report of Government on the domestic defence market;

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

(c) whether ASSOCHAM has requested Government to allow India inc. to participate in defence deals and also increase FDI limit in the defence sector;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has examined the request of the ASSOCHAM in this regard; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (f) The fact about submission of report by ASSOCHAM on domestic defence market to Government and details of the report are being ascertained from ASSOCHAM.

#### **Health problems of paramilitary forces**

1424. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a news published in Daily News Analysis of 13 July, 2009 stating, about 25 per cent of the paramilitary personnel have hypertension, diabetes and skin disease;
- (b) whether health problems are on the rise and effecting the performance and morale of the forces;
- (c) whether in a force of 5,00,000, 1,22,700 paramilitary men are ailing and out of them 52,000 have skin disease, 27,000 hypertension and 7,000 diabetes, 6200 cardiac ailments, 1300 cases of HIV/AIDS, has attracted notice of the Ministry; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The stated news published in Daily News Analysis of 13 July, 2009 is factually incorrect.

(b) Health problems are not on the rise and are not affecting the performance and morale of the Forces in general.

(c) and (d) The figures mentioned are on the higher side. The figures in CPMFs pertaining to any such ailments are not high compared to the national average. Government is taking precautionary and remedial healthcare measures. Awareness medical camps regarding hypertension, diabetes, skin disease and HIV/AIDS are being conducted regularly. Health infrastructure for CPMFs is being strengthened, modernized and augmented continuously.

#### **Increasing naxal menace**

1425. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Naxal violence has shot up during the last three years, and current year, resulting an increase in incidents, security forces killed, civilians killed and decrease in Naxals killed;
- (b) if so, the State-wise statistics;
- (c) whether Naxal menace is increasing;
- (d) the total number of States and districts and police stations affected;
- (e) which are worst affected three States;
- (f) the names of States included in the Security Related Expenditure Scheme of the Ministry; and
- (g) whether Naxalism is a law-and-order problem or socio-economic malaise or a grave threat to the unity, integrity and security of the nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) Details of naxal violence during last 3 years are given in enclosed Statement-I (*See below*). Total number of 19 states, 160 districts and 807 Police Stations are affected by naxal violence in the country. The worst Maoist affected states in terms of the number of incidents in the current year are Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Orissa.

(f) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are included in SRE States. List of the districts included under the SRE scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-II (*See below*).

(g) As the professed aim of the naxalites is to capture political power through a protracted people's war, they exploit the real or perceived grievances of the people and gradually militarises them and thus constitute a threat to internal security.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise extent of naxalite violence during 2006 to 2009 (as on 23.11.09)*

States	2006		2007		2008		2009 upto 23.11.2009	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	183	47	138	45	92	46	51	16
Bihar	107	45	135	67	164	73	197	63
Chhattisgarh	715	388	582	369	620	242	456	262
Jharkhand	310	124	482	157	484	207	622	182
M.P.	6	1	9	2	7	-	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	98	42	94	25	68	22	145	89
Orissa	44	9	67	17	103	101	235	65
Uttar Pradesh	11	5	9	3	4	-	7	1
West Bengal	23	17	32	6	35	26	201	112
Kerala	2	-	8	-	2	-	-	-
Karnataka	10	-	7	5	8	4	4	-
Haryana	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Total	1509	678	1565	696	1591	721	1920	790

**Statement-II**

*List of 83 districts included under the SRE Scheme*

**Andhra Pradesh**

1. Anantapur
2. Adilabad
3. East Godavari
4. Guntur
5. Karimnagar
6. Khammam
7. Kurnool
8. Medak
9. Mehboobnagar
10. Nalgonda
11. Prakasam
12. Srikakulam
13. Visakhapatnam
14. Vizianagaram
15. Warangal
16. Nizamabad Bihar
17. Arwal
18. Aurangabad

19. Bhojpur
20. East Champaran
21. Gaya
22. Jamui
23. Jehanabad
24. Kaimur
25. Munger
26. Nalanda
27. Nawada
28. Patna
29. Rohtas
30. Sitamarhi
31. West Champaran

**Chhattisgarh**

32. Bastar
33. Bijapur
34. Dantewada
35. Jashpur
36. Kanker

37. Korea (Baikunthpur)
38. Narayanpur
39. Rajnandgaon
40. Sarguja

#### **Jharkhand**

41. Bokaro
42. Chatra
43. Dhanbad
44. East Singhbhum
45. Garhwa
46. Giridih
47. Gumla
48. Hazaribagh
49. Koderma
50. Latehar
51. Lohardagga
52. Palamu
53. Ranchi
54. Simdega
55. Saraikela-Kharaswan
56. West Singhbhum
57. Khunti
58. Ramgarh

#### **Madhya Pradesh**

59. Balaghat

#### **Maharashtra**

60. Chandrapur

61. Gadchiroli
62. Gondia

#### **Orissa**

63. Gajapati
64. Ganjam
65. Keonjhar
66. Koraput
67. Malkangiri
68. Mayurbhanj
69. Navrangpur
70. Rayagada
71. Sambhalpur
72. Sundargarh
73. Nayagarh
74. Kondhamal
75. Deogarh
76. Jajpur
77. Dhenkanal

#### **Uttar Pradesh**

78. Chandauli
79. Mirzapur
80. Sonebhadra

#### **West Bengal**

81. Bankura
82. Midnapore
83. Purulia

#### **Action to check recurrence of naxalite attacks**

1426. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:



(a) the details and number of naxalite attacks occurred in the country during last one year till date, State-wise;

(b) the details of people and police/army personnel killed/injured during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether any *ex-gratia* payments were made to kins of deceased/injured;

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

(e) what concrete action Government proposes to check recurrence of such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Central Government under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme grants *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 1 lakh to the family of civilian killed and Rs. 3 lakh to the family of Security personnel killed due to naxal attacks. Besides this State Governments have their own rehabilitation policy for payment of *ex-gratia* to the families of civilians and security personnel killed in naxal attacks. State-wise details are not centrally maintained.

(e) The Central Government assists efforts of the State Governments to deal with naxalites in the States. These include deployment of Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imbursement of security Related Expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of intelligence and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of incidents of deaths and civilians killed and SF killed*

States	January 01 to Nov. 23, 2009		
	Incidents (Deaths) Including Civilians/SF	Civilians Killed	SF Killed
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	51 (16)	16	0
Bihar	197 (63)	38	25
Chhattisgarh	456 (262)	138	124
Haryana	1 (-)	0	0
Jharkhand	622 (182)	127	55

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	4(-)	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1(-)	0	0
Maharashtra	145 (89)	37	52
Orissa	235 (65)	35	30
Uttar Pradesh	7(1)	1	0
West Bengal	201(112)	101	11
Punjab	-	0	0
Kerala	-	0	0
Tamil Nadu	-	0	0
Delhi	-	0	0
TOTAL	1920 (790)	493	297

**India worst affected by disaster**

1427. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that India is the worst-affected by disaster in the South Asian region with drought, floods, earthquake and cyclones devastating the country with grim regularity;

(b) if so, what mechanism is in place in the eventuality at various places;

(c) what plan has been put in place for marginalized people living in Jhuggi Jhoparies in urban areas who become prone to fire and other disaster; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian sub-continent by virtue of its unique geographical configuration associated climatic regime is most vulnerable to natural disaster.

(b) Government has adopted a pro-active and holistic approach for management of disasters. To facilitate effective management of disasters, the Disaster Management Act, 2005 was enacted by Parliament which *inter-alia* provides for institutional mechanism at the national, State and district levels. At the National level, these include National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) with the responsibility of laying down the policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management; National Executive Committee (NEC) with the responsibility for implementing the policies and plans of the NDMA and ensuring the compliance of directions issued by the Central Government for the

purpose of disaster management in the country. In addition, the Government has also established specialized institutions like the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) for human resource development, training & capacity building and the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for specialized intervention in the aftermath of disasters. Government is also strengthening the Civil Defence setup and Fire & Emergency Services in the country for enhancing their capacity for responding to disaster situations effectively.

(c) and (d) NDMA has issued guidelines related to different Ministries of Government of India and States/Union Territories Administration to prepare their respective plan to tackle disasters after undertaking vulnerability assessment and risk analysis of the State and updated regularly.

Disaster Management Plans at various levels address to the special needs of the vulnerable section of society including slum dwellers in urban areas.

#### **Fencing borders**

†1428. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the borders in the country where the decision of fencing has been taken and when such decision was taken;
  - (b) to what extent the work of fencing out of it has been completed so far;
  - (c) the places where work of fencing the border is still pending and the reasons therefor;
- and
- (d) whether Government is aware that smuggling activities are still going on through certain borders of the country even after fencing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Government of India have undertaken construction of fencing along the international borders with Pakistan since 1980s. 1915 km of fencing has been completed against the total sanction of 2043 km. Along Indo-Bangladesh border, construction of fencing started in 1986. Out of 3436 km of sanctioned fencing, so far, 2677 km have been completed. Along Indo-Pakistan border the work of construction of fencing in remaining areas in Gujarat Sector is still going on. Construction of fencing in the remaining stretches on Indo-Bangladesh border in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram is also in progress. Because of riverine and low-lying areas, need for statutory wild life and forest clearances, problem of fencing within 150 yards and land acquisition etc., some of the works are still pending.

(d) Incidences of trans-border crimes, including smuggling are reported from time to time. Effective measures are taken to curb them. The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross-border crimes, which *inter-alia*, includes round the clock surveillance and patrolling

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

on the borders and establishment of observation posts; construction of border fencing and flood lighting; introduction of modern and *hi-tech* surveillance equipments; upgradation of intelligence set up; establishment of additional Border Out Posts along borders to reduce *inter-se* distance and co-ordination with the State Governments and the concerned intelligence agencies.

**Strength of finger Print and forensic service in Delhi Police**

1429. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the strength of the fingerprint and forensic service in Delhi Police;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the service conditions of this cadre are different from the mainstream Delhi Police force;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that the office and staff of the fingerprint service of the Delhi Police have been facing career stagnation; and
- (e) if so, what steps have been taken to allow this cadre career progression?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No forensic science expert is posted in Delhi Police, however, sanctioned/present strength of Finger Print Bureau in Delhi Police is as under:-

	ACsP	Insprs.	SIs	ASIs
Sanctioned Strength	01	02	15	53
Present Strength	01	02	15	37

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The service conditions of Finger Print cadre are different as compared to other cadres of Delhi Police. It is a technical service within Delhi Police and recruitment/promotion of personnel in Finger Print Bureau is governed by Delhi Police Recruitment & Promotion Rules, 1980.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. Officers and staff of the Finger Print Service of the Delhi Police are not facing the career stagnation. However, the Government has introduced financial upgradation under the modified Assured Career Progression Scheme in order to improve their career prospects.

**Vacancies in police force**

1430. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are more than 1.5 lakh vacancies in police force all over the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what measures are being taken to fill up the vacancies and modernize police force in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A statement Indicating vacancy position State-wise as on 1.1.2008 is enclosed (*See below*).

(c) "Police" is a State subject as per VII schedule to the Constitution of India. As such the responsibility to fill up the vacancies in police rest with the respective State Governments. The State Governments have been advised from time to time in various forums in the Ministry to fill up the existing vacancies in police forces.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has been supplementing the resources of the State Governments for upgradation and modernization of their police forces (MPF Scheme). Under the Scheme, assistance is being provided, to the States for procurement of modern weaponry, construction of residential and non-residential buildings, mobility communication/security/forensic science equipments, strengthening of intelligence branches, training infrastructure and facilities, etc. Under the MPF Scheme, the State Governments formulate their specific requirements and include them in their annual action plan which are considered and approved by Ministry of Home Affairs and funds are released to States accordingly. During the last five years *i.e.* 2004-05 to 2008-09 a total amount of Rs. 5456.56 crore was released under the MPF Scheme to various States

**Statement**

*State-wise details of sanctioned and actual police strength and vacancies their off As on 01.01.2008*

Sl.No. States/UTs		Total Strength of State Police (Civil & Armed)		
		Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108,075	88,807	19,268
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,018	5,723	295
3.	Assam	62,920	51,499	11,421
4.	Bihar *	74,188	52,075	22,113
5.	Chhattisgarh	42,236	27,369	14,867
6.	Goa	5,055	4,670	385

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7.	Gujarat	74,868	72,838	2,030
8.	Haryana	52,136	49,443	2,693
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14,369	11,845	2,524
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	94,763	58,003	36,760
11.	Jharkhand	54,277	51,828	2,449
12.	Karnataka	88,679	71,226	17,453
13.	Kerala	43,909	39,137	4,772
14.	Madhya Pradesh	76,826	69,844	6,982
15.	Maharashtra	201,251	151,999	49,252
16.	Manipur	19,064	15,414	3,650
17.	Meghalaya	11,293	9,248	2,045
18.	Mizoram	9,115	8,328	787
19.	Nagaland	33,487	33,487	-
20.	Orissa	47,216	38,492	8,724
21.	Punjab	71,869	67,645	4,224
22.	Rajasthan	72,626	66,020	6,606
23.	Sikkim	3,886	3,604	282
24.	Tamil Nadu	102,421	87,973	14,448
25.	Tripura	25,918	21,159	4,759
26.	Uttar Pradesh	166,152	143,885	22,267
27.	Uttarakhand	21,389	17,443	3,946
28.	West Bengal	88,377	70,370	13,007
29.	A&N Islands	2,902	2,647	255
30.	Chandigarh	4,628	4,308	320
31.	D&N Haveli	204	179	25
32.	Daman & Diu	246	217	29
33.	Delhi	67,420	79,450	12,030
34.	Lakshadweep	349	295	54
35.	Puducherry	3,083	2,418	665
All India		1,746,215	1,478,888	267,327

\*As on 01.01.2007

### Countries supporting naxalites

‡431. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of naxalite violence are constantly increasing in the country since the year 2006;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that these naxalite violence elements are getting assistance of armament from across the border; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the countries from whom naxalites are getting armament assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The incidents of naxal violence in the country since 2006 are given below:

Year	No of incidents
2006	1509
2007	1565
2008	1591
2009 (till Nov. 20)	1905

Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with LWE activities in the arenas of security, development and public perception. State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts in several ways. These include deployment of Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernization and upgradation of the State Police and; their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Force (MPF scheme); re-imbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the scheme for Special Infrastructure in Leftwing Extremism affected States; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organization and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of Intelligence; facilitating inter-State coordination; launching special intra-State and inter-State coordinated joint operations, assistance in community policing and civic actions and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

(c) and (d) There is no evidence to indicate that CPI (Maoist) are in receipt of armament assistance from abroad.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Proposal on the Kashmir issue**

†432. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal has been given to Government after the all-party meeting held on 7th November, 2009 on the issue of Kashmir;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of Government to these efforts and proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Government is not aware of any all-party meeting held on November 7, 2009.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Talks with naxalites**

†433. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any talk is under consideration with naxalites;
- (b) if so, the conditions and the level of talks;
- (c) whether there is information regarding their authorized chief person;
- (d) if so, the name of the State and the authorized person; and
- (e) whether any proposal have been received from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) State Government have, from time to time, appealed to the Left Wing Extremists to abjure violence and hold talks with the Government on any issues that are of concern to them. The Central Government does not have any information whether any State Government is not engaged in any talks with the Left Wing Extremists. As far as the Central Government is concerned, it will welcome such talks between State Governments and Left Wing Extremists provided Left Wing Extremists abjure violence and give up their so-called "armed struggle". There is no proposal for the Central Government to hold talks directly with the Left Wing Extremists.

**People affected due to natural disaster**

†1434. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (a) whether it is a fact that every year 211 million people got affected by natural disasters in the world;
- (b) if so, whether Government has ascertained the number of people affected due to this in India;
- (c) if so, the number thereof; and
- (d) the incidents which are considered as natural disaster in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) As per document released by United Nations Organization (UNO) on World Humanitarian Day, the total number of people affected by the natural disasters has risen sharply over the past decade. An average of 211 million people are directly affected each year, nearly five times the number affected by conflict. Women and children in particular are those already struggling with poverty, insecurity, hunger, poor health and environmental decline.

The average (for the years 1953-2008) annual population affected by heavy rains/floods works out to about 32 million in India.

The present list of notified natural calamities, which is based on the Award of 12th Finance Commission operative during the years 2005-06 to 2009-10, consists of cyclone, drought, earthquake/tsunami, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst and pest attack.

**Prime Minister's visit to Chandigarh causing loss of innocent life**

1435. SHRI MANGALA KISAN:

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Prime Minister's recent visit to Chandigarh has claimed an innocent life;
- (b) the number of instances in the last two years in which the VIP visits have caused avoidable delay in traffic management;
- (c) if so, what the traffic police in Delhi plans to do, in such a case; and
- (d) how Government is going to compensate the irreparable loss to that family?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Political parties disrupting communal harmony**

1436. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that some regional political parties/ groups in the country are attempting to disrupt communal harmony on the grounds of language;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to take any concrete steps against such regional political parties/groups who are trying to disrupt communal harmony on the grounds of language; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) There have been media reports appearing from time to time regarding certain regional parties/groups indulging in provocative posturing/violence on the grounds of language. Supporters of these groups have been *inter-alia* seeking preference for sons-of-the-soil in jobs and admission to educational institutions. However, 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects under the Constitution of India, the primary responsibility of registration, investigation and prosecution of crime rests with the State Governments. Further, to maintain communal harmony in the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending Central para-military Forces to the concerned State Governments on specific request including the Rapid Action Force which has been created specially to deal with communal situations, and in the modernization of State Police Forces. In addition, the Union Government sends advisories in this regard from time to time. The Central Government has also circulated revised Guidelines to promote communal harmony, to the States and Union Territories in the month of June, 2008.

#### **Deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants**

1437. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of recent report that perpetrators of several recent terror attacks have links with Bangladesh, Government has launched an intensive drive to detect and deport illegal immigrants from the neighbouring countries living in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has since taken any concrete steps to deport such illegal Bangladeshi immigrants in various parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Central Government is vested with the powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations. The procedure for the detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants has also been set out and circulated to State Governments/UT administrations who are implementing the same on a continuous basis.

#### **Jail reforms**

1438. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the proposal of Government to modernize and reform overcrowded jails in the country has been turned down;
- (b) if so, the reasons and justification thereof;
- (c) whether the facilities in various jails are pathetic and poorly maintained; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and further steps Government proposes to take to bring jail reforms in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) In order to improve the condition of prisons, prisoners and the prison staff, the Central Government launched a non plan scheme namely "Modernization of Prisons" in 2002-03 in 27 States with an outlay of Rs.1800 crore on a cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central and State Governments respectively. The main components of the scheme was:

- (i) Construction of new prison and additional barracks.
- (ii) Expansion, repair and renovation of existing prisons.
- (iii) Construction of staff quarters for prison persons.
- (iv) Improvement in sanitation and water supply.

The scheme now ceases to exist from 31.3.2009.

However, keeping in view the demands of various States/UTs to modernize the jails and to construct more jails to reduce overcrowding, a proposal for second phase of scheme of modernisation of prisons was formulated by Ministry of Home Affairs. The proposal was examined by the Committee of Non-Plan Expenditure (CNE) in the Ministry of Finance. As outcome of CNE meeting it was decided not to go ahead with the second phase of scheme of modernisation of prisons for the time being owing to heavy commitment of Government of India on other important sectors.

(c) and (d) As per data compiled by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the overcrowding in Indian prisons exists to the extent of 135.7%, This does put an extra burden on the available facilities in the jails.

'Prison' is a State subject under list II to the Seventh schedule of the Constitution. The responsibility of the prison administration and its management, therefore, primarily lies with the respective State Governments. However, under the scheme of modernization of prisons being implemented in all the States since 2002-03 with a total outlay of Rs 1800 crore on cost sharing basis of 75:25 between the Central and States, the Government of India has provided fund for the construction of new prisons and repairs and renovation of existing prisons which include construction and repair & renovation of hospitals in the prison. This scheme has ended on 31.3.2009.

Though the decision has been taken not to go ahead with second phase of the scheme of modernisation of prisons, it has, however, been decided that the Government of India will support the proposals of the State Government seeking more funds for modernisations of the prisons as and when it is submitted to the Planning Commission.

The Government of India has also issued a comprehensive advisory to all the States/ UTs on 17th July 2009 covering all aspects of prison administration.

#### **Areas affected by natural calamities**

1439. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the areas affected by natural calamities during 2008-09;
- (b) the State-wise details of human casualties and loss of live stock;
- (c) the State-wise details of extent of damage caused to agriculture in those areas;
- (d) whether the affected States demanded relief assistance from the Union Government;
- (e) if so, the details of the amount sought by the States; and
- (f) the amount sanctioned and released to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (f) As per the information received from the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, based on their preliminary assessment, 3,405 human lives lost, 53,833 livestock perished, 35.56 lakh ha. cropped area and 16,46,905 houses fully partially reported to have been damaged due to cyclonic storms/ heavy rains/ floods/ landslide during the year 2008-09. The State-wise details of loss of human lives & livestock and damage to crop area as well as houses due to these calamities during the year 2008-09 is enclosed as Statement-I (See below).

The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and UT of Puducherry, submitted requests/ memoranda seeking additional Central assistance from NCCF for relief operations in the areas affected by the floods, cyclonic storms, landslides etc, during Southwest Monsoon, and post Monsoon 2008. The High Level Committee (HLC) in its meetings held on 5th February and 19th April 2009, after taking into consideration the memoranda, reports of the Central Teams, recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Group and the norms and guidelines for expenditure from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/ National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) approved the assistance eligible against their memoranda. The State-wise assistance approved by the HLC is enclosed as Statement-II (See below).

The State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief measures at ground level in the wake of natural calamities. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistic and financial support. The allocation & release of Central Share of CRF and funds released from NCCF during the year 2008-09 is enclosed as Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of cropped area affected due to cyclonic storms/ flash floods/ floods/ landslide etc. during the year 2008-09*

(As on February 2009)

Sl. No.	State/UT	lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses damaged (No.)	Cropped area affected (in lakh ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	148	6692	47239	4.26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	57	3510	17100	1.74
3	Assam	40	8004	91367	3.14
4	Bihar	527	19323	236621	3.68
5	Chhattisgarh	2	2	5752	0.016
6	Gujarat	94	240	907	-
7	Goa	10	2	218	-
8	Haryana	15	29	390	0.53
9	Himachal Pradesh	146	3625	16838	1.55
10	Jharkhand	1	1	1411	neg.
11	Karnataka	167	568	17665	1.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Kerala	76	8	9754	0.06
13	Madhya Pradesh	16	1138	10039	-
14	Maharashtra	98	178	6314	0.14
15	Orissa	110	1366	245211	4.45
16	Punjab	38	90	13170	2.07
17	Rajasthan	68	18	4129	-
18	Tamil Nadu	186	3942	158808	5.97
19	Uttar Pradesh	1210	769	191718	4.98
20	Uttarakhand	104	-	850	
21	West Bengal	288	3924	439982	1.25
22	Puducherry	4	404	131422	0.137
	TOTAL	3,405	53,833	16,46,905	35.56

Neg. - Negligible.

**Statement-II**

*The State-wise assistance approved by the HLC for relief operations in the areas affected by the floods, cyclonic storms, landslides etc. during Southwest Monsoon, and post monsoon 2008*

**(i) Andhra Pradesh:-**

- Rs. 64.90 crore for floods/ cyclonic storm management from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) subject to the adjustment of 75 % balance available in the CRF account of the State for the instant calamities.
- Rs. 3.54 crore from Special Component of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).

**(ii) Himachal Pradesh:-**

- Rs. 93.42 crore for instant floods/ landslide during southwest monsoon and post monsoon 2008, subject to adjustment of 75% of balances available in the CRF account for instant calamities.
- Rs. 6.00 crore from Special Component of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).

**(iii) Karnataka:-**

- Rs. 51.63 crore for flood management from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) subject to the adjustment of 75 % balance available in the CRF account of the State for the instant calamity.

- Rs. 2.25 crore from Special Component of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).

**(iv) Tamil Nadu:-**

- Rs. 570.17 crore for cyclonic storm/ flood management from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) subject to the adjustment of 75 % of balance available in the CRF account of the State for the instant calamity.

**(v) Arunachal Pradesh:-**

- Rs. 52.88 crore for floods/ landslides management from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) subject to the adjustment of 75 % balance available in the CRF account of the State for the instant calamities.
- Rs. 2.82 crore from Special Component of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).
- Payment of Air bills for airdropping of essential supplies, based on actuals.

**(vi) Assam:-**

- Rs. 206.40 crore for floods/ cyclonic storm management from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) subject to the adjustment of 75 % balance available in the CRF account of the State for the instant calamities.
- Rs. 2.35 crore from Special Component of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).

**(vii) Bihar:-**

- Rs. 497.35 crore for floods management from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) subject to the adjustment of 75 % balance available in the CRF account of the State for the instant calamities.
- Payment of Air bills for airdropping of essential supplies, based on actuals.

In addition, an amount of Rs. 117.21 crore has been approved as additional requirement over and above the extant norms for providing assistance to the families in dire need of immediate sustenance and operation of relief camps in the wake of Kosi floods due to breach in embankments during 2008.

**(viii) Orissa:-**

- Rs. 389.29 crore for floods management from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) subject to the adjustment of 75 % balance available in the CRP account of the State for the instant calamities.
- Rs. 7.67 crore from Special Component of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).
- Payment of Air bills for airdropping of essential supplies, based on actuals.

(ix) **Uttar Pradesh:-**

- Rs. 71.63 crore for floods management from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) subject to the adjustment of 75 % balance available in the CRF account of the State for the instant calamities.
- Rs. 1.02 crore from Special Component of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).

(x) **Puducherry:-**

- Rs. 27.73 crore for flood management under the UT budget of MHA.

**Statement-III**

*Allocation and Release of Funds from CRF/ NCCF during 2008-2009*

(As on 31.03. 2009)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of CRF			Releases from CRF		
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1st Instal-ment	2nd Instal-ment	Releases from NCCF
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	298.73	99.58	398.31	149.365	149.365	29.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.15	7.72	30.87	11.575	11.575	26.40
3.	Assam	157.97	52.66	210.63	78.99	78.99	300.00#
4.	Bihar	121.86	40.62	162.48	60.93	60.93	1000.00#
5.	Chhattisgarh	91.43	30.48	121.91	45.715	@	-
6.	Goa	1.83	0.61	2.44	0.915	0.915	-
7.	Gujarat	213.58	71.19	284.77	208.495 *	106.79	-
8.	Haryana	107.99	36.00	143.99	53.99	@	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	82.40	27.47	109.87	41.20	41.20 + 21.2275\$	40.33 (9.84 + 28.77# + 1.715)
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	70.75	23.58	94.33	35.375	@	-
11.	Jharkhand	103.16	34.39	137.55	51.58	@	-
12.	Karnataka	99.55	33.18	132.73	49.775	49.775	189.11



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	74.23	24.75	98.98	37.115	37.115	9.476
14.	Madhya Pradesh	208.04	69.35	277.39	104.02	104.02	-
15.	Maharashtra	193.53	64.51	258.04	@	@	-
16.	Manipur	4.54	1.51	6.05	4.48 *	@	5.445
17.	Meghalaya	9.23	3.08	12.31	4.615	4.615	-
18.	Mizoram	5.39	1.80	7.19	@	1	49.60
19.	Nagaland	3.12	1.04	4.16	1.56	1.56	-
20.	Orissa	246.73	82.24	328.97	123.365	123.365 + 77.766 \$	98.869 #
21.	Punjab	126.78	42.26	169.04	63.39	63.39	-
22.	Rajasthan	360.87	120.29	481.16	180.435	180.435	-
23.	Sikkim	14.35	4.78	19.13	7.175	7.175	8.36
24.	Tamil Nadu	181.52	60.51	242.03	90.76	90.76 + 47.65 \$	522.51 (72.46+ 2.49+ 61.59# + 385.97)
25.	Tripura	10.52	3.51	14.03	10.365*	@	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	242.15	80.72	322.87	121.075	121.075	-
27.	Uttarakhand	75.50	25.37	100.67	74.715*	37.75	-
28.	West Bengal	192.07	64.02	256.09	96.035	96.035	-

@ Installment(s) of Centre's share of CRF for the year of 2008-09 has not been released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds and submission of utilization certificate.

\* Includes arrears of previous year.

# Released 'on account' basis for flood-08.

\$ About 25% Central share released, in advance, during 2008-09 for the year 2009-10.

#### Militancy in J and K

1440. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether militancy in Jammu and Kashmir continues to take its toll; and
- if so, the number of citizens killed during the current year 2009 so far and the comparative figures for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The details of Civilians and Security Forces killed during last 3 years is as under:-

Year	Civilians	Security Forces
2006	389	151
2007	158	110
2008	91	75
2008 (till Oct.)	86	69
2009 (till Oct.)	71	52

**Bangladeshi nationals identified and deported**

1441. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Bangladeshi nationals identified this year living illegally in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;
- (b) the number out of them deported; and
- (c) the number of such persons deported during the last three years before 2009, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As entry of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to estimate the total number of such illegal Bangladeshi immigrants living in the country. Central Government is vested with the powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations. Deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals is a continuous process.

(c) As per available information, details of Bangladeshi nationals who came on valid travel documents, overstayed and have been deported during 2006, 2007 and 2008 are given below:-

State/Union Territory	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4
Andaman & Nicobar	-	289	22
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	4
Arunachal Pradesh	9	9	-
Assam	2221	144	106
Bihar	12	14	-
Chhattisgarh	1358	-	-

1	2	3	4
Delhi	4824	4045	3815
Gujarat	18	21	26
Haryana	21	88	214
Himachal Pradesh	-	2	-
Karnataka	-	1	-
Kerala	-	1	2
Madhya Pradesh	-	1	-
Maharashtra	686	277	1600
Manipur	-	-	3
Meghalaya	136	92	72
Mizoram	-	19	27
Orissa	22	22	22
Punjab	93	70	37
Rajasthan	91	51	291
Tamil Nadu	-	-	5
Tripura	1806	1727	560
Uttar Pradesh	122	66	48
Uttarakhand	-	9	46
West Bengal	2273	5187	5725
TOTAL	13692	12135	12625

**Posts in central secretariat official language service**

1442. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of sanctioned and actual posts as on 1st November, 2009 in the Central Secretariat Official Language Service, category-wise;
- (b) the levels at which direct recruitment is made into the service and the mode thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to make provision for the promotion of Directors in the service, their number being 18 according to the Ministry's annual report of 2008-09; and
- (d) the number of Directors in the service who have put in more than three years of service in the grade, as on 1st November, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a)  
The number of sanctioned and actual posts as on 1st November, 2009 in the Central Secretariat  
Official Language Service are as under:-

Sl .No.	Name of post	Sanctioned Posts	Actual posts filled as on 1.11.2009
1.	Director (OL)	18	15
2.	Joint Director (OL)	20	15
3.	Deputy Director (OL)	33	31
4.	Asstt. Director (OL)	154	150
5.	Senior Hindi Translator	194	189
6.	Junior Hindi Translator	423	331

(b) The direct recruitment is made into the service at Junior Hindi Translator and Assistant  
Director (OL) level through Staff Selection Commission and Union Public Service Commission  
respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Six (06)

#### Measures for internal security

†1443. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) out of naxalism and terrorism which problem is more dangerous for the internal security  
of the country;

(b) the steps taken by Government during the last three years to check the spread of  
problems such as naxalism and terrorism for internal security;

(c) whether India is lagging behind in comparison to other countries in taking safety  
measures to check terrorist activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a)  
to (d) As per available information, details of the number of civilians, security personnel and  
terrorist/extremist/naxalite killed in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, North-Eastern States and naxal  
affected States are enclosed as Statement (*See* below).

The Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the  
light of the emerging challenges, including terrorist incidents, and a number of significant steps have  
been taken to enhance the level of preparedness to counter terrorist incidents, strengthen the  
intelligence and security apparatus, as well as the legislative and investigative provisions to counter

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

terrorism. Further, the Government is pursuing a multipronged strategy to deal with the challenges posed by the activities of terrorists/insurgents/extremists in various parts of the country, including measures on the political, security and development fronts. The various measures taken on the security front, *inter-alia*, include establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowering DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; vigilance and patrolling on the borders to check infiltration and illegal cross-border activities; deployment of Central forces to aid the State Police Forces in areas prone to terrorist violence; heightened vigil and security arrangements and around vital installations; strengthening of intelligence gathering and sharing capabilities, particularly at the cutting edge level; upgradation and modernization of Central and State Police Forces; assistance for raising India Reserve Battalions; reimbursement of various types of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) to the State Governments; various initiatives at the bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation to deal with the global imperatives of terrorism. Besides, there exists a well established mechanism for effective sharing of intelligence between Central and the State security/intelligence agencies, as a result of which many terrorist attacks have been averted and many terrorist modules have been busted.

#### ***Statement***

*Details of the number of civilians, security personnel and terrorist/extremists and naxalite killed in J&K, North Eastern States and Naxal affected States*

Year	Jammu & Kashmir			North-Eastern States			Naxal affected States		
	No. of Incidents	No. of Civilian & SFs killed	No. of Terrorists Killed	No. of Incidents	No. of Civilian & SFs killed	No. of Extremist Killed	No. of Incidents	No. of Civilian & SFs killed	No. of Extremist Killed
2007	1092	268	472	1489	577	514	1565	696	141
2008	708	166	339	1561	512	640	1591	721	199
2009 (upto October 31, 2009)	436	123	212	1129	261	497	1817	742	170

#### **Genuine freedom fighters deprived of pension**

1444. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of freedom fighters, their widows and other eligible dependents who are receiving freedom fighters pension in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are many who are getting pensions but were not really freedom fighters and some genuine freedom fighters are still deprived of pension and other benefits from Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Since the inception of the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme in 1972, pension has been sanctioned to about 1.71 lakh freedom fighters and their eligible dependents till 31.10.2009. A statement indicating the State-wise details is enclosed (*See below*) Data relating to the exact number of freedom fighters and their eligible dependents presently living and drawing pension is not centrally maintained since disbursement of pension is decentralized through Banks/Treasuries.

(b) to (d) The Central Samman Pension is sanctioned only to those freedom fighters who fulfill the eligibility criteria and produce evidentiary requirements in support of their claims duly recommended by the State Governments/ Union Territories Administrations.

Complaints containing allegation of bogus/fraudulent claims for freedom fighter's pension are received from time to time. All such complaints are examined with reference to the applicable provisions of the pension scheme in consultation with the State Governments. In such cases where the allegations are sustained, the claims are rejected and if the pension has been sanctioned, the same is suspended/cancelled and recovery of pension ordered after following the prescribed procedure.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned freedom fighter's pension*

S.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned pension (as on 31.10.2009)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,667
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	4,438
4.	Bihar	24,878
5.	Jharkhand	
6.	Goa	1,498
7.	Gujarat	3,598

1	2	3
8.	Haryana	1,688
9.	Himachal Pradesh	624
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,807
11.	Karnataka	10,090
12.	Kerala	3,303
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3,473
14.	Chhattisgarh	
15.	Maharashtra	17,907
16.	Manipur	62
17.	Meghalaya	86
18.	Mizoram	04
19.	Nagaland	03
20.	Orissa	4,190
21.	Punjab	7,020
22.	Rajasthan	812
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4,110
25.	Tripura	888
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17,993
27.	Uttarakhand	
28.	West Bengal	22,488
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	03
30.	Chandigarh	91
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83
32.	Daman & Diu	33
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	NCT of Delhi	2,046
35.	Pondicherry	317
	Indian National Army (INA)	22,468
	TOTAL	1,70,668

**Rehabilitation of families of Jawans killed in Naxal attacks**

†1445. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (a) whether Government has information on the number of troops of police and paramilitary force that had to lose their lives in naxalite attacks during the last six months;
- (b) the necessary steps taken by Government to rehabilitate the families of the Jawans who lost their lives in these attacks; and
- (c) the manner in which Government is going to strengthen the security forces to tackle the naxalites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) According to available information, the number of Security Forces killed is as below:-

States	Policemen killed (15th May to 23rd Nov. 2009)
Bihar	7
Chhattisgarh	74
Jharkhand	32
Maharashtra	34
Orissa	20
West Bengal	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>176</b>

- (b) Central, Government under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme provides *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 3 lakhs to the family of security personnel killed during naxalite attack.
- (c) The Central Government assists efforts of the State Governments to deal with naxalites in the States. These include deployment of Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme); reimbursement of security Related Expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organizations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of intelligence and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

#### **Development of naxal affected areas**

1446. SHRI Y. P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government provides funds to Naxal affected States for modernization of police force so as to make the force deployed at effected areas capable of facing Naxalites;



(b) if so, the funds demanded by the State of Maharashtra under this head and the allocation made by the Central Government under different heads for the modernization of police; and

(c) the details of Government's plan for development of Naxal affected areas and allocation made for Maharashtra under the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the year 2000-01 to 2007-08, funds amounting to Rs.7699.19 crore have been provided to the State Governments under the scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF). During 2008-09 an amount of Rs.75.86 crore was released to Maharashtra under the MPF scheme. It included an amount of Rs. 4.00 crore released to the State as 100% Central assistance under MPF scheme for 2 naxal affected Districts of Gadchiroli and Gondia for construction of Police Stations/outposts and fortification of police stations/outposts. For 2009-10 proposal seeking funds amounting to Rs. 178.26 crore was received from the State Government and was considered in the meeting of high powered committee. The allocation for 2009-10 to Maharashtra under MPF scheme is Rs.84.05 crore. It includes Rs.2.00 crore allocated to naxal affected Chandrapur District of Maharashtra under MPF scheme as 100% Central assistance for construction of police stations/outposts and their fortification.

(c) This Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with Left Wing Extremist activities in the arenas of security, development and public perception. State Governments deal with the various issues related to Naxalite activities in the States. The Central government supplements their efforts in several ways. These include deployment of Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions; setting up Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernization and upgradation of the State Police forces (MPF Scheme); reimbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the Scheme for Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism affected States; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organizations and Bureau of Police Research & Development; sharing of intelligence; facilitating inter State coordination; launching special intra-State and inter-State coordinated joint operations, assistance in community policing and civic actions and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

#### **Illegal migrants from Bangladesh**

1447. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal migrants from Bangladesh now comprise at least two per cent Indian population according to very conservative estimates of the State Governments;

(b) whether the total number of Bangladeshi citizens residing in India without proper documents or permits are estimated to be two crores;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether just only 600 Bangladeshi migrants had been deported to their country in the last one year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to deal with the migrant population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As entry of such illegal Bangladeshi immigrants into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to estimate the total number of such illegal Bangladeshi immigrants in the country.

(d) and (e) As per information available, during the year 2008, 12,625 Bangladeshi nationals were deported to Bangladesh. Central Government is vested with the powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations. The procedure for the detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants has also been set out and circulated to State Governments/UT Administrations who are implementing the same on a continuous basis.

#### **Implementation of Assam Accord**

1448. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the clause-wise time frame agreed for implementation of the Assam Accord and action taken so far on each of the clauses till October, 2009;

(b) whether the process of updating the National Register of Citizen (NRC) in Assam has started;

(c) if so, the details of achievement made thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and target set to complete the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Action has been completed on various clauses of the Assam Accord. Certain clauses of the Accord viz economic development of Assam, measures to prevent infiltration are of continuous nature and need to be monitored continuously. Clause wise implementation status of Accord is enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The Government of Assam has initiated steps for updating of the National Register of Citizens (NRC) 1951 on the basis of the relevant records. The Central Government has also provided a sum of Rs. 3.02 crore to the Government of Assam for computerization of the relevant records. A notification amending the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and issue of National

identity cards) Rules, 2003 has been issued on 9th November, 2009 for preparation of National Register of Citizens (NRC), 1951 in Assam. This would enable taking up the process of updating NRC in Assam.

### ***Statement***

#### *Clause-wise implementation status of the Assam Accord*

##### **Clause 5 - Foreigners issue:**

- (i) The Citizenship Act, 1955, Citizenship Rules, 1956 and the Foreigners Tribunals Order, 1964, were amended.
- (ii) Special Registration Officers have been appointed for registration of persons detected as foreigners who entered Assam between 1.1.1966 to 24.3.71.
- (iii) A total of 3153 including 1280 additional posts, sanctioned under Prevention of Infiltration of Foreigners (PI F) scheme to assist State Government and Border Security Force (BSF) in detection and deportation of foreigners/illegal migrants and act as a second line of defence.
- (iv) Thirty-two Foreigners Tribunals have been constituted in the State of Assam under the provisions of Foreigners Act, 1946 for detection of illegal migrants/foreigners. Additional 4 Foreigners Tribunals have been set up in the State of Assam.

##### **Clause 6 & 7 - Safeguards and Economic Development:**

- (i) A Cultural Centre called the Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalashetra Complex has been established.
- (ii) Sri Jyoti Chitranab (Film) Studio at Guwahati has been modernized. Additional Rs. 10 crore has been sanctioned for further expansion/modernization of the Institute in the financial year 2006-07.
- (iii) The Government of Assam has constituted a Committee of Ministers in October 2006 to examine all issues relating to the implementation of Clause 6 of the Assam Accord. The Committee is yet to submit its report.
- (iv) Numaligarh Refinery was set up at a cost of nearly Rs.2,500 crores.
- (v) Two Central Universities, one at Tezpur, and the other at Silchar, have been set up.
- (vi) An IIT has been set up at Guwahati.
- (vii) Kathalguri Power Project (60 MW) has been commissioned.
- (viii) Work for implementation of Assam Gas Cracker Project and Bogibeel rail-cum road project have started.

**Clause 8 to 14 - Other issues:**

- (i) The power to issue citizenship certificates now vests only with the Central Government.
- (ii) As on 30.6.2009 out of 3286.87 KM fencing sanctioned along Indo-Bangladesh border, 2655 KM of border fence has been completed. In Assam sector, out of 223 KM (Phase I & II) of sanctioned fencing along Indo-Bangladesh border, 219 KM has been completed. Since the fencing erected under Phase-1 had outlived its life, therefore, it is being replaced with a composite type fencing.
- (iii) *Ex-gratia* payment was made to the next of kin of persons killed in the course of the agitation.
- (iv) Disciplinary cases against employees in connection with the agitation were reviewed.
- (v) In the matter of recruitment, orders were issued by the Central Government for relaxation in upper age limit upto a maximum of six years in the case of candidates who had ordinarily resided in the State of Assam during the period 1.1.1980 to 15.8.1985.
- (vi) NSA detainees detained in connection with agitation were released.

**Relaxation in Visa Rules**

1449. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating relaxations in Visa for industrial/business venture or employment;
- (b) if so, the details of number of Visas annually issued in these categories for different nationals at present; and
- (c) the policy to regulate the unskilled people from China, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Pakistan, Maldives, Sri Lanka and other countries entering into Indian market?

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

(b) The information regarding number of business and employment visas issued annually is not centrally maintained.

(c) The matter has been reviewed by the Government and it has been decided that, henceforth Business Visa will be issued only to *bonafide* businessmen who want to visit India to establish an industrial/business venture or to explore possibilities to set up industrial business venture in India or who want to purchase/sell industrial products or commercial products or consumer durable etc. It has also been decided that Employment Visa will be granted only to skilled

and qualified professional appointed at senior level, skilled position etc and will not be granted for jobs for which a large number of qualified Indians are available. Suitable instructions/guidelines have been issued to the Indian Missions abroad to effectively regulate Employment and Business Visa regimes and ensure that these are issued strictly as per prescribed norms.

**Citizens from various countries living as refugees in India**

1450. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is having the data of citizens entering from various countries and living in India as refugees;

(b) how many people in every State living as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) monitored persons and how many are not covered under the UNHCR and the reasons for the same; and

(c) how many of them have applied for citizenship in India and the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Details of citizens from other countries living in India as refugees and those covered/not covered under UNHCR are not centrally maintained.

(c) Requests received for grant of Indian citizenship are considered by the Government in terms of the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955. As per Rule 11 to 13 of the Citizenship Rules 2009, the application for grant of Indian citizenship are received and processed at different stages by the State and Central Governments. No centralized data of such applications received for Indian citizenship is maintained.

**Migrant population not able to apply for various facilities**

1451. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people living in urban as well as rural areas of the country of frequently migrating from rural to urban areas and without their own roof over their heads are not able to apply for various facilities such as opening an account in bank or post office, LPG connection etc., for want of ID proof; and

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to address the problem of this segment of population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No Sir. This office conducts decennial population census wherein data on various socio-

economic and demographic parameters are collected. This includes data on houseless population and those who migrate from rural to urban areas. The last census was conducted in the year 2001. State/UT-wise and Sex-wise Houseless Population in rural, urban and all areas as per Census 2001 is enclosed as Statement-I (*See below*). Statement-II giving total migrants from rural to urban areas as per Census 2001 is enclosed (*See below*).

As regards the ID proof, it is submitted that the Government have approved a project to create a National Population Register (NPR). Once created, the NPR will be a secure identity database accessible only within the Government for security purposes.

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise and Sex-wise houseless population as per census 2001*

India/ State/ Union	Total/Rural/	Houseless Population		
Territory#	Urban	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
India	Total	1,943,766	1,136,496	807,270
	Rural	1,165,167	634,152	531,015
	Urban	778,599	502,344	276,255
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	12,751	7,206	5,545
	Rural	10,129	5,598	4,531
	Urban	2,622	1,608	1,014
Himachal Pradesh	Total	8,364	5,580	2,784
	Rural	7,047	4,736	2,311
	Urban	1,317	844	473
Punjab	Total	46,958	28,251	18,707
	Rural	23,549	13,733	9,816
	Urban	23,409	14,518	8,891
Chandigarh*	Total	2,722	2,588	134
	Rural	41	38	3
	Urban	2,681	2,550	131
Uttaranchal	Total	14,703	10,496	4,207
	Rural	10,768	7,762	3,006
	Urban	3,935	2,734	1,201

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	Total	59,360	34,751	24,609
	Rural	35,384	20,724	14,660
	Urban	23,976	14,027	9,949
Delhi*	Total	24,966	21,247	3,719
	Rural	1,063	684	379
	Urban	23,903	20,563	3,340
Rajasthan	Total	143,497	80,283	63,214
	Rural	87,866	47,975	39,891
	Urban	55,631	32,308	23,323
Uttar Pradesh	Total	201,029	128,278	72,751
	Rural	104,387	57,880	46,507
	Urban	96,642	70,398	26,244
Bihar	Total	42,498	27,895	14,603
	Rural	29,768	19,951	9,817
	Urban	12,730	7,944	4,786
Sikkim	Total	286	173	113
	Rural	228	130	98
	Urban	58	43	15
Arunachal Pradesh	Total	442	251	191
	Rural	360	208	152
	Urban	82	43	39
Nagaland	Total	2,002	1,165	837
	Rural	1,254	712	542
	Urban	748	453	295
Manipur	Total	2,897	1,486	1,411
	Rural	2,525	1,269	1,256
	Urban	372	217	155
Mizoram	Total	336	182	154
	Rural	73	44	29
	Urban	263	138	125

1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	Total	857	483	374
	Rural	670	377	293
	Urban	187	106	81
Meghalaya	Total	1,827	946	881
	Rural	1,644	850	794
	Urban	183	96	87
Assam	Total	13,355	7,325	6,030
	Rural	10,989	5,728	5,261
	Urban	2,366	1,597	769
West Bengal	Total	110,535	73,105	32,430
	Rural	19,726	10,506	9,220
	Urban	90,809	67,599	23,210
Jharkhand	Total	10,887	6,009	4,878
	Rural	6,998	3,650	3,348
	Urban	3,889	2,359	1,530
Orissa	Total	42,871	25,343	17,528
	Rural	31,039	16,609	14,430
	Urban	11,832	8,734	3,098
Chhattisgarh	Total	28,772	15,761	13,011
	Rural	22,558	12,141	10,417
	Urban	6,214	3,620	2,594
Madhya Pradesh	Total	231,246	123,903	107,343
	Rural	169,376	88,581	80,795
	Urban	61,870	35,322	26,548
Gujarat	Total	220,786	123,181	97,605
	Rural	148,691	79,241	69,450
	Urban	72,095	43,940	28,155
Daman & Diu *	Total	1,071	682	389
	Rural	659	433	226
	Urban	412	249	163



1	2	3	4	5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli *	Total	1,471	797	674
	Rural	1,261	665	596
	Urban	210	132	78
Maharashtra	Total	340,924	197,088	143,836
	Rural	236,412	127,406	109,006
	Urban	104,512	69,682	34,830
Andhra Pradesh	Total	163,938	87,279	76,659
	Rural	97,101	49,791	47,310
	Urban	66,837	37,488	29,349
Karnataka	Total	102,226	57,959	44,267
	Rural	61,898	33,962	27,936
	Urban	40,328	23,997	16,331
Goa	Total	5,280	3,466	1,814
	Rural	2,991	1,844	1,147
	Urban	2,289	1,622	667
Lakshadweep *	Total	-	-	-
	Rural	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-
Kerala	Total	16,533	10,089	6,444
	Rural	9,096	5,279	3,817
	Urban	7,437	4,810	2,627
Tamil Nadu	Total	86,472	47,057	39,415
	Rural	29,344	15,454	13,890
	Urban	57,128	31,603	25,525
Pondicherry *	Total	1,662	956	706
	Rural	194	118	76
	Urban	1,468	838	630
A & N Islands *	Total	242	235	7
	Rural	78	73	5
	Urban	164	162	2

**Statement-II**

*Migrants from rural to urban by place of last residence (all durations), 2001 Census*

India/States/UTs#	Total migrants		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
India	51,686,356	24,505,949	27,180,407
Jammu & Kashmir	265,834	123,800	142,034
Himachal Pradesh	216,539	115,636	100,903
Punjab	1,530,982	718,568	812,414
Chandigarh * #	266,368	157,245	109,123
Uttaranchal	494,562	251,834	242,728
Haryana	1,542,048	734,893	807,155
Delhi * #	3,263,748	1,922,753	1,340,995
Rajasthan	1,960,516	773,881	1,186,635
Uttar Pradesh	4,014,946	1,425,208	2,589,738
Bihar	1,471,701	473,835	997,866
Sikkim	16,892	9,428	7,464
Arunachal Pradesh	83,935	46,658	37,277
Nagaland	63,621	37,433	26,188
Manipur	29,594	8,772	20,822
Mizoram	95,929	49,637	46,292
Tripura	89,489	37,712	51,777
Meghalaya	45,825	24,661	21,164
Assam	674,172	356,713	317,459
West Bengal	3,405,729	1,607,218	1,798,511
Jharkhand	1,338,986	638,840	700,146
Orissa	1,491,608	707,310	784,298
Chhattisgarh	1,099,646	501,936	597,710
Madhya Pradesh	2,905,536	1,201,899	1,703,637
Gujarat	4,535,522	2,303,596	2,231,926

1	2	3	4
Daman & Diu#	6,652	3,696	2,956
Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	18,781	11,936	6,845
Maharashtra	10,527,021	5,642,583	4,884,438
Andhra Pradesh	3,222,032	1,538,532	1,683,500
Karnataka	2,824,217	1,318,016	1,506,201
Goa	182,834	84,953	97,881
Lakshadweep *#	4,093	2,478	1,615
Kerala	1,353,651	483,348	870,303
Tamil Nadu	2,492,134	1,119,842	1,372,292
Pondicherry#	113,653	49,269	64,384
Andaman & Nicobar Islands #	37,560	21,830	15,730

Source: Table D2, Census of India 2001

#### Nodal team on circulation of fake currency

†1452. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the action taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs to check the circulation of fake currency notes;
- (b) whether nodal team has been formed in this regard;
- (c) if so, the number of its members alongwith the names thereof;
- (d) the name of the nodal agency investigating it; and
- (e) the State-wise details of number of fake currency notes seized till date and the number of cases registered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Intelligence Agencies of the Centre, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), etc. are working in tandem to thwart the nefarious activity related to FICNs. The activities of these agencies are also periodically reviewed in a nodal group set up for this purpose. In this context, at the functional level, the CBI has been-declared as the nodal agency for coordination with the States; the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead Intelligence Agency for this purpose. Apart from the above, the State

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Governments have been asked to set up dedicated and well-equipped Cell under senior level supervision to comprehensively monitor and deal with organized crimes including FICN, and also specifically designate a nodal officer to coordinate activities relating to FICNs. The States have also been asked to set up a Committee headed by the DGP of the State with GM/DGM of RBI, Senior Officers of SIB, Intelligence Branch of State Police, CID of State Police, etc. as members. Further, the offences under IPC, relating to counterfeit currency have been included in the schedule to the National Investigation Agency Act, thereby empowering the National Investigation Agency to investigate and prosecute such offences.

Further, the issue has also been taken up consistently with the neighbouring countries in the bilateral fora.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution of India. Accordingly, investigations in most of the cases of Counterfeit Currency are initiated by the State Police. There are some case, which were investigated by Central Bureau of Investigation which are at various stages of trial. Further, the National Investigation Agency have also investigated one case of FICN and charge sheet has been filed in the case. The State-wise details of number of fake currency notes seized and recovered by the Police/law enforcement agencies and banks respectively and the number of FIRs registered State-wise and year-wise for the period 1.1.2006 to 30.9.2009 is given at Annexure [See Appendix 218 Annexure No.5]

#### **Assistance to states for naxalism and terrorism**

†1453. SHR1 RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government provides financial assistance to the States relating to the issue of security from terrorism and naxalism;

(b) the names of the States which have been provided financial assistance and the amount thereof; and

(c) the details of the stringent steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Government is pursuing a multi-pronged strategy to deal with the challenges posed by the activities of terrorists/ insurgents / naxalites in various parts of the country, including measures on the security and development fronts. The various measures taken on the security front, *inter-alia*, include establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowering DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; vigilance and patrolling on the borders to check infiltration and illegal cross-border activities; deployment of Central forces to aid the State Police Forces in areas prone to terrorist / naxal violence; heightened

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

vigil and security arrangements and around vital installations; strengthening of intelligence gathering and sharing capabilities, particularly at the cutting edge level; upgradation and modernization of Central and State Police Forces; assistance for raising India Reserve Battalions; re-imbursement of various types of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) to the State Governments; assistance under Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of intelligence and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

State-wise financial assistance provided to naxal affected States is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise financial assistance provided to naxal affected States*

*Release of funds*

	(Rs. in crore)									
Police Forces	Modernisation of State Expenditure				Security Related Infra-			Special structure Scheme*		
	2002-03 to 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2002-03 to 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	
Andhra Pradesh	420.24	87.34	83.84	66.58	26.47	10.79	5.83	1.98	5.89	
Bihar	148.67	16.24	41.57	7.77	7.23	2.30	5.22	2.77	16.05	
Chhattisgarh	164.68	41.72	26.54	2.25	26.37	10.45	20.12	4.60	27.50	
Jharkhand	131.30	50.95	69.86	3.63	25.71	17.24	23.50	4.99	23.80	
Madhya Pradesh	216.52	57.68	40.37	26.47	6.05	1.70	4.00	0.11	2.93	
Maharashtra	395.66	78.87	75.86	22.19	10.05	4.62	4.72	0.67	3.40	
Orissa	138.80	45.80	42.54	16.53	12.92	12.16	13.09	3.71	11.77	
Uttar Pradesh	426.36	115.44	02.32	19.12	2.25	0.80	0.80	0.51	8.66	
West Bengal	98.47	44.45	32.18	8.92	3.78	2.88	1.68	0.66		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2140.7</b>	<b>538.49</b>	<b>415.08</b>	<b>173.46</b>	<b>120.83</b>	<b>62.94</b>	<b>78.96</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

\* The scheme was introduced in 2008-09.

**Smuggling of cows to Bangladesh**

1454. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several thousands of cows are being sent to Bangladesh for slaughter illegally;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that smuggling is taking place deep inside the Sunderban jungles in connivance with BSF personnel;
- (c) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (d) the action taken to curb the anti-Indian activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) There have been reports of clandestine smuggling of cattle through porous and riverine border of Indo-Bangladesh. There are institutional mechanisms to take cognizance and legal action against criminals and anti-social elements on borders who are found involved in such activities. The Government has taken many preventive measures to stop the trans-border criminal activities including smuggling which, *inter-alia*, includes round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders and establishment of observation posts; construction of border fencing and flood lighting; introduction of modern and *hi-tech* surveillance equipments; up-gradation of intelligence set up; establishment of additional Border Out Posts along borders to reduce *inter-se* distance and co-ordination with the State Governments and the concerned intelligence agencies. Effective measures are taken to stop such activities.

#### **Naxalites preparing for a war with Government**

†1455. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the naxalites are preparing for a war with Government and Government system in the jungles of Jharkhand, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh which was disclosed in a media report on 13 November;
- (b) if so, action details thereof; and
- (c) the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Some inputs indicate about the plans of the naxalites to launch offensive against the State's security apparatus.

State Government take appropriate action against the naxal activities. The Central Government assists efforts of the State Governments to deal with naxalites in the States. These include deployment of Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; assistance under Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police organizations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of intelligence and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

**Policy of zero tolerance towards terrorism**

1456. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the policy of zero tolerance toward terrorism;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there are some insurgency groups which are in cease-fire in Assam and North Eastern Region;
- (c) the details of Government policy in this regard;
- (d) whether Government proposes to take initiative to start the peace process with ULFA, NDFD etc.; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Government is strongly against all use of any means of violence by any organization/outfit in the country. The Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Government in undertaking sustained counter insurgency operations against elements who indulge in violence and anti-national activities. At the same time, Government has always been willing to talk to any outfit provided it is willing to abjure violence, willing to lay down arms and comes forward for talks within the framework of the Indian Constitution.

(b) and (c) The Government has entered into Ceasefire arrangements in Nagaland with National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isac/Muivah) [NSCN/IM] and National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN/K]. Dialogue with NSCN(IM) on their charter of demands is continuing at the level of Group of Ministers (GoM). NSCN(K) has not submitted their charter of demands. Among other North Eastern States, the Government has entered into Suspension of operations (SoO) arrangement with United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS), Dima Haram Daogah (DHD) and pro-talk faction of National Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB) in Assam; Kuki National Organization and United People's Front and its constituents in Manipur; and Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) in Meghalaya. DHD (J), a banned outfit, has recently laid down its arms prior to talks with that group. The Government has appointed a Representative to negotiate with UPDS, DHD, & DHD(J), NDFB (pro-talk faction) and ANVC.

(d) and (e) ULFA and NDFB (anti-talk faction) have not yet come forward for talks. However, two Coys of 28 Battalion of ULFA have declared unilateral ceasefire and have given their charter of demands to the State Government.

**Rehabilitation of flood affected people in Assam**

1457. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan for the rehabilitation of the flood affected people, those who are living on the road side, or on the embankment since a long period in Assam;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) how many flood affected people in Assam are rehabilitated, provided Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) house, land etc. during the last five years;
- (d) the details of loss due to floods during last five years in Assam; and
- (e) the total expenditure due to floods during last five years in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) The rehabilitation of people who are rendered homeless due to floods etc. is required to be undertaken by the concerned State Government from its own resources/ Plan funds.

As per the Scheme of financing the assistance for relief expenditure, the State Governments concerned are primarily responsible for undertaking necessary relief measures in the wake of notified natural disasters which include flood. Distribution of relief on ground is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistic and financial support, where necessary.

Financial assistance, under the present Schemes of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/ National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) in the wake of natural calamities, is provided towards immediate relief. Objective of these relief Schemes is to reduce the level of suffering of the affected people by providing gratuitous assistance as an immediate help.

Details of allocation and release of Central share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and additional funds released from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF), are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation under CRF	Central share	Center's share of CRF released	Released from NCCF
2005-06	193.06	144.79	144.79	0.00
2006-07	198.62	148.97	148.97	0.00
2007-08	204.48	153.36	153.36	0.00
2008-09	210.63	157.97	157.97	300.00*
2009-10 (till date)	217.07	162.80	81.40	0.00
TOTAL	1023.86	767.89	686.49	300.0*

\* Released an 'on account' basis from NCCF.

As per information received from the State Government, detailed of loss due to floods/ flash floods/ landslides etc. during the years 2005-06 to 2009-10, are as under:-



(Provisional as on November 2009)

Year	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares)
2005-06	27	-	735	0.33
2006-07	7	20	2367	0.11
2007-08	142	1660	414444	6.75
2008-09	40	8004	91367	3.14
2009-10 (till date)	8	12	240	0.298

There is no provision for rehabilitating, providing Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) houses, land etc in the existing Schemes of CRF and NCCF in areas affected by natural calamities, including floods. However, the assistance from CRF/ NCCF is provided as per approved items and norms, which *Inter alia* include assistance for damage to houses, damage to crops, gratuitous relief, medical aid, provision for utensils/ clothing, loss of animals, assistance for feed & fodder to animals and ex-gratia payment to families of deceased persons.

#### Maoists killings

1458. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in view of increasing Maoists killings of police personnel, innocent people, blasting railway stations, uprooting railway tracks, destroying roads and communications, what prevented Government from taking combing operations in all Maoists affected States simultaneously;

(b) the sources of Maoists' sophisticated arms, ammunition, mines and what steps have been taken to cut-off those sources;

(c) how many of them have been arrested so far;

(d) the total number of people the Maoists killed so far, State-wise; and

(e) the total number of Maoists killed and apprehended in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The State Governments take appropriate action against the naxalites. The Central Government supplements their efforts to deal with naxalites in the States *inter-alia* by providing Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs) depending upon their availability.

(b) Maoists obtain most of their arms & ammunition by looting from the Security Forces. Most of the explosives are clandestinely obtained from the explosive, dumps of mining companies. They also manufacture country made weapons locally.

(c) to (e) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of incidents of deaths, civilian killed, SF killed,  
Naxals killed and Naxal arrested*

States	January 01 to Nov. 23, 2009				
	Incidents (Deaths) Including Civilians/SF	Civilians Killed	SF Killed	Naxals Killed	Naxals Arrested
Andhra Pradesh	51 (16)	16	0	14	321
Bihar	197 (63)	38	25	1	280
Chhattisgarh	456 (262)	138	124	121	355
Haryana	1(-)	0	0	0	31
Jharkhand	622 (182)	127	55	31	349
Karnataka	4(-)	0	0	0	25
Madhya Pradesh	1(-)	0	0	0	11
Maharashtra	145 (89)	37	52	4	39
Orissa	235 (65)	35	30	11	144
Uttar Pradesh	7(1)	1	0	1	30
West Bengal	201 (112)	101	11	7	132
Punjab	-	0	0	0	3
Kerala	-	0	0	0	1
Tamil Nadu	-	0	0	0	14
Delhi	-	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1920 (790)</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>1736</b>

**Schemes under Prime Minister's reconstruction plan for J&K**

1459. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the schemes/projects under the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan for J and K (2004) are being monitored by the Ministry as well as the Planning Commission;
- (b) if so, the present status of the projects/schemes;
- (c) whether any targets have been set for completion of these projects/schemes; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The State Government and respective Central Ministries/Departments are reviewing the progress and implementation of various schemes from time to time. The overall review and monitoring is done by Ministry of Home Affairs.

- (b) to (d) Information is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of PM's Reconstruction Plan, 2004*

Announced in 2004-05

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Project	Cost	Time frame for completion	Amount utilized	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Expanding Economic Infrastructure</b>				
<b>Power</b>				
A thousand micro hydro-electric projects throughout the state	20.00	-	20.00	The Army has completed construction of 1000 micro-hydel projects. Joint inspection is being carried out which is expected to be completed in December, 2009.
Completing ongoing NHPC power projects in the Central sector (Dulhasti, Sewa-II & Baglihar) on schedule to add power generation capacity of 1.302MW)				
Dulhasti	4913.00	-	5095.22	Dulhasti Project has been commissioned. Commercial operation started <i>w.e.f.</i> 07.04.2007.
Sewa-II	905.88	2009-10	874.82	The project is expected to be completed by January, 2010.
Baglihar (Additional Central Assistance)	630.00	-	630.00	Baglihar Project has been commissioned. Commercial operation started <i>w.e.f.</i> 10.10.2008

1	2	3	4	5
Electrification of all villages across the state by 2007, and electrification for all households desiring a connection by 2009	636.00 (Revised)	March, 2012	240.95	Trunkey contracts for 8 districts (out of 14 districts) awarded. Work awards of remaining districts are under process.
Strengthening Power transmission & distribution network	1350.00	2009-10	568.70	30 grid stations/sub-stations and 43 transmission lines are under construction.
(i) Construction of access road to Sawalkot hydro-electric power project (600 MW)	119.00	2009-10	66.66	Out of 18.5 Kms, 10.74 Kms road opened up. Remaining works are under progress.
(ii) Ramban-Dhamkund section (first 22 kms)	94.53	March, 2011	10.08	Physical progress is 12.60%.
Pakal Dul project (1,000 MW), subject to environmental clearance	5088.88	-	97.07	Wildlife clearance given for 386 hac. and for another 310 hac. forest clearance is awaited. Once approved the project is expected to be completed in 4 years.
Bursar (multi-purpose project, including 1,020 MW power generation), subject to environmental clearance	4378.00	-	62.12	The survey and investigation pending due to lack of security cover. Once survey and investigation is complete the DPR would be prepared by NHPC.
Uri-II hydro-electric power project (240 MW)	1724.79	February, 2011	935.65	Work in progress.
Kishanganga hydro-electric power project (330 MW)	3642.04	January, 2016	189.03	Work has restarted after settlement of outstanding issues.

Srinagar-Leh 220 KV transmission line	634.00	Deffered	-	The project was kept on hold. However recently it has been decided that State Govt. will send a proposal to Planning Commission.
Nimo-Bazgo	621.00	Dec., 2010	363.76	Work is on schedule.
Cuhtak	611.00	February, 2011	307.83	Work is on progress.
<b>Roads</b>				
Construction of Mughal Road to connect Poonch region with Jammu	692.00	March, 2012	270.00	1/3 works completed and remaining are under progress.
Widening of Domel-Katra Road	35.00	March, 2010	33.66	Road completed except one minor bridge.
Advancing the schedule for completing the double-ianing of Batote-Kishtwar Road (NH 1B) from the end of 2013 to the end of 2010.	539.26	March, 2011	330.00	Remaining works are under progress. Physical progress is 46.52%.
Upgrading Srinagar-Uri-LOC road	353.38	2010-11	300.69	Physical progress is 84.61%. Remaining works are under progress.
Construction of Khanabal-Pahalgam Road	110.00	2009-10	10134	Physical progress is 91.00%. Remaining works are under progress.
Construction of Narbal-Tangmarg Road	116.00	December, 2009	91.57	Physical progress is 88.00%. Remaining works are under progress.
Double-laning of Srinagar-Leh Road <i>via</i> Kargil	834.79	March, 2012	246.92	Physical progress is 33.38%. Remaining works are under progress.

1	2	3	4	5
Construction of Nimoo - Padam - Darcha Road	302.04	March, 2011	106.09	Physical progress is 32.32%. Remaining works are under progress.
Conducting a feasibility study for the construction of a 12 km tunnel to bypass the Zojila Pass.	30.60	-	-	Contract awarded on 29.04.09. Work is on schedule.
Examining the feasibility of opening of Kibar-Korzok road via Parangla Pass to connect Leh with Shimla	-	-	-	Border Road Organization (BRO) has found that part of the road (from Thaktote to Kibar) is very difficult to construct being glacier prone and lack of oxygen.
<b>Assistance for external borrowings for infrastructure</b>				
Counterpart funding of state share (30%) for external infrastructure loan	1777.09	30.6.11 & 31.10.12	788.93	Out of counter part funding of Rs. 486.00 crore, Rs. 330 crore released and Rs. 177.54 crore utilized upto October, 2009.
<b>Expanding provision of basic services</b>				
<b>Education</b>				
Extending the Total Literacy Campaign to the remaining 3 districts (Kargil, Poonch & Doda)	1.00	-	1.15	Completed.
Full salary support for over 8,000 teachers (till the end of the Tenth Plan period) for the State Government's initiative of teaching English in primary schools across the state from pre-school stage	54.00	-	54.00	Full amount has been spent and project completed.

Training to enhance skills of youth for the IT/BPO sector at Jammu & Srinagar.	7.70	-	2.32	Project completed. 2582 students completed the training and 625 students got placement till December, 2008.
Starting 14 new degree colleges	71.60	-	60.37	All 14 Colleges are functional. 11 colleges have shifted to permanent buildings. Buildings of 3 Colleges are under progress.
Setting up of 9 new Women's (ITIs)	33.19	March, 2011	27.34	All the ITIs are functional in rented buildings. Construction of 1 building completed. Works are in progress of 8 buildings.
<b>Health</b>				
Anganwadis in every habitation (approx. 6,817 anganwadi centres), opening employment opportunities for around 14,000 women	20.00	-	20.00	6650 anganwadis are operational. 167 are likely to be functional shortly.
Covering the state under a new Central initiative on the anvil for states needing better healthcare	465.00	2005-12 (under NRHM)	254.38	A project implementation plan under NRHM has been prepared. The programmes are at various stages of implementation.
Construction of health center buildings across the state through external assistance	208.88	-	55.90	Construction of 17 district/sub-district hospitals have been taken up. The project is in progress.
Upgrading health facilities at the Jammu Medical College to the level of AIIMS.	120.00	December, 2009	35.21	76% of the civil works completed and remaining under progress.

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Physical infrastructure for civic amenities</b>				
Development of one model village in each block in the State with adequate rural infrastructure and civic amenities	142.80	-	134.15	Substantially completed.
Sewerage & drainage for Greater Jammu and Srinagar	262.15	December, 2009	17.69	Works are under progress
Augmentation and Improvement of Water Supply for Greater Jammu	396.50	-	-	Planning Commission has approved allocation of additional Rs. 125 crore. Revised project report under finalization by State Govt.
Untied grants-in-aid to the Autonomous Hill Development Councils for Leh & Kargil.	80.00	-	80.00	Project completed.
<b>Thrust to employment &amp; income generation</b>				
<b>Tourism</b>				
Setting up of 50 tourist villages across the state	31.50	-	8.97	Projects for infrastructure development of 18 villages have been sanctioned. Works at 6 villages completed.
Financial support for 12 Tourism Development Authorities.	112.75	-	57.31	Works are under progress.
Establishing a new tourist circuit covering Lakhanpur-Basoli-Bani-Bhaderwah-Kishtwar-Sinthan-Srinagar	21.79	-	17.41	Works are under progress



Conservation of Manser Lake under the National Wetlands Conservation Plan	1.02	2013-14	0.43	Works are under progress.
Conservation of Dal Lake under the National Lake Conservation Plan	298.76	March, 2012	140.75	Physical progress is 48.50%. Works are under progress. State Government has rehabilitated Dal dwellers in 8 colonies with the basic facilities. State Govt. has submitted another proposal costing Rs. 356 crore is for approval of Planning Commission.
Assistance to travel agents for marketing in the form of support for sales-cum-study tours and participation in fairs/ exhibitions abroad, printing of brochures, organizing seminars/presentations abroad, participation in trade fairs etc., and joint advertising under existing Central Sector schemes	4.07	-	4.07	Project completed.
Conservation of Wullar Lake (Baramulla district) under the National Wetlands Conservation Plan	3.18	-	0.33	Additional sources of funding to be identified by MoEF for various schemes operated by different Ministries/Departments.
Training to tourism industry personnel for building their capacities through the Institute of Hotel Management & Catering, Srinagar	1.06	-	1.06	Project completed.
Developing skills of youth for employment/ self-employment in tourism industry through one-year courses imparted by the Institute of Hotel Management, Srinagar	1.21		1.21	Project completed.

1	2	3	4	5
Conservation of Tsomoriri under the National Wetlands Conservation Plan	4.20	2013-14	0.27	Work is on schedule.
<b>Agriculture &amp; Food Processing</b>				
Rehabilitation of horticulture industry.	100.00	-	104.64	Project completed.
Assistance to agriculture graduates under the agri-clinic scheme for self-employment.	1.35	-	1.35	Project completed.
Construction of food storage facilities at Leh and Kargil.	As required	-	-	Ministry of Food Processing Industries has awarded the works relating to preparation of project report to M/s Yes Bank Ltd. which is expected by end of December, 2009.
50% subsidy support from ongoing scheme for setting up of solar driers.	As required	-	-	Ministry of Food Processing Industries has awarded the works relating to preparation of project report to M/s Yes Bank Ltd. which is expected by end of December, 2009.
<b>Other industrial promotion related measures</b>				
Compensation to industries whose units have been used for security forces	2.82	-	2.82	Full amount released to State Govt. State Govt. disbursed of Rs. 78.52 lakhs only so far. State Government is being pursued to complete assessment of remaining industrial units.

An expert group to be set up to go into issues relating to shahtoosh.	0.00	-	0.00	Report of the Expert Group has since been finalized and submitted to PMO. Project completed.
Creation of moderns passenger handling, flight infrastructure and security facilities at Srinagar airport and upgradation to international airport.	78.00		86.97	Project completed.
<b>Other employment measures</b>				
Removal of Government of India restrictions on recruitment by the State Government.	0.00	-	0.00	Restrictions have since been removed. Action completed.
Provision of self-employment opportunities for urban unemployed persons under programmes of the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation.	9.44	-	9.63	Project completed.
Raising 5 more India Reserve (IR) battalions for the state police affording employment opportunities for about 5,000 youth, and raising several CRPF and other security force battalions, opening employment opportunities for several thousand more youth.	150.00	-	104.09	Most of the recruitment for 5 IR battalions has been completed.
<b>Relief &amp; Rehabilitation for the dislocated &amp; assistance to the dislocated &amp; the families of the victims of militancy</b>				
Construction of temporary shelters, rebuilding of village infrastructure, and repair & restoration of damaged houses for people on the international border/ LOC affected by cross-border shelling in the Jammu region.	59.18	December, 2009	58.99	Project substantially completed.

1	2	3	4	5
2-room tenements for Kashmiri migrants to be provided for all Kashmiri migrant families residing in the camps in the Jammu region and at Delhi; inter-ministerial team to prepare plan for rehabilitating the Kashmiri migrants after discussion with them and taking into account, among others, means of livelihood, education, health and the security of women	345.00	April, 2010	169.00	Out of 5242, constructions of 1024 flats have been completed. Remaining flats are under progress.
Measures to be taken to facilitate rehabilitation of persons coming from Pakistan and Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, who resettled in the State in 1947.	6.17	-	4.23	State Govt. has disbursed an amount of Rs. 4.23 crore to the 1870 families.
Enhanced outlay for Rehabilitation Council	3.00	-	3.00	Project Completed.

#### **Funds for Gadhuli-Santalpur road in Gujarat**

1460. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the funds for the construction/improvement of Gadhuli-Santalpur road in Gujarat has been considered/approved by the Central Government;
- (b) if so, by when the sanctioned amount will be released to Gujarat;
- (c) if not, the present status; and
- (d) the time by when the proposal of Gujarat Government will be finally considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) A proposal for the construction / improvement of the Gadhuli-Santalpur road in Gujarat has been received. The technical scrutiny of the proposal has been done. The matter is under consideration with other strategic border roads.

#### **Revamping procedure for grant of arms license**

1461. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering in consultation with State Governments, revamping the existing procedure for grant of arms licenses to prevent sale of arms licenses to criminals and terrorists;
- (b) if so, the progress made in the matter so far; and
- (c) the steps Government has taken/proposes to take to standardize this procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per the existing standard procedure for issue of arms licences, police verification of antecedents of the applicant is a pre-requisite before the grant of arms license is considered. Police verification is done to ensure that arms licences are not granted to undesirable elements.

#### **Unmanned aerial surveillance to track naxalites**

1462. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to acquire unmanned aerial surveillance equipment to track naxalites in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how much time it will take to acquire and what will be the role of the State Government in this operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) There is no specific proposal for provisioning of procurement or unmanned aerial surveillance equipment.

**Naxal attack**

†1463. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise, district-wise and year-wise details of naxal attacks during the last three years;
- (b) the State-wise, district-wise and year-wise details of the number of persons killed and injured; and
- (c) the State-wise, district-wise and year-wise details of the amount of compensation provided so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(c) Central Government under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme grants ex-gratia payment of Rs 1 lakh to the family of civilian killed and Rs 3 lakhs to the family of Security personnel killed due to naxal attacks. Besides this State Government have their own rehabilitation policy for payment of ex-gratia to the families of civilians and security personnel killed in naxal attacks. State wise and district wise details are not centrally maintained.

**Statement**

*State-wise extent of naxalite violence during 2005 to 2009 (upto November 20, 2009)*

State	2006		2007		2008		2009 (upto Nov., 20)	
	Inci- dents	Deaths	Inci- dents	Deaths	Inci- dents	Deaths	Inci- dents	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	183	47	138	45	92	46	50	16
Bihar	107	45	135	67	164	73	196	63
Chhattisgarh	715	388	582	369	620	242	455	261
Jharkhand	310	124	482	157	484	207	615	179
M.P	6	1	9	2	7	-	1	-
Maharashtra	98	42	94	25	68	22	143	88

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Orissa	44	9	67	17	103	101	234	65
Uttar Pradesh	11	5	9	3	4	-	7	1
West Bengal	23	17	32	6	35	26	200	112
Kerala	2	-	8	-	2	-	-	-
Karnataka	10	-	7	5	8	4	4	-
Haryana	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
TOTAL	1509	678	1565	696	1591	721	1906	785

**Maoists having link with foreign countries**

1464. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government agrees with the fact that the Maoists have links with China, Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar;
- (b) whether they are procuring arms from these countries; and
- (c) if so, whether the issue has been taken on the diplomatic level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) CPI (Maoist) is maintaining fraternal relations with Maoist groups operating in other countries, especially Nepal, Bhutan & Bangladesh. There is, however, no input to indicate that the outfit is maintaining link with China.

(b) and (c) There is no input to indicate that the CPI (Maoist) is procuring arms from China, Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar.

**Grave menaces threatening India**

1465. DR. K. MALA1SAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of grave menaces that are threatening India such as terrorism, extremism, naxalism, Maoism, insurgency, etc. and their area of influence, State-wise and district-wise and period of their existence in such places;
- (b) out of the above said menaces, which of them are considered to be dangerous and serious warranting priority and list them in the order of priority; and
- (c) besides the measures already taken to control and counter them, what are the measures yet to be employed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per available information, the State of Jammu and Kashmir and some States in hinter land such as

Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Delhi have witnessed terrorist incidents. Insurgency/terrorist related incidents in the North East region have mainly been reported from States of Manipur, Assam and Nagaland. Naxal related incidents have mainly been reported from the States of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) The Government views all threats to internal security in a comprehensive and serious manner, and calibrates its strategy and measures accordingly. The Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the light of the emerging challenges, including terrorist, insurgency and naxalite activities and a number of important decisions and measures have been taken. These measures, *inter-alia*, include augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Forces, amendment of the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture or private Industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; and development of online and secure connectivity between Multi-Agency Centre, Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centers and State Special Branches. The Central Government also supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing assistance for security and development which, *inter-alia* include deployment of CPMFs; re-imbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions; provision of funds for modernization of weapons and for other socio-economic and developmental works. Apart from the above, the Government has also, *inter-alia*, adopted an integrated approach in dealing with LWE activities, by way of setting up Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism (CIAT) Schools; deployment of Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the scheme for Special Infrastructure in Leftwing Extremism affected States; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of Intelligence; facilitating inter-State coordination; launching special intra-State and inter-state coordinated joint operations; assistance in community policing and civic actions and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries. Further, initiatives of the Government include tighter immigration control, effective border management through border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of surveillance equipment, coastal security scheme, dedicated initiative for mega city policing, desert policing, and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule.



**Assistance of professional for implementation of MNIC**

†1466. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BALAPTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to states

- (a) whether Government proposes to launch a project to issue multi-purpose identity card to all the citizens of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to seek assistance from professionals of public and private sectors for expertise functions of the project for proper implementation of the scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and by when all the citizens of the country will be issued such identity cards in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) The Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) in the country by collecting information on specific characteristics of each individual alongwith Census 2011. The NPR Schedule would be canvassed during the Houselisting and Housing Census during April-September, 2010. Later, photographs and finger prints of all those who are 15 years of age and above will be captured.

As one of the measures to strengthen coastal security, creation of NPR, for the coastal villages in all the 9 Maritime States, namely, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal and 4 Union Territories (UTs), namely, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Pudducherry has been undertaken. The work of direct data collection to map a population of over 1.2 crore in the coastal villages is under progress. An expert group in the National Informatics Centre (NIC) is advising the Government on the setting up of IT Hardware required for this purpose. Consortium of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) has been engaged for the work. So far, personal details of more than 38 lakh people and photographs / fingerprints of around 7 lakh persons of age 15 and above have been collected.

**Police officials allowed by US to question Mr. Headley**

1467. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the police officials from our country have been allowed by the Federal Bureau of investigations, USA to question Mr. Headley;
- (b) whether there is any agreement between two Governments to question the alleged person who committed crime in India; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) whether Government had allowed on previous occasions the FBI or CIA to question any accused person who committed the crime in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per available information, no police official has been deputed yet to visit USA to question David Coleman Headley.

(b) and (c) There exists a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in criminal matters between India and the USA. Cooperation is extended in terms of the provisions of this Treaty, on a case to case basis.

#### **NGOs in North East**

1468. SHRI O. T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) operating in small States particularly in North-East could reap the benefits generally available to NGO in view of the lack of awareness in them about the procedure;

(b) if so, the benefits of grants, if any, made available to the NGOs operating in North-Eastern region particularly in Sikkim during the last three years; and

(c) how does the benefits or grants availed by these States fare with the grants/benefits availed by big States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **Report of central team on Andhra Pradesh floods**

1469. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the central Team which was to visit the flood and drought affected districts of Andhra Pradesh had visited the State;

(b) if so, the details of report submitted by the Team for relief and rehabilitation in the State;

(c) the amount of assistance recommended by the Team; and

(d) the details of action that has been contemplated or proposed to be taken in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Upon receipt of a memorandum from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, seeking financial assistance for floods of Sept.-October 2009, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team visited the affected areas for an on-the-spot assessment on 26th - 29th October, 2009. The

report of the Central Team has been considered by the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) on 26th November 2009 and thereafter, is to be placed before High Level Committee (HCL) for approval of assistance from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF).

With regard to drought 2009, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team visited the affected areas for an on-the-spot assessment on 3rd -6th November, 2009. IMG will consider the report of the Inter-Ministerial Central Team shortly, and thereafter, it will be placed before High Level Committee (HLC) for approval of assistance from NCCF.

**Provident card number**

1470. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision of Labour Standing Committee and Indian Labour Conference for giving one provident card number to each beneficiaries could not be implemented; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) earlier planned the allotment of a unique Provident Fund number called the Social Security Number (SSN) for members/subscribers of EPFO.

The project under which the Social Security Number was initially planned has since been reviewed and a revised project implementation plan has been developed in collaboration with National Informatics Centre (NIC). It is currently being implemented since April, 2008. Under, the revised strategy a de-centralised approach has been adopted with member-databases and application with each office of EPFO and hence Provident Fund Card number *i.e.* SSN is not mandatory for getting services from EPFO and existing numbers itself will be sufficient for obtaining the services. However, after computerisation of all the offices of EPFO in this first phase of modernisation project, the provision of unique Provident Fund number will be restored in the second phase of the project.

**Implementation of RSBY in A.P.**

1471. SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh has not initiated the process of implementation of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) for families of unorganized sector workers under BPL category;

(b) whether it is also a fact that not even a single Smart Card has been issued to any BPL family in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the reasons behind (a) and (b) above; and

(d) the efforts his Ministry is making to persuade the State Government to immediately implement the scheme in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) As the State Government is implementing its own health insurance scheme, namely Rajiv Gandhi Arogyasri Community Health Insurance Scheme, the State Government has not yet implemented the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. Therefore, no smart card has been issued to any BPL family in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) The benefits of the scheme have been explained to all State Governments including Andhra Pradesh. However, it is for the State Government to take a decision in this regard.

**Violation of labour laws by cement plants**

†1472. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the complaints have been received against management and contractors of cement production plants for violation of labour laws during each of the last three years and current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the said contractors for the protection of interest of labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Central Government has delegated powers under Section 39 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to the State Governments in respect of the Cement Plants, and as such no complaint in the form of Industrial Dispute is received by the Central Government. However, complaints are received from alleged violation of the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970. The details of complaints received against the management and contractors in last three years are as under:-

2006-07	29
2007-08	31
2008-09	26

(c) To protect the interest of contract labour in central sphere, the officers of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) conduct regular inspections and action is taken against the defaulter

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

employers in form of prosecutions. The details of prosecutions filed against the defaulting contractors under Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 during the last three years are as under:-

Year	No. of Inspections	No. of prosecutions launched	No. of convictions
2005-06	5759	2991	1017
2006-07	5365	2648	887
2007-08	6843	3675	1228

**Job loss in various industries**

†1473. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the large number of employees engaged in the industries relating to metal, jewellery, transport, I.T., BOP, Auto, Textiles etc. in the country have lost their employment from October, 2008 to December, 2008;

(b) if so, the estimated numbers of such employees;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the appointments of contract labourers have increased in place of regular labourers in the above said industries from January, 2009 to September, 2009; and

(d) if so, the number of labourers appointed on contract basis in each industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) In a sample survey conducted during January, 2009 by Labour Bureau covering 2581 units in 20 centres across 11 States/UT relating to important sectors like mining, textiles, metals, gems & jewellery, automobile, transport and IT/BPO, it was observed that about half a million workers have lost their jobs during the quarter October-December, 2008.

(c) and (d) Labour Bureau had also conducted second, third and fourth quarterly survey for the period January-March, 2009, April-June, 2009 and July-September, 2009 respectively. During the first two surveys for the period October-December, 2008 and January-March, 2009 the information on sector-wise changes in employment of direct and contract workers was not compiled separately. However, based on the last two quarterly surveys for the period April-June, 2009 and July-September, 2009, the sector-wise changes in the estimated employment of direct and contract category of workers, Industry-wise, is enclosed as Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

**Statement**

*Sector-wise change in estimated employment of direct and contract category or workers during April to September, 2009*

Sl. No.	Industry/Group	Estimated Job/loss gain in lakh			
		Jun, 09 over Mar, 09		Sep, 09 over Jun, 09	
		Direct	Contract	Direct	Contract
1	Textiles	-1.52	-0.02	2.59	0.59
2	Leather	0.04	0.02	0.00	-0.08
3	Metals	-0.26	0.25	0.31	0.34
4	Automobiles	0.06	0.17	0.11	0.13
5	Gems & jewellery	-0.21	0.01	0.52	0.06
6	Transport	-0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
7	IT/BPO	-0.38	0.04	0.25	0.00
8	Handloom/Powerloom	0.57	-0.08	0.14	0.01
Overall :		-1.71	0.40	3.92	1.05

**Opening of ITIs in rural areas**

1474. SHRI MAHMOOD A. MADANI:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to open 10,000 ITIs in the country;
- (b) whether Government will consider setting up these ITIs in rural areas to train into agricultural and non-agricultural vocations; and
- (c) whether Government also considers starting certain short term courses in these ITIs for the candidates eligible for rural employment schemes and NREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per announcement made by the Prime Minister, 1500 new Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are proposed to be set up in Public Private Partnership (PPP).

(b) The Government proposes to set up these 1500 new ITIs, preferably, in unserved blocks (blocks where no ITIs/ITCs exist) and are expected to impart training in demand driven trades including agricultural and non-agricultural vocations.

(c) Since the proposed ITIs would be set up in PPP mode, the private partner would be free to provide all types of training as per demand including short term modular courses.

**Posts increased/decreased in different sectors**

1475. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE :

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the percentage of posts increased/decreased during 2005-2008 in different sector, such as banking, insurance, gems and jewellery industry, readymade garment industry, construction industry, cement, plywood and steel industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): In order to assess the impact of the economic slowdown on employment, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment conducted four quarterly surveys covering sectors like textiles, handloom/ powerloom, metals, gems & jewellery, automobile, transport, IT/BPO, leather etc. for the period October-December, 2008; January- March, 2009; April-June, 2009 and July-September, 2009.

A statement indicating average monthly percentage change in employment during the four quarterly survey periods, industry-wise, is enclosed.

***Statement***

*Average monthly percentage change in employment based on  
various quarterly survey results*

(figures in percentage)

Sl. No.	Industry/Group	Changes in employment based on various quarterly results			
		Dec, 08	Mar, 09	Jun, 09	Sep, 09
		over Sep,08	over Dec,08	over Mar,09	over June,09
1	Mining	-0.33	N C	N C	N C
2	Textiles including Apparels	-0.91	0.96	-0.63	1.26
3	Leather	N C	-2.76	0.62	-0.70
4	Metals	-1.91	-0.56	-0.03	1.22
5	Automobiles	-2.42	0.10	1.24	1.21
6	Gems & Jewellery	-8.58	3.08	-1.65	5.07
7	Transport	-4.03	-0.36	-0.09	0.03
8	IT/BPO	0.55	0.83	-0.34	0.25
9	Handloom / Powerloom	N C	0.28	2.29	0.66
Overall :		-1.01	0.60	-0.29	1.03

NC- Not covered.

### Housing for workers of unorganized sector

†1476. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme has been implemented by the Central Government during the last five years with regard to housing for workers of unorganized sector in the country;

(b) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent any proposal for housing scheme for beedi workers; and

(c) if so, the details of the districts to which such beedi workers belong and for whom this proposal has been formulated and the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government is implementing various housing schemes for Beedi workers and non-coal mine workers under the Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS) and Type-I and Type-II Housing Schemes for providing financial assistance to mine managements for construction of houses for mine workers. The district wise detail of houses sanctioned to the Madhya Pradesh Government under the aforesaid scheme is enclosed as a Statement.

#### **Statement**

*District-wise details of houses sanctioned under economically weaker section component of Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS) to Madhya Pradesh Government*

Sl.No.	Name of District	No. of Houses sanctioned	Amount of subsidy released (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	Sagar	500	100.00
2.	Satna	500	100.00
3.	Jabalpur	1000	200.00
4.	Narsinghpur	160	32.00
5.	Gadwara	215	43.00
6.	Samnapur	25	5.00
GRAND TOTAL		2400	480.00

#### **Opening of new ITIs**

1477. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to open ten thousand new Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



- (b) if so, the details of prescribed budget and time-limit set by Government in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has selected only rural areas to open these new ITIs; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per announcement made by the Prime Minister, 1500 new Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are being set up in Public Private Partnership (PPP).

(b) Since ITIs would be set up under PPP mode, cost would vary from location to location and trades to be selected by the Private Partner. The indicative cost of setting up one ITI with a seating capacity of about 200 trainees in a single shift is approximately rupees six crore. Establishment of such institutes involves three partners (i) Private Training Provider playing the lead role (ii) State Government providing free of cost land and basic infrastructure support and (iii) Central Government providing Viability Gap Funding (VGF), which may be upto a maximum of 40% of the estimated project cost. It is expected to roll out the scheme towards the middle of next year.

(c) and (d) These ITIs are proposed to be set up, preferably in unserved blocks (blocks where no ITIs/ITCs exist) so that persons from those areas could also access the skill development infrastructure. State Governments have been requested to identify appropriate locations where free of cost land with basic infrastructure such as power, water, road, etc. is available.

#### **Violation in Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act**

1478. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are 17 million Child labourers in the country as per the survey conducted by the Child Rights and You (CRY);
- (b) whether it is also a fact that despite registering around 2,277 violations in 2008-09 of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act not a single & conviction has been achieved so far;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Labour Department officials are unable to check Child Labour or the law itself is having many loopholes and it is not enforced properly; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Census conducted by the Registrar General of India is the only authentic source of information on the number of working children. As per census 2001, the number of working children in the country is 1.26 crore.

(b) and (c) As per records available with the Government around 27166 violations have been detected in 2007-08 and 7636 prosecution cases have been launched and 751 convictions have been obtained. Convictions/acquittals are a result of prosecutions launched in the Court of Law.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act are being enforced and implemented through out the country by the respective Governments properly.

#### **Losses of jobs in the unorganized sector**

1479. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done anything for the unorganized sector that has witnessed considerable job losses; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for the growth of jobs in the unorganized sector, category-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Recognizing the serious problem of unemployment, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 was enacted. The Act provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household. A significant feature of this Act is that if a worker who has applied for work under NREGA is not provided employment within 15 days from the date on which work is requested, an unemployment allowance is payable by the State Government at the rate prescribed in the Act. In addition to this, Government is implementing a number of employment generation schemes, such as Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). The PMEGP has been launched in August, 2008 for implementation from 2008-09 to 2012-13 with an estimated expenditure of Rs.4735 crore towards margin money and Rs. 250 crore towards backward forward linkages with the target for generation of 37.37 lakh additional employment opportunities.

#### **Construction workers in metropolis cities**

1480. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are lakhs of workers engaged in construction work throughout India;

(b) if so, the estimated number of construction workers in the metropolis cities;

(c) whether all the workers engaged by various agencies including Government/PSUs are registered under the Construction Workers Act;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the schemes for the welfare of these workers and their children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The number of construction workers in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai, as per Census 2001 is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 provides for registration of construction workers with the State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board. All the construction workers are not registered with the State Welfare Boards as the States are at different stages of implementation of the Act.

(e) The welfare schemes are to be formulated by State Welfare Boards. The Schemes consist of immediate assistance in case of workers accident, pension after age of 60 years, loans for the purpose of construction of house, the premium for group insurance scheme, assistance for education of children of beneficiaries, medical expenses, maternity benefits to female, etc.

***Statement***

*Number of construction workers in metropolis cities in the  
country as per Census, 2001*

Sl. No.	Name of the Metropolis city	Number of construction workers
1.	Delhi	351249
2.	Mumbai*	98746
3.	Kolkata**	73194
4.	Chennai**	122838

\* Information relates to Navi Mumbai, Kalyan, Dombivili, Ulhasnagar and Thane (Municipal Corporation)

\*\* Information relates to Municipal Corporation only.

**Investment of EPF deposit**

1481. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to invest 5-6 per cent of the total deposit of Employees Provident Fund (EPF) amounting to more than Rs. 13 thousand crore in share market;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the new investment pattern accepted by EPFO for its accumulated funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund has not taken any decision on investment of fund under Provident Fund in share market so far. Under the existing pattern of investment as notified by the Government on 09-07-2003 Provident Fund accumulations can be invested in Government Securities, Government Guaranteed Securities, Bonds/Securities of Public Financial Institutions, short duration Term Deposit Receipt of Public Sector Banks and Collateral Borrowing and Lending Obligation subject to the terms and conditions mentioned therein.

**Ban on retired supervisors to be elected as an office bearer of a union**

1482. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any bar for 'retired supervisor of an industrial unit' to be elected as office bearer of a recognised union and negotiate with the management; and
- (b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) There is no bar for 'retired supervisor of an industrial unit' to be elected as an office bearer of a recognized union and negotiate with the management under the provisions of Section 22 of the Trade Unions Act, 1926 and if constitution bye-laws of the Trade Union, approved by the Registrar of Trade Union, provides for the same.

- (b) Does not arise.

**Minimum wages to contract and casual workers**

1483. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of non-muster-roll and casual workers appointed in the Central Government, Public Sector Undertakings during each of the last three years and the current year, separately, State-wise;
- (b) the details of minimum wages paid to them;
- (c) the mechanism put in place to ensure payment of minimum wages to the contract and casual workers through the labour contractors or outsourcing agencies;
- (d) whether Government has formulated any policy for regularisation of above workers including contract workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Setting up of ITIs through public private partnership route**

1484. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) where Government propose to set up Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country through Public-Private Partnership mode;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of such institutes set up/proposed to be set up in Tamil Nadu;
- (d) whether private partners have come forward for the purpose in the State and other parts of the country; and
- (e) if not, in what manner Government proposes to set up in Tamil Nadu and rest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per announcement made by the Prime Minister, 1500 new Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are being set up in Public Private Partnership (PPP). These ITIs are proposed to be set up preferably in unserved blocks (blocks where no ITIs/ITCs exist). The purpose of setting up these institutions is to provide access to youth of skill development infrastructure in these areas.

- (c) The Government of Tamil Nadu has identified 24 locations for setting up of ITIs.

(d) and (e) Bids for setting up of ITIs in PPP mode are required to be invited after Detailed Project Report is prepared. So far a Transaction Adviser (TA) has been identified to prepare feasibility report and undertake project development activities. Government expects a good response from Private Partners. However, in areas where there is no response, State Govt. may be advised to set up these institutes.

**Increase in labour manpower**

1485. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the labour manpower in the country has increased over the years;
- (b) if so, whether Government has any plan to provide basic facilities such as health and education to the family members of the labourers in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organization. Last such survey was conducted during 2004-05. As per last two quinquennial rounds of surveys on employment and unemployment, labour force on usual status basis has increased from 406.06 million in 1999-2000 to 469.94 million in 2004-05 registering an average growth rate of 2.97 percent per annum.

(b) and (c) The Central Government through Ministry of Labour & Employment operates five welfare funds to provide health care, education, housing and recreational facilities to the beedi, cine and certain non-coal mine workers in the unorganised sector. The Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952, and the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, are applicable to workers in the organised sector subject to certain conditions. Under these Acts, health as well as old age benefits are available to the workers who are covered under the Act. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana was launched on 1st October, 2007 to provide smart card based cashless health Insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganised sector. Other benefits include all ailments and pre-existing diseases, hospitalization expenses, taking care of most of the illnesses including maternity benefit and transportation cost of Rs. 100 per visit with an overall limit of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

#### **Need to amend Labour laws**

1486. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Labour Laws have become ineffective in dealing with the problems of the labour ;

(b) if so, whether amendments are being proposed to make them effective in the changed situation created by liberalization, privatization and globalization (LPG); and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The labour laws in India have been enacted for catering to different aspects of labour, namely, social security, occupational safety and health, industrial relations etc. These laws continue to be beneficial to workers as their implementation is secured through respective implementation machineries. Review/updation of labour laws is a continuous process in order to bring them in tune with the emerging needs of the economy. The Bills to amend the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988, the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 have been introduced in the Parliament.

**Health protection to retired PSU employees under ESI scheme**

1487. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plans by Government to include the retired Public Sector employees in the ESI scheme;

(b) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has any other plans to ensure the health Protection of the retired employees as existing in many of the Government departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such proposal has been received by ESI Corporation.

(c) Insured persons covered under ESI scheme who retire after attaining the age of superannuation are provided medical care for self and spouse on payment of Rs. 120/- per annum subject to five years of insurable employment or more before retirement.

**Non-utilisation of funds allocated for RSBY**

1488. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has not been able to utilise funds allocated for the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) during 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the States in which the said scheme has not been implemented during the said period along with the reasons for non implementation of the scheme in such States;

(d) whether Government proposes to cover all the BPL families under the said scheme in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to implement the said scheme in remaining States particularly those who have not implemented the scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) During the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 250/- crore was allocated for implementation of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY). Out of this, Rs. 101.65 crore was utilized. The scheme being Information Technology driven, it took time to stabilize the

software to actually roll out the scheme in the field. Hence, funds could not be fully utilized. During the year, 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 350/- crore has been allocated. Efforts are being made to utilize the entire allocation by the end of financial year *i.e.* 31.03.2010.

(c) The RSBY is being implemented in 20 States/Union Territories, namely, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, and Chandigarh Administration. However, the Government of Rajasthan has discontinued the scheme. Remaining States except Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have initiated action for implementation of the scheme. The benefits of the scheme have been explained to all State Governments, including Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. However, it is for the State Government to take a decision in this regard.

(d) and (e) By the end of the year, 2009-10, 1.2 crore BPL families ( a unit of five) are expected to be covered and all the estimated 6 crore BPL families are proposed to be covered in the next four years.

#### **FDI in roads and highways sector**

1489. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry estimated that it would get about US \$10 billion Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the next two years in the roads and highways sector;

(b) whether it is also a fact that FDI is not flowing as expected in view of some of the issues in the concession agreement documents; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and how the Ministry plans to remove the impediments so as to attract more and more FDI in the roads and highways sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages an investment of US \$ 128.25 billion in infrastructure sector including about US \$41.05 billion in the roads and highways sector by the Private sector which would also include Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The FDI in the past three years and upto September, 2009 in current year had been US \$ 1,132.02 million in Roads and Highways Sector. With a view to remove the impediments so as to attract more FDI in the roads and highways sector, the Government have approved all the recommendations of the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee for revised strategy for implementation of National Highway Development Project (NHDP) which include modifications to the model documents like Request for Qualification (RFQ), Request for Proposal (RFP) and Model Concession Agreement (MCA) as also the procedures for modes of delivery of Highways as per the details enclosed as Statement.



### ***Statement***

*Government has approved the following recommendations of  
the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee*

- (i) Modifications to the existing MCA, RFQ, and RFP documents for the road sector, as per details given below:-
  - a. Termination Provisions in Road Concession Agreements (Para 5.1.1).
  - b. Exit Policy for (Developer) Concessionaire in MCA. (Para 5.1.2).
  - c. Issue of Security to Lenders in MCA (Para 5.1.3).
  - d. RFP Provisions - Forfeiture of bid security of bidders on account of non-responsiveness (Para 5.1.4).
  - e. Eligibility of applicants/conflict of interest as per RFQ provisions-common shareholding levels (Para 5.1.5).
  - f. Eligibility of applicants /conflict of interest as per RFQ provisions -Continuation of conflict of interest (Para 5.1.6).
  - g. Associate - definition in RFQ thereof (Para 5.1.7).
  - h. "Threshold technical capability" "Eligible projects" (TTC) in latest RFQ (Para 5.1.8).
  - i. Increase in Equity Grant (VGF) to 40% by merging 20% equity and 20% O&M Grant into Equity Grant (Para 5.1.9).
  - j. RFQ process - project wise pre-qualification be substituted with annual/periodic pre-qualification (Para 5.1.10).
  - k. Premium provisions under RFP /MCA (Para 5.1.11).
- (ii) Issuance of the RFQ and RFP for the road sector projects after incorporating the recommendations made by the Committee in the Model RFQ and RFP documents issued by the Ministry of Finance, as referred to at clause 1 (i) above.
- (iii) Further amendments to RFQ and RFP provisions, where necessary, will be carried out by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) on the basis of recommendations of the NHAI Board.
- (iv) Setting up of an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoRTH with representatives of DEA, Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission and Ministry of Law and Justice to consider issues relating to MCA. Where there is unanimity in the decision, the same will be then put up to the Minister, Road Transport & Highways for approval. Where there is no unanimity in the decision, the matter will be placed before the Empowered Group of

Ministers (EGoM) comprising the Finance Minister, Minister of Road Transport & Highways and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The EGoM will also consider and take decision on all issues where there is no unanimity in committees at the level of officers and which do not require approval of the Cabinet/CCI.

- (v) Continuance of endeavour to award projects within the available overall budgetary ceilings, as per the detailed Work Plan for the current year (2009-10) for 12,652 Km presented by the NHAI to the Committee.
- (vi) Recommendations made by the Committee as regards the 'Modes of Delivery' and the 'Financing Plan' approved with the proviso that the financing plan for 2010-11 onward would be considered by the Empowered Group of Ministers for further action, including such changes to the work plan as may become necessary.
- (vii) Carrying out implementation of road projects on all the three modes of delivery viz. BOX (Toll), BOT (Annuity) and EPC (Item Rate Contract) concurrently rather than sequentially. Roads below a certain threshold in terms of traffic do not merit testing on BOT (Toll) as the process only leads to delays in implementation and award. Hence, a road not found *prima facie* suitable for BOT (Toll) can be implemented directly on BOT (Annuity) subject to the overall cap as envisaged in the Work Plan. The decision of shifting a project from BOT (Toll) to BOT (Annuity) would be taken by the IMG chaired by Secretary, MORTH and approved by Minister, Road Transport & Highways.
- (viii) Before implementing a project on EPC basis, it will be compulsorily tested for BOT (Annuity) and only if unacceptable bids are received then only the project will be awarded on EPC basis. Normally, an Annuity bid working out to an Equity IRR of up to 18% will be acceptable as per these norms. However, in the event of bids exceeding the Equity IRR of 18 %, the same will be bid out on EPC. In case of difficult areas having law & order problems, security, inhospitable terrain etc, a bid working out to an Equity IRR of up to 21% will be acceptable considering the risk premium of 3 %, on case to case basis. PPPAC will be empowered to give approval for projects to be moved from Annuity to EPC where acceptable bids have not been received.
- (ix) In case of projects under NHDP Phase IV, if the traffic is less than 5,000 PCUs, the project will directly be taken up on EPC. For the specific EPC km lengths recommended in the Work Plan, specific EPC packages will be presented before the existing EFC in the MORTH for approval.
- (x) Based on the feasibility report, the projects would be tried first on BOT (Toll) and in case of non-viability/poor response, the same would be shifted to BOT (Annuity) failing which on EPC. For the projects where NHAI is not able to get bids, the process of preparation of detailed project report may be initiated immediately to save time in case such projects are required to be taken up on EPC.

- (xi) Empowering the Board of NHAI to accept single bids after examining the reasonableness of the same.
- (xii) Raising of overall VGF cap of 5% to 10% for the entire six-laning programme, and consideration of individual projects in low traffic GQ stretches with VGF up to 20% within an overall cap of 500 Km out of the 5080 Km of the Phase-V programme yet to be awarded.
- (xiii) Funding of the NHDP Projects under SARDP-NE and in Jammu & Kashmir with Additional Budgetary Support (ABS) over and above the cess that the Government provides to NHAI on a yearly basis.
- (xiv) 'In Principle' approval of the Government Support to the NHAI for:-
  - a. Issuance of Tax exempted bonds
  - b. Guarantee cover to the Borrowing Plan of NHAI.
  - c. Out of the borrowing approval of Rs.30,000 crores earlier provided to Indian Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL), Rs. 10,000 crores under the fiscal stimulus package will be transferred to NHAI, as per the its borrowing requirement.
  - d. Assistance in negotiating non-sovereign multilateral loans from World Bank, ADB, JBIC etc. by providing back to back support, if necessary.
  - e. Providing a Letter of Comfort from Ministry of Finance confirming the availability of Cess at least till 2030-31.

#### **Review of bidding procedure**

1490. SHRI JABIR HUSAIN:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has finally cut red tape that kept the road sector tied down;
- (b) whether he has decided on bidding procedure and made changes to bid documents effectively keeping Planning Commission out of the entire process;
- (c) whether private sector virtually lost interest in road projects over the last two years after Planning Commission advised and introduced string of tricky clauses in bid documents;
- (d) if so, whether Planning Commission recommended that his Ministry be given a free hand in making changes to request for qualification etc; and
- (e) if so, to what extent this position has helped in completing road projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (e) With a view to resolve the procedural impediments, Government has

approved the recommendations made by Shri B. K. Chaturvedi Committee as per the summarised details given in the Statement. [Refer to Statement appended to the answer USQ No. 1489 Part (a) to (c)]

It has been decided by the Government that henceforth all changes in the RFQ/ RFP will be carried out by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRT&H) on the basis of recommendation of NHAI Board. MCA related issues would be referred to an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoRT&H with representatives of DEA, Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission and Ministry of Law and Justice. Where there is unanimity in the decision, the same will be then put up to the Minister, Road Transport & Highways for approval. Where there is no unanimity in the decision, the matter will be placed before the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) comprising the Finance Minister, Minister of Road Transport & Highways and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The recommendations of the Committee headed by Shri B. K. Chaturvedi have been approved recently and many of the concerns of the bidders have been adequately addressed with a view to facilitate their participation in road projects with greater interest.

#### **Arbitration cases of road projects**

1491. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that nearly 9000 crore is locked in arbitration cases related to road projects in the country;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether the World Bank has asked Government to set up a road appellate tribunal and mainstream pre-construction and post-construction clearances in order to build a better roads network; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government on the views of the World Bank and the steps taken by Government to clear the arbitration cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) There are 163 Arbitration cases comprising approximately 1000 number of disputes amounting to Rs. 8508.77 crores relating to highway projects under National Highway Development Project (NHDP). 85 cases of already published Arbitral Award are pending before different Courts comprising 380 numbers of disputes amounting to Rs. 593.73 crores.

(c) and (d) No formal reference has been received from the World Bank. However, World Bank in its study report of November, 2008 has suggested for setting up a road appellate tribunal for dispute resolution and specialized pre-construction units for environmental, forest and other clearances including land acquisition. Government is seized of the matter relating to expediting dispute resolution process.

**Non-completion of service road along Delhi with Gurgaon carriageway**

1492. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pending works, after provisional commercial date of "operation permission" was granted in respect of 27.7 km expressway linking Delhi with Gurgaon, were not completed within the stipulated time of 180 days; and

(b) if so, why National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) did not get the work done to construct a service road along Gurgaon-Delhi carriageway, which forced two-wheelers and three-wheelers to come on to the main carriageway, thereby making this stretch more accident-prone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Provisional Completion certificate duly appended with Punch List (outstanding works) was issued by Independent Consultant (M/s. RITES-Sheladia JV) on 23.01.2008 and toll collection had started from 25.01.2008. The punch list is to be completed within 120 days of the date of issue of provisional certificate as per Concession Agreement. The concession agreement further entitles the concessionaire a further period of up to 180 days for completion of punch list items subject to payment of damages equal to Rs. 200,000 per week or part thereof on account of any delay beyond the aforesaid period of 120 days. Certain items like cement paint on structures, landscaping in increased area between RTR-Palam junction included in the punch list was disputed by the concessionaire on the pretext of being not covered under original Scope of Work, which was de-linked from the punch list for examination of change of scope of works by the Independent Consultant. The service road on Right hand side between Kapashera and Palam was to be completed as a change of scope of work but due to non availability of land from the Airport Authority of India since 2006, the work could not be completed by the Concessionaire. The matter has been taken up many times with Airport Authority of India but the land has not yet been made available so far.

**Construction of Kollam bypass**

1493. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Kollam bypass starting from Altharamoodu and joining at Mevaram is taken up by NHAI;

(b) if so, the details of the projects and the progress made so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that the fund allotted to the project is not sufficient to complete the projects on time; and

- (d) if so, whether Government will sanction additional fund for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Four lane Kollam bypass starting from Altharamoodu and ending at Mevaram on NH-47 has been included under National Highways Development Project Phase III to be implemented by National Highways Authority of India for which bids have been received.

- (c) No, Sir.  
(d) Does not arise.

#### **Construction of Alappuzha Bypass**

1494. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the NHAI has taken up the construction of Alappuzha bypass starting from Kommady (NH-47);  
(b) whether it is a fact that the traffic through the bypass could not be started due to the non-completion of two ROB's on this bypass; and  
(c) if so, the steps being taken to sanction additional funds for the construction of these ROB's so that the traffic on this bypass is started at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Four lane Alappuzha bypass starting from Kommady and ending at Kalarcode on NH-47 has been included under National Highways Development Project Phase III to be implemented by National Highways Authority of India for which bids have been received.

- (b) Yes, Sir.  
(c) The two ROB's are forming part of the project referred to in reply to part (a) of the question.

#### **Changes to the bidding and execution process for NHs**

1495. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently decided to bring further changes to the bidding and execution process for development of National Highways in the country;  
(b) if so, the details thereof;  
(c) whether the domestic and foreign players have raised various objections on the bidding and execution processes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to ease the processes and to complete the development of NHs in a time bound period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. With a view to resolve the procedural impediments to the implementation of National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Government have accepted the recommendations of the B K Chaturvedi Committee with regard to the changes in RFP/RFQ and MCA documents, as well as the mode of execution of projects under NHDP. The summarized details are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 1489 Part (a) to (c)].

#### **Changes in the model concession agreement**

1496. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is looking at further changes in the Model Concession Agreement (MCA), the standard bidding document for roads in order to make it more investor friendly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether changes in the MCA have been done in consultation with stakeholders; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the changes in the MCA are likely to speed up the process of awarding projects for express highways in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government has approved the recommendations of the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee Report made after consultation with various stakeholders which include modifications to the existing Model Concession Agreement (MCA) and Model (Standard) bidding documents viz Request for Qualification (RFQ) and Request for Proposal (RFP) with a view to resolve procedural impediments to the implementation of National Highways Development Project and thereby expedite the process of awarding highways projects and the details are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Details of the recommendations of the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee report*

1. The details of modifications to the existing MCA, RFQ, and RFP documents for the road sector, are as given below:-

- a. Termination Provisions in Road Concession Agreements (Para 5.1.1).
- b. Exit Policy for (Developer) Concessionaire in MCA. (Para 5.1.2).

- c. Issue of Security to Lenders in MCA (Para 5.1.3).
  - d. RFP Provisions - Forfeiture of bid security of bidders on account of non-responsiveness (Para 5.1.4).
  - e. Eligibility of applicants/conflict of interest as per RFQ provisions-common shareholding levels (Para 5.1.5).
  - f. Eligibility of applicants /conflict of interest as per RFQ provisions -Continuation of conflict of interest (Para 5.1.6).
  - g. Associate - definition in RFQ thereof (Para 5.1.7).
  - h. "Threshold technical capability" "Eligible projects" (TTC) in latest RFQ (Para 5.1.8).
  - i. Increase in Equity Grant (VGF) to 40% by merging 20% equity and 20% O&M Grant into Equity Grant (Para 5.1.9).
  - j. RFQ process - project wise pre-qualification be substituted with annual/periodic pre-qualification (Para 5.1.10).
  - k. Premium provisions under RFP /MCA (Para 5.1.11).
2. The Government has also approved the following:-
- (i) Further amendments to RFQ and RFP provisions, where necessary, will be carried out by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) on the basis of recommendations of the NHAI Board.
  - (ii) Setting up of an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoRTH with representatives of DEA, Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission and Ministry of Law and Justice to consider issues relating to MCA, Where there is unanimity in the decision, the same will be then put up to the Minister, Road Transport & Highways for approval. Where there is no unanimity in the decision, the matter will be placed before the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) comprising the Finance Minister, Minister of Road Transport & Highways and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

**Tender for Beawar-Pali-Sirohi-Pindwara stretch of NH-14**

†1497. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar stretch of NH-8 has been constructed by the National Highways Authority of India and tender has been invited for Beawar-Pali-Sirohi-Pindwara stretch of NH-14 and if not, by when this tender will be invited; and

(b) by when the construction work on this road will be completed and the details thereof?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Detailed Project Report (DPR) for six-laning of Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar stretch of NH-8 has been completed by NHAI. The work has been awarded and the project is scheduled for completion by May, 2012.

The Beawar-Pali-Sirohi-Pindwara section of NH-14 (246 km), have been identified for four laning by Government of India under NHDP Phase III on BOT toll basis being implemented by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). The project is likely to be awarded during the year 2009-10, after the same is approved by Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC). The work of four-laning of the said National Highway is likely to be completed within 36 months after award of the project.

#### **Widening and four-laning of NH-14**

†1498. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Rajasthan has sent a proposal to the Government of India, for widening and four-laning of NH-14 (Beawar-Pali-Sirohi Road Stretch); and

(b) if so, by when the work of four-laning of the said National Highway is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Beawar-Pali-Sirohi-Pindwara section of NH-14 (246 km) have been identified for four laning by Government of India under NHDP Phase III on BOT toll basis being implemented by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). The project is likely to be awarded during the year 2009-10, after the same is approved by Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC). The work of four-laning of the said National Highway is likely to be completed within 36 months after award of the project.

#### **Expansion of NH-24 to 6 lane from UP border to Vijay Nagar**

1499. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that NH-24 always remain clogged and jammed packed from UP border to Vijay Nagar and during peak hours problem gets further aggravated;

(b) the merging of traffic from 6 lane from Delhi to 2 lane on one side from UP border and number of colony cuts/crossings on the highway near Khoda colony are the main reasons for traffic nightmare;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) if so, whether Government propose to expand the NH-24 to 6 lane from UP border to Vijay Nagar and close the cuts; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Delhi/UP border to Vijay Nagar section of NH-24 is part of proposed 6-lane access controlled Delhi-Meerut Expressway identified for development under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase-VI on Build Operate & Transfer (BOT) basis. The feasibility study is in progress and targeted for completion by March, 2010.

#### Opening of trauma centre for road victims in Himachal Pradesh

1500. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that emergency patients who are in life-threatening situation after accidents or other causes, have to be taken to PGI, Chandigarh as there is no trauma centre in Himachal Pradesh and many of them succumb to their injuries in the long way to hospital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to open up trauma centres in Himachal Pradesh;

(d) if so, the location-wise details thereof and the time by when these trauma centres are likely to start their functioning; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) to (e) Health being a state subject, the information is not maintained centrally. However, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been implementing a project for "Upgradation and Strengthening of Emergency Facilities of State Government Hospital located at National Highway" under the scheme "Assistance for Capacity Building", with a view to provide immediate treatment to the victims of road traffic injuries. Under this scheme, financial assistance was provided upto a maximum of Rs. 150.00 lakh per hospital or actual requirement of the hospital whichever was less. The scheme was operational during IXth & Xth five year plan period. The following three hospitals in Himachal Pradesh had been provided with financial assistance as per the above mentioned scheme:

Name of the Organization/ Institution	Year	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
Indira Gandhi Medical College and Hospital Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	2002-03	147.00
Regional Hospital, Kullu	2006-07	150.00
Zonal Hospital, Bilaspur	2006-07	150.00

After evaluation of the scheme of "Upgradation and Strengthening of Emergency Facilities of State Government Hospital located at National Highway", a revised Scheme has been started during the 11th Plan, for establishment of Trauma Care Centers along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West Corridors of the National Highways at a total outlay of Rs. 732.75 crore. Since Himachal Pradesh is not covered in any of these corridors, there is no proposal to provide financial assistance to any of the hospitals located in Himachal Pradesh.

**Show implementation of projects under NHDP Phase-II and III  
for 4/6 laning of NH-17 and NH-47**

1501. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that NH-17 and NH-47 are included under NHDP Phase-II and III for 4/6 laning through NHAI;
- (b) the detail of projects in various stretches being taken up for implementation and the present stage of the implementation;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the progress of implementation is very slow; and
- (d) if so, the steps being taken to speed up the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The details of projects under implementation of NH-17 and NH-47 are enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Some ongoing projects are delayed due to delay in land acquisition and no response from the prospective bidders. Additional land acquisition units are opened and State Governments are requested to expedite the land acquisition. Projects have been restructured to increase the viability to attract more bidders.

**Statement**

*Details of projects under NHDP of NH-17 and NH-47*

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH No.	Length	Total Project Cost (Rs. in crores)	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Maharashtra Goa Border-Panaji -Goa KNT Border	17	122.87	1872	Bids invited
2	Kundapur - Surathkal (Km. 283,300-Km.	17	90.08	671	LOA issued on 04.11.2009.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	358.00) and Nantoor Junction-Talapady (Kerala border) (Km. 375.300 - Km. 376.700 and Km. 3. 700 -Km. 17.200)				
3	Karnataka/Kerala Border-Kannur Section	17	132	-	RFQ invited
4	Kannur-Kuttipuram Section (Package 1)	17	83.2	1366	LOA issued on 20.07.2008 for both packages,Concession Agreement is to be signed.
5	Kannur-Kuttipuram Section ( Package II)	17	81.5	1312	
6	Kuttipuram-Edappally Section	17	121	890	RFP to be issued.
7	Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border - Kanyakumari	47	56	NA	RFQ received
8	Cochin Port km 348.382 to km 358.75	47	10	80.71	Under Implementation
9	Four lanning of Walayar - Vadakkancherry section	47	58	606	RFQ invited
10	Thrissur to Angamali (KL-I)	47	40	312.5	Under Implementation
11	Salem to Kerala Border Section (TN-6)	47	53.525	469.8	Under Implementation
12	Km 100 of Salem - Coimbatore to Kerala Border Section*	47	82	852 for Walayar-Chengapalli	Bids invited for Walayar - Chengapalli stretch
13	Charthalai -Oochira - Thiruvananthapuram (2 packages)	47	180	3468	Bids invited
14	Trivendrum -Kerala/ TN Border	47	29	519	Bids invited
15	Six lanning of Vadakkancherry- Thrissuresection	47	30	617	Under Implementation

\* includes 30 kms of Coimbatore bypass

RFQ = Request For Qualification

RFP = Request For Proposal

LOA = Letter Of Award

**Rail-cum-road bridge at Saraighat under NHDP**

1502. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Assam has represented for converting the proposed road bridge at Saraighat under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) to a rail cum road bridge; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and target set with total annual allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of Assam had sent a request in December, 2006 for conversion of bridge at Saraighat from road bridge to rail cum road bridge. The work of construction of road bridge at Saraighat was already awarded in May, 2006. Since the work had already been awarded, any change at that stage may have resulted in contractual difficulties and subsequent litigations and hence, it was not possible to accede to the request of Government of Assam.

**Missing of completion dates of projects funded by WB and ADB**

1503. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 11 road projects funded by World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) involving a total project outlay of Rs. 23,566 crores have missed their completion targets, with time over runs in 1 project stretching beyond 64 months;

(b) the status of the WB funded Fathepur-Khaga highway and the ADB funded Orai-Jhansi highway which are slated for completion by 2010;

(c) whether the funding agencies have taken up the matter with Government expressing concern over abnormal delay in completion of road projects by NHAI; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. 35 road projects funded by World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) involving a total project outlay of Rs. 9630.16 crores have missed their completion targets; with time over runs in 1 project of about 62 months.

(b) Physical progress of Fathepur-Khaga highway and Orai-Jhansi highway are about 94.4 % and 60.21 % respectively by November 2009.

(c) and (d) The World Bank has raised the matter of delay with the Government in respect of Lucknow Muzaffarpur National Highway Project (LMNHP). A proposal to delink four projects of LMNHP from Loan No-4764-IN due to poor performance of the contractors has been sent to World Bank.

**Allocation of funds for maintenance, repair and widening of NHs**

1504. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be please to state:

- (a) the details of the funds allocated for maintenance, repair, widening and other miscellaneous construction of National Highways to the States for the year 2009-10;
- (b) the work in progress in all the States and the details of completion of the work; and
- (c) the funds used by each State for the proposed work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) During 2009-10, the allocation available for the States/Union Territories for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is Rs. 3432.55 crore and Rs. 1036.44 crore respectively.

(b) Various types of development works on NHs, such as widening to 2-lanes/4 lanes/6 lanes, strengthening of existing weak pavements, construction of missing links, improvement of riding quality, construction of bypasses, construction/rehabilitation/reconstruction of bridges on NHs, etc. and various types of maintenance and repair works, such as Periodical Renewal, Special Repairs, Flood Damage Repairs and Ordinary Repair works have been taken up in all the States. These works are generally targeted for completion in phases varying from a few months to about three years.

(c) The State-wise details of expenditure incurred on development and maintenance of NHs during the year 2009-10 (up 31-10-2009) is given in enclosed Statement.

***Statement***

*The State-wise expenditure made on maintenance & repair and development of National Highways during the year 2009-10 (Upto 31/10/2009).*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Maintenance & Repairs	Development
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	21.17	140.84
2	Assam	12.58	91.66
3	Bihar	15.14	119.67
4	Chandigarh	0.03	0.88
5	Chhattisgarh	9.32	47.45

1	2	3	4
6	Delhi	0.00	9.65
7	Goa	1.92	6.21
8	Gujarat	12.91	66.55
9	Haryana	6.20	65.36
10	Himachal Pradesh	8.38	33.61
11	Jharkhand	6.61	39.72
12	Karnataka	18.08	118.55
13	Kerala	13.20	94.38
14	Madhya Pradesh	11.81	65.08
15	Maharashtra	17.09	153.36
16	Manipur	0.00	3.85
17	Meghalaya	0.03	6.00
18	Mizoram	0.72	4.42
19	Nagaland	1.45	12.36
20	Orissa	11.30	123.58
21	Puducherry	0	5.95
22	Punjab	12.31	97.21
23	Rajasthan	17.71	87.00
24	Tamil Nadu	15.14	114.18
25	Uttar Pradesh	30.63	229.31
26	Uttarakhand	8.01	80.54
27	West Bengal	7.16	74.56

#### Bad shape of National Highways

†1505. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the National Highways are in very bad shape all across the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve the situation;

(c) whether it is a fact that the National Highways running through Orissa are in worst shape;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(d) if so, the authorities responsible for this, whether the funds being provided to the State for the maintenance of these National Highways are not being utilized properly; and

(e) if so, the funds provided to the State so far and the details of the amount for which Centre has received appropriation certificate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process and the NHs in the country are being kept in traffic worthy condition within the available resources, depending upon traffic density and inter-se priority of works. Some of the stretches of the NHs in the country, including those in the State of Orissa, have been damaged due to floods, excessive rainfalls, etc. Actions for restoration of the stretches of NHs damaged in various states due to floods, rains, etc., are accordingly taken up from time to time to keep such stretches in traffic worthy conditions from the allocations made for Flood Damage Repair (FDR) works under Maintenance and Repair (M&R) of NHs. The permanent restoration works on these damaged sections of NHs are generally taken up under Annual Plan of works. However, for those stretches of NHs where 4/6 laning works are under implementation by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), the maintenance of existing roads is being carried out by the Contractor/ Concessionaire as part of their obligations under contract/concession agreement. In case of sections entrusted to NHAI where 4/6 laning have not yet started, the maintenance of existing roads is being carried out by NHAI directly or through State Public Works Departments (PWDs) with funds provided directly by NHAI. Completed sections of NHAI funded projects are being maintained through Operation and Maintenance contracts and the sections being developed under Built Operate Transfer (BOT) basis are being maintained by the concessionaire.

(e) An allocation of Rs. 59.20 crore has been made for M&R of NHs for the State of Orissa during 2009-10. As against this, the total expenditure incurred upto the month ending October, 2009 was Rs. 11.30 crore.

#### **Deployment of ambulances of NHs**

†1506. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to deploy ambulances on all National Highways;

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

(c) whether Government is aware that a large number of accidents occur on National Highways 31, 31A and 55, destined to Darjeeling, Kalempong Sikkim and Douvers and passing through bank of the Tista river and hilly areas;

(d) if so, whether Government is planning to deploy ambulances at National Highways 31, 31A and 55; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing a

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



Scheme namely " Project for establishment of trauma care facilities along National Highways" during the 11th Five Year Plan, at a total outlay of Rs. 732.75 crore to develop a network of Trauma Centers along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East West Corridors of the National Highways to help the accident victims. The project comprises of well equipped life support ambulances at every 50 Kilometer of the completed stretches of the National Highways equipped with life support equipments and trained staff, to be provided by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). Presently, NHAI has provided 147 ambulances on the National Highways entrusted to it. Details of these ambulances are given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

In addition to above, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under the scheme "National Highways Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS)" has provided 437 ambulances to States/ UTs/NGOs for relief and rescue measures on National Highways in the aftermath of accidents by way of evacuating road accident victim to nearest medical aid centre. Details of these ambulances are given in the enclosed Statement-II (See below). Further, the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways is to provide 140 advanced life support ambulances to the 140 identified hospitals under the Scheme of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(c) Road accident data is compiled in the Ministry in a format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP). In this format, specific NH-wise data of road accidents is not compiled.

(d) and (e) NH-31A and 55 have not been entrusted to NHAI. NHAI has already deployed three ambulances on NH-31 at Km. 420, 459 and 538 on Purnea-Gayakota section.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Details of deployment of ambulances on National Highways*

S. No.	Stretch	NH No.	PIU/ CMU	Ambulance	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Delhi-Mumbai</b>					
1	Kishangarh - Karwalias - Jojro ka Kheda (Chittorgarh) 0.0 to 35 & 15.00 to 163.90 Rajasthan	79A & 79	CMU- Bhilwada	4	Km 35 of NH -79A and Km 63.00, Km 113, Km 164 of NH - 79
2	Chittorgarh-Udaipur 220-113.830 Udaipur- Ratanpur 278.00 to 388.18 Rajasthan	76, 8	PIU- Udaipur	4	Km 166-2 Nos on NH- 76, Km 311.100, Km 348.450 on NH-8
3	Ratanpur-Chiloda 388.18 to 495.00 Gujarat	8	PIU - Chiloda	2	Km 416, Km 472

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Chiloda-Naroda 495.0-515 Ahmedabad Bypass 515-522 & 0-6.4 Gujarat	8	PIU- Chiloda	1	Km 501
5	Ahemdabad-Vadodara 6.400-108.00 Gujarat	8	PIU- Ahemdabad	2	Km. 60.00, Km.91.50
	Sub-Total :			13	
<b>Delhi-Kolkata</b>					
1	Delhi-Agra 18.80-198 Har./U.P.	2	CMU-Mathura	3	Km 164, Km 75, Km 27
2	Dehri-on-Sone- Aurangabad (km 140-180)	2	PIU-Varanasi	1	Km 146.00 (Reliance Petrol Pump)
3	Barwa-Adda-Panagarh 398.750-515.615 Jharkhand/WB	2	PIU-Durgapur	2	Km 455.00, Km 502.00
4	Khaga-Kokhranj 100.0 to 158.0 UP	2	PIU-Allahabad	1	Km 120.00 Kotaghan Toll Plaza
5	Handia-Raj atalab 245.00 to 371. 389 ' UP	2	PIU-AHahabad	1	Km. 279.120
6	Sikandra - Bhaunti Km 396. 177 to Km 457.377	2	PIU - Kanpur	1	Km 431
7	Bhaunti - Fatehpur Border Km 457.377 to Km 508.877	2	PIU - Kanpur	1	Km. 488
8	Etawah - Rajpur (Km 321. 100 to Km 393) U.P.	2	PIU - Agra	1	Km 351
9	Makhanpur - Etawah (Km 250.500 to Km 321.100) U.P.	2	PIU -Agra	2	Km. 268 (2 nos)
10	Agra-Makhanpur (km 199.660 to km 250.500)	2	PIU - Agra	1	Km 225
11	Varanasi - Mohaniya (Km 317 to Km 319) (Km 0 to Km 30)VRM (Km 21 to Km 46)	2	PIU-Varanasi	1	Km 12 of VRM Bypass
12	Mohaniya - Sasaram (Km 65 to Km 110)	2	PIU-Varanasi	1	Km 93

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Sasaram - Dehri - On - Sone (Km 110 to Km 140)	2	PIU-Varanasi	1	Km 111
14	Aurangabad - Gorhar (Km 180 - Km 320)	2	PIU-Dhanbad	2	Km 200.100 and Km 279.400
	Sub-Total :			19	
<b>Mumbai-Chennai</b>					
1	Pune-Satara 725.00 to 835.57 (Except 773.00 to 781.00) (Westerly Diversion and Katraj- Sarol 0.0 to 30.0 and 835.00 to 797.00) (Maharashtra)	4	PIU- Pune	4	Km 748.600 (Anewadi Toll), Km 782.400 (Khandela), Km 819.240 (Khed Shivapur Toll), Km Westerly Diversion Km 22.500 (O & M Center)
2	Hosur-Krishnagiri 33.015 to 94.00  Krishnagiri-Vaniyambadi 0.00 to 0.112	7  46	PIU-Krishnagiri	1  1	Km 88.3 Krishnagiri Toll Plaza  Km 46.800 Vaniyamadi Toll Plaza
3	Vaniyambadi-Palikonda 50.112 to 100.872	46	CMU-Vellore	1	Km 98.520 Palikonda Toll Plaza
4	Palikonda-Ranipet 100.872 to 148.201			1	Km 116.930
5	Walajahapet- Kanchipuram 107.2 to 70.2 Tamil Nadu	4	CMU-Vellore	1	Km 104.990 Chorra Toll Plaza
6	Kanchipuram-Chennai 70.2 to 13.8 Tamil Nadu	4	CMU-Vellore	1	Km 37.880 Nemili - Pennalur
7	Belgaum-Dharwad (Km 433. 100 to Km 475) (Km 475 to Km 515) Karnataka	4	PIU-Dharwad	2	Km 498.00, Km 450
8	Haveri-Hubli (Km 340 to Km 404)	4	PIU-Dharwad	1	Km 386
9	Tumkur-Sira including Sira bypass (Km 72.00 to Km 132.00) Karnataka (Stretch - 1	4	PIU-Chitradurga	1	Km 104.53 (Karjeevan Halli )

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Sira-Chitradurga (Km 132.00 to Km 189.00) (Stretch-II)	4	PIU- Chitradurga		Km 172.762 (Guilalu)
Sub-Total :				15	
<b>Chennai-Kolkata</b>					
1	Chennai Bypass Tamilnadu	5	PIU- Chennai	1	Km 16.635
2	Nellore-Chilikaluripet section Km.1366.547 to Km 1183.027 A.P.	5	CMU-Ongole	3	Km 1220 Medarametla, Km 1259 IOC (Surareddypalam) Km 1339 IOC (Near Thippa)
3	Vijaywada -Gundugolanu including Eluru Bypass 1022.494-1101.694 A.P.	5	CMU-Vijaywada	2	Km 1050.800, Km 1076.00
4	Divancheruvu- Gundugolanu 1022.494- 901.753 AP	5	PIU- Rajahmundry	2	Km 943. 600, Km 1003
5	Srikakulam-Champavati- Ankapali-Vishakhapatnam Section 606.204-741.256 Andhra Pradesh	5	PIU- Vishakhapatnam	3	Km 632, Km. 679.40 and Km. 729.000
6	Ichapuram-Nandigam 470.415 to 543.204 Orissa	5	PIU-Srikakulam	1	Km 513 Koreaigate
7	Srikakulam-Nandigam Section 543.204.00-606. 204 Andhra Pradesh	5	PIU-Srikakulam	1	Km 566.4 Kotabommali
8	Bhubaneswar-Cuttak- Jagatpur-Chndikhole 285.338-219.138 Orissa	5	PIU- Bhubneshwar	2	Km 241.00, Km. 265.00
9	Kharagpur-Laxmannath 53.410 to 119.275 West Bengal/Orissa	60	PIU- Kharagpur	1	Km 103 (Rampura)
10	Kharagpur - Kolaghat Section 72.00- 136.00 West Bengal	6	PIU Kolkata	1	Km 112 Debra Toll Plaza

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Kolaghat - Dankuni 72.00 to 18.50 West Bengal	6	PIU- Kolkata	1	Km 35
12	Chandikole - Bhadrak (Km 143.635 to Km 219.135)	5	PIU- Bhubneshwar	1	Km 191.698
13	Laxmannath - Balasore (Km 0 to Km 53.41)	60	PIU-Kharagpur	1	Km 35
14	Bhubnashwar - Sunakhala (Km 285.338 to Km 363.464)	5	PIU- Bhubneshwar	1	Km 302
Sub-Total :				21	
<b>North-South</b>					
1	Agra- Gwalior 8.0-103.00 excluding 51.00-61.00 UP/MP	3	PIU- Gwalior	2	Km 34 Baretha, Km 84 Choundha
2	Nagpur - Hyderabad (Km 9.2 to Km 36)	7	PIU - Nagpur	1	Km 19
3	Jalandhar-Bhogpur (Km. 4.23 to Km.26.00)	1A	PIU- Jalandhar	1	Km. 10
4	Bhogpur-Pathankot (Km. 26.00 to Km. 117.00)	1A	PIU-Jalandhar	1	Km.75
Sub-Total :				5	
<b>East-West</b>					
1	Palanpur- Deesa Section of NH-14 340.0 to 372.700 Gujarat	14	PIU-Palanpur	1	Km 345.00
2	Deesa- Radhanpur Section of NH-14 372.700 to 458.00 Gujarat	14	PIU-Palanpur	1	Km. 403
3	Radhanpur- Gagodar Section of NH-15 138.800 to 245.000 Gujarat	15	PIU-Palanpur	1	Km. 160
4	Lucknow-Kanpur 11.38 to 59.19	25	PIU-Lucknow	1	Km 26.000
5	Purnea - Gayakota Section (Km 410.700 to Km 420.300) (Km 447 to Km 470. 15) (Km 476.15 to Km 498.970)	31	PIU - Siliguri	3	Km 420, 459 and 538

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Porbandhar - Bhiladi (Km 2.00 to Km 53.038)	NH-8B	PIU - Rajkot	1	Km 31
7	Chittorgarh - Kota (Km 199.929 to Km 360.429)	76	PIU-3 Chittorgarh	3 (EW)	Km. 237.629, Km. 294.469, Km. 340.979
Sub-Total :				11	
<b>Other Projects</b>					
1	Ghaziabad Hapur & Hapur Bypass 8.638 & bypass of Uttar Pradesh	24	PIU-Ghaziabad	1	Km 29.00 on NH - 24 (Toll)
2	Samakhiali Gandhidham 306.00-362.16 Gujarat	8A	PIU-Palanpur	1	Km 324.200
3	Amravati Bypass Maharashtra JNPT Package-I	6 4 and 4B	PIU-Amravati PIU- Panvel	1 1	Km 1.30 (Toll) Km 13.050 of NH-4B with contact no 9870771002
Sub-Total :				4	
<b>BOT / Annuity</b>					
1	AV Expressway (Km 0.00 to Km 93.3)  Plaza	NE-1	PIU- Ahmedabad	2	Km 2.8 at Toll Plaza and Km 86.00 Vadodara Toll
2	Moradabad Bypass from Km 148.43 to Km 166.65	24	PIU-Moradabad	1	Km 156.00
3	Tambaram - Tindivanam; Km 28 to Km 121) Tamil Nadu	45	PIU-Chennai	8	Km 32.00, Km.36.000 with 108 services, Km. 40.000, Km. 45.000, Km., 64.500, Km. 95.00, Km. 103.00 and Km. 122.000
4	Rajamundry - Dharmavaram (Km 901.753 to Km 848.743)	5	PIU- Rajamundry	1	Km 865.546

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Dharmavaram - Tuni (Km 848.753 to Km 799.998)	5	PIU- Rajamundry	1	Km 824.396
6	Tada - Nellore (Km 52.80 to Km 163.500)	5	PIU - Nellore	3	Km 86, Km 125, Km 156
7	Hyderabad - Vijayawada (Km 221. 140 to Km 270.340)	9	PIU-Vijayawada	1	Km 231.900
8	Jaipur - Kishangarh (Km 273.500 to Km 363.885)	8	PIU - Jaipur	2	Km 286, Km 360
9	Dausa - Mauha (Km 175 -Km 120)	11	PIU - Dausa	1	Km 157
10	Mahua - Bharatpur (Km 120 -Km 63)	11	PIU - Dausa	1	Km. 65
11	Bharatpur - Agra (Km 63 -Km 18)	11	PIU - Dausa	1	Km. 31
12	Delhi - Gurgaon Expressway (Km 13.7 to Km 42)	8	PIU-Gurgaon	3	At IGI being monitored through WalkyTalky, Km 24, Km 42
13	Namakkal - Karur (Km 248.625 to Km 292.600)	7	PIU - Karur	1	Km 272.950 Ambulance has been provided by the State Govt.
14	Karur - Dindigul (Km 292.600 to Km 373.725)	7	PIU - Karur	2	Km 330, Km 351. Ambulances have been provided by the State Govt.
15	Guna Bypass (Km. 319.700 to Km.332.100)	3	PIU-Indore	1	Km. 331.500
16	Panagarh-Palsit (Km. 517-Km.581.457)	2	PIU-Durgapur	2	Km. 517, Km.572.300
17	Palsit - Dankuni (Km. 581.457-Km. 645.6)	2	PIU-Durgapur	2	Km. 617, Km. 632.400
18	Vadodara - Bharuch - Surat Km 108.700 to Km 263.000 Gujarat	8	PIU-Vadodara	7	Km. 135 km.157.75 km. 210 Km. 228 km.236 km.249 km.260

1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Gurgaon- Jaipur Section of NH - 8 42.8-273.5 Haryana/ Rajasthan	8	PIU - Jaipur	6	Km 61, Km 116, Km 150, Km 190, Km 211, Km 242
20	Chalthan- Dahisar 263.4-502 Gujarat/Maharashtra	8	CMU-Manor	4	Km 297.36, Km 356.20, Km 421.00, Km 470.00
21	Chennai -Tada11.00- 54.383 Tamil Nadu	5	PIU-Chennai	1	Km 21.460
22	Panipat - Jalandhar Bypass 96-387.1 Haryana/ Punjab	1	CMU-Ambala	3	Km 146, Km 212.00, Km 328.00
23	Chilakaluripet Vijaywada Section 355.00-434.15 A.P.	5	CMU-Vijaywada	1	Km 417
24	Belgaum- Maharashtra Border 515-592.240 Karnataka	4	PIU-Dharwad	1	Km. 543
25	Ambala- Zirakhpur 5.739-39.950 Haryana	22	PIU-Chandigarh	1	Km. 22
26	Swaroopganj- Palanpur 264.00-340.000 Gujarat	14	PIU-Palanpur	2	Km. 271, Km. 339
SUB-TOTAL :				59	
GRAND TOTAL :				147	

**Statement-II**

*State-wise number of ambulance made available*

State	Number of ambulances made available.
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	7
Arunachal Pradesh	3
Assam	14
Bihar	5
Chhatisgarh	10
Goa	4
Gujarat	17
Haryana	33



1	2
Himachal Pradesh	15
Jammu & Kashmir	12
Jharkhand	14
Karnataka	22
Kerala	16
Madhya Pradesh	26
Maharashtra	27
Manipur	6
Meghalaya	8
Mizoram	10
Nagaland	4
Orissa	23
Punjab	19
Rajasthan	11
Sikkim	9
Tamil Nadu	16
Tripura	15
Uttarakhand	20
Uttar Pradesh	51
West Bengal	11
A & N Islands	-
Chandigarh	3
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-
Daman and Diu	-
Delhi	6
Lakshadweep	-
Pondicherry	-
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>437</b>

**Reconstruction of bridge over Tista river on NH 31**

†1507. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (a) whether Government propose to reconstruct the bridge (Bagh bridge) over the Tista river on the National Highway 31;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when the concept of Government to construct a bridge at Sevak Bazar (alternative bridge of the old Bagh Bridge) is likely to come in force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no proposal for reconstruction of the existing Bagh Bridge over river Tista on NH-31. However, a proposal for construction of a new bridge in addition to the existing Bagh Bridge costing Rs. 98.55 crore has been forwarded by the Government of West Bengal. As the work does not find a place in the Annual Plan 2009-10 and the State has sufficient ongoing works in hand for completion within allocated funds, there is no likelihood of the sanction being accorded to this work during 2009-10.

#### **Upgradation of state Highways to National Highways**

1508. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal to the Government of India for the upgradation of State Highways to National Highways keeping in view that Gujarat has 25 per cent of country's coast line with many ports which need to be upgraded to National Highway; and
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government and the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Expansion of NH network is a continuous process and declaration of new NH is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

#### **Vadodara-Mumbai express highway**

1509. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 730 given in the Rajya Sabha on 23rd October, 2008 and state:

- (a) whether the Request for Qualification has been invited by Government;
- (b) if so, whether the work on the said express way has been started;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat has frozen land in 300 m width along the proposed alignment of Vadodara-Mumbai Express Highways as back as 1991;

(e) if so, by when the land acquisition will start; and

(f) whether time frame has been fixed by the Government of India to start the Vadodara-Mumbai Express Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As the feasibility study has not been completed so far, the request for qualification has not been invited.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) and (f) The process of land acquisition would be started after completion of the feasibility study and it may take about two years to complete. The work is likely to be awarded by March, 2011 and targeted to be completed by 2015.

#### **Progress of NH projects under the flagship NHDP**

1510. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the current progress of the National Highway projects under the flagship National Highways Development Programme (NHDP);

(b) whether Government has constituted a committee to speed up completion of these projects; and

(c) if so, the recommendations of the committee and the action proposed thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Details of the overall present status of the National Highway projects under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) are enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Government has constituted a committee under the chairmanship of B. K. Chaturvedi. Member, Planning Commission to ramping up of NHDP. The committee has given wide ranging recommendations including modes of delivery of contracts, program financing, borrowings, support required from the Government, modifications in Model Concession Agreement (MCA), Request For Qualification (RFQ) and Request For Proposal (RFP). The Government has accepted the recommendations of the committee and initiated actions to implement the same.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Statement</b>  <i>Details of Overall status of National Highway projects under NHDP, as on 31 October, 2009</i></p>							
NHDP Phases	Total Length in km	Date of Approval	Approved Cost (Expenditure till 31.10.2009) in Rs Crore	Length Completed in km	Length under Imp.	To be awarded	Likely date of Completion
I GQ, EW-NS corridors, Port connectivity & others	7,498	12.12.2000	30,300 (36009.16)	7240	252	6	99% of GQ will be completed by Mar -10
II 4/6-laning North South-East West Corridor, Others	6,647	18.12.2003	34,339 (34080.83)	3764	2227	657	Dec -2010
III A Upgradation, 4/6-laning	4,815	05.03.2005, 27.10.2006 & 12.4.2007	33,069	1045	2605	1165	Dec-2013
III B Upgradation, 4/6-laning	7,294	12.4.2007	47,557	-	-	7294	Dec-2013
Total phase III (phase III A + IIIB)	12,109	-	80,626 (11051.97)	1045	2605	8459	Dec. 2013
IV 2 - laning with paved shoulders *	20,000	July -2008 for 5000 km	27,800	-	-	-	Dec. 20 15 (as per financing plan)
V 6-laning of GQ and High density corridor	6,500	05.10.2006	41,210 (1725.86)	148	882	5470	Dec -2012
VI Expressways	1000	02.11.2006	16,680 (NIL)	NIL	NIL	1000	Dec -2015
VII Ring Roads, Bypasses and flyovers and other structures	700 km of ring roads/ bypass + flyovers	06.12.2007	16,680(NIL)		19	681	Dec-2014

#### **Prevention of road accidents**

1511. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that thirteen persons die every hour in road accidents in the country and that more people suffer fatal injuries thereby; and

(b) if so, what precautions Government will take to prevent the accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The safety of road users is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, this Ministry has taken several steps to improve road safety for road users which are as under:

(i) Road safety is an integral part of road design at the planning stage for National Highways/Expressways.

(ii) Various steps to enhance road safety such as road furniture, road markings/road signs, introduction of Highway Traffic Management System using Intelligent Transport System, enhancement of discipline among contractors during construction, road safety audit on selected stretches, have been undertaken by National Highways Authority of India.

(iii) Refresher training to Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in the unorganized sector being implemented by the Ministry since 1997-98 under plan activities.

(iv) Involvement of NGOs for road safety activities by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and National Highways Authority of India.

(v) Setting up of Driving Training School in the country.

(vi) Publicity campaign on road safety awareness both through the audio-visual and print media.

(vii) Institution of National Award for voluntary organizations/individual for outstanding work in the field of road safety.

(viii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles.

(ix) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments/NGOs under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation and Maintenance contracts.

(x) Widening and improvements of National Highways from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and 4 lanes to 6 lanes etc.

**Increase in vehicular traffic on Indian roads**

1512. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of vehicles on Indian roads is increasing rapidly particularly when about 12 lakh vehicles per year are produced and brought to use in India;

(b) if so, whether the existing roads can afford to absorb this heavy vehicular traffic; and

(c) whether this serious threat and problem has been taken cognizance after making a thorough study of the problem at present and in future, if so, the long term and short term measures taken with particular reference to major Metro Cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADV S. KHANDELA): (a) As per the latest information available, the number of registered vehicles as on 31.3.2006 was around 896.18 lakh. On an average, the number of registered vehicles has been growing at the rate of 10% per annum during the last few years.

(b) and (c) This Ministry is only responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. Some sections of National Highways suffer congestion due to high volume of traffic and inadequate carriage way width. Upgradation in terms of capacity augmentation of National Highways is a continuous process and sections of National Highways are considered for such augmentation depending upon the traffic volume as well as the future growth of traffic. As regards other roads, the State Governments are responsible for upgradation and maintenance of the same. The State Governments are also responsible for taking measures to meet the growing demand of road space specifically with respect to the roads within the urban areas.

**Construction of road from Belgaum to Goa**

1513. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tender and other process with respect to construction of road from Belgaum to Goa has been completed;

(b) the length of the proposed road;

(c) the estimated/tendered cost; and

(d) by when the project is proposed to be completed and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The tenders for development of NH-4A from Belgaum to Goa have been invited under two packages. The details of the same are as under:

Stretch	Length (in Km).	Total Project Cost (Rs. in crores)	Current Status
Belgaum- Goa/ Karnataka border	82	359	Request for Qualification to be received in December, 2009
Goa/ Karnataka Border-Panaji	65	471	Request for Proposal bids received and are under evaluation.

The construction period for the Goa/Karnataka Border-Panaji stretch is 910 days from the appointed date.

#### **Construction of 4 and 6 lane roads on NHS in AP**

1514. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the companies engaged in the construction of 6 and 4 lane roads on the National Highways in Andhra Pradesh, under North-South and Golden Quadrilateral Projects;
- (b) the details of targets set for each company;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the companies have not been able to adhere to the targets and projects run into cost and time-overrun;
- (d) if so, the details of such projects and the companies involved behind this; and
- (e) the reasons for giving extension of time for completing the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) Details of the companies engaged in the construction of 6 and 4 lane roads on the National Highways in Andhra Pradesh under Golden Quadrilateral Projects and North-South corridor including details of time-overrun are given in enclosed Statement-I and II respectively (See below). Some projects were delayed due to delays in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, relocation of religious structures, delay in obtaining permission for quarrying, unseasonal rains etc. and hence extensions were given.

**Statement-I**

*List of Golden Quadrilateral Projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh Status as on 31.10.2009*

Sl.No.	Stretch	NH. No.	Total Length in km	Completed length in in km	Present status	Date of Start	Date of completion as per contract	Total project cost in Rs. crore	Time over run in months	Contractor or Concessionnaire
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Ankapalli - Tuni	5	58.95	58.95	4 Laned	May-02	Jan-05	283.2	2	GMR - Tuni - Ankapalli Express Ltd.
2	Vijayawada - Chilikaluripet Package III	5	23.78	23.78	4 Laned	Mar-99	Jan-03	68	10	IJM-Gayatri
3	Vijayawada - Chilikaluripet Package IV	5	2.88	2.88	4 Laned	May-99	May-02	58	0	UP State Bridge Corporation Ltd.
4	Bridges Section (AP-19)	5	2.45	2.45	4 Laned	Aug-01	Mar-05	136.45	13	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.
5	Bridges Section (AP-20)	5	0	0	4 Laned	Aug-01	May-05	131.33	15	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.
6	Korlam - Palasa (AP-4A)	5	29	29	4 Laned	Sep-01	Aug-05	135.11	19	Skanska Cementation India Ltd.
7	Ichchapuram - Korlam (AP-4B)	5	33	33	4 Laned	Sep-01	Dec-05	143.05	23	Skanska Cementation India Ltd.
8	Palasa- Srikakulam (AP-2)	5	74	74	4 Laned	Jun-01	Jun-05	324	17	SPCL- IVRCL
9	Srikakulam-Champawati (AP-1)	5	48	48	4 Laned	Dec-05	May-07	171.97	5	SEW Construction Company Limited



10	Champawati- Vishakhapatnam (AP-3)	5	46.2	46.2	4 Laned	Jun-01	Feb-05	200	12	Unitech-Nagarjuna Construction Co. Ltd. (J.V.)
11	Bridges section (AP-6)	5	0	0	4 Laned	Sep-01	Jul-05	79.14	16	Navyug Engg. Co. Ltd.
12	Vijayawada - Chilikaluripet Package II	5	32	32	4 Laned	Mar-99	Jan-03	80	10	IJM-Gayatri
13	Vishakhapatnam - Ankapalli	5	21.71	21.71	4 Laned	Apr-91	Mar-95	45.88	27.5	KMC Construction
14	Vishakhapatnam - Ankapalli	5	24.98	24.98	4 Laned	Aug-93	Jan-97	52.47	1.5	Atlanta Construction
15	Nellore - Tada (AP-7)	5	110.52	110.52	4 Laned	Aug-01	Dec-03	621.35	0	CIDBI Malaysia
16	Tuni Dharmavaram (AP-16)	5	47	47	4 Laned	May-02	Aug-05	231.9	9	Andhra Expressway Limited
17	Dharmavaram - Rajahmundry (AP-15)	5	53	53	4 Laned	May-02	Mar-05	206	4	Rajahmundry Expressway Ltd. - Gammon (JV)
18	Divancheru (near Rajahmundry) - Gowthami	5	34.95	34.95	4 Laned	Jun-01	Mar-05	130.8	15	Punj Lloyd Ltd.
19	Gowthami - Gundugolanu (AP-18)	5	81.08	81.08	4 Laned	Aug-01	Feb-04	323.35	0	LIMAK - SOMA (JV)
20	Vijayawada - Rajamundry Section (near Eluru)	5	5	5	4 Laned	Jun-00	Mar-02	19	0	Madhucon Projects Ltd.
21	Eluru-Vijayawada Package V	5	72	72	4 Laned	Dec-97	Jan-02	134	0	Madhucon Projects Ltd.- Binapuri (JV)
22	Vijayawada - Chilikaluripet Package 1	5	25	25	4 Laned	Mar-99	Jan-03	60	10	IJM-Gayatri

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23	Chilikaluripet - Ongole (AP-13)	5	66	66	4 Laned	Jun-01	Mar-06	319.21	27	IJM-Gayatri
24	Ongole - Kavali (AP-12)	5	72	72	4 Laned	Aug-01	Sep-05	321.41	17	HO - HUP - Simplex (JV)
25	Kavali - Nellore (AP-11)	5	43.8	43.8	4 Laned	May-01	May-05	181	15	Patel - KNR (JV)
26	Nellore Bypass	5	17.17	17.17	4 Laned	Oct-02	Sep-04	143.2	-1	Consortium of Soma Enterprises & Navayuga Engg. Co. Ltd.
27	Bridges section (AP-5)	5	0	0	4 Laned	Aug-01	Sep-03	71	-5	Prasad & SEW (JV)

**Statement-II**

*List of NS Projects in the state of Andhra Pradesh : Status as on 31.10.2009*

Sl.No.	Stretch	NH. No.	Total Length in km	Completed length in Km	Present status	Date of Start	Date of comple- tion as per contract	Date of comple- tion/ date of anticipated completion	Total project cost	Time over run in months	Contractor or Concessionaire
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>NHDP Phase I</b>											
1	Thondapalli to Farukhanagar (NS/9)	7	12.5	12.5	4 Laned	Dec-99	Jun-01	Jan-03	27.63	19	Maharia surfacing

2	Kalkallu village to Gundla Pochampali (NS-8)	7	17	17	4 Laned	Dec-99	Dec-01	Apr-02	40.83	4	A. L. Sudershan & Co.
3	Gundla Pochampalli to Bowenpalli Shivarampalli	7	23.1	16.2	Under Implementation	Dec-05	Dec-06	Dec-09	71.57	36	M B Patil Constrtuction Ltd.
<b>NHDP Phase II</b>											
4	Islam Nagar to Kadtal (NS-2/BOT/ AP-7)	7	48	39.51	Under Implementation	Mar-07	Mar-10	Jul-10	546.83	4	Patel - KNR (JV)
5	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-13)	7	40	29.75	Under Implementation	Mar-07	Sep-09	Jun-10	243.38	9	Continental Engg. Corporation
6	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-14)	7	42	38.75	Under Implementation	Mar-07	Aug-09	Apr-10	205.92	8	CGGC - SOMA (JV)
7	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-15)	7	45.6	36.5	Under Implementation	Mar-07	Aug-09	Apr-10	243.64	8	CGGC - SOMA (JV)
8	MH/AP border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/ AP-6)	7	55	39.75	Under Implementation	May-07	Nov-09	Mar-10	360.42	4	SOMA-Avinash Consortium
9	Kadal to Armur (NS-2/BOT/AP-8)	7	31	30.89	Under Implementation	May-07	Nov-09	Nov-09	271.73	0	HCC Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-12)	7	42.6	26.88	Under Implementation	Mar-07	Sep-09	Jun-10	239.19	9	Continental Engg. Corporation
11	Farukhanagar to Kotakatta (NS-2/AP-4)	7	55.74	55.74	4 Laned	Aug-06	Feb-09	Mar-09	302	1	Larsen & Toubro Ltd. (L & T) Western Andhra
12	Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1)	7	59	0	Under Implementation	-	-	-	390.56	-	M/s Navyouga KPCL Consortium
13	Kadloor Yellareddy to Gundla Pochampalli (NS-2/BOT/AP-2)	7	85.74	85.74	4 Laned	Sep-06	Mar-09	Mar-09	490	0	GMR Infrastructure Ltd. GMR Energy Ltd. Consortium
14	Hyderabad Bangalore section (NS-2/BOT/AP-5)	7	74.65	74.62	Under Implementation	Sep-06	Mar-09	Nov-09	592	8	IL & FS CTNL Consortium (Andhra Pradesh)
15	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-10)	7	40	33.9	Under Implementation	Mar-07	Aug-09	Apr-10	194.8	8	CGGC - SOMA (JV)
16	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-11)	7	42.4	35.8	Under Implementation	Mar-07	Aug-09	Apr-10	208.46	8	CGGC - SOMA (JV)
17	Farukhanagar to Kolakatta (NS-2/AP-3)	7	46.16	46.16	4 Laned	Aug-06	Feb-09	Feb-09	255	0	GMR Energy Ltd. & GMR Infrastructure Ltd.

**Jute mills on the verge of collapse**

1515. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that several Jute mills in the country are on the verge of collapse;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association has urged Government to provide funds for the modernisation of the Jute mills; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Government is aware of the technology obsolescence affecting the growth and development of jute textiles industry, and have taken steps to modernize the Jute Industry in consultation with various stakeholders, including the Indian Jute Mills Association (IJMA). This includes continuation of the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), and implementation of Acquisition of Machinery and Plant (Subsidy Component) under the Mini Mission-IV of the Jute Technology Mission (JTM) during the XIth Five Year Plan period.

**Quantity of handloom clothes supplied by ACASH**

1516. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Association of Corporation and Apex Societies for Handlooms (ACASH) is authorised to supply handlooms clothing in different Government Departments/Ministries;
- (b) if so, the details of orders given to ACASH in between March, 2004 to October, 2009, month-wise; and
- (c) the details of quantity and amount of handlooms clothing supplied by ACASH between March, 2004 and October, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir, The Association of Corporations and Apex Societies of Handlooms (ACASH) is authorised as the nodal agency for the supply of handloom goods by the Ministries/ Departments/ Agencies of Government of India on Single Tender System basis.

(b) and (c) Month-wise details of orders received & executed is not maintained. However, the year-wise details are enclosed in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of item-wise orders received and executed from March, 2004 to October, 2009*

**(A) Itemwise orders received from March 2004 to October 2009**

		March-04	2004-05 (April 2004 to March 2005)		2005-06 (April 2005 to March 2006)		2006-07 (April 2006 to March 2007)		2007-08 (April 2007 to March 2008)		2008-09 (April 2008 to March 2009)		2009-2010 (April 2009 to October 2009)	
S.No.	Item	Quantity (nos. lakhs)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity (nos. lakhs)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity (nos. lakhs)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity (nos. lakhs)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity (nos. lakhs)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity (nos. lakhs)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity (nos. lakhs)
1	Blanket	0.00	0.00	1.32	395.93	0.99	346.14	1.21	424.95	1.70	398.82	2.19	512.55	1.88
2	Bedsheet	0.02	1.74	10.80	1188.20	8.26	975.09	10.83	1322.09	4.50	549.40	15.13	1847.63	7.63
3	Durry	0.00	0.00	1.26	249.79	1.51	344.08	1.53	292.54	2.30	582.58	2.12	444.40	1.11
4	Sarees	0.00	0.00	0.95	148.78	1.74	270.13	0.46	70.30	0.26	40.77	0.18	28.06	0.09
5	Misc. items		3.05		283.78		350.86		554.72		364.06		458.14	
	TOTAL	0.02	4.79	14.33	2266.48	12.50	2286.30	14.03	2664.60	8.76	1935.63	19.62	3290.78	10.71

**(B) Itemwise orders executed from March 2004 to October 2009**

1	Blanket	0.21	64.55	1.80	576.17	0.86	298.74	0.92	322.57	1.18	377.81	1.75	561.37	0.69
2	Bedsheet	0.21	23.23	3.06	337.04	1.17	1380.58	15.37	1375.59	5.96	727.28	10.08	1229.94	7.87
3	Durry	0.65	131.67	1.25	254.31	2.01	417.95	1.92	390.15	1.96	421.85	2.10	461.11	1.62
4	Sarees	0.25	38.85	1.70	264.95	1.47	227.39	0.74	114.65	0.50	78.05	0.15	24.60	0.20
5	Misc. items		7.38		215.11		392.46		533.12		312.50		432.03	
	TOTAL	1.32	265.68	7.81	1647.58	5.51	2717.12	18.95	2736.08	9.60	1917.49	14.08	2709.05	10.38

**NOTE:**

- 1 There are regular flow of orders from April to March from the indentors and supplies are made according to the delivery schedules mentioned in the supply order. Delivery period of supply orders are 3-6 months or even more. Some times, delivery period are extended and in such cases, supplies spill over to subsequent periods.
- 2 Misc. items are less value items comprising of sponge cloth, handloom doth, pillow cover, towels etc., the turnover of which is negligible as compared to total turnover.
- 3 Execution of orders will invariably not match the receipt of orders because the current year supplies include the order received in the past years.
- 4 In case, the value of the orders executed is less than that received for that year, the balance remain pending for supplies to be completed in the subsequent years.

#### **Enhancing health insurance cover to weavers**

1517. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched a health insurance programme last year for weavers in the handloom industry;
- (b) if so, whether an initial payment entitles a family of four to cover medical expenses totalling Rs. 15,000/-, but the weavers find it too little and the process to claiming the amount tedious and at times humiliating;
- (c) if so, whether Government will enhance the insurance cover and make it more friendly for the weavers; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Government of India has been implementing the Health Insurance Scheme for the XI Plan from 2007-08 for providing health care facilities to the handloom weavers.

(b) Under the Health Insurance Scheme, the weaver's family of four is entitled for all medical benefits worth Rs. 15,000/- on payment of his/her share of premium. The weavers can easily avail of cashless facility from the nearest OPD centres and IPD hospitals empanelled with the implementing agency *i.e.* ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd. In the case of reimbursement, the insurance company *i.e.* ICICI Lombard shall reimburse expenses incurred by the weavers within the stipulated time and on submission of prescription and the vouchers for the medicines to the local coordinators. The process is simple and easily accessible in the clusters. Delay in the reimbursement is mostly due to incomplete documents only.

(c) At present there is no proposal for enhancing the insurance cover under the Health Insurance Scheme.

(d) The enhancement in the insurance cover will involve a higher rate of total premium which will also result in increase in the weaver's share of premium causing additional burden on the weavers and many weavers may not be able to pay the increased premium. The present Health Insurance Scheme covers all pre-existing as well as new diseases and a substantial provision has been kept for OPD. The annual limit per family is Rs. 15,000/- out of which OPD cover is Rs. 7,500/-.

#### **Decrease in export of apparels**

1518. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the export of apparels has decreased in the first half of this year;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

- (c) the action taken to increase the exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per the provisional figures of the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI and S), Kolkata, India's exports of apparels (readymade garments) was Rs.26484 crore during the 1st half of the calendar year 2009 recording an increase of 21% over the exports during the corresponding period of the previous year. However, in dollar term the export of apparels during this period was US\$ 5374 million which denoted an increase of 0.02% over the corresponding period of 2008.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government is pursuing a multi-pronged action to increase exports, including introduction of stimulus package consisting of taxes, duties and interest rebates, enhanced incentives under various schemes of the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) to various lines of textiles and clothing (T and C) products and mounting of mega shows abroad to enhance exposure to the diverse range and capacities of India's T and C industry.

#### **Formulating proactive cotton policy**

1519. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to formulate a proactive cotton policy and level playing field to textile industry in order to compete with other countries;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes sir.

(b) The Government of India has constituted a Working Group to formulate a National Fiber Policy. The Ministry of Textiles is the nodal Ministry and secretary (Textiles) is the Chairperson of the said Working Group. The Terms of Reference, *inter-alia*, laid down the emphasis on self sufficiency in the fiber not only to meet its own demand for internal consumption, but also for exports of fiber as also of the value added finished products. It also lays down the issue of promoting all fibers (which also include cotton fiber).

- (c) Question does not arise in view of above.

#### **Proposal to increase handloom clusters in Tamil Nadu**

1520. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:



(a) whether handloom clusters have been developed in Tamil Nadu under the Integrated Handloom Development Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof, districtwise;

(c) the total number of weaver beneficiaries covered by these clusters in the State;

(d) whether Government proposes to increase the clusters in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the year 2007-08 & 2008-09, 37 handloom clusters have been sanctioned to the State of Tamil Nadu under the Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme. District-wise details are as under :-

S. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Cluster
1.	Thiruvallur	Padirivedu
2.	Kancheepuram	Pillyarpalayam
3.	Vellore	Sholinghur, Gudiyatham, Thirumalpur
4.	Cuddalore	Pudupettai, Naduveerapattu
5.	Villupuram	Kandachipuram, Esalam
6.	Thanjavur	Thirubuvanam, Ayyampattai
7.	Prembalur	Jayamkondam
8.	Karur	Vengamedu
9.	Nammakal	Edapadi, Paramatthi Vellore
10.	Salem	Attayampatti, Dodagapattai
11.	Erode	Appakudal, Thandampalayam, Dasappa Gounden Pudur, Chennimalai, Doddampalayam
12.	Coimbatore	Sirumugai, Thiruppur, Pollachi
13.	Madurai	Nilayur, Vandiyur, Sellur
14.	Dindigal	Palani, Chinnalapatti
15.	Ramnathapuram	Emaneswaram, Paramakudi
16.	Virudhunagar	Punalveli, Srivilliputhur
17.	Tirunelveli	Veeravanallur, Sawyarpuram
18.	Kanyakumari	Palliyadi

(c) 16,458 beneficiaries weavers are covered by these clusters.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has fixed an indicative target of 09 Clusters for 2009-10 for the State of Tamil Nadu.

#### Closed textile mills

†1521. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise and UT-wise names of the closed textile mills in the country including Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the number of such closed mills;
- (c) the reasons for the closures of these mills;
- (d) the details of the assets and liabilities of each closed mill;
- (e) whether any proposal is pending with Government regarding the sale and commercial use of these mills;
- (f) if so, the mill-wise details thereof; and
- (g) by when these proposals are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Details of closed textile mills in the country including Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The main causes of closure of textile mills can be attributed to various external and internal factors such as excess capacity, low productivity of both machine and labour due to lack of modernisation, poor management, stagnant demand and inability on the part of them (sick units) to access export market, failure to diversify in emerging areas, increase in the cost of inputs particularly labour and electric power, difficulties in getting timely and adequate working capital finance, irrational fiscal levies, internal factors etc.

(d) The details of assets and liabilities of closed NTC mills are given in the enclosed Statement-II (*See below*). The details of assets and liabilities in respect of Non-SSI mills other than NTC are not available.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) Does not arise.

#### Statement-I

*State-wise no. of cotton man-made fibre textile mills  
(Non-SSI units) closed as on Sept.-2009*

S.No	Mill Name
1	2
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	
1	Anantapur Cotton Mills
2	The Andhra Coop SPG Mills Ltd

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2
3	The Cherala Co-Operative Spinning Mills Limited
4	Karimnagar Coop SPG Mills Ltd
5	Sathavahana Cotton Growers Coop Spinning Mills Ltd
6	The Nandyal Co-op SPG Mills Ltd
7	The Hemalatha Textiles Limited
8	The Rayalaseema Mills Limited
9	Shree Ramchandra Spg. Mills
10	Sri Veera Venkatalakshmi Textiles (P) Limited
11	G.N.Products (P) Ltd (Adoni SPG. & WVG Co) Kothari Ind Corpn
12	Andhra Cotton Mills Ltd
13	Saicharan Cottons (P) Ltd (Anusuya Spinners Ltd)
14	Sri Murjrali Spinning Mills Ltd. (Venkatachalapathi Mills Ltd)
15	Sarvaraya Textiles Limited
16	Penguin Textiles Limited
17	VSM Spinning Mills P Ltd (Venkataraya Spg Mills P Ltd)
18	Leena Textiles Limited
19	Omkareshwar Spinning Mills (P) Ltd (Quality Spg & Weav P Ltd
20	Navya Spinning Mills Limited (EOU)
21	Sri Nagaratnamma Textiles Ltd
22	Kumars Cotex Ltd (EOU)
23	Srintvasa Spg Mills Pvt. Ltd.
24	Sree Srinivasa Spg Mills P Ltd
25	Sudha Sewing Threads Limited
26	Sree Kalyana Srinivasa Tex Ltd
27	Samrat Spinners Ltd Eou (Sree Satyam Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.)
28	Shri Maruthi Textiles Ltd
29	Parkins Textiles (P) Limited
30	Feno Fiber Limited
31	S.L.S. Textiles Limited
32	Sirilaxmi Fibres Limited
33	Dewan Bahadur Ramgopal Mills Ltd

1	2
<b>Assam</b>	
1	Assam Co-Operative Spinning Mills
2	Assam Cotton Mills Ltd
3	Assam Polytex
4	Sahid Kusal Kanwar Sutakal Limited
5	Assam Syntex Ltd - No 2
6	Assam Polyester Co-Operative Society Limited
7	Assam State Textile Corporation Limited
<b>Bihar</b>	
1	Bhagalpur Co-Op. SPG Mills Ltd.
2	Pandaul Co-Op SPG Mills Ltd.
3	Siwan Co-Op SPG Mills Ltd.
4	Dumraon Textiles Limited
<b>Gujarat</b>	
1	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills
2	Shreenath Spinners Limited
3	Star of Gujarat Textiles Mills Limited
4	Hathising Mfg. Co. Ltd
5	Neptune Spin Fab Limited
6	The Ahmedabad Kalser-I- Hind Mills Co. Ltd
7	Ahmedabad Mfg Calico PTG Co. Ltd
8	Nav-Jyoti Investment and Dealers Ltd.
9	Maheshwari Mills Limited
10	Continental Textiles Mills Ltd
11	The Raipur Manufacturing Comany Limited
12	Shri Ambica Mills Ltd No. 1
13	Manjushri Textiles
14	Manechchowck & Ahmedabad Mfg. Co. Ltd.
15	Monogram Mills Co. Ltd.
10	Ahmedabad Cotton Mills

1	2
17	New Swadeshi Mills
18	Sarangpur Cotton Manufacturing Co.
19	Silver Cotton Mills
20	Sahayog Textiles
21	Jagruti Synthetics Limited
22	Kamadgiri Synt. Ltd
23	The Mahendra Mills Limited
24	Aryaman Spinners (P) Limited
25	Arunoday Mills Limited
26	Asarwa Mills (Unit of Bengal Tea & Fabrics Limited)
27	Broach Textile Mills Limited
28	Madhu Textiles Ahmedabad Ltd.
29	Niranjan Mills ( A Div. of Piramal Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.)
30	Standard Industries Limited (Surat Cotton Unit)
31	Navsari Cotton & Silk Mills Ltd
32	Priyalaxmi Mills (Unit of ST. C. Ltd.)
33	Kanti Cotton Mills (A Unit Of G.S.T.C.Ltd.)
34	New Jehangir Vakil Mills (Unit of G.S.T.C. Ltd.)
35	Shree Shubhlaxmi Mills
<b>Haryana</b>	
1	B R D Textiles Limited (Sri Baba Rupadas Spg. Mills (P) Ltd)
2	Jai Laxmi Spinning Mills
3	K. K. Spinners Pvt Ltd
4	Matta Yarn
5	S.K. Cotex Pvt Ltd
6	Sheetal Spinning Mills (P) Limited
7	Moudgil Fibres Ltd.
8	Aggarsain Spinners Ltd.
9	Radhika Spinning Mills Ltd.
10	Jind Textiles Ltd.

1	2
11	Mittal Cot-Fab (P) Ltd.
12	A. V. Cottex Limited
13	Setia Spinning Mills
14	Garg Spinning Mills
15	Sunheri Cotton Spinners (P) Ltd.
16	Padam Cotton Yarns Limited
17	Popular Spinners (P) Ltd.
18	Sahil Industries (P) Ltd.
19	S.R.Cottex (P) Limited
20	Celeste International Unit No.2
21	Mahalakshmi Cotspin Limited (Parshva Exports Ltd)
22	Radhika Fibres India Ltd.
23	Laxmi Fibre (P) Ltd.
24	Shree Jagdamba Cotex Ltd.
25	K.C. Textiles Limited.
26	Rama Fibres Ltd.
27	East India Syntex Limited
28	Gee Kay Textiles Limited
29	Varsha Spinning Mills Limited
30	Mahalakshmi Spinners Ltd.
31	Raj Fibres (P) Ltd.
32	Shree Shyam Cotspin Ltd (Shree Shyam Textile Ltd)
33	Celeste International Ltd. (Former Orde Textiles Ltd) (EOU)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	
1	Hindustan Electro Graphite Limited (Textile Div)
<b>Karnataka</b>	
1	Sree Yallamma Cotton Woollen & Silk Mills
2	Sri Venkatesh Co-Op Textile Mill
3	The Bagalkot Coop Spinning Mill Ltd.
4	The Co-Operative Spinning Mills Limited

1	2
5	The Belgaum Co-Operative Cotton Spinning Mill Limited
6	Malaprabha Co-Operative Spinning Mill Limited
7	Fungabhadra Farmers Co-Op Spg. Mill Ltd.
8	Rayots Textiles & Oils (P) Limited
9	Sai Lakshmi Ind. P Ltd (EOU)
10	Lalji Makekji Ind. Ltd.
11	Chandra Spg. and Wvg Mills Pvt Ltd.
12	Nandi Hasbi. Textile Mills Ltd.
13	Sree Siddheswara Textile Mills (P) Limited
14	Sree Jayalakshmi Textiles
15	Davangere Cotton Mills
16	Chigateri Mills
17	Beclay Spg & Wvg Co. Ltd.
18	Dodballapur Spinning Mills P Ltd.
19	Shankar Textile Mill
20	Sridevi Textiles Pvt. Ltd.
21	Maladinni Yarn (P) Limited
22	Mahadev Textile Mills
23	Minarva Mills Ltd.
24	Binny Limited (Bangalore Woollen Cotton & Silk Mills)
25	T R Mills Pvt Ltd.
26	Ramkumar Mills Pvt Ltd (Ramkumar Mills)
27	Gogte Textiles Limited Eou
<b>Kerala</b>	
1	Balaji Modern Spinners Pvt Ltd.
2	Thanikudam Bhagawati Mills Ltd.
3	Sreela Spinners Ltd.
4	Sri Asoka Textiles Ltd.
5	Vanajaa Textiles Limited
6	Madras Spinners Limited

1	2
7	Trivandrum Spinning Mills Limited
8	Thiruvepath1 Mills (P) Limited
9	Kerala Spinners Limited
10	Parvathi Mills
11	The Western India Cottons Ltd.
12	Chakolas Spg & Wev. Mills Ltd.
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	
1	Kowa Spinning Limited
2	Dhar Spinners (P) Limited
3	Maya Spinners Limited Unit No. II (Eou)
4	Nimar Textiles Limited
5	Bharat Commerce & Industries Limited
6	Hope Textiles
7	Hope Textiles Ltd.
8	Kind Syntex Ltd.
9	Binod Mills Co Ltd.
10	Bimal Mills
11	Gangwal Udyog
12	Hukumchand Mills Ltd.
13	Shree Sajjan Mills Ltd (M.P. State Textile Corp. Ltd.)
<b>Maharashtra</b>	
1	The Modern Mills Limited
2	The Dawn Mills Co Ltd.
3	The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Limited (Spring Mills)
4	Shreeniwas Cotton Mills Ltd.
5	The Simplex Mills
6	Western India Spg & Mfg. Mills (UAP).
7	Agashiv Shetkari Vinkari Sahkari Soot Girni Limited
8	Baramati Co-Operative Spinning Mill Limited



1	2
9	Jawahar Shetkari Sahakari Roto Soot Girni Limited
10	Shri Markandeya Hatmag Vinkar Sah Soot Girani Niyamtt
11	The Nagpur Vinkar Sahakari Sut Girni Maryadit
12	Solapur Vinkar Sahakari Soot Girani Niyamit
13	Vishwa Bharati Spg & Wvg Coop Socy Ltd.
14	The Maharashtra Co-Operative Spinning Mills Limited
15	The Nanded Sahakari Girminaryadrt
16	Shrirampur Taluka Kapus Utpadak Sahsoot Girni Maryadit
17	Jawahar Sahakari Kapus Utpadak Soot Girni Maryadi
18	Jalgaon Kapas Utpadak Sah Soot Girni Ltd
19	Yeshwant Sahakari Soot Girani Niyamit
20	Nasik District Co-Operative Spinning Mills Limited
21	Prabhawati Sah Soot Girni Marayadit
22	Sanjay Gandhi Kapus Utpadak
23	Rajarambapu Co-Op. Spg. Mills Limited (EOU)
24	Ratnagiri Co-Op Spinning Mills Limited (Eou)
25	Ambient Spintex Limited
26	Vijay Mills (Unit of M.S.T.C.)
27	Shree Balaji Spinning & Weaving Mills
28	Narsinggirji Mills
29	The Pratap Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Limite
30	Empress Mills (Central India Spg. & Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.)
31	Pulgaon Cotton Mills Limited
32	Devagiri Textile Mills Limited
<b>Orissa</b>	
1	Gopinath Weavers Co-Op Spg. Mills
2	The Orissa Weavers Co-Operative Spg Mills Limited
3	Kalinga Weavers Co-Operative Spinning Mills Limited
4	Utkal Weavers Coop Spg Mills Ltd
5	Jaganath Weavers Coop Spg Mills

1	2
6	Shree Sarala Weavers Co-Op. Spinning Mills Limited
7	Akhandalmani Spinners & Exporters Limited
8	Baikuntha Cotton Mills Pvt. Ltd
9	Orissa Spinning Mills Limited
10	Baripada Spinning Mills
11	Lingraj Textiles P Ltd
12	Bhaskar Textile Mills
13	Sonepur Spinning Mill
14	Orissa Textile Mills Limited
<b>Punjab</b>	
1	Kharar Textile Mills
2	The Abohar Co-Operative Cotton Mktg. & Spg. Mills Limited
3	The Mansa Co-Operative Spinning Mills Limited
4	The Goindwal Co-Operative Spinning Mills Limited
5	Ganpati Cotsyn Limited
6	Arihant Cotsyn Limited
7	Treveny Spinning Mills (P) Limited
8	Accord Cotsyn Limited
9	Bharat Commerce & Industries Limited
10	Punjab Spinning & Weaving Mills Limited
11	Arihant Cotsyn Limited Eou
12	A.P Enzymes (India) Limited
<b>Rajasthan</b>	
1	Udaipur Cotton Mills
2	Simra Industries (P) Limited
3	Bhaval Synthetics (I) Limited
4	M V Cotspin Limited
5	Reflex Textiles Limited
6	Shree Sakaria Spinners Limited
7	The Krishna Mills Limited

1	2
8	Jaipur Spg & Wvg Mills Ltd.
9	Podar Spg Mills Ltd.
10	Derby Textiles Limited
11	Modern Threads (India) Limited
12	Jaipur Syntex Limited
13	Sagar Spg Mills Limited
14	Aditya Mills Ltd.
15	Shree Shiva Spinners Limited
16	Modern Syntex (India) Limited
17	Shruti Synthetics Limited
18	Super Syncotex (India) Limited
19	Modern Polyester Yarn (EOU) (Unit of Modern Threads (I) Ltd)
20	Saraf Synthetics (Raj.) Ltd.
21	JCT Ltd.
22	The Mewar Textile Mills Limited
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	
1	The Erode District Co-op. Spg, Mills Ltd. (Pertyar Dist.)
2	Chandra Textiles Limited (Udamalpet Unit)
3	Sri-Muthukumaran Cotton Mills (P) Limited
4	Amutha Mills (P) Limited
5	Enviro Clean Systems Limited (Fibres Vision)
6	Coimbatore Popular Spinning Mills Limited Unit – II
7	Gnanambikai Mills Limited B- Unit
8	Sree Niveditha Textiles (P) Limited
9	Vidhya Lakshmi Mills (Unit of Sri Sharada Parameshwari Tex)
10	K.V.S. Spinners (P) Limited
11	Rajam Textile Mills Limited (Vangothai Textile Mills Ltd.)
12	Umw Industries Limited (Textiles Division)
13	Ganesh Spinners

1	2
14	Sri Vigneswara Textiles (formerly B.P.L Spinners)
15	Nangallar Textiles P. Ltd.
16	The Coimbatore Pioneer Mills Limited (Unit A)
17	The Kasthuri Mills Limited
18	Rajanarayan Textiles Ltd.
19	Kwality Spinning Mills Limited
20	The Coimbatore Pioneer Mills Limited B-Unit
21	Prashanth Textiles Ltd.
22	Sarguna Textiles (P.) Limited
23	Coimbatore Popular Spinning Mills-Limited
24	Swarnambigai Textiles
25	The Krishna Mills (P.) Limited
26	K. Sivasubramaniam Spinners (P.) Ltd.
27	Suryasree Spinning Mills (P.) Ltd. (Surya Spg. Mills (P) Ltd)
28	Naina Mohamed Spinning Mills (P.) Ltd.
29	Vishnu Lakshmi Mills
30	Coimbatore Sri Deepa Textile Mills (P.) Limited
31	Palani Andavar Cotton & Synthetic Spinners Ltd. Unit - 2
32	Tamarai Mills Ltd (The CBE Kamala Mills)
33	The Suguna Mills Pvt. Ltd.
34	The Dhanalakshmi Mills Limited
35	Pioneer Spinners
36	Theramanathapuram District Co-Op. Spinning Mills Limited
37	The South India Co-Operative Spinning Mills Limited
38	The Tiruchendur Co-Op Spinning Mills Limited
39	The Salem Co-Operative Spinning Mills Limited
40	The Tiruchirapalli District Co-Op Spg. Mills Limited
41	The South Arcot District Co-Op Spg. Mills Limited
42	The Madurai District Co-Op Spinning Mills Limited
43	The Kancheepuram Kamakshiamman Co-Op. Spg. Mills Limited

1	2
44	The Misereor Co-Operative Spinning Mills Limited
45	Sri Vigneswara Cotton Mills Limited
46	Shri Skandha Spinners
47	Namakkal Cotton Mills P Ltd.
48	Anar Textiles
49	Sri Venayaqaa Textiles (Unit of Balaji Modern)
50	Sundaram Textile Ltd (O.E Units)
51	Em Yern Textile (P) Limited
52	Sree Alagammai Textile Mills P. Ltd.
53	Sree Parvathavarthini Mills (P) Limited
54	Sree Narayana Textiles P Ltd.
55	Janaki Textiles (P) Limited
56	Kamalkumar Spinning Mills (P) Limited
57	Sree Kumar Textiles (P) Limited
58	Sri Veerakumar Spinning Mill (P) Limited
59	Neo Intex Mills Limited (Unit-I)
60	Sri Mappillai Vinayagar Spinning Mills
61	Sri Rathinagiri Spinning (P) Ltd.
62	Sri Manicka Vinayagar Spinning Mills
63	Thanjavur Textiles Limited B-Unit
64	Ragas Spinners (P) Ltd (Ragas Exports P Ltd)
65	Vetri Spinning Mills P Ltd.
66	Kasthuri Renga Ramanujam Cotton Mills (P) Limited
67	V.K. Spinning Mill (P) Limited
68	Thaila Spinners (P) Limited (Cauvery Spg & Wvg Mills Ltd)
69	The Jawahar Mills Limited
70	Shri Chakkra Yarns (P) Limited
71	Vijayshree Spg. Mills Ltd. (Vijayshree & Co) Unit No. III
72	Rukmini Mills Ltd.
73	Kalyana Chakravarthi Tex.P.Ltd.

1	2
74	Eastern Rayons Limited (L/O. Azhagappa Spg. Mills (P) Ltd.)
75	Sree Sabari Mills (Div of the Amalgamated Coalfields Ltd.)
76	Suraksha Bharthi Mill P Ltd.
77	Sterling Spinners Ltd.
78	Priyadarshini Fabs Ltd.
79	Sivagurunathan Textiles Limited
80	Swamiji Mills Limited
81	Sri Nadiambal Textile Mills Limited
82	Veeraraghava Textiles (P) Limited
83	Marson's Textiles Limited
84	Jayabharath Textiles (P) Limited
85	Neo Intex Mills Limited Unit II
86	Kumaraguruparar Textiles (Sree Lakshmi Cotton Mills)
87	S. Sannkaralingam Chettiar Waste Cotton Mills
88	Archana Spinners Ltd.
89	Sri Ramvilas Spg and Wvg Mills (P) Limited
90	Shri Laxmi Spinners Limited
91	Aruna Textiles & Exports Limited
92	Sankar Spinning Mills Private Limited
93	Kongarar Textiles Limited
94	Kathirvel Textiles P Ltd.
95	Tiruchendur Muruhan Spg. Mills (P) Ltd. (Nanjappa Textiles)
96	Aravind Spinners (P) Ltd.
97	K Parthasarathy Spinning Mills
98	Geetha Ramkrishna Mills P Ltd.
99	Nagappan Spinning Mills (The Annamalar Textile Mills)
100	Krishna Cotton And Synthetic Mills Pvt. Ltd.
101	Sri Rathnavel Textiles (P) Limited (Dhm Sakthi Mills)
102	Sree Umayambigai Textile Mills (P) Limited
103	Annamalaiar Textiles (P) Limited

1	2
104	Jagajothi Spg Mills
105	Asccard Spinners (P) Ltd.
106	Devi Spinning Mills Limited
107	Sree Visalakshmi Mills P Ltd.
108	Sree Akilandeswari Mills P Ltd. (Rajendra Mills Ltd. -A)
109	Minar Textile Industries Ltd.
110	Susi Textiles Mills
111	Gowri Sankar Spinning Mills (P) Limited
112	S.K.G. Mills (P) Limited
113	Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills Ltd. ( Unit B)
114	Veena Textiles Limited
115	Binny Limited (Buckingham & Carnatic Mills)
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	
1	The Elgin Mills Company Limited No.1 (BIC)
2	The Elgin Mills Company Limited No.2 (BIC)
3	Cawnpore Textiles Limited (Bic)
4	J K Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Co.Ltd.
5	Swadeshi Cotton Mills (Unit of N.T.C. (UP) Ltd.)
6	Mayur Syntex Ltd.
7	U.P. Co-Operative Spinning Mills Limited
8	The Co-Op Textiles Mill Ltd.
9	Sant Kabir Sahakari Mills Limited
10	Nagina Sahkari Katai Mills Limited
11	Sitapur Sahkari Katai Mills Limited
12	U.P. Sahkari Katai Mills Limited
13	U P Sahkari Katai Mills Ltd.
14	Shamken Spinners Ltd (Eou)
15	Dcm Clusone Spinning Mills
16	Tirupati Spinners

1	2
17	Soami Textiles Pvt. Limited
18	Eastern Spinning & Textile Mills Pvt Ltd.
19	Moradabad Syntex Ltd.
20	Madan Industries Ltd.
21	Ajanta Textiles Ltd.
22	Amausi Textiles Mills Ltd.
23	Singhal Spintex (P) Ltd (L/O. Modi Threads Ltd)
24	Modern Spinners Ltd (Modi Yarn Mills B Unit)
25	Modern Industries
26	Vasant Spinners
27	Vishal Syntex Ltd (Modi Syntex Ltd.)
28	U P State Textile Corpn. Spg. Mills
29	U P State Spg Mills Co Ltd.
" 30	U P State Spg Co. Ltd.
31	U P State Textile Corpn Ltd.
32	Uttar Pradesh State Textile Corporation Limited
33	U P State Yarn Company Limited
34	U P State Yarn Co Ltd.
35	U.P.State Yarn Company Limited
36	Amethi Textiles Limited
37	Modi Spg & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.Unit A
38	Raza Textiles Ltd.
39	Hindon River Mills
<b>West Bengal</b>	
1	Vikram Spinners (Unit Of Eastern Spg Mill & Inds. Ltd.)
2	Shineup Fibres Limited
3	Anantpur Textiles Limited
4	Shaktigarh Textile & Industries Ltd.
5	Poddar Projects Limited
6	India Jute & Industries Limited (Cotton Division)



1	2
7	Swan Mills
8	Bowreah Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.
9	Dunbar Mills Ltd No.1 to 5
10	Kesoram Textile Mills Ltd (Kesoram Industries Ltd) Textile
11	Sridurga Cotton Spg & Wvg Mills Ltd.
12	The Bangodaya Cotton Mills Ltd.
<b>Pondicherry</b>	
1	Ennaram Spinners
<b>Manipur</b>	
1	Manipur Spg Mills Corp Ltd. ( Manipur Spg Pvt. Ltd.)
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	
1	Bilaspur Spg Mills & Inds. Ltd.
<b>Uttaranchal</b>	
1	Amitabh Textile Mills Limited
2	Belwal Spinning Mills Limited

**Statement-II**

*Details of the Assets and Liabilities of the closed NTC Mills*

S.No	Name of Closed Mills	Location	State	Assets	Liabilities
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>NTC - Delhi, Punjab &amp; Rajasthan</b>		New Delhi	Delhi		
1	Dayalbagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Amritsar	Punjab	8880.72	8880.72
2	Kharar Textile Mills	Kharar	Punjab	9348.70	9348.70
3	Panipat Woollen Mills	Kharar	Punjab	11179.94	11179.94
4	Suraj Textile Mills	Malout	Punjab	8846.06	8846.06
5	Edward Textiles Mills	Beawar	Rajasthan	6218.44	6218.44
6	Shree Bijai Cotton Mills	Bijay Nagar	Rajasthan	8228.40	8228.40
7	Ayodhya Textile Mills	Delhi	Delhi	4195.90	4195.90
<b>NTC - Madhya Pradesh</b>		Indore	Madhya Pradesh		
1	Indore Malwa United Mills	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	11199.32	11199.32

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Swadeshi Textile Mills	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	1220.45	1220.45
3	Kalyanmal Tapti Mills	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	17663.82	17663.82
4	Bangal Nagpur Cotton Mills	Rajnandgaon	Madhya Pradesh	17545.17	17545.17
5	Hira Mills	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	13513.88	13513.88
	<b>NTC - Uttar Pradesh</b>	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh		
1	Muir Mills	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	20472.30	20472.30
2	New Victoria Mills	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	24451.47	24451.47
3	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	21660.10	21660.10
4	Luxmi Rattan Cotton Mills	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	13528.15	13528.15
5	Atherton West Mills	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	10899.93	10899.93
6	Shree Vikram Cotton Mills	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	6906.79	6906.79
7	Lord Krishna Textile Mills	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	10729.79	10729.79
8	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Naini	Uttar Pradesh	17782.39	17782.39
9	Raebareli Textile Mills	Raebareli	Uttar Pradesh	3477.96	3477.96
10	Bijli Cotton Mills	Hathras	Uttar Pradesh	3561.61	3561.61
	<b>NTC - South Maharashtra</b>	Mumbai	Maharashtra		
1	Bharat Textile Mills	Mumbai	Maharashtra	21549.70	21549.701
2	Digvijay Textile Mills	Mumbai	Maharashtra	29516.61	29516.61
3	Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Mumbai	Maharashtra	33252.16	33252.16
4	Jupiter Textile Mills	Mumbai	Maharashtra	7066.11	7066.11
5	Madhusudan Mills	Mumbai	Maharashtra	12603.57	12603.57
6	Mumbai Textile Mills	Mumbai	Maharashtra	58475.66	58475.66
7	New Hind Textile Mills	Mumbai	Maharashtra	24995.86	24995.86
8	Podar Processors	Mumbai	Maharashtra	12397.66	12397.66
	<b>NTC - Maharashtra North</b>	Mumbai	Maharashtra		
1	India United Mills No 2	Mumbai	Maharashtra	23675.55	23675.55
2-3	India United Mills No 3, 4	Mumbai	Maharashtra	36531.97	36531.97

1	2	3	4	5	6
4-5	India United Mills no 5 & Dye Works	Mumbai	Maharashtra	16995.80	16995.80
6	Jam Manufacturing Mills	Mumbai	Maharashtra	14873.30	14873.30
7-9	Kohinoor Mills No 1, 2, 3	Mumbai	Maharashtra	26991.08	26991.08
10	Shir Sitram Mills	Mumbai	Maharashtra	11209.25	11209.25
11	Vidarbha Mills	Achalpur	Maharashtra	10441.26	10441.26
12	RSRG Mohta Spg. Wvg. Mills	Akola	Maharashtra	10583.22	10583.22
13	Model Mills	Nagpur	Maharashtra	11999.75	11999.75
	<b>NTC - Gujarat</b>	Ahmedabad	Gujarat		
1	Ahmedabad Jupiter Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	*	*
2	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	Gujarat		*
3	Himadri Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	*	*
4	Jehangir Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	*	
5	New Manekchowk Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	*	*
6	Mahalaxmi Textiles Mills	Bhavnagar	Gujarat		*
7	Petlad Textiles Mills	Petlad	Gujarat	*	*
8	Rajkot Textiles Mills	Rajkot	Gujarat		*
9	Virangam Textile Mills	Virangam	Gujarat		*
	<b>NTC-APKKM</b>	Bangalore	Karnataka		
1	Adoni Cotton Mills	Adoni	Andhra Pradesh	3005.01	3005.01
2	Ananthapur Cotton Mills	Tadaprti	Andhra Pradesh	6684.59	6684.59
3	Azam Jahi Mills	Warrangal	Andhra Pradesh	14500.01	14500.01
4	Nataraj Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	3759.27	3759.27
5	Netha Spinning Mills	Secunderabad	Andhra Pradesh	3341.55	3341.55
6	MSK Mills	Gulbarga	Karnataka	18708.22	18708.22
7	Sree Yallmma Cotton Mills	Devangere	Karnataka	6729.90	6729.90
	<b>NTC - Tamil Nadu &amp; Pondicherry</b>	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu		

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kishnaveni Textile Mills	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	*	*
2	Om Paraskthi Mills	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	*	*
3	Somasundram Mills	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	4559.42	4559.42
4	Balaramverma Textile Mills	Shencottah	Tamilnadu	*	*
5	Kaleeswarar Mills "A" Unit	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	9771.46	9771.46
6	Kothandaram Spinners	Madurai	Tamilnadu	*	*
	<b>NTC - WBAB&amp;O</b>	Kolkata	West Bengal		
1	Associated Industries	Chandrapura	Assam	6841.99	6841.99
2	Bihar Co-op Weavers Spg. Mills	Mokameh	Bihar	6953.93	6953.93
3	Bangasri Cotton Mills	Sonepore	Bihar	*	*
4	Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills No.1	Konnagar	West Bengal	*	
5	Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills No.2	Katagunj	West Bengal	*	*
6	Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills	Serampore	West Bengal	*	
7	Central Cotton Mills	Serampore	West Bengal	*	*
8	Joyti Weaving Factory	Patipukur	West Bengal	*	«
9	Manindra B.T. Mills	Cossimbazar	West Bengal	*	*
10	Rampooria Cotton Mills	Rishra	West Bengal	*	*
11	Shree Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills	Palta	West Bengal	*	*
12	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mill	Gaya	Bihar	*	*

**Note:** \* i) The Assets & Liabilities transferred to respective Sub offices on the date of closure.

ii) The assets & Liabilities of the Mills include accumulated losses and Head Office liabilities. The figures are as per audited accounts as on 31.03.2009

12.00 NOON

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### Report 2007-08 of NDMA, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 70 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005:
  - (a) Annual Report of the National Disaster Management Authority for the year 2007-08.
  - (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Authority.
- II. Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 871/15/09]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

- I. **Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**
- II. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of MMTC Ltd., New Delhi and related papers**
- III. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of CMTI, Bangalore and related papers**
- IV. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of various export promotion councils**
- V. **Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of FDDI, Noida and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion), under Section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986:
  - (1) S.O. 2681 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2009, rescinding Notification No. S.O. 1544 (E), dated the 25th June, 2009.
  - (2) S.O. 1544 (E), dated the 25th June, 2009, publishing the Ductile iron Pressure Pipes and Fittings (Quality Control) Order, 2009.
  - (3) S.O. 2749 (E), dated the 30th October, 2009, publishing the Ductile iron Pressure Pipes and Fittings (Quality Control) Order, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1055/15/09]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
  - (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the MMTC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, 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. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1054/15/09]

- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Manufacturing Technology Institute (CMTI), Bangalore, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1052/15/09]
  - (b) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmadabad, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Reports. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 855/15/09]
- IV. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 857/15/09]
- (b) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Council for Leather Exports, Chennai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1049/15/09]
- (c) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Plastics Export Promotion Council (PLEXCONCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1053/15/09]
- (d) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (e) Review by Government on the working of the above Councils. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1050/15/09]
- V. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Diamond Institute (IDI), Surat, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 856/15/09]
- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI), NOIDA, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1296/15/09]

**Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification G.S.R. 123 (E), dated the 29th August, 2009, publishing the Border Security Force, Combatised, Paramedics Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2009, under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 872/15/09]
  - II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification G.S.R. 509 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force Group "A" (General Duty) Officers Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2009, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 873/15/09]
  - III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification G.S.R. 560 (E), dated the 1st August, 2009, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Rules, 2009, under sub-section (3) of Section 155 of the Sashastra Seema Bal Act, 2007, together with Explanatory Note on the Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 872/15/09]
- I. **Reports and Accounts (2008-09) at various export promotion councils and related papers**
  - II. **Reports and Accounts (2008-09) SVPITM, Coimbatore and related papers**
  - III. **Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of MANTRA, Surat and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 939/15/09]
- (b) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool and Wollens Export Promotion Council (WEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 941/15/09]
- (c) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC), Chennai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 942/15/09]
- (d) Fourteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Powerloom Development and Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (e) Review by Government on the working of the above Councils. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 938/15/09]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Textile Management (SVPITM), Coimbatore, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 940/15/09]
- (iii) (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Man-Made Textiles Research Association (MANTRA), Surat, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working on the above Association. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 943/15/09]

**Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of BDL, Hyderabad, BEL, Bangalore  
and BEML Bangalore and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): Sir,  
I lay on the Table:

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
  - (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 859/15/09]
  - (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Bangalore, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 860/15/09]
  - (c) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the BEML Limited (formerly Bharat Earth Movers Limited), Bangalore, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (2) Statement by Government accepting the above Reports. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 861/15/09]

**Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I lay on the Table:



- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, under sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008:

- (1) G.S.R 118 (E), dated the 24th February, 2009, publishing the Unorganised Workers Social Security Rules, 2009.
- (2) S.O. 1878 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2009, publishing the Unorganised Workers Social Security (Amendment) Rules. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 864/15/09]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:

- (1) G.S.R. 546 (E), dated the 24th July, 2009, publishing the Employees Pension (Second Amendment) Scheme, 2009.
- (2) G.S.R. 594 (E), dated the 21st August, 2009, publishing the Employees Pension (Third Amendment) Scheme, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 863/15/09]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**

**II. Report and Accounts (June 2008-2009) of IRCC, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 37 of the National Highways Authority Act, 1988:

- (1) S.O. 2221 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 40.000 to K.M. 215.80 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 9, in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (2) S.O. 2222 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) S.O. 2223 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 815 (E), dated the 25th May, 2007, omitting certain entries therein.
- (4) S.O. 2224 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2009, rescinding Notification No. S.O. 247 (E), dated the 5th February, 2008.

- (5) S.O. 2225 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) S.O. 2425 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 78 'E', dated the 4th February, 1999, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) S.O. 2426 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) S.O. 2427 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 100.000 to K.M. 149.800 and K.M. 166.000 to K.M. 166.725 (Talegaon-Amravai Section) on National Highway No. 6, and K.M. 144.400 to K.M. 249.000 (Pune -Solapur Section) on National Highway No.9, in the State of Maharashtra.
- (9) S.O. 2428 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) S.O. 2592 (E), dated the 12th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 6.082 to K.M. 108.502 (Pathankot-Amritsar Section) on National Highway No. 15, in the State of Punjab.
- (11) S.O. 2593 (E), dated the 12th October, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, substituting certain entries therein.
- (12) S.O. 2594 (E), dated the 12th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 23.600 to K.M. 140.200 (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) on National Highway No. 91, in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (13) S.O. 2595 (E), dated the 12th October, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 885/15/09]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under sub-section (3) of Section 50 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002:

- (1) F.No.NH-11014/2/2006 — P&M, dated the 15th May, 2009, regarding relinquishing charge of the post of Presiding Officer by certain officer. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1625/15/09]

- (2) S.O. 1609 (E), dated the 1st July, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 76 (E), dated the 20th January, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:

- (1) S.O. 1204 (E), dated the 13th May, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1009(E), dated the 10th November, 2000, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 1735 (E), dated the 14th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.72.800 to K.M. 86.180 (Bharatpur Mahua Section) on National Highway No. 11 in Bharatpur District in the State of Rajasthan. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 885/15/09]
- (3) S.O. 1736 (E), dated the 14th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.52.481 to K.M. 157.500 (Jaipur Tonk - Deoli Section) on National Highway No. 12 in Tonk District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (4) S.O. 1737 (E), dated the 14th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.157.500 to K.M.165.000 (Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli Section) on National Highway No.12 in Bhilwara District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (5) S.O. 1811 (E), dated the 23rd July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.18.700 to K.M. 52.481 (Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli Section) on National Highway No. 12 in Jaipur District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (6) S.O. 1855 (E), dated the 29th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land with or without structure, from K.M.364.125 to K.M. 59.000 (Kishangarh - Beawar Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Ajmer District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (7) S.O. 2101 (E), dated the 11th August, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.250.000 to K.M. 287.000 (Jaipur Reengus Section) on National Highway No. 11 in Jaipur District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (8) S.O. 2104 (E), dated the 12th August, 2009, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 126(E) dated the 22nd January, 2008 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) S.O. 2118 (E), dated the 13th August, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 97.200 to K.M. 104.200 on National Highway No. 8A in Kutch District in the State of Gujarat.

- (10) S.O. 2367 (E), dated the 15th September, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, on National Highway No. 8 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (11) S.O. 2401 (E), dated the 18th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.250.000 to K.M. 287.000 (Jaipur- Reengus Section) on the National Highway No. 11 in Jaipur District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (12) S.O. 2431 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.0.000 to K.M. 20.100 (Fatehpur- Pali Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Sikar District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (13) S.O.2432 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.20.100 to K.M. 22.550 (Fatehpur-Pali Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Sikar District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (14) S.O. 2433 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.22.550 to K.M. 39.700 (Fatehpur-Pali Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Churu District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (15) S.O. 2548 (E), dated the 7th October, 2009, regarding rate of fee to be recovered for users of Morel Bridge (Dausa-Lalsot- Kothun Road) on National Highway No.11A in the State of Rajasthan.
- (16) S.O. 2655 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1428(E), dated 10th June, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (17) S.O. 2678 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.165.000 to K.M. 169.860 (Deoli - Jhalawar Section) on National Highway No. 12 in Bhilwara District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (18) S.O. 2691 (E), dated the 27th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.4.200 to K.M. 20.900 (Ahmedabad Gujarat/MP Border) on National Highway No. 59 in Ahmedabad District in the State of Gujarat.
- (19) S.O. 2692 (E), dated the 27th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.20.900 to K.M. 95.000 (Ahmedabad Gujarat/MP Border) on National Highway No. 59 in Kheda District in the State of Gujarat.

- (20) S.O. 2693 (E), dated the 27th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.95.000 to K.M. 100.000 (Ahmedabad Gujarat/MP Border) on National Highway No. 59 in Vadodara District in the State of Gujarat.
- (21) S.O. 2694 (E), dated the 27th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.129.000 to K.M. 144.000 (Ahmedabad—Gujarat/MP Border) on National Highway No. 59 in Panchmahal District in the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 885/15/09]
- (22) S.O. 2695 (E), dated the 27th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.100.000 to K.M. 129.000 (Ahmedabad—Gujarat/MP Border) on National Highway No. 59 in Panchmahal District in the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1626/15/09]
- (23) S.O. 2696 (E), dated the 27th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.144.000 to K.M. 179.300 (Ahmedabad Gujarat/MP Border) on National Highway No. 59 in Dahod District in the State of Gujarat.
- (24) S.O. 2697 (E), dated the 27 October, 2009 regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.179.300 to K.M. 215.900 (Ahmedabad- Gujarat/MP Border) on National Highway No. 59 in Dahod District in the State of Gujarat.
- (25) S.O. 2798 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway No. 79A, 79 and 76 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (26) S.O. 1745 (E), dated the 15th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.0.000 to K.M.43.200 on National Highway No. 87, in Rampur District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (27) S.O. 1746 (E), dated the 15th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 43.200 to K.M. 64.000 on National Highway No. 87, in Udham Singh Nagar District in the State of Uttarakhand.
- (28) S.O. 2078 (E), dated the 10th August, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 93.800 to K.M. 176.760 on National Highway No.2, in Mathura District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (29) S.O. 2531 (E), dated the 6th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 30.000 to K.M. 30.500 on National Highway No. 87, in Rampur District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (30) S.O. 2536 (E), dated the 6th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 176.760 to K.M. 199.600 on National Highway No. 2, in Agra District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

- (31) S.O. 2597 (E), dated the 13th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 48.000 to K.M. 107.100 (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) on National Highway No. 91, in Bulandshahar District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (32) S.O. 2673 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 33.650 to K.M. 40.600 (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) on National Highway No. 91, in Gautam Budh Nagar District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (33) S.O. 2153 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.407.900 to K.M.412.235(Chandapura-Kottapuram Section) on National Highway No. 17 in Thrissur District in the State of Kerala.
- (34) S.O. 2244 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2009, amending Notification S.O. 2077 (E), dated the 20th August, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (35) S.O. 2245 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2009, amending Notification S.O. 849 (E), dated the 10th April, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (36) S.O. 2247 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 180.000 to K.M. 182.200 (Kannur Section) on National Highway No. 17 in Kannur District in the State of Kerala.
- (37) S.O. 2538 (E), dated the 6th October, 2009, amending Notification S.O. 505 (E), dated the 14th March, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (38) S.O. 2646 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 270.000 to K.M. 332.600 (Mannuthy-Aluva Section) on National Highway No. 47 in Thrissur District in the State of Kerala.
- (39) S.O. 2259 (E), dated the 4th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 175.600 to K.M. 259.778 (Nagpur-Hyderabad Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Adilabad District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (40) S.O. 2448 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2009, amending Notification S.O. 1663 (E), dated the 8th July, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (41) S.O. 2453 (E), dated the 24th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 48.700 to K.M.64.500 (Vijayawada-Machalipatnam Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (42) S.O. 2454 (E), dated the 24th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 126.750 to K.M. 190.600 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (43) S.O. 2452 (E), dated the 24th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 167.750 to K.M. 224.268 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Kadapa District in the State of Andhra Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 885/15/09]
- (44) S.O. 1742 (E), dated the 14th July, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the four-laned stretch from K.M.278.00 to K.M. 308.000 (Kadthal-Armur Section) on National Highway No. 7 in the State of Andhra Pradesh, together with delay statement on the Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1626/15/09]
- (45) S.O. 2405 (E), dated the 18 September, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the stretch from K.M.380.000 to K.M. 265.000 (Pimpalgaon-Dhule Section) on National Highway No. 3 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (46) S.O. 2424 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the four-laned stretch from K.M.198.000 to K.M.263.000 (Bharuch-Surat Section) on National Highway No. 8 in the State of Gujarat.
- (47) S.O. 2529 (E), dated the 5th October, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the four-laned stretch from K.M. 449.150 to K.M. 509.000 (new chainage from K.M. 430.943 to K.M. 491.722) (Derumata Temple— Ghadawali River Section) on National Highway No. 76 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (48) S.O. 2687 (E), dated the 26th October, 2009, regarding fee to be recovered from users of the four-laned stretch from K.M. 285.000 to K.M. 325.000 (Padalur-Trichy Section) on National Highway No. 45 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (49) S.O. 1665 (E), dated the 8th July, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O/ 295 (E) dated the 14th February, 2007, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (50) S.O. 1694 (E), dated the 10th July, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 579 (E), dated the 14th May, 2004, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (51) S.O. 1695 (E), dated the 10th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 380.000 to K.M. 440.000 (Pimpalgaon-Nashik-Gonde Section) on National Highway No. 3 in Nashik District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (52) S.O. 1771 (E), dated the 20th July, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 93 (E) dated the 8th April, 2009 to substitute certain entries in the Hindi version of the Notification.
- (53) S.O. 2214 (E), dated the 1st September, 2009, regarding extension of concession period on account of claims for the project of construction of Road Over Bridge with approaches near Nashirabad village at K.M. 415.800 of Dhule Nagpur Road on National Highway No. 6 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (54) S.O. 2666 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 185.550 to K.M. 201.350 for rehabilitation and upgradation to 4/6 lane divided carriageway of existing Pune - Nashik Road on National Highway No. 50 in the State of Maharashtra. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 799/15/09]
- (55) S.O. 939 (E), dated the 9th April, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway No. 24 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (56) S.O. 940 (E), dated the 9th April, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 148.430 to K.M. 236.200 on National Highway No. 24 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (57) S.O. 1359 (E), dated the 27th May, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 23.801 to K.M. 25.347 (left side) on National Highway No. 91 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (58) S.O. 1360 (E), dated the 27th May, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 23.600 to K.M. 23.845 and Km. 25.347 to KM. 48.000 (left side) and from K.M. 23.600 to K.M. 48.000 (right side) on National Highway No. 91 in Gautam Budh Nagar District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (59) S.O. 1361 (E), dated the 27th May, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 48.000 to K.M. 107.100 on National Highway No. 91 in Bulandshahar District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.



- (60) S.O. 1362 (E), dated the 27th May, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 107.100 to K.M. 140.200 on National Highway No. 91 in Aligarh District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (61) S.O. 2066 (E), dated the 7th August, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, falling within the proposed Agra Bypass from K.M. 177.000 on National Highway No. 2 to K.M.14 on National Highway No.3 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (62) S.O. 2117 (E), dated the 13th August, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 64.000 to K.M. 93.600 on National Highway No. 87 in Nainital District in the State of Uttarakhand.
- (63) S.O. 2240 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 80.000 to K.M. 173.600 (Jhansi - Bhognipur Section) on National Highway No. 25 in Jhansi District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (64) S.O. 2364 (E), dated the 15th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 23.600 to K.M. 23.845 and K.M. 25.347 to K.M.48.000 (left side) and from K.M. 23.600 to K.M. 48.000 (right side) (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) on National Highway No. 91 in Gautam Budh Nagar District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (65) S.O. 2365 (E), dated the 15th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 23.801 to K.M. 25.347 (left side) (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) on National Highway No. 91 in Ghaziabad District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (66) S.O. 2555 (E), dated the 8th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land with or without structure, from K.M.173.600 to K.M.245.000 on National Highway No. 25 in Jalaun District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (67) S.O. 2312 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, from K.M.14.585 (Kamptee-Kanhan bypass) to K.M.18.936 (Nagpur Hyderabad Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Nagpur District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (68) S.O. 2323 (E), dated the 14th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.144.400 to K.M.249.000 (Pune-Solapur Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Solapur District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (69) S.O. 2392 (E), dated the 16th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 144.400 to K.M. 249.000 (Pune - Solapur Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Solapur District in the State of Maharashtra.

- (70) S.O. 2423 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 9.2000 to K.M. 60.680 (Nagpur-Dhule Section) on National Highway No. 6 in Nagpur District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (71) S.O. 2436 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.212.161 to K.M. 241.200 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Patiala District in the State of Punjab.
- (72) S.O. 2437 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.241.200 to K.M. 260.000 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Fatehgarh Sahib District in the State of Punjab.
- (73) S.O. 2438 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.297.500 to K.M. 329.000 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Ludhiana District in the State of Punjab.
- (74) S.O. 2439 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.329.000 to K.M.347.400 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Jalandhar District in the State of Punjab.
- (75) S.O. 2440 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.347.400 to K.M.365.600 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Kapurthala District in the State of Punjab.
- (76) S.O. 2441 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.365.600 to K.M. 387.100 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Jalandhar District in the State of Punjab.
- (77) S.O. 2554 (E), dated the 8th October, 2009, amending Notification S.O. 1709 (E), dated the 5th October, 2006, to substitute certain entries original Notification.
- (78) S.O. 2262 (E), dated the 4th September, 2009, amending Notification S.O. 1596 (E), dated the 25th September, 2006, to substitute certain entries original Notification.
- (79) S.O. 1783 (E), dated the 21st July, 2009, regarding acquisition of and, with or without structure, from K.M.32.250 to K.M. 66,250 (Kurli-Kiratpur Section) on National Highway No. 21 in Roopnagar District in the State of Punjab.

- (80) S.O. 1784 (E), dated the 21st July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.32. 250 to K.M. 66.250 (Kuruli-Kiratpur Section) on National Highway No. 21 in Roopnagar District in the State of Punjab.
- (81) S.O. 1860 (E), dated the 30th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.456.164 to K.M. 456.310 (Amritsar Wagha Border Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Amritsar District in the State of Punjab.
- (82) S.O. 2362 (E), dated the 15th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.431.300 to K.M. 444.180 to K.M. 447.980 to K.M. 454.800 (Jalandhar Amritsar Section) on National Highway No.1 in Amritsar District in the State of Punjab.
- (83) S.O. 2528 (E), dated the 5th October, 2009, regarding rates of fee to be charged per trip for use of the Railway Over Bridge at Level Crossing No. 32/B near Kuruli on Chandigarh-Ropar Road at K.M. 26. 428 National Highway No. 21 in Sas Nagar Mohali District in the State of Punjab.
- (84) S.O. 1677 (E), dated the 9th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.86.500 to K.M.112.210 (Rohtak-Hissar Section) on National Highway No. 10 in Rohtak District in the State of Haryana.
- (85) S.O. 2240 (E), dated the 6th October, 2009, amending Notification S.O. 164 (E), dated the 29th January, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (86) S.O. 2260 (E), dated the 4th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.167.750 to K.M. 224.360 (Kadapa - Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Cheunur Taluk of Kadapa District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (87) S.O. 2226 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.167.750 to K.M. 224.360 (Kadapa - Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Khajpet Taluk in Kadapa District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (88) S.O. 2316 (E), dated the 14th September, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 852 (E), dated the 10th April, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (89) S.O. 2451 (E), dated the 24th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 20.650 (Vijayawada Machilipatnam Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Krishna District in the State of Haryana.

- (90) S.O. 2588 (E), dated the 12th October, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 219 (E), dated the 13th March, 2001 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (91) S.O. 1862 (E), dated the 30th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 160/8-10 (Kadapa Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Kadapa District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (92) S.O. 2430 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.203.000 to K.M.293.000 (Hyderabad Bangalore Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Kurnool District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (93) S.O. 2455 (E), dated the 24th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.00.000 to K.M. 20.650 (Vijayawada—Machalipatnam Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (94) S.O. 2075 (E), dated the 10th August, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, K.M.31.000 to K.M. 133.000 (Hyderabad— Bangalore Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Mahabubnagar District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (95) S.O. 2067 (E), dated the 7th August, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.1023.980 to K.M. 1100.694 and K.M. 434.150 (Chilakaripet-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 5 in West Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (96) S.O. 2121 (E), dated the 13th August, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.275.000 to K.M.' 304.170 (Tirupati Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Border Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Chittoor District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (97) S.O. 2122 (E), dated the 13th August, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.304.170 to K.M. 341.600 (Tirupati—Andhra Pradesh/Tamil Nadu Border Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Chittoor District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (98) S.O. 1691 (E), dated the 10th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 52.000 to K.M.84.800 (Gwalior-Jhansi Section) on National Highway No.75 in Datia District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (99) S.O. 1782 (E), dated the 21st July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.175.500 to K.M.239.000 (Jhansi-Lakhnadon Section) on National Highway No. 26 in Sagar District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

- (100) S.O. 2486 (E), dated the 30th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.139.000 to K.M.167.500 (Khalghat - M.P./Maharashtra Border Section) on National Highway No.3 in Barwani District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (101) S.O. 2570 (E), dated the 9th October, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, on National Highway No.75 (Jhansi-Khajurao Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (102) S.O. 2571 (E), dated the 9th October, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, on National Highway No.75 (Jhansi-Khajurao Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (103) S.O. 2660 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O.935 (E), dated the 19th August, 2004 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (104) S.O. 2250 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 380.000 to K.M.440.000 (Pimpalgaon-Nashik-Gonde Section) on National Highway No.3 in Nashik District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (105) S.O. 2318 (E), dated the 14th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 100.000 to K.M.104.563 (Talegaon - Amravati Section) on National Highway No.6 in Wardha District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (106) S.O. 2320 (E), dated the 14th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or, without structure, from K.M. 104.563 to K.M.166.725 (Talegaon - Amravati Section) on National Highway No.6 in Wardha District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (107) S.O. 2321 (E), dated the 14th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 485.000 to K.M.508.100 on National Highway No.6 in Bhandara District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (108) S.O. 2322 (E), dated, the 14th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 508.100 to K.M.544.392 on National Highway No.6 in Nagpur District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (109) S.O. 1713 (E), dated the 13th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.363.300 to K.M.450.800 on National Highway No.7 in Rohtak District in the State of Haryana.
- (110) S.O. 2108 (E), dated the 12th August, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 18.712 to K.M.20.405 (Faridabad Section) on National Highway No.2 in Faridabad District in the State of Haryana.

- (111) S.O. 2559 (E), dated the 8th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.96.000 to K.M.100.000 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No.1 in Panipat District in the State of Haryana.
- (112) S.O. 2624 (E), dated the 16th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 255.547 to K.M.256.135 on National Highway No.10 in Sirsa District in the State of Haryana.
- (113) S.O. 2566 (E), dated the 9th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.62.960 to K.M.66.500 (Bypass Chainage) (Kalka-Shimla Section) on National Highway No.22 in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (114) S.O. 1672 (E), dated the 8th July, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 514 (E), dated the 7th April, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (115) S.O. 1673 (E), dated the 8th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 86.000 to K.M. 96.000 (Delhi-Ambala Section) on National Highway No. 1 in Panipat District in the State of Haryana.
- (116) S.O. 2013 (E) dated the 6th August, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land with or without structure, from K.M. 70.700 to K.M. 179.285 on National Highway No. 73 in Yamuna Nagar District in the State of Haryana.
- (117) S.O. 2079 (E), dated the 10th August, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 20.500 to K.M. 93.800 on National Highway No.2 in Faridabad District in the State of Haryana.
- (118) S.O. 2109 (E), dated the 12th August, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 13.035 (Sonapat Section) on National Highway No. NE-II (Eastern Peripheral Expressway) in Sonapat District in the State of Haryana.
- (119) S.O. 2112 (E), dated the 13th August, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 785 (E), dated the 19th March, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (120) S.O. 2261 (E), dated the 4th September, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1713 (E), dated the 13th July, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (121) S.O. 2549 (E), dated the 7th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 470.800 to K.M. 539.000 (Vadape-Gonda Section) on National Highway No. 3 in Thane District in the State of Maharashtra.

- (122) S.O. 2640 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, publishing Corrigendum to S.O. 1696 (E), dated the 10th July, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (123) S.O. 2657 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 475.000 to K.M. 531.370 on National Highway No. 17 in the State of Goa.
- (124) S.O. 2658 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 652.000 to K.M. 723.000 on National Highway No. 7 in Nagpur District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (125) S.O. 2659 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 14.585 (Kamptee-Kanhan Bypass) to K.M. 18.936 (Nagpur-Hyderabad Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Nagpur District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (126) S.O. 2661 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 934 (E) dated the 19th August, 2004, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways:

- (1) S.O. 1828 (E), dated the 25th July, 2009, publishing Corrigendum to Notification S.O. 1403 (E), dated the 8th December, 2003, to substitute certain entries therein.
- (2) S.O. 1829 (E), dated the 25th July, 2009, publishing Corrigendum to Notification S.O. 176 (E), dated the 7th February, 2005, to substitute certain entries therein.
- (3) S.O. 1830 (E), dated the 25th July, 2009, publishing Corrigendum to Notification S.O. 1122 (E), dated the 29th September, 2003, to substitute certain entries therein. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 885/15/09]

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

- (a) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited (IRCC), (under liquidation), New Delhi, for the period from 29th June, 2008 to 31st March, 2009, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 886/15/09]

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## MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

### **The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2009**

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st December, 2009."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

### **REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Third Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Food Corporation of India (FCI).

### **REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): 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 Finance (2009-10):

- (i) First report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Financial Services, Expenditure and Disinvestment);
- (ii) Second report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
- (iii) Third report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Planning;
- (iv) Fourth report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; and
- (v) Fifth report on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.



## MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF CHAIR

### Sex determination test ads by Google

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, at a time, when the sex ratio continues to plummet and an estimated nine lakh girl children are missing every year, I wish to draw the attention of the House to a blatant violation of the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act by the Google. In 2002, the Act was amended to specifically ban advertisements on the internet including pre-conception sex selection. Section 22 of the Act provides that "any person who advertises or cause to advertise the facilities related to pre-natal determination of sex shall be punishable with imprisonment up to five years and fine up to Rs. 10,000". However, it is shocking to know that even after the warning was issued last year by the Ministry concerned, after a period of reported compliance, the Google India site has again started putting these objectionable advertisements out. If you just use the key words like 'gender selection clinics', you will get the list of sponsors of such clinics including baby's gender selection kits.

Sir, if the Google is so powerful that it can, with such impunity, violate our laws putting profits above the interests of the girl child, why is the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology not taking punitive action against the Google? Is this connivance or callousness? So, I demand that the ban on such advertisements be strictly implemented and the chief of the Google India site be arrested immediately under the law. Thank you.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I completely associate with the sentiments expressed by Shrimati Brinda Karat.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, also associate myself with the sentiments expressed by my colleague, Shrimati Brinda Karat.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the sentiments expressed by Shrimati Brinda Karat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कमाल अख्तर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : अभी देखिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं आपसे इतना जानना चाहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप ज़रा wait कीजिए। Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, complete हो गया।

श्री उपसभापति : Zero Hour अभी है।

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, Zero Hour का ही मामला है। सर, देखिए, मैंने नोटिस दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, कमाल साहब ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कमाल अख्तर : उत्तर प्रदेश की कानून-व्यवस्था के बारे में ...(व्यवधान)... जहां एक मुस्लिम युवक को गोली मार दी गई हो ...(व्यवधान)... गाजियाबाद में ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : This is not the place. ...(Interruptions)... आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते।  
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, नोटिस इसलिए reject कर दिया जायेगा कि यह उत्तर प्रदेश की कानून-व्यवस्था का मामला है, उत्तर प्रदेश देखेगा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, मैं सिर्फ आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, ज़ीरो आवर के जो admitted notices हैं, आप पहले उनको कंप्लीट होने दीजिए  
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, मैंने ऑलरेडी नोटिस दिया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, पहले आप सुन लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... आप ज़रा पहले मेहरबानी करके बैठ जाइए  
...(व्यवधान)... जब मैं खड़ा हूँ, तो आप ज़रा बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, आप रूल्स जानते हैं। देखिए, जब आप नोटिस देते हैं, नोटिस देते ही आपको यह अधिकार नहीं मिल जाता कि वह सदन में उठाया जाए। उसकी admissibility को देखना पड़ता है, फिर वह चेयरमैन का prerogative होता है कि वह आपका ज़ीरो आवर accept करें या न करें। अगर आपको कोई शिकायत है तो आप बोल सकते हैं, लेकिन हाउस में नहीं उठा सकते  
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न तो कर सकते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है यह ...(व्यवधान)... It is not ...(Interruptions)... It is not  
...(Interruptions)... Shri Tiruchi Siva...

एक माननीय सदस्य : सर, इन्हें कल समय दे दीजिए

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं-नहीं, समय देने का अधिकार मेरा नहीं है। यह admissibility पर depend करता है।

#### Situation arising due to massive circulation of fake currency throughout country

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, the incidents of innocent people getting harassed and tortured in the recent days have increased enormously for carrying fake currency notes inadvertently. The bank notes in circulation in the country have grown significantly over the years and incidents of counterfeit notes have also increased recently. Sir, counterfeit notes find their way into the banking system, time and again. Recently, a person was arrested for carrying fake currency notes in Uttar Pradesh. The man revealed that a cashier from the Currency Chest Branch of a nationalised bank was involved in the fake note racket. Immediately, upon receipt of this information from the Uttar Pradesh police, a team of officers from the RBI and the concerned bank, carried out a special scrutiny of the cash balances held at the said Currency Chest and detected more than 75,000 pieces

of counterfeit notes to the tune of Rs. 4.02 crores. The denominations were of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000. This incident is unprecedented. This is for the first time that such a large quantity of counterfeit notes has found its way into a currency chest. Basically, non-adherence to the laid down guidelines for currency chest operations and failure of internal control systems have facilitated the perpetrators. This fake currency note movement has crawled from the market places and the perpetrators to the ATM centres also. Since the denominations have increased, the value of money is also increasing. The number of counterfeit notes which was detected by the RBI in the banks in 2007-08, has doubled in the year 2008-09. So also, the number of notes which is in circulation is less in number; it is only 33 per cent increase in the past ten years; whereas, the value has increased to 300 per cent. The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 casts on the RBI the responsibility of not only providing bank notes in adequate quantity throughout the country but also maintaining the quality of bank notes in circulation.

Further, Sir, I would like to insist upon the Government to implement, immediately, the High Level Committee recommendations which had been appointed by the RBI, like note sorting machines and desktop sorters may be installed in all bank branches in a phased manner for the early detection of counterfeit notes and new ATMs may be provided with inbuilt note detectors. Over a period, note detectors may be installed in the existing ATMs also. It is a very important issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, your three minutes are over. Shri Moinul Hassan to associate himself.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I will associate myself with only one sentence. It is reported that the Government purchases papers for currency from a company of London and the same company is the provider of papers to those who are handling fake counterfeit notes. Is it a fact? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Not only security paper, they are also supplying ink.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Ink also.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: They are supplying it to Pakistan. They are doing it. It is the same supplier.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rangarajan also associates himself with this issue.

#### **Need to ban an institution working with the name 'Sanathan Sanstha' in Goa**

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, there is an institution called Sanatan Sanstha working in Goa for more than 15 years for propagating, according to the institution, scientific spirituality. This institution, in the name of preaching spirituality, propagates a hidden agenda of communal hatred and violence to achieve its sectarian objectives. The institution has its headquarter in Goa, and it has branches in other places, including four branches, in foreign countries. They have

a website and a newspaper that publish materials which no secular-minded Indian can digest. On the eve of Diwali, a bomb blast occurred in the town of Margao. The persons, who were carrying explosives were injured, and they, subsequently, succumbed to their injuries. These persons were subsequently found to be members of the Sanatan Sanstha, and the police found ample evidence to link the blast with the Sanatan Sanstha. This institution has misguided thousands of innocent Hindu women in the name of spirituality, and families of several households are in a shambles.

Several intellectuals and forums of common citizens, including a vast group of residents of the village, Ramnathi, where the institution has its headquarters, have come out demanding a ban on this institution. The institution has amassed huge wealth, with respect to which the Enforcement Directorate and other Revenue Authorities should make necessary investigations before the evidence gets destroyed.

While the investigations, with respect to Margao blast, may take some time, the police has to file charge sheets based on the writings of this institution published through their newspaper, website and other printed materials. Each of these materials is enough to file a minimum of 100 charge sheets against the institution under various sections of the Indian Penal Code. Also, the connection of this institution, with the Malegaon incident, is also required to be investigated. As I have stated earlier, several intellectuals and forums of common citizens, including a vast group of residents of village Ramnathi, where the institution has its headquarters, have come out demanding a ban on this institution.

I, therefore, demand that the Government of India should invoke Section 3 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, and ban the institution forthwith.

It is most unfortunate that the main Opposition Party in Goa, namely, \*although has formally condemned the bomb blast, has come out in open support of this institution as if it is one of their frontal organisations.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): He cannot make charges like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why is he bringing the name of a political party? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't bring any name. ...*(Interruptions)*... That has not been allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Naik, don't do that. You only demand what you want. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Shyamal Chakraborty. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: The name of the political party should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into it. Now, Shri Shyamal Chakraborty.

#### **Situation arising due to sudden increase in price of coal by Coal India Limited**

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Sir, recently, the Coal. India Limited has increased the price of coal. Several methods have been adopted to raise the coal price; for instance, smaller types of coal, which are required for the thermal power generating stations. This has been

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\* Not recorded.

introduced for the first time. Secondly, with respect to transportation, some duties have imposed on loading per tonne. Moreover, the basic price of coal has been raised by 15 per cent; that is, from Rs.2,000, it has gone up to Rs.2,300. Most surprisingly, 30 per cent of the coal required for power generating stations has been decontrolled, and it was placed for auction. We were astonished at seeing the minimum price fixed for the auction for the Raniganj coal-built area, that is, the coal required for the Eastern States in general, and particularly, West Bengal. That has been increased by two times. That means, it has been doubled. So, the power generating stations in Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand and West Bengal are suffering a lot. In the meantime, the Damodar Valley Corporation has already enhanced its electricity charge by 73 paise per unit and the NTPC, in Farakka, has increased its electricity charge by 95 paise per unit. So, all the State sectors are compelled to purchase that. The power generating stations of the State sectors and the private sector units are also trying to increase their power tariff. So, the people, in general, of these States are suffering the most. Above all, the people of India, in general, are in a crisis because on the one side the prices of all the essential commodities are rising day-by-day and on the other the price of electricity is also increasing.

Sir, my second and the last point is, in every industry relating to essential things, a regulatory authority has been set up. Even for electricity, such an authority has been set up to regulate the power tariff. But, unfortunately, the Coal India Limited has been given full authority, independent authority to fix the coal price as there is no regulatory authority to fix it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Shreegopal Vyas. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I demand that they should withdraw the price hike. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with this subject.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा)** : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes; all of you associate with it.

**Demand for clarification on the issue of stopping construction of road in Ladakh**

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास** (छत्तीसगढ़) : उपसभापति जी, हम सभी जानते हैं और कल के अखबारों में व्यापक रूप से यह छपा है कि भारतीय सीमा में लद्दाख के पास बन रही सड़क को चीनी सैनिकों के कहने से बनने से रोक दिया गया है। यह "नरेगा" भारत की योजना है और भारत की सीमा में प्रवेश करके हमारे लोगों को काम करने से रोका जाना बहुत ही अपमानजनक है तथा यह भारत की सार्वभौमिकता को चुनौती है। ये समाचार भी छप रहे हैं कि मजदूरों को मारा-पीटा गया है। सरकार को लोक सभा के 35 सदस्यों ने इस चीनी अतिक्रमण पर अपनी सूचनाएं दी हैं। यह पहली बार नहीं है बल्कि incursion की घटनाएं कितनी ही बार हुई हैं। सरकार की ओर से कहा जा रहा है कि हमारी ओर उनके बीच की नियंत्रण रेखा निश्चित नहीं है। यह बहुत दुःख की बात है। हम एक ओर तो उनसे विवाद पर बातचीत करने जा रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर भारतीय सरकार को यह पता नहीं है कि हमारी नियंत्रण रेखा क्या है। मैंने स्वयं इस संबंध में प्रश्न पूछे थे कि इस बारे में चीन क्या कहता है, उसे छोड़ दीजिए, हमारे पास हमारी सीमा का रेखांकन है कि नहीं है? इसका जवाब भी संतोषजनक नहीं है।

मैंने सुना है कि आज एक delegation यहां आ रहा है। मैं सरकार से दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं। एक तो यह कि जब उनकी सेना द्वारा हमारे लोगों के साथ मार-पीट हुई तो उस समय हमारी सेना कहां थी? उस समय हम लोग क्या कर रहे थे? दूसरी बात यह है कि आज तो delegation आ रहा है, उससे साफ-साफ यह कहा जाना चाहिए कि इस प्रकार की घटनाएं बर्दाश्त नहीं की जाएंगी। यह भारत की सार्वभौमिकता का सवाल है। मैं उधर के साथियों को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सीमा विवाद पर स्वयं इंदिरा गांधी जी ने उस समय कालिदास की पंक्तियों को quote करके यह कहा था कि दुनिया के किसी काव्य में हिमालय की ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, जैसी भारत में की गई है। इसके बारे में कहा गया - "देवतात्मा हिमालयः"। यह भारत की सीमा है। इसको quote करके उन्होंने भारत का पक्ष रखा था। यह आश्चर्य है कि कोई भारत की सीमा में घुसकर भारत की सार्वभौमिकता को चुनौती देता है और हमारी ओर से यह वक्तव्य जाता है कि कोई खास घटना नहीं हो रही है। मैं इसको बहुत गम्भीर मानता हूं और आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि वह इस संबंध में देश के स्वाभिमान के अनुरूप कदम उठाए। धन्यवाद।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** (उड़ीसा) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री के.बी. शणप्पा** (कर्नाटक) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री भारतकुमार राऊत** (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री भागीरथी माझी** (उड़ीसा) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी** (असम) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद** (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री मंगल किसन** (उड़ीसा) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री कृष्ण लाल बाल्मीकि** (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे** (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, your name is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only one Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to just associate with it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, China is simultaneously building and repairing as many as 27 air strips in the Tibet region. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is constructing a dam on Brahmaputra, in China part, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now Mr. Baishya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: The Minister has also agreed. The construction of that dam 1,000 kilometres upstream of the Brahmaputra will ruin the economy and culture of the Brahmaputra Valley. Sir, I associate with this issue and seek the protection of the Government in this regard.

#### **Construction of dam on river Brahmaputra by China**

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for allowing me. Sir, not only Assam and Arunachal Pradesh but also the entire north-eastern region, including certain parts of the northern India, to day is under a great threat due to an action taken by China. Sir, the Brahmaputra Valley Civilisation, an ancient civilization of our country, I am taking up this most important matter. Sir, China is trying to divert river Brahmaputra at the source. Sir, their intention is quite clear; after diverting the flow of the river Brahmaputra at the source, they have constructed a dam also; they preserve water in this dam. This is already tracked by the National Remote Sensing Agency. Not only that, Sir, if they successfully implement this project, then the entire region of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and the parts of northern India of our country would be like a desert. Our civilization will be completely collapsed.

Sir, it is the duty of the Government of India to protect the region. Although hon. Prime Minister took up the matter with the Chinese Prime Minister in the ASEAN Summit, but, Sir, our past experience is very bad. In 1962, it is known to everybody when China attacked India, when China came up to Bombdila, then the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said goodbye to the people of Assam. Sir, this is the scenario. We do not want a repeat of the big action of the China. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is very important.

I would like to say that although the Government of India took up the matter with the Chinese counterparts, it is not enough. We want the Government of India to take special measures immediately in the international forum also; because, we want protection. Brahmaputra is the lifeline of Assam. Brahmaputra is the lifeline of the north-eastern region. Without Brahmaputra, we cannot survive. So, we demand the Government of India to take up the matter and rescue us. If necessary, they should take up the matter in the international forum also. Thank you.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the hon. Member.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): Sir, I too associate myself.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate ourselves with the hon. Member.

**Demonstration by L.I.C. Agents**

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) :** \*

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप विषय पर बोलिए।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not the issue permitted. आपको LIC पर बात करनी है, LIC पर बात कीजिए। ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not permitted.

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** \* ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** वह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आप जो बोल रहे हैं, It is not permitted. आप अपने विषय पर बोलिए, आपका वक्त जा रहा है।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** उपसभापति महोदय, इस देश में उसी प्रकार से विदेशी पूंजी का अतिक्रमण हो रहा है। मैं केवल वही कह रहा था कि चीन और पाकिस्तान जैसे हमारे भूखंड पर लोलुप दृष्टि से देखते हैं, उसी प्रकार से विदेशी पूंजी का यहां पर आगमन होता है और सरकार की ओर से विदेशी पूंजी को जो आमंत्रित किया जा रहा है, इसको मैं उजागर करना चाहता हूं।

आज तमाम देशभर से LIC के एजेंट्स दिल्ली में धरना-प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं। सर, लगभग 50,000 से ज्यादा इन एजेंट्स का राम लीला मैदान में समावेश हो रहा है। कल भी जन्तर मंतर पर प्रदर्शन हुआ था। अगली 11 तारीख को भी दिल्ली में इनका प्रदर्शन होने वाला है। इस देश की जो आर्थिक नीति है, इससे बीमा क्षेत्र में काम करने वालों पर, विशेषकर LIC एजेंट्स पर, अत्याचार हो रहा है। इस विषय को उजागर करने के लिए मैंने अनुमति मांगी है।

महोदय, यहां पर जब बीमा विधेयक पेश किया गया था, उस दिन का दृश्य सबको याद है, लेकिन फिर भी UPA की सरकार जबर्दस्ती बीमा विधेयक को हमारे ऊपर लाद रही है। इसमें सीरियल नं. 49, सैक्शन 40(a) of Insurance Act में है - ..... "In serial no. 49, Section 40 A of Insurance Act 1938 is proposed to be omitted. This provides for the payment of Commission to insurance agents at the rate specified in the Act. By omission of this clause, there is no clarity as to the commission payable to the agents. Further, there is no alternate provision made in the proposed Bill. If this amendment takes place, lakhs of insurance agents will be deprived of the statutory protection embedded in the Act. उपसभापति जी, जो बिल पेश किया गया है, उसमें सीरियल नंबर 48 mentions the substitution of new section

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\* Not recorded.



for Section 40 of the Insurance Act 1938. Section 40 of the Act deals with the limits of commission payable to the agents on first year and renewal premia procured, whereas the amendment Bill has no specific substitute section on commission limits. Serial no. 57 seeks to omit entire section 44 of Insurance Act 1938 which provides for prohibition of cessation of payments of commissions. This section deals with the...

**श्री उपसभापति :** हो गया, अब nothing will go on record, आपके बोलने से कोई फायदा नहीं है, आप बैठिए! Mike is off. Nothing will go on record. Shri Tarini Kanta Roy.

#### **Killing of eleven gangmen in train accidents in five days**

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Government as well as the House also to the recent train accidents that killed 11 gangmen. Sir, there have been so many railway accidents, I will not refer to all, but I am referring the accident that killed 11 gangmen. Six gangmen were killed in Ballabgarh by EMU coaches running between Delhi to Patwal, On 7th November, 2009, five gangmen were killed at Ghaziabad by Dehradun Jan Shatabdi Express. it is furthermore shocking to note that neither the Union Minister of Railways nor the Minister to State for Railways visited the bereaved family members. This is very sorrowful to me and I do not know what is the cause behind this. They may be busy for inaugural programmes or for programmes like laying of foundation stones or maybe any programme promoted by Cultural and Heritage Committee of Railways. I do not know. But, Sir, I demand immediate cash compensation of Rs. 10 lakhs to each of the bereaved families and service to one legal heir in the Railways. Thank you.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Tarini Kanta Roy.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Tarini Kanta Roy.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Tarini Kanta Roy.

#### **SPECIAL MENTIONS**

##### **Need to take steps for early completion of the Commonwealth**

##### **Games projects in the country**

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT (Maharashtra): Sir, the country is going to host the Commonwealth Games 2010 in less that a year from now. All out efforts are being made and attention is being paid to complete the infrastructure facilities like stadium, Games Village, transport etc. well in time. Thousands of players, officials, delegates and media personnel, etc. will be coming over as our guests. As good hosts, we are expected to welcome and entertain them and also to meet their nutritional needs. Let not adulterated food/drink be supplied to the Games' guests, in our zeal to cut

costs. Let there be adequate power supply and means of transport and communications, Let special games tourist police be available to assist the guests. And above all, let there be 100 per cent security to prevent a Munich (1972) or a Lahore! I would urge upon the Government to activate and revamp all agencies concerned to take care of all the above aspects with the same zeal and vigour, as is being shown in completion of infrastructure.

**Concern over deterioration of environment due to increasing  
pollution in the country**

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, हमारे महानगर रोज 21,275 टन कचरा उत्पन्न करते हैं, 60% untreated sewage नदियों और समुद्रों में फेंक दिए जाते हैं। प्रतिदिन traffic jam की वजह से 11.5 करोड़ रुपये का 30 लाख लीटर fuel बर्बाद होता है। यह तो सिर्फ दिल्ली का उदाहरण है।

मुम्बई के कुछ हिस्सों में, प्रत्येक वर्ग किलोमीटर में 1,01,066 लोग ठुंसे हुए हैं, इस पर भी हर मिनट 30 भारतीय अपने गांव को छोड़ कर शहरों की ओर रुख करते हैं।

Commonwealth Games के दौरान हवा में घुल चुके जहर के खतरे की घोर अनदेखी की जा रही है। केवल एक साल बचा है और प्रयास अधूरे हैं।

देश की नदियों को प्रदूषण मुक्त बनाने के लिए 10,000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए हैं। यमुना को प्रदूषण मुक्त करने के नाम पर 2800 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक खर्च किए जा चुके हैं, लेकिन पिछले दस वर्षों में यमुना 10 गुना और प्रदूषित हुई है। Interceptors लगा कर अगले 6 सालों में यमुना को Thames बनाने की बात की जा रही है और करीब 2400 करोड़ रुपये और खर्च होंगे। देश में इस तरह के उदाहरणों की कमी नहीं है।

Green Agenda और Carbon Trading की बात करने से पहले हमें प्रदूषण की घरेलू realities पर अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहिए, अन्यथा प्रदूषण के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए देश को 14 दिल्ली, 18 मुम्बई या 30 बेंगलुरु जैसे शहरों की जरूरत पड़ेगी। पर्यावरण मंत्री इसे देखें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by my colleague. Thank you.

**Demand to introduce health insurance scheme for tailors in the country**

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार) : महोदय, भारत से गारमेंट काफी बड़ी तादाद में निर्यात होता है, लेकिन सिलाई कारीगरों की स्थिति अत्यंत दयनीय है। सिलाई कारीगरों के लिए कोई कल्याणकारी योजना नहीं है, जबकि निर्यातकों के लिए अनेक योजनाएं हैं। मेहनत करने वाले सिलाई कारीगरों के लिए एक जीवन सुरक्षा योजना जरूरी है। निर्यातकों द्वारा सिलाई श्रमिकों का आर्थिक, मानसिक एवं शारीरिक शोषण किया जाता है। वस्त्र मंत्रालय द्वारा हथकरघा बुनकरों तथा हस्तशिल्पियों के लिए राजीव गांधी शिल्पी स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना संचालित की जा रही है। इसी तरह की बीमा योजना सिलाई कारीगरों के लिए भी होनी चाहिए, जिससे सिलाई श्रमिकों के शारीरिक विकास की जरूरतों को पूरा किया जा सके। अरबों रुपये के गारमेंट निर्यात में योगदान देने वाले सिलाई श्रमिकों पर सरकार को ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि भारत के सिलाई कारीगरों की विरासत को बचाने और सिलाई कला में निखार लाने के लिए "सिलाई कारीगर स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना" संचालित की जाए। धन्यवाद।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) :** महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

#### **Horrendous scenario of road accidents in the country**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, according to a Report of the World Health Organisation, more people die on Indian roads than anywhere else in the world. More than 300 Indians die everyday, 13 every hour, in road accidents. In 2007, 1.14 lakh people were victims of road accidents in India — 6.9 per cent higher than in 2006. Sir, China, the only other developing country with a size comparable to India, has actually managed to bring down the number of road fatalities to just 89,455 despite having more vehicles. The WHO estimates that over 90 per cent of the 1.2 million deaths that occur due to road accidents globally, take place in low and middle income countries, which have less than half of the world's registered vehicles. Inadequate traffic infrastructure and poor medical services are together responsible for, at least, some of the deaths. Twelve lakh people are seriously injured in road accidents across the country, every year; about 3 lakh are permanently disabled. Road accident was the top ninth cause of deaths in 2004. Road accidents claim over one lakh lives a year in Mumbai, three times more than the number of people murdered. Poor lighting, lack of signage, and cattle and stray animals on the street are among the main causes of accidents. The biggest cause, however, remains speeding and rash driving, for which fines remain frozen at a few hundred rupees. Without effective policing, the extraordinarily high number of deaths on Indian roads is going to keep rising.

In view of the above horrendous scenario of road accident fatalities, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways to take urgent steps to stop the carnage.

#### **Demand to take effective steps to curb increasing incidents of terrorism, extremism and naxalism in the country**

**श्री अमीर आलम खान (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आतंकवाद, उग्रवाद व नक्सलवाद की देश में बढ़ती घटनाओं की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि सभी जानते हैं कि आंतरिक सुरक्षा देश के लिए चुनौती साबित हो रही है। देश में कानून और व्यवस्था नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रह गई है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप आतंक व नक्सल प्रभावी राज्यों में सरकारी तंत्र पूरी तरह से असफल साबित हो रहा है।

महोदय, आतंकवाद एक मानव निर्मित आपदा है। इसका मुकाबला न करने का मतलब यह है कि यह समस्या और विकराल रूप धारण करती जा रही है। आतंकवाद से निपटने के मामले में केंद्र सरकार के साथ-साथ राज्य सरकारों को संयुक्त रूप से प्रभावी उपाय खोजने चाहिए। केवल खोखली बातों से आतंकियों, उग्रवादियों, नक्सलियों आदि के दुस्साहस का खात्मा नहीं होगा, बल्कि बढ़ेगा ही।

अतः मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि आतंकियों के दुस्साहस पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु, आतंकवादियों की गतिविधियों पर शीघ्र नियंत्रण करना अत्यंत जरूरी है तथा इसके लिए सबसे पहले इन आतंकी गुटों को मिलने वाले

धन-बल के स्रोतों पर शिकंजा कसने की जरूरत है। साथ ही साथ हमें अपने पुलिस, सुरक्षा बलों, खुफिया तंत्र और नागरिक सुरक्षा बलों को और आधुनिक, मजबूत, जागरूक व सशक्त करने की आवश्यकता है। आतंकवाद के मसले पर हमें हर हाल में एकजुट दिखना होगा। इसके लिए हम एक राष्ट्र बनें, एक समाज बनें और मिलकर दुश्मन से लड़ें, तभी आतंकवाद की समस्या पर लगाम कसी जा सकती है अन्यथा नहीं।

**श्रीमती जया बघन (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदय, मैं इस विषय से एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

**Demand to withdraw income tax and service tax on primary co-operatives**

SHRI P.R. RAJAN (Kerala): Sir, all the cooperative societies were exempted from the provisions of payment of income tax on their profit. But, as per the Central Government Budget 2006-07, the tax exemption obtained by the cooperative societies, under section 80(P) of the Income Tax Act, is primarily stayed due to the amendment in the Income Tax Act. As per this amendment, the primary agricultural and rural development banks are only eligible for exemption in future. As per the present law, the District Cooperative Banks, the Urban Cooperative Banks, the State Agricultural Development Banks, etc. are excluded from the purview of section 80(P) and 30 per cent of their profit is to be remitted as income tax. The State Cooperative Banks at the apex level, the District Cooperative Banks at the intermediary level, and the Primary Agricultural Cooperative Banks at the primary level, altogether constitute the cooperative credit structure of the State and, over the years, these institutions have been contributing significantly for the development of rural economy. As the levy of income tax will adversely affect the financial stability of the credit cooperatives, the Central Government must restore the benefit of exemption from payment of income tax by these societies.

As for the service tax, the Union Ministry of Finance has imposed a service tax on all primary cooperatives. It is an additional burden on the cooperative credit sector in Kerala and will adversely affect the profitability of the institution. The cooperatives in Kerala, besides their functional duties, take up social activities such as intervention in the market to control the price hike, etc. The cooperatives of Kerala have expressed their strong protest against the service tax provision. The Government of India must withdraw the decision to impose service tax immediately. Thank you.

**Need to pay more attention towards the killer disease 'Silicosis'  
affecting thousands of unskilled workers**

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, despite being a killer disease like HIV/AIDS, Silicosis has not received the Government's attention, leaving thousands of unskilled workers exposed to the deadly lung ailment. Live HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Polio and others, Silicosis has not received the attention that it requires though it is as deadly a killer as all these diseases are. In India, in one group of workers, its prevalence was 55 per cent. Many of those workers are very young, engaged in the quarrying of shale sedimentary rock and subsequent work in small, poorly ventilated sheds. Studies on silicotic pencil workers in the Central India demonstrated high mortality

rates; the mean age at death was 35 years and the mean duration of the exposure was 12 years. Silicosis is caused by inhalation of dust containing free crystalline silica. Silica dust is released during operations in which rocks, sand, concrete and some ores are crushed or broken. Workers engaged in mines, quarries, foundries and construction sites or in the manufacture of glass, ceramics, abrasive powders are vulnerable to Silicosis, which is "irreversible and fatal" if not detected at the early stage and treated. The "rich" employers in pursuit of making the maximum profit out of their industrial venture disregard these health hazards posed to their employees who come from poor sections of society and cannot afford the expensive treatment of silicosis. And, when casualties take place, they do not compensate them adequately. I want to know the reaction of the Government on this serious issue. Thank you.

**Demand to amend the rules pertaining to playing music beyond permissible level of noise even after 10.00 P.M. during festivities in the country**

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, festivals are part of Indian culture and there can be no festival without the sound of festivities. Yet in the name of protection of environment and to meet the demands of social and environmental activists, the Government of India has put restrictions on the use of amplifiers and sound systems after 10.00 p.m.

Sir, Goa is known for its Christmas, New Year and carnival festivals. Any restriction on playing of music during these festivals after 10.00 p.m. does not go well with the ambience that is created during these festivals. To say that a particular fundamental right cannot exist in isolation in a water-tight compartment is stretching the issue too far.

The Government of India have also, through the rules framed under the Environment Protection Act, laid down restrictions on playing of music beyond certain decibels, that is, for industrial areas, commercial areas, residential areas and silence zone areas — 75 and 70, 65 and 55, 55 and 45 and 50 and 40 respectively, during day time and at night.

On account of these restrictions, the Goan festivals are becoming dull and unattractive. Although these restrictions interfere with the religious rights of individuals, it is argued that no religious text justifies the use of loud music.

Enthusiasm in "Jatras" and "Festas" in Goa, which are popular melas, cannot be artificially suppressed.

I, therefore, demand that the relevant rules be changed by the Government and judgements reviewed by the courts of law.

**Demand to amend LIC against rules, 1972**

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, the Life Insurance Corporation have amended the LIC Agents Rules, 1972, stipulating the following new conditions, which were not there in the existing rules:-

1. The distinction between rural and urban areas has been removed. Thus, the LIC agents working in rural areas and urban areas have to meet the same targets.

2. Every agent is now required to fulfil the minimum target of Rs. 1 lakh First Year Premium Income (FYPI), or else his agency will be terminated.

The aforesaid amendments are detrimental to the interests of the LIC as well as agents due to the following reasons:-

(a) At present, more than 6 lakhs of LIC agents are working at a 'First Year Premium Income' of less than Rs. 1 lakh. They will cease to be LIC agents, on implementation of the new rules, which will affect them and their families in a hard way.

(b) Termination of such large number of Agents will also affect the LIC severely, as the Agents with less than one lakh FYPI are estimated to canvas/sell about 1.25 crores of policies with more than Rs. 10,000 crores of total FYPI for the Corporation.

(c) The presence/services of LIC Agents will be reduced all over the country drastically, especially in rural and deep rural/remote and hilly areas, thereby denying the services of LIC to people living in such areas.

(d) LIC Agency is a major source of employment for the educated and unemployed people in the country. Such tough conditions to become an LIC Agent will indirectly increase unemployment in the country.

(e) Such substantial reduction of LIC Agents is likely to be detrimental to the LIC as well, as the decrease in their business will be captured by the private players.

Therefore, it is requested that the Government may intervene and direct the LIC to revert back to the old rules existing since 1972.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Kerala): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. R. RAJAN (Kerala): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with it.

**Demand to take measures to resolve problems being faced  
by Indian migrant labourers in Gulf countries**

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान** (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं अपने देशवासियों से मुताल्लिक एक अहम मसला इस ऐवान के सामने उठाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे मुल्क के बहुत से लोग दूसरे मुल्कों खास तौर से गल्फ के मुल्कों में मुख्तलिफ मकासिद से जाते हैं। इनमें से बहुत से लोग एजेंटों का शिकार हो जाते हैं और मुल्क से बाहर जाकर बहुत सी परेशानियाँ उठाते हैं। एजेंटों का शिकार बनने वालों में ज्यादा तादाद बेपढ़े-लिखे लोगों की होती है। उनमें से बहुत लोगों के पास हिन्दुस्तान वापिस आने के लिए पैसे भी नहीं होते हैं। ऐसे कुछ लोगों की गैर मुल्कों में मौत भी हो चुकी है। कभी-कभी तो मरने वालों की लाशें यहां पहुंचने में तीन चार महीने का वक्त भी लग जाता है। यह सूरतेहाल न सिर्फ ऐसे लोगों के खानदानों के लिए, बल्कि हमारे मुल्क के लिए भी बहुत खराब है। ऐसे कदम उठाने

کی سخت ضرورت ہے، جن سے ایسے حالات پیدا نہ ہوں۔ لوگوں میں جانکاری کی وجہ سے بھی ایسا ہو رہا ہے۔ آندھرا پردیش کے بھی ہزار لوگ کسی نہ کسی وجہ سے مختلف ملکوں میں گئے ہیں۔ ان میں سے بہت سے لوگ شوشن کی وجہ سے اپنا پیسہ اور سامان گنوا چکے ہیں۔ ان میں عورتیں اور بچے سب سے زیادہ پریشانی کا سامنا کر رہے ہیں۔

مہودے، ان سب سنگین باتوں کو ذہن میں رکھتے ہوئے منسٹری آف اوورسیز افیئرز سے متاثرہ لوگوں سے ملنے کے لیے ایک وفد بھیج دیا۔ ان لوگوں کو بتایا کہ وہ اس مسئلے میں ضروری قدم اٹھائیں اور اپنی ایمبیسیز اور کنسولٹس کو مطلع کریں کہ وہ ان کی ہر طرح مدد کریں۔ شکریہ

جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): مہودے، میں اپنے دیواسیوں سے متعلق ایک اہم مسئلہ اس ایوان کے سامنے اٹھانا چاہتا ہوں۔ ہمارے ملک کے بہت سے لوگ دوسرے ملکوں خاص طور سے گلف کے ملکوں میں مختلف مقاصد سے جاتے ہیں۔ ان میں سے بہت سے لوگ ایجنٹوں کا شکار ہو جاتے ہیں اور ملک سے باہر جاکر بہت سی پریشانیاں اٹھاتے ہیں۔ ایجنٹوں کا شکار بننے والوں میں زیادہ تعداد بڑھے لکھے لوگوں کی ہوتی ہے۔ ان میں سے بہت سے لوگوں کے پاس ہندوستان واپس آنے کے لئے پیسے بھی نہیں ہوتے۔ ایسے کچھ لوگوں کی غیر ملکوں میں موت بھی ہو چکی ہے۔ کبھی کبھی تو مرنے والوں کی لاشیں، یہاں پہنچنے میں تین چار مہینے کا وقت بھی لگ جاتا ہے۔ یہ صورتحال نہ صرف ایسے لوگوں کے خاندانوں کے لئے، بلکہ ہمارے ملک کے لئے بھی بہت خراب ہے۔ ایسے قدم اٹھانے کی سخت ضرورت ہے، جن سے ایسے حالات پیدا نہ ہوں۔ لوگوں میں جانکاری کی وجہ سے بھی ایسا ہو رہا ہے۔ آندھرا پردیش کے بھی ہزاروں لوگ کسی نہ کسی وجہ سے مختلف ملکوں میں گئے ہوئے ہیں۔ ان میں سے بہت سے لوگ شوشن کی وجہ سے اپنا پیسہ اور سامان گنوا چکے ہیں۔ ان میں عورتیں اور بچے سب سے زیادہ پریشانی کا سامنا کر رہے ہیں۔

مہودے، ان سب سنگین باتوں کو ذہن میں رکھتے ہوئے منسٹری آف اوورسیز افیئرز سے مطالبہ کرتا ہوں کہ وہ اس مسئلے میں ضروری قدم اٹھائیں اور اپنی ایمبیسیز اور کنسولٹس کو مطلع کریں کہ وہ ان کی ہر طرح مدد کریں۔ شکریہ

(ختم شد) ۱

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

#### **Demand to exempt matters of exceptional category from the purview of RTI Act**

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my Special Mention is about the scope of the Right to Information Act.

A news item has been published in *Hindustan Times* English daily on 26th and 27th November to the effect that the Central Information Commissioner (CIC) has asked the Chief Justice of India to furnish the file notings and other communications about reasons that formed the basis of denial of promotions to three Judges of High Courts to the Supreme Court.

The information sought for is unprecedented and extraordinary. Firstly, the post of Supreme Court Judge is not a promotional cadre. Further, under Article 124 of the Constitution, the appointment of Judges to the Supreme Court has to be made by the President in consultation with Chief Justice of India and such other Judges of the Supreme Court as deemed necessary by him. Interpreting this article, a nine Judge Bench of the Supreme Court has held that such consultation should be with the collegium consisting of five senior most Judges of the Supreme Court including the Chief Justice of India in the case reported in 1993(4) SCC.P.441. Thus, it is a high constitutional authority in whom power to make recommendation is vested who are not answerable to any outside authority. Thus, it appears to be a clear case in which the CIC has exceeded his authority and encroached upon the constitutional power conferred on the CJI and the collegium.

The situation demands that the Central Government should take immediate steps to prevent such encroachment by CIC which has serious repercussions on the independence of the judicial system which confers the authority on the Chief Justice of India and the collegium of Supreme Court Judges and lowers the dignity and authority of the collegium. As held by the Supreme Court in 2003(5) SCC494, the right to information is not absolute and it must depend upon the nature of the information sought for, which is of an exceptional category as in this case. If necessary, the Act should be amended to prevent such encroachment by exempting matters of exceptional category from the purview of the Act.

#### **Special package for coconut farmers of Kerala**

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Kerala): Sir, millions of coconut farmers all over the country are experiencing a sharp fall in the prices of coconut and coconut products like copra and coconut oil. The economy of Kerala is well-connected with the market price of coconut and its by-products. Lakhs of farmers are in acute poverty due to the fall in prices. The import of palmolen and the recent decision to sign the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement have also had a negative impact on the prices of coconut. The farmers are not getting even their production cost. The people of Kerala and the State



Government have expressed their anguish and protests in this regard and asked for the urgent intervention of the Union Government to safeguard the interests of the farming community. Unfortunately, the Central Government is yet to announce any worthwhile assistance to the farmers in misery. Moreover, the existing standards prescribed by NAFED for copra procurement is detrimental to the interest of the farmers. There is an urgent need for enhancing the floor price of copra. Duty free import of palmolen also needs to be checked and stopped. The Central Government's recent decision to sign the AESAN FTA has further worsened the situation.

In these circumstances, the Central Government must take special steps and intervene to help the coconut farmers. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to announce a fresh comprehensive package for coconut farmers and also to make necessary changes in the standard prescribed for copra procurement by NAFED as recommended by the State of Kerala.

SHRI P.R. RAJAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand to bring dalit muslims under the Scheduled  
Caste Category by amending the Constitution**

**डा. ऐजाज अली** (बिहार) : महोदय, 1936 से अनुसूचित जाति आरक्षण की शुरुआत हुई। उस समय सभी धर्म के दलितों को ये आरक्षण प्राप्त था, लेकिन 1950 में जब संविधान राष्ट्र के हवाले किया गया, तो संविधान की धारा 341 में धार्मिक प्रतिबंध लगाकर इस आरक्षण को केवल दलित हिन्दू के लिए सीमित कर दिया गया। हालांकि राष्ट्रपति अध्यादेश 1950 के जिस para 3 में धार्मिक प्रतिबंध लगाने की बात लिखी हुई है, उस पर ड्राफ्टिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन डा. अम्बेडकर ने आपत्ति जताई थी और 23-4-1949 को कमेटी से प्रस्ताव पारित कर राष्ट्रपति अध्यादेश के पैरा 3 को हटा दिया गया था। 26 नवम्बर, 1949 को संविधान पर हस्ताक्षर हुए, उसमें भी कहीं पर धार्मिक प्रतिबंध का तजकरा नहीं है। लेकिन 26-1-1950 को जब हमारा संविधान राष्ट्र के हवाले किया गया, उसमें धारा 341 पर धार्मिक प्रतिबंध लगा हुआ पाया गया, जिसका कारण किसी को मालूम नहीं है।

हम केन्द्र सरकार से जानना चाहते हैं कि जब ड्राफ्टिंग कमेटी ने पैरा 3 को राष्ट्रपति अध्यादेश 1950 से हटा दिया था, तब फिर अनुसूचित जाति आरक्षण में धार्मिक प्रतिबन्ध आज भी क्यों लगा हुआ है? सिखों एवं नव-बौद्धों को इसमें दुबारा शामिल होने के लिए विधेयक लाने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी? दलित मुसलमानों को इसमें शामिल करने के लिए केन्द्रीय काबीना और संसद में विधेयक पारित होने का गत 59 वर्षों से क्यों इंतजार करना पड़ रहा है? केन्द्र सरकार ड्राफ्टिंग कमेटी के फैसले की अनदेखी की जांच क्यों नहीं करवाती है कि आखिर वह कौन-सी परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई थी, जिसके कारण संविधान की मूल भावनाओं का अनादर करते हुए राष्ट्रपति अध्यादेश, 1950 से हटा दिए गए पैरा 3 को दुबारा लागू किया गया?

अतः मेरी मांग है कि दलित मुसलमानों को भी आरक्षण के दायरे में लाने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन सहित अन्य आवश्यक कदम उठाये जायें।

ڈاکٹر اعجاز علی (بہار) : مہونے، 1936 سے انوسوجٹ جاتی آرکشن کی شروعات ہوئی۔ اس وقت سبھی دھرم کے دلتوں کو یہ آرکشن پراپت تھا، لیکن 1950 میں جب سنودھان راشٹر کے حوالے کیا گیا، تو سنودھان کی دھارا 341 میں دھارمک پرتی بندھ لگا کر اس آرکشن کو کیول دلت بندو کے لئے سیمت کر دیا گیا۔ حالانکہ راشٹر پتی ادھیادیش 1950 کے جس پیرا 3- میں دھارمک پرتی بندھ لگانے کی بات لکھی ہوئی ہے، اس پر ڈرافٹنگ کمیٹی کے چیئرمین ڈاکٹر امبیٹکر نے اپنی جتانی تھی اور 1949-23-4 کو کمیٹی نے پرستاف پارت کر راشٹر پتی ادھیادیش کے پیرا 3- کو ہٹا دیا گیا تھا۔ 26 نومبر، 1949 کو سنودھان پر ہسٹاکشر ہوئے، اس میں بھی کہیں پر دھارمک پرتی بندھ کا تذکرہ نہیں ہے۔ لیکن 1950-26-1 کو جب ہمارا سنودھان راشٹر کے حوالے کیا گیا، اس میں دھارا 341 پر دھارمک پرتی بندھ لگا ہوا پایا گیا، جس کا کارن کسی کو معلوم نہیں ہے۔

ہم کیندر سرکار سے جانتا چاہتا ہیں کہ جب ڈرافٹنگ کمیٹی نے پیرا 3- کو راشٹر پتی ادھیادیش 1950 سے ہٹا دیا تھا، تب پھر انوسوجٹ جاتی آرکشن میں دھارمک پرتی بندھ آج بھی کیوں لگا ہوا ہے؟ سکھوں اور نوبوڈھوں کو اس میں دوبارہ شامل ہونے کے لئے ودھنیک لانے کی ضرورت کیوں پڑی؟ دلت مسلمانوں کو اس میں شامل کرنے کے لئے کیندریہ کابینہ اور سنسد میں ودھنیک پارت ہونے کا گٹ 59 سالوں سے کیوں انتظار کرنا پڑ رہا ہے؟ کیندر سرکار ڈرافٹنگ کمیٹی کے فیصلے کی ان دیکھی کی جتنج کیوں نہیں کرواتے ہے کہ آخر وہ کون سی پری۔ استھتی پیدا ہو گئی تھی، جس کے کارن سنودھان کی مول بھاونوں کا انانر کرتے ہوئے راشٹر پتی ادھیادیش، 1950 سے ہٹا دئے گئے پیرا 3- کو دوبارہ لاگو کیا گیا؟

آخر میں، میری مانگ ہے کہ دلت مسلمانوں کو بھی آرکٹن کے دائرے میں  
لانے کے لئے سنودھان میں سنسودھن سہت دوسرے ضروری قدم اٹھائیں جائیں۔

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Need to take effective measures to eradicate corruption from the country**

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, a few days ago Dalai Lama at a function in New Delhi observed that corruption has crept into Indian judiciary also. He has simply stated the fact which has been worrying us for long.

The problem of corruption is the national shame. No doubt. It is ubiquitous pervading all spheres of public life. From top to bottom, our public life is contaminated with corruption. Like a contagious epidemic, it has spread across the country making our leadership insensitive. Corruption has eaten into the vitals of Indian society damaging its liver. It has adversely affected our development and economy. Explosion of population and escalation of corruption are the twin problems that have nullified our development. Out of one hundred rupees, ten to fifteen rupees only are actually spent on development. Corruption has created a parallel economy. Money is the mantra which enchants the people in power. The word 'percentage' has acquired a symbolic meaning in works of development.

Corruption is indeed a menace. It has defied our soul and moral sense has gone. Dishonesty has become a hallmark of our public life. Dishonesty is the best policy of the corrupt people. We are neither a slum-free country nor a corruption-free society. Corruption is indeed a moral slum. It has made the life of the poor people miserable. Remove corruption and the poverty line will go down. Corruption has contributed its mite to poverty.

Our leadership lacks political will and moral courage. Government should take steps to eradicate corruption altogether. I urge upon the Government to appoint a Commission to assess the corruption and suggest measures to root it out. Thank you.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Dr. Janardhan Waghmare.

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** (उड़ीसा): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Need to lay broad gauge railway lines to connect Morbi and Patan towns of Gujarat with other cities of the country**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, the Railway Department had carried out gauge conversion as a matter of policy. This is welcome. However, for certain towns in the State of Gujarat it has created problem. The cities of Morbi in Saurashtra and Patan in north Gujarat are ignored by

the Western Railway Authorities in the matter of broad gauge railway facilities. There is no broad gauge railway connecting Morbi to Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata. The passengers are compelled to change train at Vankaner. The people of Patan in north Gujarat have adequate trains in between Patan and Ahmedabad. There were more trains prior to 1995 when metre gauge was in existence.

It is, therefore, requested that the hon. Railway Minister look into the demands of the people of Morbi and Patan to start adequate broad gauge railway services. Thank you.

**Demand to fulfill the promise of 'One Rank, One Pension' to the  
armed forces personnel in the country**

SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, my special mention is about 'One Rank, One Pension'. Sir, 'Equal Pay for Equal Work' is a Directive Principle of the State Policy in our Constitution. The right to equal pension at each rank for the same length of service derives from the same tenet.

Sir, 'One Rank, One Pension' is an emotive issue. When two soldiers of same rank and with equal length of service find that they are in receipt of different pensions just because they retired on different dates, they are unable to reconcile with this situation. This feeling of hurt is not confined to lower ranks alone but even to general officers.

'One Rank, One Pension' has been the stated policy of all mainstream political parties. It was there even in the President's Address to the Parliament in 2004. That makes it the declared policy of the Government, not just of a political party. The Sixth Pay Commission, and, the Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary to look into the grievances, were constituted by the Government. Therefore, their reports renege on the declared guiding principle of the Government. The call is for the Government to honour its promise because the benefit of this dispensation will go to veterans who are really old and needy. Grant of One Rank, One Pension will instil a sense of fairness and equality amongst the old soldiers as well as raise the morale of the Armed Forces. Thank you.

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. They all associate.

**Need to review the progress of various programmes undertaken by  
the Central and State Governments to prevent HIV/ AIDS in the Country**

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, yesterday was 'World AIDS Day', and, I am making this Special Mention in that context. AIDS is a threat to the existence of mankind. We must

take a serious review of what has been done by the Central and State Governments, and, the NGOs to prevent this deadly disease and to rehabilitate HIV-affected people.

Sir, in this country, twenty-five lakh people are reported to be HIV+. This number could be much bigger as due to lack of awareness and social stigma, lot many cases are not reported. Sir, it is necessary to give a serious thought to the issue of Mother-to-Child transmission of HIV. Despite all big talks on 'AIDS-free Generation', the progress in the programme is far from satisfaction.

The figures revealed by the National AIDS Control Organization are scary. In rural and urban slums, deliveries are done at home. Just forty per cent deliveries take place in medical outfits. Fifty per cent of HIV+ pregnant women are still deprived of preventive care.

There is a 'Prevention of Parent-to-Child Transmission of HIV Programme'. Despite spending crores of rupees on this programme, the programme remains ineffective mainly because the programme does not reach the rural areas. Most of the 6,500 places, where the programme is implemented, are in urban areas. When and how do we reach the last person of the nation, Sir? The Government has failed to force all private health care outfits to implement the programme. It should be made compulsory. If proper medical care is taken, mother-to-child transmission of HIV can be prevented. This message must go to all. It is our responsibility to ensure that the new-born is protected from being HIV+. Only then, we can make it possible to have 'AIDS-free Generation'.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to implement the AIDS control programmes seriously to build an AIDS-free society. Thank you.

#### **Non-availability of fertilizers to farmers in Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSH : (Maharashtra): Sir, my Special Mention is regarding serious loss of crops due to non-availability of fertilizers in Madhya Pradesh.

Sir, as a consequence of orders issued by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the dealers have entirely stopped the sale of fertilizers against cash payment. In all the Districts of Madhya Pradesh, fertilizer is being sold only through cooperative societies to its members. In all other cases, the sale is limited to one bag for holding up to five acres, and, two bags for holding up to ten acres. Those having holding of more than ten acres are entitled to get three bags, It is only in a few Districts like Ujjain that farmers are able to get more than five bags of fertilizers.

The farmers need at least one bag of DAP and one bag of urea per acre which they are unable to get. As a consequence, the sowing operation as also cultivation of crops has suffered badly.

Last month, these arrangements ordered by the Government and local authorities have cost not only loss of crops for the farmers but also loss of production to the detriment of the whole country. The farmers have taken the trouble of irrigating the crops from the rainwater as also by lift irrigation which resulted in substantial cost and expenditure.

The farmers demand a free and uncontrolled sale of fertilizers in the open market so that they can maximize production and productivity and make a substantial contribution to their agricultural production of the country which is threatened already with food insecurity and global warming.

**Request for immediate release of financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir. Six districts, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Krishna, Guntur and Cuddapah of Andhra Pradesh were devastated in the first week of October by unprecedented floods in Krishna, Tungabhadra and Handri which also killed 50 people and damaged property worth thousands of crores of rupees. River Krishna received record inflows of 25.40 lakh cusecs of water in Srisailem completely damaging Right Bank Powerhouse of Srisailem. Damage estimated to be Rs. 12,225 crores. Detailed Memorandum with sector-wise damage has been submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Prime Minister announced Rs. 1,000 crores relief and the Government of India has so far released only Rs. 500 crores. Financial assistance announced pale into insignificance if one looks at the damage caused. Hence, I request the Government of India to immediately release the amount requested by the State so that the State Government take steps to mitigate sufferings of the people of Andhra Pradesh.

Flash floods preceded by severe drought in Andhra Pradesh damaged standing crops, drinking water supply, horticulture, animal husbandry, etc. The State Government declared 981 Mandals out of 1,128 Mandals in 22 districts as drought-affected. A detailed Memorandum was submitted to the Government of India on 25.09.2009 seeking financial assistance of Rs. 9,742.42 crores. A Central Team also visited Andhra Pradesh to assess the damage caused due to drought in the first week of November and, I think, it has already submitted its Report.

This clearly shows that Andhra Pradesh is ravaged by drought followed by unprecedented, floods causing havoc in the State, in view of the above, I request the Government of India to immediately release the financial and other assistance sought by State looking at the pathetic condition of people of Andhra Pradesh.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Mysura Ready.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned at eight minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at nine minutes past two of the clock,

[MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

## SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

### Situation arising out of threat to internal security of the country

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Orissa): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for having allowed me to speak on a sensitive subject of internal security. The horrible experience of 26/11 is almost one year old. This is the right time for us to take stock of the situation and evaluate as to where we stand as a country, as a nation, as far as the issue of internal security is concerned. Sir, it is time to do introspection and I intend to deal with this subject in this spirit.

Sir, the incident of 21/11 has raised several important issues, and also several important questions, and only if we find honest answers to these questions, we can ever hope to avoid the menace of terrorism in an effective manner. Sir, there is little doubt that 26/11 shocked us. Suddenly we realised how vulnerable we were. Till that time, the terrorist strikes have been confined, normally, to areas which are used by the common people. Trains have been attacked; market areas have been attacked. But, somewhere, Sir, the elite of the country had felt that it is insulated against such attacks, that it is protected against these attacks. But 26/11 changed this mindset for ever because out of the many targets which the terrorists had in Mumbai, there were two Five Star Hotels, luxury hotels, situated in the posh areas of Mumbai and ten of the terrorists who had sneaked into the city through the sea route caught hold of in these two hotels and a few other places, and held a country of 120 crores to ransom for three days! Navy was pressed into service. Air Force, Army, NSG, Maharashtra Police, all the agencies were trying to combat these just ten people! And it took more than three days! Loss of several hundreds of life, property worth several hundred crores was reduced to ashes during this entire period.

Sir, there were a few questions which arose. First, Sir, is: was it possible to prevent this heinous crime against the nation? The second, Sir, is: was intelligence available with the Government and authorities about this attack? The third, Sir, is: did the Government or the administrative authorities act on that intelligence? And the last, Sir, is: even if the intelligence was available, were the Police fully equipped and trained to deal with the situation?

Sir, as I said earlier, 21/11 shocked the nation and it had its own fallout. Many Officers were shuffled around and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Mr. Deshmukh had to resign. Mr. R.R. Patil, the Home Minister of Maharashtra, had to put in papers, And even Mr. Patil, the Home Minister at the Centre, resigned. But, Sir, what do we find after one year? Mr. R.R. Patil is back as Home Minister of Maharashtra! Mr. Deshmukh has become a Cabinet Minister at the Centre! What message are we giving to the people of India? That there is a premium on inefficiency, that there is a

premium on incompetence, that there is a premium on the acts of omission and commission! If these people were sacked and were asked to go, obviously, they were not found equal to the task. Somewhere, the system failed. Because of their acts of omission and commission, they have allowed these incidents to take place. And what has happened in the last one year? That you have got these people back into their offices! Of course, Mr. Chidambaram continues to occupy the office of Home Minister and Mr. Shivraj Patil continues to be in the cold. But barring that, everybody else who was supposed to be responsible for this is back!

Sir, as an aftermath of this 26/11, a new agency, National Investigating Agency, was created. What has this agency achieved so far? All one sees is that they are busy in prosecuting Kasab. Now prosecuting Kasab is virtually a non-issue. You have truck load of evidence against this man. You have this agency and as it is supposed to be a specialised agency, you don't need another specialised agency to deal with an open and shut case. When this agency is here, David Coleman Headley comes to India, does Bharat darshan, comes to Delhi, goes to Mumbai and socialises with various celebrities, including film stars, and we all know that what sort of a hideous plan he had for India. But our agencies do not get a scent of it and, ultimately, it is left with the FBI to come out with his plans and inform us about his dubious plans. He was nabbed by the FBI. When I mention the FBI, I would also like to discuss the unequal relationship that India has got with the USA now. In the wake of 26/11 all the American intelligence agencies came to India. We opened a red carpet for them; we offered to cooperate with them; we offered to coordinate with them. We gave them all information; we gave them access to the accused persons. But when our team went to the USA in the wake of David Coleman Headley's arrest, what sort of treatment did they get? They kept sitting in the hotel because nobody entertained them. They were refused access to the accused persons and with the result the team had nothing to do and those of them who wanted to do some shopping—of course, they keep themselves busy in shopping — and they came back. Can any relationship be one-sided? Can any cooperation be one-sided? Cooperation and coordination can only be on a reciprocal basis. One-sided cooperation with the American Government can, at best, be termed as subservient behaviour and a country of 120 crore people and a country of India's stature cannot behave in such a subservient manner and the people of India will not tolerate it.

Sir, on 30th December last year, the Maharashtra Government had formed a high level Inquiry Committee consisting of Mr. R.D. Pradhan and Mr. Balachandran to look into this entire episode of 26/11. This Committee was an efficient Committee. It worked for more than three months and in April this year it submitted a Report.



Sir, I raised certain questions at the beginning of my submissions. I wish to revert back to those questions and the answers to those questions are to be found in the Report of this Pradhan Committee. Sir, the first question is: Was it possible to prevent this heinous crime against the nation? I would like to quote from the Report of the Committee. In paragraph No.4, it says and I quote:

"What we have found as instances of lack of intelligent appreciation of threats, handling of intelligence, maintaining high degree of efficiency in instruments specially set up to deal with terrorist attacks and certainly lack of overt and visible leadership in carrying out operations to face multi-targeted attacks. In fact, the last factor has led to public anger and resentment both against the political as well as administrative establishments."

Sir, the next question is: Was the intelligence available with the Government and the authorities about this attack? This has been a matter of debate. There have been varying versions. At one instance, in some places the Maharashtra State Government officers have said repeatedly that they had no prior information. There have been claims by some other agencies that intelligence was available with the State Government, with the authorities, but they did not act upon. Let us see what the Committee has to say about it. In para 47 (1) the Committee says, "The Committee has noted that despite receiving, as many as, six alerts between August, 2006 and April, 2008, about the likelihood of sea route by terrorists, no significant steps have been taken by the State Administration, the Government, to beef up the coastal security by having regular interaction with the Coast Guards, although the Government of India had notified on 22nd September, 2003 the Coast Guards as the lead intelligence agency for coastal sea border."

Now we know that the intelligence was available. But did the Government act on the intelligence inputs? On this, the Committee says, "The Committee found that presently all intelligence alerts are mechanically forwarded to operation units either by DGP's Office, sometimes, with the demi-official letter or the ATS or by the Home Department. The Committee found total confusion in the processing of intelligence alerts at the level of the State Government."

Was the police adequately prepared to meet the terrorist threat? This is very important because even if you have the inputs, even if the intelligence is available with you, but in case the police forces, the security forces are not adequately trained and they are not adequately equipped, they cannot meet the situation and this again has been brought out in a detailed manner by this Committee. This is what the Committee has to say. In para 32 (1), the Committee says, "Many of

the police mobile vehicles are equipped with only riot gear *lathis*, gas guns and 303 rifles which were no match to the superior fire power of the terrorists. Secondly, the police even lacked tactics of commandos to counter terrorists. The terrorists were not only well trained, but fully equipped to undertake war like operations. They were adopting the usual commando tactics of area cleaning by throwing grenades. On the other hand, the Mumbai Police did not have adequate protective gear, good bulletproof jackets or anything to withstand grenade attacks. The local police were not able to counter them as the NSG did by using grenade launchers." It further says, "The Committee finds that although these units, as constituted, are given the title of 'Assault Mobiles', these men are nothing more than armed police units who may be of use to tackle certain local law and order activities, such as gang wars or these may be more useful to deal with sudden violent attacks initially, but cannot be effective in dealing with the terrorist situation as on 26/11."

Naturally, now it is established that intelligence was available. It is established that our policemen were not prepared, they were not adequately equipped and they were not trained. But more than a year has passed. So the question arises, "Have we learnt any lessons out of this episode?"

Sir, in this respect, the Committee says: "The Committee finds that arrangements for monitoring security along the Coast continues to face several impediments. Despite some recent decisions at higher levels of the Government of India and the Government of Maharashtra, the situation at the ground level continues to be as bad as it used to be." Sir, here, the Committee has used a very stinking phrase. It says, "The Committee is of the view that the present arrangements are of a cosmetic nature. Nothing has been done in real terms to change the security situation." The observation is based on the assessment made by officers in the field who may have to face consequences of lapses, if any, in future. This must be sorted out by the Administration keeping in view the practical implementation. Sir, then, the Committee has dealt in detail as to the acquisition of arms and ammunitions by the State Police. Against the requirement of ammunitions worth about Rs.65 crores, the availability is worth only Rs.3 crores. Then, there are other details; I do not want to read the entire Report. In fact, they had asked for Rs.66.14 crores for a particular thing, but the allocation was only Rs.15 crores. A proposal, which was mooted long back in 2007, is still pending for implementation. The DGP has told the Committee that there has absolutely been no practice-shooting by the policemen ever since 2007. It further says: "With effect from December, 2006, no ammunitions have been received. Sir, there are details and details of lapses on the part of the State Government, with the result that we are in no better situation today than what we were on 26/11. Therefore, we keep hearing about the possibility of repeat attacks."

From Maharashtra, I will move to Manipur...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Punj, your party has 30 minutes. You have already taken 20 minutes. Only ten minutes are left, and there is one more speaker from your party. I leave it to you, whether you want to utilise the entire time, or, you want to finish now. Otherwise, the other speaker will not be able to participate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, this is a very important issue...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a question of time allocation. I would not mind it if you had made it a five-hour discussion in the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I am just making my submission. If you are giving him 20 minutes, would you give only four minutes to Shri Raja?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has been allotted three minutes only.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: That is my point. How can he speak in three minutes?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, I have no objection to it. But you change the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Sir, you have all the authority, while you are in the Chair...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to do justice to all and within the limited time. I have just reminded him of the time so that he can wrap it up.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: We can sit late. That is no problem. But the country's security is most important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not say that anybody is undermining the country's security by regulating the time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The rules are there to have a good discussion, not to scuttle the discussion for paucity of time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, you are a senior Member, and you know how the House is conducted.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I will try to concise it and try to put the things in a nutshell. But, I think, you have to be a little generous with time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I should be generous to everybody not only to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, from Maharashtra, I come to the State of Manipur. Sir, in the North-east, this State of 24 lakh people has virtually been living without a Government, almost in anarchy, for the last so many years. And, here in Delhi, we don't even take notice of it. Sir, it is a very serious issue. For the last ten years, Sir, in Manipur, it has not been possible for any school children either to sing the National Song, 'Jana Gana Mana' or 'Vande Mataram'. Sir, nobody can use Hindi there. Sir, for the last ten years, the Hindi news channels have been banned there. The situation is so bad, Sir, that the journalists have surrendered their accreditation cards to the State Government. All the schools and colleges, Sir, where more than four lakh students are studying, are not functioning. All these students have been sitting at home for the last four months, Sir. For the last four months, Sir, none of the schools and colleges has functioned. There is a total anarchy there. It is the Congress Government there for the last seven years. I believe, there is a former Chief Minister here, who is a Member of the House, who is the former Chief Minister, he has gone on record saying that this Government deserves to be dismissed and President's rule needs to be imposed. I believe, the hon. Home Minister had called the Chief Minister for talks here about a fortnight back. But, Sir, I find the Home Minister is very generous in rushing a team to West Bengal to assist or assess the situation, but what prevents him from sending a team to Manipur. It is because in Manipur there is Congress rule and because there has been their Chief Minister for seven years. Sir, I would like to say what sort of \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't comment on the functioning of the Chief Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... He cannot defend himself here.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, in 2005, the Army reported to the Union Home Minister that the \*

...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you cannot quote it here. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You authenticate and give it or it will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No case was filed against the magazine.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, somebody should have filed a case against the magazine. I am sure the hon. Home Minister has taken cognisance of it, but we don't know as to what happened to the complaint which the armed forces have made against the \*

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, when he talks about the Government, there is nothing wrong in it. But, he cannot invoke the name of the Chief Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... He cannot defend himself here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Keshava Rao, I have already said that if he is producing any document here, then, please authenticate and give it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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\* Not recorded.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, I am willing to authenticate a report of the *Outlook* magazine. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot quote from the *Outlook* magazine. ...*(Interruptions)*... You authenticate it and give it. If you allege some particular office, then you have to authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, this is not for the first time that newspapers and magazines are quoted here. He is ready to authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Several times, on the floor of the House, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, here he is alleging a particular person, a particular office. ...*(Interruptions)*... When you allege. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, he is quoting a report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He cannot defend himself here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He is quoting a report which was published in 2002. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was not contradicted either by the Government or by the Chief Minister himself or by the party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will not give us the authority to raise it here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us follow certain well laid down principles.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. KANNAN (Puducherry): Sir, you may kindly ask him to withdraw it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What will he withdraw? The word 'Chief Minister' is not unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): He is accusing ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Because the receipt of that outfit is published in the newspaper/ magazine. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hariprasad, I have already given my ruling. Mr. Punj, your time is over. Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to say that you may go through all the records of the press conference which the former Chief Minister, Mr. Rishang Keishang, had held the other day where he has refuted all the allegations. He is a Congress Member of Parliament, belonging to this very House. If Mr. Keishing is here, he can deny. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: He is very much here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Then you can ask him! He is keeping quiet. Ask him if he had not asked for the Presidential rule in Manipur. Had he not said that there is anarchy in Manipur?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not take the name of even the office unless it is authenticated. I have already given that ruling. Please refrain from naming the office. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Keshava Rao, when your turn comes, you can say that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, since the time is short, I will move from Manipur to the problem of Naxalites. Sir, the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, on April 13, 2006, said that India is facing its single-largest insurgency in the shape of Maoists and naxalites. He has repeated the same thing in October this year. There are seven States at the moment which are under the grip of Maoist violence — Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal. Sir, 2,000 out of 12,476 police stations spread over 223 districts are under the Maoists' influence at the moment. Out of 29 States of India, 20 States are affected by the naxalite-violence.

In 2004, Sir, more than 5,000 people have been killed in this violence. A red corridor is sought to be created between Pashupati to Tirupati. I just want to make two points here. In fact, I have got a lot to speak. Firstly, Sir, the logic that these people are fighting for social justice, that these people are trying to put forward the problems and genuine grievances of the tribals is totally absurd. I have been to Bastar, before its division into two districts. It had a larger area than the State of Kerala. All possible reasons which are supposed to generate this naxalite violence, none of those reasons exist. In Bastar, Sir, there was no tradition of any money-lenders. The presence of police was very minimal. In fact, right from the British days, there would not be any police post, that too of six people at a distance of almost 100 kms. This state was totally non-existent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Punj, the entire 30 minutes are over. Now, whatever I am allowing you is again the grace time; you cannot ask grace for others. For others, I cannot. Please conclude.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, thank you. Sir, in short, the naxalites or Maoists have made a trade out of the poverty of the people of these tribal areas. Let me tell you it is the poor and the tribal who suffer the maximum at their hands. Now, you have the problem of Naxalites in West Bengal and West Bengal! has been under the Left rule for almost 32 years. You at least cannot say that the people in

West Bengal are being subjected to capitalist exploitation in the last 32? years. You cannot take this possible stand. Therefore, you have a situation where people with ulterior motives who are financed, who are trained from abroad and who are motivated from abroad have waged a war against the State of India. Here, we have Naxalite movement in two phases. One is the underground phase and the other is the over ground phase. The over ground phase masquerades wearing the mask of human rights activists. Social activists and they provide justification, give intellectual reasons to justify the violence by Naxalites and if the Government or the State wants to move against them, then, they raise all these issues of human rights. Sir, I will just take two minutes to conclude.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: The last point I want to say is about Kashmir. We understand that there are talks going on between the hon. Home Minister and the Hurriyat leaders. We do not know what the talks are. The talks are supposed to be secret. Kashmir has been a disturbed area for the last 60 years and the Chief Minister of the State in a TV interview expressed a sort of resentment over the fact that secret parlays are being carried on by the hon. Home Minister with a separate leader and without taking the country into confidence. We expect the...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: ...Hon. Home Minister to take the country into confidence where the talks stand. Secondly, Sir, the Chief Minister in that very interview said that Kashmir was in international dispute. This is for the first time a constitutional functionary has made this sort of a statement. Normally, it is supposed to be a bilateral issue and I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether the Government of India has taken a stand on what the hon. Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has said. Is it in line with the thinking of the Union Cabinet and in the same interview, Sir, the Chief Minister also said that his father was pressurising the Prime Minister. That is why...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Punj, if you wanted to say that you should have summarised earlier. You should plan out what points you want to say within the time limit.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, you have been so generous. Give me two more minutes and I will conclude. He has said that the father who is the hon. Minister in the Union Cabinet is pressurising the Prime Minister to enter into a dialogue with the Pakistani Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I have called the next speaker.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, Just give me one minute and I will conclude. Sir, we are in a difficult situation. The Chief Minister of Kashmir is seeking to internationalise the Kashmir issue which was a bilateral issue so far and the ruling party is keeping quiet because it would not like to upset its alliance parties. Sir, In Manipur, the Congress...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Punj, you are encroaching on other's time. That is not correct. Yes, Mr. Keshav Rao.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: I am just concluding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will then have to say, "Nothing will go on record" Otherwise that is the only weapon I can use, not to record.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, by watch you can see one minute and I will conclude.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How many times you will say, 'one minute, one minute'?

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Last one minute. Sir, in Manipur, Congress Chief Minister cuts a deal with the terrorist to stay in power. The stay is reduced to complete anarchy but you will not move an eyelid. ...*(Interruptions)*... All these issues which I raised beg an honest answer. Political considerations seem to be overriding security concerns...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Punj, your conclusion is longer than your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ:...So, my humble request to the Government is that it should seriously think about national security over police. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I am announcing the time and request you to make your submissions within the time available to Members.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I seek your indulgence for the simple fact that we seem to have taken more ideological issues as well as the working of police as on today. I can understand somebody's concern for 26/11. Nobody would like to shy away from that. All of us are concerned and are really grieved. But, the obsession of connecting the entire internal security to that of 26/11 does not appeal to me. Appeal in the 'sense', again, not to be mistaken. What I am saying is, people sitting in this House, perhaps, are required or needed to focus on the entire country; as we are trying to take larger issues—Manipur—we are trying to take Naxalite and what not. Sir, we all know, when we are trying to talk of internal security, let us know that it is not the



only concern of the Government, but it is the citizens' concern, it is the people's concern. And, I also believe — as the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister are on record more than once — that unless all the parties rise above the partisan attitude and look to these issues in a broader perspective, we will not be able to come to some kind of understanding or solutions. If the internal security in this country, today, which you think is really threatened, and, which is, of course, what we need is some kind of a compromise, more than political, and also backup mechanisms created by political parties so that the Government functions well.

Sir, I am not indulging in some kind of 'one-up-man-ship' here. I understand. I welcome Punji, a respectable Member of this House, who said, 'After all, in Mumbai, a few people had to resign because of the incident and again they are rehabilitated. He then asks, 'What kind of a policy is this? What kind of a message that you are giving?' I don't know. I would really ask myself. But, the moment I asked my conscience, my conscience told me that when somebody attacked the Parliament, nobody resigned in this country. When somebody attacked Akshardham, nobody resigned in this country. When somebody attacked some other place, nobody resigned in this country, then why this hypocrisy. Sir, I will come to naxalites later, because you are so much worried about naxalites. I don't know where did he see this naxalism. You might have seen only Bastar ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, let me allow for one second. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Punj, please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, he is referring to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... I feel. Punji, I know more about naxalites, forest areas and terrain than you. So, let us not talk about what exactly is going on in the forests and their conditions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : (West Bengal): How, Sir? Has he got some contacts?

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: It is all right. ...*(Interruptions)*... So what? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let Karat not be surprised. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let Mrs. Karat not be surprised if somebody makes some comments ...*(Interruptions)*... All right.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Mr. Home Minister, you better appoint him as an interlocutor in the naxalites-affected areas. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I am now talking about the social justice issues. You listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Knowing terrain and knowing naxalites is entirely different.  
...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: Sir, it is good. It is all right. The question is: we have other issues which really bother us. We also understand. When we talk about internal security, our minds immediately go to cross-border terrorism. We understand that we are living with that. Unless there is a peace-loving neighbour, we have these kinds of problems. During our pre-Independence days, we had hostile enemies which used to create this kind of problem. But, things have changed today. The external forces are acting through the mechanisms which are available in the internal areas. I think, we are trying to brazen ourselves up to see that we control it. Today, I am not carrying or holding a brief for the hon. Minister here, because he has his own apparatus and after the Mumbai blasts we have the NIA agency. All these help for immediate and positive response to any happenings.

I am not saying that IB is the best or the RAW is the best or the NAG is the best today. But, nonetheless, they do operate in a real situation, because, you know, terrorists give us short time to talk. They go on changing the targets. We are not aware of what may happen tomorrow. Now, Sir, this is the situation. But when we talk of internal security, it is not only cross-border terrorism, it is not only Manipur that we talk of, it is not only illegal immigrants from Bangladesh that we talk of, but there are two greater issues — the communal and parochial. These also pose some kind of a security threat to the secular fabric of this country. These also need to be taken up. The third angle is about the economic aspect. We seldom talk about it. In a free market economy, unless the economics is socially controlled, unless they are monitored, unless these things come to terms with, the kind of security problem that we have, perhaps, cannot be seen and codified and can't be seen in one line and second line, these things need to be looked into. So, today, cyber threat, ethnic problems, economic problems, communal problems, and cross-border terrorism problems, exist and they are all one.

Having gone over all these issues, I shall now come to the issue of naxalism. Today, I am trying to devote much time to this for the very simple reason that both the Prime Minister and the Home Minister have said — and all of us agree with their perception — that the greatest threat to the internal security of this country is naxalism. We all seem to agree on this, but we have been saying this for the last forty years. What have we done?

This morning the MoS (Home) talked about the economic exploitation of the tribal. He told us that the Naxal leaders were taking advantage of this, exploiting them and expressing their revolt. But, then, he said in his reply that roads were being built, funds were being sent and armed forces and the

police were being modernised. That is not the answer to the three basic issues that the hon. Minister has rightly identified. Today, even after 30 or 40 years, they are still thinking. We have holding talks with Naxals. Unfortunately the Union Home Ministry does not know what kind of talks in Andhra Pradesh were held, what kind of an agenda was put before us by them and how we tackled that. It is the Home Ministry's report that says that 70 per cent of the naxalite menace has come down A.P. I don't think that naxalism has ended in Andhra Pradesh. We don't think so.

We held talks with them for four days. They could give us an agenda saying land should belong to the tiller. This was our agenda, and not naxalites' agenda. Let the naxalites' friends know about it. It was Gandhiji, who said in 1942 that the only agenda for independent India would be 'land should belong to the tiller'. Nobody should hijack it. We are committed to it. But we have not implemented it fully. We are not being truthful to ourselves. ...*(Interruptions)*... Laughter will not help. This country has seen people laughing like you and talking like you. We have been talking about this for the last sixty years. What has happened in West Bengal? Our friends have been there for 32 years. Have you seen the condition of Purulia? Have you seen the condition of Lalgurh? I have been there. I know that place. ...*(Interruptions)*... What we try to do is, we try to be friends.

And, at the same time, what is the tribals' position in Northern West Bengal? What is the condition of tea gardens in Gorkhaland? We know these things. But how do we handle those problems? How do we address this question today? It is not that we do not intend to do that. But we need to fight the system, today, a system that has not understood the tribals, a system that has not understood the sentiments of adivasis. What is the position in Jharkhand? Even today, of the 30 per cent of adivasis in Jharkhand, 25 per cent are half-clothed and half-bed. In one village, a single saree is shared by seven people. I asked them; I did not believe it, but it turned out to be true. Would you change it? We have many schemes. It is not that it cannot be done. When Indiraji came, the war on poverty was launched. But are these programmes reaching those places? Are the politicians doing their job? Have the politicians talked to them about their right? All of us come here in the name of this janata or the people whom we have not seen. At least 50 per cent of the seven per cent Scheduled Tribe people live in places which are not reachable. You cannot walk 14 kilometers up the hill to reach them. These are the conditions of the terrain. What the Government needs to do is to understand them. So, when somebody goes and champions them, we need to understand his intentions. I know, violence has no place in democracy at all or in any society, whether it is democracy or no democracy. Violence has no place. Violence is no answer to anything — be it the State violence or the private violence.

I will start with the private violence because the State is not interested in creating violence. We would tell them as we told the Naxalite friends who came over for talks. The Government only protects. Now, the Government is interested in starting the talks. So, the question is how do we start? Let us not delay. We have understood that it is a socio-economic problem. But, whenever a question is asked in this House about the Naxalite problem, the immediate answer from the Minister is "that such and such amount has been spent for modernization of police and arms. With such and such amount, so many new battalions have been created. With such and such amount, new platoons have been sent." This is not our approach. What kind of development has been done in that remote area? Is there any marketing facility? The Ministry of Rural Development is there. Is the Ministry of Rural Development coordinating with the Ministry of Home Affairs? What if you push me to a corner and yet want that I should not even agitate, shout, and when I do; you say that I am not a good citizen. If I come and give you a memorandum and tell you to look at it, you would look at it and say, "I will look at it tomorrow." But when I use some violent methods, you immediately attend to. Sir, tell me, is there anybody here who has not used violence in small or big measure? About 2,000 people are reported to have died in the last 40 years. I know it is very bad, but, at the same time, see the kind of focus we are trying to give. We can sort out this problem. Having said all this, what I am trying to say is this. I am convinced that even if we solve all the problems raised by Maoists — of the land, of their wages, of the social conditions — I do not think that they are going to close their shops. Maoist activities will continue. It is a political party now. That is the danger. Today, the danger stemming from the Maoist activities is that they are no more a movement. What they started as a social movement for the poor people, asking for social justice, has turned into a political one. They have forgotten their movement. Not only have they forgotten this, but they have also exploited this. When the Naxalite talks failed, I went on a *padyatra* into forests. In one place I went along with the hon. Member who is sitting here. We went to Maoist areas. We met them.

In the tribal areas, exploitation continues. Tribals pick up seeds, which is bought by their cooperatives for Rs.6/- and sold for Rs.68 plains. What is given to the producer? For the forest dweller, it is Rs.6/-. This has been going on for the last 60 years. It is not that no Minister talked about it. We all have talked about it. We have talked of laws, we have talked of plans, we have approved programmes, but what is happening? What is their condition for years, we need to understand that? So, simply saying that we will be able to tackle it, which you could not do for the last forty years, is not sufficient. You cannot do it in the same method. So, a new approach is required. I am very happy that this morning the Minister spoke of multi-pronged approach. That is good. Its implementation is not the sole domain of the Government, but it is the duty of all the political parties.

3.00 P.M.

I would rather suggest we need a three-pronged approach to tackle it. Number one is, developmental approach to which the Home Minister agreed. There is a need for remote area development. Development is not limited simply to a town. A 50-storeyed building in Delhi becoming a 152-storeyed does not mean development. But we feel happy because we can see it in the New York Times or somewhere. By investing some crores in Hyderabad and calling it development is not real development. That is not development.

There may be a development programme with you and you may be giving land to them, but what would they do with the rocky land unless you give some kind of money to them to put it to use? So, remote area development should differ from place to place, from area to area. That is why we have said this morning when a question was asked: Is it local-oriented or Centre-oriented? The Centre can give them aid but development is local-oriented. So, under the local leadership, we should take up the responsibility to see what is necessary there. They are trying to win over the people who are exploited for years, for centuries. These *Adivasi* people who are sons of the soil actually don't have the soil. Ahluwaliaji comes from Jharkhand. In Jharkhand, they give land; the forest rights are there. But what happens? The moment I plough, I find, down below the land, coal or minerals; that belong to the Centre! They do not belong to me. I can only enjoy as long as I plough the land. Otherwise, I am not the owner of the assets that the land contains.

Now, for the first time, this Government have come out with a scheme where there will be minimum displacements. We give them the rights and if you want to exploit them, if the licence is given, you must make them stakeholders in the new assets that are created. Now, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister to what we did in Andhra. We created 17,000 new jobs for the tribals. After all, it is unemployment, it is poverty, it is social exploitation which is the main cause. There is cry for social justice. Sir, it is not necessary that only money-lenders exploit people. I don't know much about the traditional money lending business in Bastar. But the land ownership, the way the land is held, the way the produce is enjoyed, is the question. Then, from the power of the land comes the strength to exploit the poor. That has to be looked into. So, if they are looking at it, let us have a developmental approach which tackles all these.

The second thing is, you must have talks with them. Why is there a need for talks? I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister once again to it. Why we are shouting 'talks, talks and talks' is only to tell the area people, local people, villagers that we in the Government, are prepared to do everything for them ; But their friends, who are trying to withees champion your

cause, those who are with us in the talks, though agree, don't allow it to reach you. Therefore, it is somebody else and not you who is responsible for it. Our intentions are very clear. So, the moment the talks are started, the entire population of the tribal areas, the rural areas, the remote areas start looking at us. They would like to see what exactly is happening in Hyderabad or in Delhi. When they look, they look with a very keen interest to find out your intentions and I know that our intentions are so clean, so noble, so honourable and so laudable that whatever we do we do to help them. But the only thing is, they must know about it. There is a need of creating this kind of a perception in those people that here is a Government which is prepared to stand by them. So, the importance of talks is only because of that.

But, at the same time, as a Government in place, as a Government of the day, you can't shy away from your responsibilities. The law must take its own course. But one need not go on 'shouting' on that. Whenever there is the Naxalite problem, you say Police has been modernized. Wherever the Naxalite issue comes, you say we have sent 20 battalions. You do it. It is your job to send it. You are trying to ensure peace. It is your job to ensure peace. Why do you try to scare not only the Naxalite but the poor people by talking of these arms and police? You are after Naxalites who number only 20, 40 or 60, have been the cause of suffering to 5000 people in the village. It is about 4000 or 5000 of poor people in the village who think that your guns are directed towards them, the shots can go anywhere! That mindset should go. That is why, I said, when you talk, it is only to give them the impression that the law will take its own course, that the Government will be firm and that they will not allow any kind of violence, be it from this side or that side. That should be done. You said that there are two faces of naxalism; one is that of human rights activists and the other, that of naxalites.

The human rights activist thinks that any person who is born has a right to live. If their activities are directed at helping insurgency, it must be condemned. You have yourself said that they are intellectually using their minds to motivate others. Let me tell you, if they are doing it intellectually, then you need to convince them intellectually saying that their over-activism or over-enthusiasm is perhaps coming in the way of handling a particular situation. They are reasonable. They would sit with you. In Andhra Pradesh, when some people came over for talks, we said — Please, no more talking; since all of us are in one group, please see to it that we do not champion any cause for some time to come. When we talk of moratorium, moratorium is not only on violence; it is a moratorium on arms and even on championing each other's cause. These could be delicately and very intricately understood and sorted out. So, we need a three-pronged approach to tackle them; you talked of a multi-pronged approach.

Sir, I now come to Manipur. I do not say that everybody has the right to say just anything but this is a multi-cultural nation. We need to build it. When we gave ourselves a Constitution, it was with a pledge that we shall make them all one. I don't have a magic wand in my hand, nor an electric switch that when put on, can give us light. Although it is not there in the Constitution, we try to evolve and start a political system that allows such units. It is the political parties of this country that must take up responsibility. You think that law can do everything. What can law do, Sir? At best, House can pass legislation. Let us say, we have a social legislation banning dowry; do you think the legislation has succeeded in banning dowry? No! At best, it gives legitimacy to a public action. Legislation only gives legitimacy to a public action done for social good. It is the society that responds. It is the people in the society who need to put pressure. So, unless there is public pressure and also governmental backing, that is, unless both the State and people act together, whether it is the matter of internal security or naxalism, we shall not succeed. I think, threat to internal security having become one of the greatest threat to us, it requires all people's cooperation, all parties' cooperation and a non-partisan approach. I understand the Home Minister has somewhere spoken of recommendations about police; one hon. Member had referred to the Police saying that more than 500 recommendations are still pending with the Home Ministry. I do not know what is happening; it has been there since Mr. Sorabjee's Committee and how time to Mr. Pradhan's report.

Sir, I always listen to the Home Minister with keen interest. Everytime he comes up with some very valuable recommendations and inputs. If all these can be really compiled together into some kind of a package, with this packaging, we can respond to the changing needs and become flexible in our approach but firm in our hearts and inclusive in our actions. If that is done, I think internal security can be taken up. I do not mean to say it is that simple an issue where we only talk; we have been talking about it for the last six years. We have been talking about it for 40 years but more seriously over the last five or six years. What is required is action by the Government and cooperation by the people.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I begin by making a request to you. After the learned words of wisdom by my learned friend, Dr. Keshava Rao, you have to give me extra time to steer the discussion back to the issue and also to wake up a number of people who have lulled into sleep. So, I require extra time and I hope you will give me extra time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sure, you can do it in ten minutes.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, on this issue of terrorism, to my mind, I recollect the powerful words of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore when he returned his Knighthood after the Jalianwala

massacre. He had said these words, which I think, are the powerful expressions of our anger and anguish at this menace of terrorism. Rabindranath Tagore said, "Give me a voice of thunder, That I may hurl imprecations upon this cannibal, Whose gruesome hunger, Spares neither the mother nor the child." It is this menace of terrorism which is anti-national, anti-human which neither spares the mother nor the child and is something for which, at least, I and my party have zero tolerance. Therefore, to fight against terrorism there can be no compromise and the struggle against terrorism is non-negotiable. Having said this point, we have to recognise the Indian reality also that terrorism in India cannot be categorised into any compartment. Neither is it something that has some boundaries nor some religious delineation. We have in our country lost the Mahatma to the bullets of a religious fanatic; we have lost a sitting Prime Minister to the bullets of a Sikh fanatic; we have lost a former Prime Minister, who was contesting those elections, to the bullets of the LTTE assassins. We are losing today everyday scores of people, hundreds of people in the North-East because of various insurgent groups that are operating. We have had a situation in our country where we have to combat terrorism of fundamentalism of all sorts of religious hues. You also had *Hindutva* terror that has to be combated. You have this situation in the country and, therefore, we cannot label terrorism as belonging to any one particular religion, to one particular group or to one particular region. Any attempt to communalise or politicalise the fight against terrorism will only undermine our resolve to get rid of this menace. While we have to tackle cross-border terrorism, we have to tackle internal factors that give rise to terrorism and we have to tackle also, what Dr. Keshava Rao had also mentioned right now, the conditions that give rise to another variety of terrorism. The Prime Minister has said that the single largest menace to India's internal security is the Maoist violence. Now, if this has to be tackled, Sir, there are two premises that, I think, all of us must unequivocally accept. The first is to create an atmosphere that does not breed the growth of such terrorism. You cannot have a situation like you had during the anti-Sikh riots; you cannot have a situation like you have during anti-Muslim programs; you cannot have situations like you have during anti-Christian attacks and the more you have such situations, the more we are feeding these terrorists' activities to grow. Now, that is something that all of us should, if we are serious about our fight against terrorism, resolve to abjure. Otherwise, terrorism in our country with such diversity cannot be gotten rid of. The second important thing, which also my friend Dr. Keshava Rao referred to, is the question of growing economic inequalities. Yes, that is a breeding ground for terror. Today you are in a situation whereas we always pointed out that two India are in the making. We have the largest number of billionaires in Asia on the one hand; people spending Rs.4000 crore to build private houses and you have 77 per cent of India that cannot live even on Rs.20 a day. If this sort of economic inequality is widened which



are widening, then you are laying a fertile basis for the growth of such activities like terrorism which we cannot afford. So, inclusive growth is a necessity for us if you want to combat terrorism. So, create an atmosphere that does not divide our people in the name of religion or in the name of anything else and create an atmosphere that includes everybody in the growth process. These are two conditions. If we want to combat terrorism and if we want to re-underline our resolve to combat terrorism, then this is the first thing that we will have to do. Then we would like to add the third element where the State will also have to show a certain degree of vigilance that State persecution does not lead to people being thrown into the arms of terrorists. You have seen such encounter deaths earlier. You have seen the Sohrabuddin case, you have seen the Ishrat Jahan case, and, you have seen all the instances where you are pushing certain people to take up these sorts of methods out of frustration. That also cannot be allowed.

Therefore, the issue of maintaining a direction, which does not divide our people on communal, religious, castiest, or, whatever grounds; the issue of having 'inclusive growth', including all people in the development process, and, the issue of State taking necessary measures not to push people through persecution into this path, are three issues that need to be underlined. Once we recognize this, we come to the question where all of us have paid our homage to those who lost their lives in the terrorist attacks, more particularly, on the anniversary of the attacks of 26/11, and, people who are losing their lives because of such activities of such groups everywhere else.

After 26/11, we have enacted two new laws in this very House, and, these two new laws were to strengthen the arms of the State in order to pursue terrorists after the terrorist activity has taken place. At that time, we were promised a relook at these Acts with regard to the federal issue connected with the Centre-State relations. That has not happened. I wish that the Government will adhere to its promise and come back on those issues with its experience of the last one year. That, however, is a different matter, Sir. But the point that I wish to raise here is that these laws have been brought into place to tackle the terrorist after the terrorist attacks. What we are interested in is tackling it before terrorist attacks and prevent the terrorist activities from taking place. There is a lot that was discussed but very little has been done. What is the degree of coordination that has been there since 26/11 amongst various arms of the State intelligence? You have the Central Intelligence, you have the State Intelligence, you have the Military intelligence and you have various arms of this intelligence, what is the coordination amongst them that is taking place. You have various patrols.

We have discussed a lot about the coastal patrol and the inadequacies of it. That is an issue on which nothing substantial has happened. You still have an awful situation. I say it 'awful' because your police today acts under the antiquated Police Act of 1861, which was brought into force in order to tackle the 'natives', as the British called. But you do not have any further modern law.

The United Nations stipulates that for one lakh population, at least, 222 police men should be there. In our country, the sanctioned strength is 145 policemen per lakh and the actual strength is 117 policemen per lakh. Unless you take measures in all these areas, the entire question of resolve against terrorism cannot be implemented in practice. It is not rhetoric. The resolve against terrorism has to result in concrete action, and, I think, there, a lot has been found wanting. I hope the Government, at least, on the occasion of the anniversary of 26/11 attacks, will take these matters seriously and ensure that even the declared recruitment in all these areas of protecting India's security is actually done.

Sir, much discussion has taken place on — as I said, I will return to the point — the question of growing Maoist violence. I wish to quote a few sentences from the speech of the hon. Prime Minister made at the Chief Ministers' Conference on Internal Security held in August this year. He said, "Left Wing Extremism is a serious challenge. I would like to emphasize the growing intensity of the problem. There have been heavy casualties inflicted recently on security forces by Naxalite groups. There are also indications of yet more offensive action by these groups. The problem of Left Wing extremism is indeed a complex one. There is a need for a balanced and nuanced strategy to deal with it. On the one hand, the State should discharge its responsibilities and obligations and re-establish the rule of law in areas dominated by the Naxalites. At the same time, we should work towards removing the causes which lead to alienation of people and problems like Naxalism."

The Prime Minister has outlined a dual approach. The law and order issue and tackling the problems that give rise to such manifestations like Naxalism, and, in his own speech, he appends it with statistics. The Prime Minister has informed the country that in the calendar year, 2009, and, as per data available till 16th November, out of a total of 1979 lives lost in the country, 873 have been due to Maoist violence. That is an overwhelming majority of the people lost their lives because of Maoist violence. In fact, if you look at all the categories that he has given, this is the single biggest danger to our internal security. This is established by this data, Sir. Now, once this is accepted, what the Prime Minister has said, if he accepts this fact, and it is a fact, then, the resolve in the country should be to unitedly face this menace. Instead if you try to politicise it, like you try to politicise any other issue of

terrorist attack, then, I think, we will only be cutting the branch on which we are sitting. The reason why we say this, Sir, I have heard just now that for 32 years we have been in power in Bengal. So, why have the Naxalites come? Anyway, I am grateful to my friend, Keshava Rao. He is an expert on Naxalites and he has held a lot of discussions with them. Maybe, that is the reason why he has been appointed observer for West Bengal by the Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)*... That apart, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think in another two-three minutes you should conclude.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no, Sir. I asked you in the beginning itself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, that is why I requested that this is a very sensitive issue. Give them time. Then only our Home Minister will come to know.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Let him conclude, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am beseeching you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I am just giving cautioning you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I know, you are on record to appreciate the fact that I have always spoken within the time. It is on the record of the House. And, if I transgress that, there is a reason for that. I request you to please accept that reason. Now, Sir, this morning a school teacher belonging to our party has been butchered in front of his class, in front of the students by the Maoists. We have lost 130 of our cadre in these attacks by the Maoists since the General Elections have been over. Therefore, it is with full pain and anguish I am speaking. Therefore, I request you to allow me to, at least, complete, and I shall be very brief. I do not wish to digress on that issue. Often the charges have been made that the Maoist and the CPM are cousins and that we have woken up belatedly now to Maoists violence. I think people should recollect the history, Sir.

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) :** इलजाम नहीं, यह तो सच्चाई है ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह तो सच्चाई है।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी :** सुनिये न। आपको अगर चाहिए तो मैं हिन्दी में ही बोलूंगा या मैं अपनी भाषा बंगाली या तेलुगु में बोलता हूँ, आप समझने की कोशिश कीजिए।

Sir, in 1967 the word 'Naxalite' came from a village called Naxalbari in Bengal which is still there. An armed uprising in Naxalbari, from where the word 'Naxalite' comes, took place in 1967 by a band of people who left our party CPI(M) and later formed CPI(ML). They deserted us and took a

different line arguing against us saying that we are legitimizing bourgeois democracy. While we were bringing Left into democratic mainstream, those who wanted to keep the Left out of democratic mainstream in the trap of anarchy and violence, and while we were strengthening democratic process, they were disrupting that, and because we were legitimizing so-called bourgeois democracy, we were the principal targets of these Naxalites since then. We have lost thousands of our comrades in the attacks by them. There is no other political party that has lost more people to the Naxalite attacks than our party, and that is all across the country not only in Bengal. In Andhra Pradesh, there was a literal three-way split in the Communist movement. So, our antagonism with the Naxalites or what is today Maoists stems from this very basis of their formation in the 1960s which we believe was on the basis of an erroneous ideological understanding. And, this ideological combating we have been doing, we will continue to do. We have suffered the most, and, therefore, to now brand us as some sort of a cousin who have woken up late is actually a travesty of history, is a travesty of the truth.

Then, Sir, today the main point that we have to understand is how after 32 years have the Naxals re-entered Bengal, I heard our friend, Keshava Rao, talking about actual problems of the land, problems of people. He confessed and I am grateful to him for having confessed that though the Congress raised the slogan of land reforms, they never implemented it and that is why Naxalism has grown. He has actually admitted it on record. I am grateful on that point. The point is that after 32 years, and when after all the land reforms were implemented, how did they stage a re-entry? The only State in the country where land reforms have been implemented to the maximum extent possible is West Bengal. And only three other States are in the country where land reforms have been implemented. They are; West Bengal, Kerala, and Jammu and Kashmir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Karnataka also, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But not to that extent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Himachal Pradesh also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Mr. Yechury, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not quarrel. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, in Karnataka. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am talking about the land reforms where land was given to tillers, not to mine owners. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not like what is happening in Karnataka. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am talking about land to tillers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, let us not entangle into land reforms. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
No.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Mr. Yechury, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Keshava Rao, let us not do it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I am not entering into it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am only trying to correct the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... What I said was not land reforms. ...*(Interruptions)*... What I said was that land reforms not implemented in the fashion we wanted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Keshava Rao, it is not necessary for every Member to give explanation for each other. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not permissible. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not permissible. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot get up and start explaining. ...*(Interruptions)*... What should the Chair do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, he said that is why I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you take my permission and say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Unless I give permission, you cannot start speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, minus this interruption from my time. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Please don't indulge into it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Why is it? And the hon. Minister is here. How have they come into Bengal now? And that is the important point to note. It is not that they have come into Bengal because of the objective conditions there. They have been brought and imported into Bengal. They have been imported into Bengal and I will tell you how. They have been imported into Bengal by an ally of yours today in your Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a fact. Sir, he provoked me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, you are entering into a different zone. Then your time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Then protect me. Don't let them provoke me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, that was a response to that provocation. ...*(Interruptions)*... They cannot provoke me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sure you will not get provoked. You are such an experienced person. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I told you that it is such a sensitive issue where we are losing our people every day. That is why. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. KANNAN: Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Kannan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I will let you know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, here is a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not falling into provocation. ...*(Interruptions)*... But they have raised the issue of Nandigram. They have raised all these issues. Here is a statement given by the head of the Maoists' Nandigram Zonal Committee. He is telling the leader of the Trinamul Congress. I quote, "You, \* ." "

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't take the name. Delete it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No name. ...*(Interruptions)*... Delete that, Sir. Please delete it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have deleted it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: "You had said at a rally at Sonachura recently that it was the CPM who brought us to Nandigram in 2007 and provided us with safe passage to flee. You know it is a lie." This is said by the Maoists' Chief of the Nandigram Zonal Committee. Then he says. ...*(Interruptions)*... I authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will not allow the papers to be laid on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It goes on to give you the details of how hon. Members of Parliament of a certain party have attended meetings jointly with the Maoists in that particular place and spoken together with them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Should I give you time for this inter-party discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am being provoked. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा)** : वह दूसरे हाउस से मंत्री हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Is he a Member of this House, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; he is a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Okay, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sitaramji, I think, for the first time I am seeing that they are provoking and you are getting provoked and, then, you are reacting!

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What can I do, Sir, when they are doing so?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not given you time for this purpose. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want that the House should benefit from your viewpoints. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am coming to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the point is that ...*(Interruptions)*... Here, I want to make two fundamental points on this and leave. It is not an acrimony. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, if the hon. Members of this House want to interrupt me, I am willingly willing to accept it, but I would only, through you, appeal, please request restraint from the others, from the hon. Minister also. ...*(Interruptions)*... not to interrupt ...*(Interruptions)*... not to interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please? conclude now.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the point at issue is that you had a situation where the Prime Minister of this country, the Home Minister of this country — hon. Home Minister of this country is here — had gone on record a number of times saying — I have shown you through the figures — that the single largest threat to India's internal security is the Maoist menace. Now, we, as a whole, unitedly should face this menace. Now, I would like to know, Sir — and this is where I want to bring in — I know you are a little impatient and ask me to end.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I am not impatient. It is relevant. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to conclude the debate! ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I would want this august House and the country to remember that there were occasions when we created our own Frankenstein that had consumed our own leaders. The country has suffered, and more importantly, the Congress Party has suffered. You had the Dal Khalsa; you had Bhindranwale; you had the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi. You had the IPKF; you had the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi. Don't create Frankensteins. For the sake of remaining in power, do not patronise people ...*(Interruptions)*... do not patronise people who are encouraging the Maoists in our country today. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the point, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, what we are saying is, you have today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: One second, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not completed it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you have to conclude now.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am concluding, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I am only making an appeal to this Government that with our own experience of the past, let us not create new Frankensteins. You have been given the mandate to rule for five years. You have no problems of wanting to create such Frankensteins because you wanted to rule. You have that mandate. But even then, why are you adopting this approach whereby the resolve to fight against the Maoists is being compromised and undermined by having a partner who is patronising and protecting them! ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the point, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Final sentence, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Therefore, Sir, I am appealing... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am concluding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am seeking your protection.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am also appealing to you to please conclude.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I want your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

How can you have a Minister in the Cabinet, not a Member of this House, intervening and disturbing the proceedings like this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rules are there. He can take part. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; he can take part. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please not be mistaken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Give me the ruling, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He can take part. ...*(Interruptions)*... He can take part. The rules are there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: He cannot discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is nothing wrong in that. *...(Interruptions)...* For your benefit *...(Interruptions)...* For your benefit I tell you: "Every Minister and Attorney General of India shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of..."

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: On the issue?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the proceedings. *...(Interruptions)...* In the proceedings. *...(Interruptions)...* This is the rule.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Okay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After knowing the rules, I am only allowing.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Thank you, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* One second. *...(Interruptions)...* I have known that this has gone on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the use of your disturbing if nothing is going on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I stand corrected, *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I am only saying... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For the first time I am seeing. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I stand corrected. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, you have given the right to the Minister to interrupt me. Therefore, I stand corrected. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The rules have given the right; I have not given the right. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am concluding. Finally, my appeal to all the political parties, to everybody here is, let us not be partisan on this issue; neither communalise it nor politicise it. *...(Interruptions)...* I am saying that let us fight it unitedly. *...(Interruptions)...* I am asking the Home Minister, when he responds, to reflect the united will of the country and not politicise it. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari now.

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** : सीताराम जी, सिलीगुड़ी में क्या हुआ?

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी** : जो आपने मालदा में किया।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** : हम तो माइनर पार्टी हैं। आप रूलिंग पार्टी होते हुए भी *...(व्यवधान)...*

**श्री उपसभापति** : पाणि जी, अब आप छोड़िए। *....(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, I would like to have just one clarification. When we are speaking here, we cannot refer to any Member of the other House. But, you are allowing him to intervene in the debate, Sir! *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: He is a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He can participate in the proceedings. There is a rule allowing that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: He is a Member of the other House; he is coming here and participating in the debate! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijayaraghavan and Mr. Hariprasad, why are you disturbing? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Brij Bhushan Tiwari, now.

**श्री वृजभूषण तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, आज हम बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय, आंतरिक सुरक्षा पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इधर अपराध, संगठित अपराध, नक्सली हिंसा और आतंकवाद की घटनाओं ने देश की सुरक्षा और देश की एकता को खतरे में डाल दिया है। यहां पर माननीय सदस्यों ने इसके कई आयामों के संबंध में चर्चा की है। अभी एक विचार आया कि हमें इससे सख्ती से निपटना चाहिए। हम यह देखते हैं - जो तजुर्बे में है, अनुभव में है - कि जब कोई घटना घट जाती है, चाहे नक्सली हिंसा हो या आतंकवादी घटना हो, उस घटना के घटने के बाद जो हमारे सारे प्रयास होते हैं वे अगले बचाव के प्रयास होते हैं। परन्तु यह भी देखने में आया कि जब तक हम बचाव के प्रयास करें, तब तक जो आतंकवादी गुट हैं, वे नयी तकनीक और नए स्थान का चयन करके फिर से कोई कार्रवाई कर देते हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर कारण क्या है? बार-बार इस पर चर्चा होती है कि हम आतंकवाद से या नक्सली हिंसा से निपटने में सक्षम हैं लेकिन जो रिपोर्ट आती है, कमेटियों की जो संस्तुतियां आती हैं, उनको देखने से लगता है कि एक तो पुलिस बल में हमें उनको जो सुविधा प्रदान करनी चाहिए, जो टेक्नोलॉजी प्रदान करनी चाहिए, जो हथियार प्रदान करने चाहिए, जो आधुनिक उपकरण उन्हें देने चाहिए, वे भी हम उन्हें नहीं दे पाते। दूसरे इस प्रकार की भी जानकारी आती है कि जो सामान उनको उपलब्ध कराया भी जाता है, वह भी भ्रष्टाचार के कारण अच्छी किस्म का, अच्छी क्वालिटी का उपकरण या सामान नहीं होता। अभी मुम्बई की घटना के बारे में ही यह रिपोर्ट पढ़ने को मिली कि जो बुलेट प्रूफ जैकेट्स थीं, वे कितनी घटिया किस्म की थीं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी तैयारी जिस तरीके से होनी चाहिए, वह तैयारी नहीं हो पाती है। दूसरी बात यह है कि बार-बार यह बात कही जाती है, सदन में भी कही जाती है, सरकार की तरफ से कही जाती है कि हमें कानून चाहिए, हमारी सरकार के जो अंग हैं, सरकार के हाथ हैं, उन्हें मजबूत करना चाहिए। हम कानून बनाते जा रहे हैं। परन्तु उन कानूनों के बाद भी जो स्थिति में सुधार होना चाहिए, वह नहीं होता।

मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि अभी मणिपुर की चर्चा हुई, अभी मुम्बई की चर्चा हुई। मुम्बई की घटना के बाद हमने दो कानून बनाए। मणिपुर में स्पेशल सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट 1958 जो यह नार्थ ईस्ट के इलाके में है। जम्मू कश्मीर में 1990 में यह कानून लाया गया। पांच सौ से अधिक फर्जी एनकाउंटर किए और इसमें आर्मी को जो स्पेशल सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट है, इसमें सेना को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि अगर उसे शुबहा हो जाए, उसे शक हो जाए तो किसी भी आदमी को गिरफ्तार कर सकती है, जेल में डाल सकती है, उसके खिलाफ मुकदमा कर सकती है। परन्तु उसमें उस पीड़ित व्यक्ति को यह अधिकार नहीं होगा कि वह अपने खिलाफ लगाए गए आरोपों का प्रतिवाद कर सके या न्यायालय में जा सके। मैं यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर आप ने इन सख्त कानूनों के लगाने के बाद यह

जो नॉर्थ ईस्ट के इलाके हैं या जम्मू कश्मीर के इलाके हैं, यहां पर घटनाओं में कितनी कमी आई या यहां की स्थिति में कितना सुधार हुआ? दूसरी बात, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, गृह मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट से यह जानकारी मिली कि अब तक 62 हजार निहत्थे लोग इसमें सशस्त्र आंदोलन के या माओवादी आंदोलन के नहीं हैं, ये जनतांत्रिक शांतिपूर्ण आंदोलन के चलते पुलिस की गोली से मारे गए। देश में शुरू से ही यह चर्चा रही है कि पुलिस को किन परिस्थितियों में गोली चलानी चाहिए। अगर हम पुलिस को यह अधिकार दे दें, हम सशस्त्र बल को अधिकार दे दें, हम सेना को अधिकार दे दें तो उससे स्थिति सुधरनी नहीं है। अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी के बयानों का जो उद्धरण किया गया, उन्होंने नक्सली हिंसा के बारे में दो बातें बताईं। एक तो ठीक है कि प्रशासनिक स्तर पर हमें उसे निबटना चाहिए। परन्तु दूसरी बात यह है कि आखिर कारण क्या है। आज यह सबसे बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण विषय है कि आज देश के अंदर जो विभिन्न राज्य हैं और विशेषकर जो पिछड़े राज्य हैं, जो सीमावर्ती राज्य हैं, उन राज्यों में इस प्रकार की भावना देश की एकता के खिलाफ और देश की सुरक्षा के खिलाफ, क्यों पैदा हो रही है? उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस समय देश में दो प्रकार की मानसिक चेतना और दो प्रकार के दिमाग काम कर रहे हैं। जो सत्ता में लोग हैं उनके दिमाग में यह बात बैठ गई है कि पूरे देश का विकास, समग्र विकास, सर्वांगीण विकास असंभव है। तो अगर सब का विकास नहीं हो सकता तो कुछ लोगों का विकास किया जाए, तो जो देश की जनता है, जब उसके मन में यह बात आ गई कि सब का विकास नहीं होगा, तो जो ताकतवर हैं, चालाक हैं, सम्पन्न हैं, वे चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा अपना हिस्सा बढ़ाएं और ज्यादा से ज्यादा अपनी दौलत बढ़ाएं। यह वृत्ति किसमें है? तो यह वृत्ति ज्यादातर ताकतवर लोगों में है। अगर यह दो प्रवृत्तियां हैं, दो वृत्तियां, दो दिमाग एक सत्ता में रहने वालों का, और एक आम जनता का जो पवित्र वर्ग है, अगर उनमें यह वृत्तियां काम आ जाएं तो देश की एकता संभव नहीं होगी। देश में कितनी भी बड़ी बात, कितनी भी लम्बी बात कही जाए यह बात कभी भी सकल रूप में या सबल रूप में स्थापित नहीं की जा सकती।

**(उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए)**

इसलिए आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि अगर किसी प्रकार का अन्याय है, अगर गरीबी है, तो अन्याय रहेगा तो हिंसा रहेगी। अगर हिंसा को खत्म करना है तो अन्याय को खत्म करना पड़ेगा। आज जो हमारे विकास का ढांचा है, वह विकास का ढांचा किस तरीके से है। विकास का ढांचा यह है कि एक तरफ तो वह वर्ग है जो कानून से ऊपर है, कोई भी किसी भी प्रकार से वह धन अर्जित कर सकता है और सरकार की जितनी नीतियां हैं, केवल उसी वर्ग को सशक्त बनाने की, उसी वर्ग को सम्पन्न बनाने की हैं। अगर यह नीतियां चलेंगी तो आप कैसे एकता और शांति स्थापित करना चाहते हैं? क्योंकि जो अपेक्षाएं हैं, जो लोगों के अंदर सपने हैं, उन अपेक्षाओं को, सपनों को पूरा करना पड़ेगा। ये जितने सीमावर्ती इलाके हैं, वे भारत के अंग हैं। वहां के लोगों में राजनीतिक दल थे, राष्ट्रीय दल थे। मैं मणिपुर को जानता हूं, मैं असम को जानता हूं, कश्मीर के अंदर भी कश्मीर की जनता का यह कमाल था कि जब पाकिस्तानी लोगों ने, वहां के उग्रवादियों ने कश्मीर पर हमला किया तो कश्मीर की जनता ने उसका प्रतिवाद किया, उसका मुकाबला किया। तो आखिर यह वृत्ति क्यों पैदा हो रही है? ठीक ही कहा है सीताराम येचुरी जी ने कि जो हमारे राजनीतिक दल हैं वे किसी बड़े विचार या सिद्धांत से प्रेरित नहीं हैं, उनके सामने देश नहीं है। उनके सामने सत्ता है, सत्ता को कैसे हथियाया जाए, संकुचित स्वार्थों के जरिए अगर देश को बांटना पड़े, वर्गों में, सम्प्रदायों में, क्षेत्रों में, अगर संघर्ष करना पड़े, घृणा फैलानी पड़े, तो उससे भी गुरेज नहीं करते हैं। मैं यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज क्या कारण है कि जो हमारे राष्ट्रीय प्रतीक हैं, उन राष्ट्रीय प्रतीकों के खिलाफ असम्मान

फैलाया जा रहा है, घृणा पैदा की जा रही है, वह चाहे गांधी जी हों, चाहे हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी हो? आज भाषा के सवाल पर विवाद हो रहा है। जो सवाल इस देश में पहले सुलझ चुके हैं, उन पर समझौता हो चुका है, आम सहमति हो चुकी है, परन्तु क्षुद्र राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के कारण, उन्हीं सवालों को उभारकर देश की एकता को खतरे में डाला जा रहा है और जो सत्ता में बैठे हुए लोग हैं, वे आग लगाकर दूर खड़े रहते हैं, मजा लेते रहते हैं और लोग लड़ते रहते हैं। अगर सरकार इस प्रकार के अराजक तत्वों के साथ, अराष्ट्रीय तत्वों के साथ, देश को जोड़ने वाली शक्तियों के साथ समझौता करेगी और उनके खिलाफ नरमी बरतेगी, तो वैसी ही स्थिति आएगी, जैसे आखिरी मुगल साम्राज्य की थी। आखिरी मुगल साम्राज्य जैसे अपने कमरे की कैद में रहकर शासन करता था और पूरा देश अराजकता की स्थिति में था, वही आखिरी मुगल साम्राज्य की तरह की स्थिति हो जायगी। जो आंकड़े हैं, वे बताते हैं कि दिनों-दिन ऐसे प्रदेशों की संख्या और जिलों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, जहां पर आपका कानून नहीं चलता है, जहां पर आपकी व्यवस्था काम नहीं करती है। जो लोकल गुप्स हैं, यह सही है कि उसमें वहां के लोकल कारण हैं और यह भी सही है कि वहां के जो आपराधिक लोग हैं, उन आपराधिक लोगों ने सारी कमान अपने हाथ में रख ली है, लेकिन उन आपराधिक लोगों के खिलाफ आप कार्यवाही नहीं कर पाते हैं, क्योंकि जन-समर्थन उनके साथ है। उनके साथ जन-समर्थन क्यों है, क्योंकि जो आपकी मशीनरी है, जो आपकी फोर्स है, चाहे प्रशासन की हो, चाहे सिविल की हो, चाहे पुलिस प्रशासन हो, वह इतना भ्रष्ट है, वह इतना अक्षम है, वह इतना डरपोक है कि वह उन स्थितियों का मुकाबला नहीं कर पाता। आप जानते हैं कि जो विकास की योजनाएं बनती हैं, उन विकास योजना का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा, उन नक्सलपंथी या इन सशक्त आतंकवादी गुटों को दिया जाता है, क्योंकि अगर उनको हिस्सा नहीं देंगे, तो उनको चोरी करने का, कमाने का अवसर नहीं मिलेगा। देश में एक तरफ विकास का ढांचा है और दूसरी तरफ यह भ्रष्टाचार है। इस भ्रष्टाचार में दिल्ली से लेकर देश के छोटे-छोटे कोने तक हम आकंठ डूबे हुए हैं। इस भ्रष्टाचार ने जो हमारे समाज का नैतिक बल है, जो नैतिक साहस है, उसी को खत्म कर दिया। हम में लड़ने का दम नहीं है, हम से मुकाबला करने का दम है, हम डरते रहते हैं कि अगर जान चली जाएगी, तो मेरे बच्चों का क्या होगा? मैंने जो सम्पत्ति अर्जित की है, उसका क्या होगा? इसलिए राष्ट्र के स्तर पर यह हमारा चरित्र बन गया है कि जो ताकतवर हो, जो सबल हो, उसके साथ हम समझौता करें और जो कमजोर हो, उसकी जान ले लें या उसके खिलाफ आक्रामक रुख अख्तियार करें। इस प्रकार से हम केवल पुलिस के बल पर, फौज के बल पर शासन करना चाहेंगे, तो नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारी जो बुनियादी जरूरत है, वह विकास है। हमें समग्र विकास की दृष्टि लानी पड़ेगी।...(समय की घंटी)... इसके साथ ही हमें लोगों को यह विश्वास दिलाना पड़ेगा कि हमारे यहां कानून का राज चलता है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री वृजभूषण तिवारी :** आपको लोगों में यह विश्वास पैदा करना पड़ेगा कि यह देश सब का है और इस सब के लिए जरूरी है कि सभी राजनैतिक दलों को भी सुधारा जाए और उसी के साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि जो सत्ता में बैठे हुए लोग हैं, उनको भी नियम, मर्यादा और अपनी सीमा के अंदर रहना सीखना होगा और एक सभ्य समाज बनाने के लिए, लोकतांत्रिक तरीके का और लोकतांत्रिक उपकरण का इस्तेमाल करें, तभी इस देश में शांति हो सकती है और देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को भी सुदृढ़ किया जा सकता है। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. K. MALAISAMY (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Dr. Malaisamy, your party has five minutes.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, I always feel at home whenever you are in the Chair. I will try to confine myself ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, our hon. Home Minister is also very considerate as far as I am concerned. Both join together, time is not a constraint. Sir, I am very thankful to you for having given me this opportunity to join the discussion on the most prime topic, the felt need of the hour. In fact, I have got a patent phrase for having chosen the topic for discussion in this House. In the morning, to illustrate my observation, out of twenty questions, ten questions related to the Ministry of Home Affairs. These ten questions related only to the problems of internal security and violence. So, Sir, it shows that the entire House is concerned about this particular issue. I also feel that this is the most important topic on which the entire House should necessarily discuss. Keeping in view the paucity of time, I am not going into the details of how the Army is working, how the BSF is working, how the CRPF is working and how the police is working. I am more concerned about what is needed to be done further. As far as the Home Minister is concerned, he has been very communicative. In fact, even when he says that the matters are aggravating, he explains in such a way that the situation is totally under control and nothing is very serious about it. It means, he is very optimistic. But I would like to say that, in any form of Government, the prime concern of the Government is to ensure the safety and security of the life and property of citizens. But when there is a danger to life and property of people, no Government is doing its duty. The country should be calm; the country should be peaceful. But what we are seeing is that the country has become uneasy and restless. Why is it so?

It is not today's affair or yesterday's affair. Despite the efforts employed by the previous Government or the present Government and the measures initiated the fact remains that the country is uneasy, the people are uneasy and restless. This is what I am trying to tell you. The Hon. Minister has done a lot of exercise. I don't undermine that. He has gone all around, he has done a lot of exercise, he has been holding a lot of discussions, and so on and so forth. But my pointed question is whether the measures taken are adequate, effective, continuous and timely. I repeat, whether the measures taken are adequate, effective, continuous and timely. The hon. Minister is well-versed in Tamil. He may try to say quote a couplet of Tirukkural which means "If one wants to solve a problem, one has to go to the root of cause of it only then it can be solved." I know, as a Finance Minister, during his Budget Speech, he would quote a couplet from Thirukural. So, I also thought to quote Thirukural.

My second point is that as a measure for dealing with this problem, he will have a system and he will employ people to manage the system. Is there a system failure or human failure? So, I would like to know whether this point has been given a due thought.

My third point is that our Minister has gone on record to say that what Pakistan has been doing and what China has been doing adverse to our interest. In other words, what I am trying to say is that the problem is not only being dealt within our country, but our neighbouring countries have also started doing it. In such a situation, the problem is getting more and more aggravated. So, our efforts will be much more, in that process, according to me, Sir, the strategy will never go with ethics. When you are employing a strategy, ethics has no place. You cannot combine both. This is what, according to me, our Indian Government is trying to do, that is, employing ethics and strategy together. When a person is offensive, when a person is aggressive, he must be put in defence. They should be taught a lesson in such a way that they can understand. To deal with the Naxalites or Maoists or terrorists or extremists or insurgents, whoever it may be, there should be a political will. I raise a pointed question whether this Government has got a political will to deal with all these menaces. If you have got a will, then the skill should follow. So, have you got the will or the skill? This is my third point, Sir.

My fourth point is, Sir, they could have made some analysis. I do not undermine the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is empowered with heavy-weighted bureaucrats and other persons. They would have, certainly, made their SWOT analysis — What is our strength, what is our weakness, what is the opportunity and what is the threat? They would have already made it. But I would like them to concentrate on our weaknesses. What are the areas in which we have been really weak? According to me, our security management system is weak. In doing crisis management also, they are weak. They always make a soft approach. According to me, it should not be. The other point is coordination among the States which Mr. Yechury also mentioned. Coordination among the States is lacking. The, task force at the border is not there. To control the problem of insecurity, a special legislation, being a lawyer, he knows this, is required. Sir, we had POTA. But it was eliminated. They can think of a special legislation to control this. Sir, I will rush through my points. According to me, there are three focuss areas, that is, intelligence, security and infrastructure to fight. These are the focus areas on which our Minister may concentrate. Sir, let me conclude with a final observation. **...(Time-bell rings)...** I will take a minute. Sir, as far as the problem is concerned, it is not easy. I agree that it is a gigantic problem. To deal with this problem, it needs a multi-faceted approach. So, as such, a multi-dimensional approach is necessary. This is number one.

Number two, you have to give support to the States in terms of modernisation, men, matters, advice etc. This is my second point.

My third point is that you have to strengthen the BSF because they are at the border. A lot of infiltration is there. They should check and prevent the infiltration. So, the BSF should be

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strengthened. Then, intelligence mechanism also should be strengthened. Then he has to neutralise their activities. Lastly, Sir, bilateral and multilateral cooperation to deal with the menace is necessary. Thank you.

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) :** सर, थैंक यू वेरी मच। हम लोग यहां पर internal security के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं। हमारे पहले यहां पर, क्योंकि माओवादियों के बारे में बातचीत हो रही है, हमारे जो पूर्व गृह मंत्री थे, उन्होंने क्या कहा है, मैं उसके बारे में quote कर रहा हूँ, उसके बाद अपनी बात रखूंगा। "The Union Home Minister, Shri Shivraj Patil, on Wednesday underlined the importance of dialogue in tackling the Naxalite violence in the State. Dialogue, he said, was one of the matters to solve the issue. The Naxalites are our brothers and sisters. What is wrong if we call those who are born in India as our brothers and sisters? They could be angry, they could be misled, but one should not conclude that they should be tackled with only bullet."

सर, इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि वे कोई आतंकवादी, हमारे दुश्मन नहीं हैं। वे लोग बाहर से नहीं आए हैं। इसी मिट्टी से वे लोग उपजे हैं और इसी मिट्टी के रहने वाले हैं। यहीं पर उनका समाज है, यहीं पर उनका घर है। लेकिन हम लोग सत्ता के सुख में उन लोगों के आम जीवन की जो समस्या है, उनकी रहने की जो समस्या है, उनकी जो खाने की समस्या है, गरीबों का जो fundamental right है, वह सब हम लोग भूल गए हैं, उसे हम लोग याद नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसीलिए हमारे अर्जुन सेनगुप्त जी ने कहा कि यहां पर 70-75 प्रतिशत लोग 20 रुपए रोज पर अपना जीवनयापन करते हैं। क्या आप ऐसा ऐसा सोचते हैं कि 20 रुपए रोज पर जीवनयापन करने वाले जो लोग हैं, क्या वहां नक्सलाइट पैदा नहीं होगा, क्या वहां माओवादी पैदा नहीं होगा? वह तो होना ही है। लेकिन इनके बारे में हम लोगों को विचार करना चाहिए। आपको इतना ज्यादा mandate है, आपको इतनी ज्यादा ताकत है, तो आपको उसका कोई उपाय निकालना चाहिए, उन लोगों से बात करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि वे पाकिस्तानी आतंकवादी नहीं है, कोई चीन के आतंकवादी नहीं हैं, कोई अमेरिका से नहीं आए हैं। इसलिए उसके बारे में जरूर बात करनी चाहिए। A naxalite is a problem. इसलिए problem है, क्योंकि वे have-not लोग हैं, वे गरीब लोग हैं और उन्हीं को लेकर उन लोगों ने माओवादी बनाया है। हम सीपीएम के लोगों के विचारों से जरूर सहमत हैं, लेकिन इतना सहमत नहीं हैं कि उन लोगों को बुलेट से tackle करना चाहिए। यह हमारे समझ से बाहर की चीज़ है, मैं इस पर सहमत नहीं होता हूँ। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने एक स्टेटमेंट दे दिया। एक जगह नक्सलाइट का हमला हुआ, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम इस पर ऊपर से surveillance करेंगे और military operation करेंगे, तो कैसे चलेगा? मैं उदाहरण के लिए एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोकनायक जय प्रकाश नारायण जी ने पेशेवर डकैतों को आत्मसमर्पण करा दिया। जब उन्होंने आत्मसमर्पण करा दिया, तो ऐसे लोगों में से एक-दो लोग चुन कर पार्लियामेंट में चले आए। अगर पेशेवर डकैतों को, जो खूनी डकैत हैं, उन लोगों को आत्मसमर्पण करा सकते हैं, तो वे लोग तो बुद्धिजीवी लोग हैं, वे अच्छे लोग हैं। अगर वे मुख्यधारा से हट गए हैं, तो क्या उनको मुख्यधारा में लाने के लिए हम लोग प्रयास नहीं कर सकते? इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि आतंकवाद केवल आतंकवाद नहीं है, internal security केवल internal security नहीं है।

सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों के संविधान में यह लिखा गया है कि कहीं भी कोई आदमी जा सकता है, कहीं भी कोई रोजगार कर सकता है, कहीं भी कोई ठहर सकता है और कहीं भी कोई नौकरी खोज सकता है, तो क्या मैं ऐसा मानूँ कि महाराष्ट्र में यह बात चल रही है? महाराष्ट्र में कैसा आतंक फैलाया जा रहा है? कैसे दो-भाषा पद्धति को लागू करने की बात कही जा रही है? क्या मैं ऐसा मानूँ कि यह आतंकवाद, internal security का मामला नहीं है? देश को बांटने की जो स्थिति है, क्या मैं ऐसा नहीं मानूँ कि यह internal security का मामला नहीं है? सर, आतंकवाद बहुत खतरनाक चीज है और internal security का मामला तो सबसे ज्यादा खतरनाक है। हमारे बहुत सारे नेता इसमें मारे गए, गरीब लोग भी मारे जाते हैं, कई लोग हैं, जो हमारे अच्छे वर्कर्स हैं, वे भी मारे जाते हैं। इसलिए मेरा एक सुझाव है कि internal security के लिए आप जरूर कुछ ऐसा साधन इस्तेमाल कीजिए कि आपका जो खुफिया तंत्र है, उसको आप जरूर बढ़िया से बढ़िया कीजिए।

सर, 26/11 के बारे में एक लाइन बोल कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। 26/11 के बारे में तो खुफिया तंत्र का कुछ था ही नहीं, लेकिन अभी रोज खुफिया तंत्र के बारे में आ रहा है, फिर भी उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। हमें लगता है कि हमारा जो पुलिस तंत्र है, हमारा जो खुफिया तंत्र है, हमारा जो जासूसी तंत्र है, वह completely fail हो गया और इसीलिए ये सारी घटनाएं घट रही हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** राजनीति जी, समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** एक मिनट, सर। नक्सलाइट्स की घटनाएं, माओवादियों की घटनाएं इसीलिए घट रही हैं, क्योंकि हमारा खुफिया तंत्र बहुत कमजोर है।

सर, अंत में मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि माओवादियों एवं नक्सलाइट्स का कोई उपाय निकालिए और उन लोगों से बातचीत करने के लिए कुछ कीजिए। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Waghmare, your Party has only three minutes, but you may try to conclude in five minutes.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I shall not take much time.

Internal security of this country is, of course, threatened. Today, we live in turmoil. We are facing trauma everyday. Today, no State in our country is safe. There is no peace. There are problems not only in border States but also in other States. There is terrorism, of course, Naxalite activities are spreading like anything. Maoists are threatening us. Crimes are on the increase. Communalism is on the increase. Sectarian regionalism is also on the increase. That is why, our life is not very safe. Crimes are on the rise and our lives are not safe in this country. Therefore, we will have to go to the root cause of the problem. And, I think, the root cause is inequality, extreme inequality. There is acute poverty. We have to address all these problems. There is the problem of law and order that has to be dealt with. Now, where is naxalism prospering? It is in the tribal areas. It is in the jungles. And, there they are resorting to guerilla war. So, our policemen will have to be trained in that skill of guerilla war. The Naxalites have their own ideology. We have to face it. They don't have faith in



peace. They don't have faith in non-violence. They have faith in the barrel of the gun. That's why they would like to have power in their own hands. So, there is enormous exploitation in the tribal areas. Poverty is increasing. We need to address all these problems. Now, I would like to emphasise that this problem cannot be tackled only by the States. All the States will have to come together. Why not form a consortium of States to face Naxalites and Maoists in the country? This would be the best strategy. Poverty is very acute at some places. Nearly 70 per cent of the people live on twenty rupees a day. And, on the other hand, we have people who spend twenty crore rupees on wedding ceremonies. This great disparity would create chaos and be a great problem to us. Therefore, we have to fight poverty and violence. Our strategy must be very comprehensive and we need to adopt many ways to tackle this menace.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much for sticking to your time limit.

Now, Shri D. Raja. Mr. Raja, I am sorry to tell you that your Party's time is also three minutes. Please, try to be brief.

SHRI D.RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we are discussing a very important subject of internal security. Here, it is appropriate to remember what Dr. Ambedkar has said in his last historic speech in the Constituent Assembly. While placing the Constitution, it was Dr. Ambedkar who was so prophetic that he said, "On 26th January, 1950 India enters into a life of contradictions. In politics, we will have equality; but in social, economic and cultural life, we will continue to have inequality. There will be one man, one vote system, but there won't be one man, one value, and this disparity, this inequality can lead to a situation where the democracy will find itself in peril." I think, almost we are facing such a situation. This prophetic caution was not properly understood by everyone of us. Otherwise, since Independence we would not see such a social discrimination, economic inequality and disparity in our country.

Having said that, Sir, I must say that the question of internal security must be addressed at two levels. One, what is the understanding of internal security? Second, what is the action that we propose to do? My point is, internal security should be understood in a proper perspective. If the terrorist forces within the country, the insurgents, Maoists or otherwise, the extremists, left or right, pose a threat which can de-stabilise the nation, which can emerge as a threat to the State and which can emerge as a challenge to the rule of law, this has to be understood. But there is one more level, that is, there are people who are fighting for their legitimate rights, people who are fighting for their rights to live, their rights to food, their rights to water, their rights to home, their rights to forests and their rights to the natural wealth of our country. That is another level. They are also fighting and when

they fight, they challenge the State; when they fight, they confront the State machinery, the police and all the suppressive or oppressive apparatus of the State. They do that because these people fight for their rights. How do we understand them? This is point number one which the House will have to consider seriously.

Now, I come to certain concrete issues. One, there is the question of Maoism. I don't get into ideological or theoretical debate on that issue. It is none other than Lenin who called it the left-wing extremism and infantile disorder. After Lenin, the history has moved far. But even then, that extremism continues as an infantile disorder and we have to fight it at ideological and political level; that we also do; as Communists; we are doing it. But how do you address the menace of Maoism? There, I think, the Government will have to be more realistic and pragmatic. It cannot be dealt as a simple law and order issue. It is not. The Government will have to acknowledge the socio-economic roots for this emergence of Maoism in the country or Naxalism in the country. There I do not agree with the hon. Home Minister when he talked about violence, unless the violence is given up, then only the State can come forward for any meaningful dialogue; I think, the State also will have to stop violence. There is violence, counter-violence.

One has to really understand which violence is primary and which violence is first. Even it happened in many international matters. When there was war going on in Vietnam, the peace talks went on in Paris. It was a war, real war. Here, you cannot treat our own people as aliens, and, you cannot declare a war against our own people. You cannot talk of using the Army or the Military against our own people. What is the way out? The Government must be very realistic on how to address this issue? Issues are there. As Mr. Keshava Rao was talking about, why backwardness is there; whom we can accuse? Who is responsible for the tribal people living in such abject poverty in such conditions of backwardness? What crime they have committed, what sin they have done that they live such a worst and ruptured life even after sixty years of Independence. The State should take the responsibility. All the political parties must take the responsibility. Can you wage a war against the tribal people? That is where the Government needs to be more realistic. This is point number one on Maoists.

Coming to Manipur, the problems of the North-East are very specific. North-East remains very backward and it is known to everybody. The insurgents are there. What is the way to tackle this insurgency in the North East? Can you do it with your Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act? I would like to ask the Government, can you control insurgency simply by use of this Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, whether it is Manipur, Nagaland or any other State. This is my question to the

Government. My opinion is that the Government should immediately repeal the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act. This is my appeal to the Government. It is my understanding. If you think that with this Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, you can rule the North East, I don't think that it will produce any results. ...(Time-bell rings)... I must say that there is a need to ensure that the rule of law prevails in the North-East, in Manipur, and, for that, the Government should, again, show some kind of saner activities. The Government should put an end to the fake encounters that are taking place in Manipur and other parts of the country.

Now, Sir, I come to the issue of social discrimination. Sir, this is the twentieth year of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, What is happening now? Even the anti-naxal laws were used against those who fought against the continuous atrocities committed against dalits. It happened in Maharashtra. ...(Time-bell rings)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding, Sir. This is a serious issue. There are studies which show that the number of people killed during caste clashes is higher than that of people killed in any other clashes. There is an independent report showing as to why *dalits* were killed. How can you expect the internal security to remain protected while *dalits* are being butchered or killed like this?

Here, I must say, when people accuse Left Wing Extremism, there is a danger of Right Wing Extremism. You cannot simply undermine the Right Wing Extremism. In case of Left Wing Extremism, they challenge the State, they challenge the policy, they challenge the bureaucracy, but in the case of Right Wing Extremism, they disrupt the social harmony, they challenge the very secular fabric of the Constitution, the secular character of the Constitution and the secular fabric of the society. How is the State going to address their issues? The question of internal security needs to be understood in a greater and larger perspective — it is not a simple narrow issue; one day, it is naxalism; the other day, it is something else — otherwise, we cannot really address the challenges which we face today in this country. Thank you.

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA (Nominated): Thank you, Sir. Left Wing Extremism, which had earlier manifested in sporadic violence across the States of Bihar and Andhra Pradesh in the 1980s and the 1990s, has today, to my mind, supposed to be the gravest challenge to our internal security. Sir, because of paucity of time, I will only stick to this one single issue. Today, Sir, the Maoists and their allies have spread their presence in over 17 States crossing more than 200 districts. They are striking almost on daily basis. According to the Home Ministry data, over 580 people have been killed in the first 8 months of this year as compared to almost 700 in the entire last year. More

importantly, more security personnel have died in Maoists violence in the first 8 months of this year than in the entire previous calendar year. Just to give a context to this, Sir, we have lost over 900 people from our security forces in Maoists violence over the last 4 years, a figure which is only marginally below the 1,100 security troops that have been lost in Afghanistan by the Allied Forces. That is the magnitude of our problem.

Recently, the politburo of the Maoist party passed a resolution urging its cadres to intensify their attacks on Government and security establishments and also to expand into newer areas. They are using more sophisticated weapons and there is much better intelligence sharing. Besides targeting the police and the Government establishments, they are also trying to spread now and disturb infrastructure development and economic infrastructure such as roads, bridges, railways and telecommunication networks. In short, they are posing to be a grave challenge not only to our internal security but also, to my mind, they will be the biggest drag on India's economic progress unless we do something to try and stem this. Clearly, there is no room for complacency in dealing with this insurgency. The Government must act and act fast with a strategy that is well thought out, that is well coordinated and comprehensive in every manner to try and address the various issues.

Sir, firstly and foremostly, it must redress the discontent and alienation caused by the economic disparity and social divides that have actually led to this insurgency. It is no coincidence that the areas that are stronghold of the rebels also happen to be the country's most under developed and most backward areas with Government services very often not reaching the intended beneficiaries. These areas which have been neglected for decades are today posing to be fertile grounds for this insurgency. To quote the Prime Minister, we have to undo the developmental lapses that have happened over the years and that should be at the core of our fight against this insurgency. But effective developmental intervention rests really squarely on the availability of a delivery network on adequate logistics and most importantly on law and order. That is where we have the gravest problem. In many of these areas, law and order is almost non-existent and the Government services reach far fewer people than they are intended for. Political representation in these areas has also been very weak. That has given rise to a parallel Government that is functioning out of these areas, often reinforcing fear rather than any support amongst local people. But they have little choice. New interest groups and power centres are coming up in these areas. Therefore, Sir, it is extremely important for the Government to not only restore law and order but also to reinforce a sense of security amongst the local people and to adequately back up institutions of governance.

Sir, modernisation of the police forces in these areas has been a topic that has been burning for a long time. The Home Minister has said that he is addressing it. We need to do it on a war footing. There are several vacancies amongst the police force again in these areas. The number is quite glaring. If you want to address this issue, this would invariably require a decisive armed defensive against the rebels. Most of them are very ill-equipped. Police in these areas are very ill equipped and very poorly trained. Andhra Pradesh has been one State which has been successful in raising the Greyhound commandos to fight these Maoists. They use these commandos as well as developmental tools because both have to go hand in hand if you have to surmount this insurgency. The other States might find it quite difficult in the short term to emulate this example. The Salwa Judum experiment also in Chhattisgarh actually has raised more controversies than solving too many problems. So, even whilst we look at other remedies, the Central forces have to take the frontline in this fight against terrorism. Even if this is done, the States needs to share intelligence in a more real time manner. We need to ensure that there is a united front to tackle insurgency which today has actually thrived on lack of coordination amongst the States and the political expediency. **...(Time-bell rings)...** The Centre has put forward many proposals. I just want to urge it to, once again, have a massive mobilisation of paramilitary forces and police in the affected areas before it gets too late, before it gets out of control.

You could strengthen and expand anti-poverty programmes whether NREGA or other similar programmes. Sir, action on the Forest Rights, which actually has resulted in the alienation of tribals, has a great potential to try and undo this damage. Land for land should be a must in tribal areas and a free and fair compensation should be paid to people whose land has been taken.

Last but not least, the Centre must explore ways and means to start a dialogue with the rebels. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, today most of the speakers spoke about the Naxal-hit areas. I would not like to repeat this thing. Although I belong to opposition, I must admit that the internal security situation in our country, except in the Maoist-or the Naxal-hit areas, is improving today. I must compliment the Government, for there is no Mumbai like situation. Mumbai is quite peaceful. So we are very happy. After last year's incident, there is no such type of incident at all in our country. We are really happy, Sir.

Through the news, it has come to our notice that the Government has started a dialogue with a certain group of Kashmir. It is also a welcome move. We would not like to play politics with this dialogue. We need peace in Kashmir valley also. We welcome the move taken by the Government of

India regarding the dialogue with the Kashmiri group. But, Sir, I am very sorry to say that the scenario in the North Eastern region and Assam did not find a mention in the speeches of my previous speakers. The situation in the North-Eastern region is not improving. Sir, situation in Manipur is known to everybody. Day by day, the situation in Manipur is going out of control. For more than two or three months, the educational institutions in Manipur remained shut. The Armed Forces Special Powers Act is still applicable in Manipur. Various groups have demanded and suggested withdrawal of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act from Manipur. I hope the hon. Minister will definitely consider this proposal.

Another very interesting development in the North Eastern region, which I would like to mention here, is this. Recently, the Nagaland Assembly passed a resolution demanding separate Nagalim. In this separate Nagalim they described certain area of Assam to be included into the new Map of India. We want to maintain brotherly relations with Nagaland. We want peaceful relations with our neighbouring State but not at the cost of our own land. The people of Assam cannot sacrifice land in the name of peace. I hope the Government of India is going to take up this matter very seriously with the Nagaland Government and settle the problem immediately. Otherwise, it will create unnecessary tension in our area. Although there is some improvement in North Kachar, the situation in Assam, I must admit, is not improving. Day by day, the situation is becoming worse. There is no security of life and property. On 4th October, 13 people were killed in Bhimajinli in Bishwanath-Chariali Sub-Division of Sonitpur District of Assam, Sir. More than 450 people were seriously killed and more than 50 people were injured. Again, Sir, on 16th November, the railway communication between Upper Assam and rest of the country was totally disrupted for 12 hours. In the Rajdhani Express train, there was a bomb blast. Due to that blast, the rail tracks were damaged and there was no railway operation in this area for more than 12 hours.

Sir, it is known to everyone that very recently, there is a twin blast in Nalbari in Assam; nine people were killed, Sir, and more than 40 people were very seriously injured. The scenario of Assam you cannot compare with the other part of the country. The scenario in Assam is very difficult. In the last Session, hon. Home Minister has very rightly agreed that fugitives and jihadis were very much active in Assam, Sir, it is known to everybody that Pakistani Flag was hoisted in Assam. In Mohanpur village of Udalguri District of Assam, Pakistani Flag was hoisted, Sir! Fugitives and jihadis used Assam as a transit camp; they took shelter; they took training in Bangladesh and they came to Assam for a transit. After indulging in unlawful activities in Assam and other parts of the country, they

again moved to Bangladesh. ...**(Time Bell rings)**... Again, the Indo-Bangladesh border is open and these people, these extremist groups, these fugitives and jehadis take advantage of that open Indo-Bangladesh border.

Sir, we are condemning all types of violence. Always people are killed in Assam and in the North-Eastern region. Those people are our people, either they may be killed by the police or they may be killed by the army or they may be killed by the extremist organisations. Ultimately, those people are our people, the citizens of our country. We appeal to these people, we appeal to all the extremist organisations to come forward for having a dialogue with the Government of India. We appeal to the Government of India also to start a political dialogue with the extremist organisations immediately. Only a political dialogue can solve this problem. We want a permanent solution. We want peace, Sir. We are very good Indians and we would like them to become very good Indians. Sir, when Sachin Tendulkar hit the century, like crores of Indians we enjoyed it; we also shared the glory. But when Sachin Tendulkar was out, like crores of Indians we also said, "Oh, my God, Sachin is out!" This is our sentiment. Try to understand our sentiment. We want a permanent solution for having peace in our region, not a temporary solution. Sir, the Home Minister also in the last Parliament Session ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, my problem is that the time is very short, I am sorry.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): That is our problem.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Yes, Sir. I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to look into the matter and take steps for sealing the Indo-Bangladesh border immediately. He should take some initiative. I hope, very soon, this Indo-Bangladesh border is going to be sealed. The Government of India is going to take all the necessary steps for having permanent peace in our region, permanent peace in the North-Eastern region and permanent peace in Assam. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr. Baishya. The next is Mr. Rama Jois. do not know what to do because ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me make it clear. Your Party's allotted time is 30 minutes and your Party has already taken 36 minutes! So, the time left is minus six minutes. What should we do?

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, those minus minutes you give him!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Only Einstein can do; I cannot do. Mine is to make it. Anyhow, conclude in five minutes please.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, I will be very brief. The matter under discussion is of a very serious kind in respect of the security of the country. I may recall the famous statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: 'If India lives, who dies? If India dies, who lives?' It is the responsibility of all the citizens to ensure that there is internal security. The highest duty of the state is to provide security and protection to the citizens. A sense of security is important to the people because unless there is a sense of security, they cannot carry on any business or profession and they can do so efficiently only if they are assured of security. Today, the position is that working women going to work places feel they are not safe; housewives feel that when children go to schools whether they would come back safely or not. Such fear is haunting the minds of the citizens. Therefore, it has become necessary to ensure in the entire nation that there is a sense of security and peace. From time immemorial, our slogan has been शांति: शांति: शांति। There should be peace everywhere. But, unfortunately, that itself is under a great threat.

Therefore, in a matter like this, irrespective of political parties or any other feelings, all of us should stand together as a nation for ensuring security in our country. I may recall a famous statement in Mahabharata. Yudhishtthira said, वयं पंचाधिकं शतं। Gandharvas invaded Kauravas. The question arose before Dharmaraya whether he should join hands with Gandharvas or should join Kauravas. Then he said, 'If there is a fight between Pandavas and Kauravas, we are a hundred versus five. But, if it is a third-party comes in, then we are a hundred and five.' That should be the attitude of all political parties. We should join together. Instead of accusing one another, we have to work for the unity and security of the country.

I may give an example which was created recently in Kaiga. Kaiga is an atomic project in Karnataka. In that, heavy water was included in the drinking water and workers became unwell for having consumed it. Who went inside and who put the heavy water into the drinking water is not known. In Karnataka, there is a threat to dams and reservoirs. If a dam or reservoir is destroyed, there would be great calamity. Now, special security forces have been posted there.

Recently, a Pakistani spy came to India through Nepal. He had a passport, a visa; he had PAN card and everything. How did he get them? That shows of our security lapses. China is treating our Jammu and Kashmir as a disputed territory. As far as 26/11 is concerned, much has been spoken already. Terrorists came by boat from Pakistan to India. There is a territorial water for about 10 kms. If any third party enters a territorial water, then immediately it must be known to the Coastal Guard. They have not prevented from entering India. Whether they had some support of any individual internally should be looked into because, otherwise, they coming from outside they could not have done so much havoc in a new place. Therefore, this aspect also has to be looked into.



Recently, even in district and taluka places, in Karnataka — Honnali and Hubli — illegitimate arms and ammunition have been manufactured and supplied throughout the country. That has been reported and the police have arrested them. That also shows the security lapse. All this is a tip of the iceberg. Therefore, our criminal justice delivery and vigilance must be very efficient. They should be not only preventive but also punitive.

You must take all preventive actions so that such things do not happen and at the same time whoever is caught must be punished. Otherwise, the cases go on for years together and therefore, people are not afraid of rule of law. During Emergency, Maintenance of Internal Security Act has been enacted during Indira Gandhi's Government and it was strictly being enforced. Like maintenance of Internal Security Act should be another law enacted and there should be eternal vigilance. Eternal vigilance not merely by the police and Government agencies but every citizen should become vigilant and should safeguard the security of the country. For example, Dr. Ambedkar was asked, 'which is the important word to the Preamble to the Constitution?' He did not stress on equality. He said fraternity, the feeling of fraternity among all the citizens of the country, who are children of the same mother. If that feeling is there, then, automatically threat to internal security will come down. It is not only Naxalites and Maoists but even linguistic chauvinism has gone up recently and threatening the peace. I have written an article about that also. K. M. Munshi has written a foreword in a book on History and Culture of India and he said that he never believe this that linguistic state are going to become sub-nation states but unfortunately, these are becoming sub-nation states saying 'sons of the soil'. According to me, that is a very pernicious theory. There is only one soil, *i.e.* the soil of Bharat Mata. Every particle is good for us. But, unfortunately, the regional feelings on the basis of language, Caste, religion, have been raised and that is really spoiling the peaceful atmosphere. For example, in 1951, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister, when lakhs of people were coming to see him, he would jump from his car to be among the people and put garlands to individual citizens and greet them. But, today is it possible at all for a Prime Minister or an important VIP to come to the midst of people in the middle?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): It is not possible for the Prime Minister of any country. Let us remember that.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: The Prime Minister himself used to go near the masses and jump among them. You see the difference between that situation and today. Our Budget for security has increased so much. But, with all that, first of all you must create a sense of patriotism and fraternity as part of National Educational System and at the same time punitive measures should also be strictly enforced.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you, very much. Now, Dr. Prabha Thakur.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Just one minute. I will quote a line. In Mahabharat times, "The highest duty of the State is to give protection." And Karnataka neetirara states that "The subjects require protection against wicked officers of the king, thieves, enemies of the king, royal favourites (such as the queen, princes etc.)" — today it may be relatives of Minister — "and more than all, against the greed of the king himself. The king should ensure the people against these fears."

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सभी विद्वान सदस्यों के विचार सुन रही थी। श्री संजय राउत जी ने देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के खतरे से उत्पन्न स्थिति पर जो चर्चा आरंभ की है, यह एक बहुत ही रिलेवंट और ज्वलंत इश्यू है। देश को जिन स्थितियों से खतरा है, उनसे निपटने के लिए कहीं राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर, कहीं प्रांतीय भावना से ऊपर उठकर, कहीं अपनी राजनीतिक दल की विचारधारा से ऊपर उठकर तथा सबको एकजुट होकर, देश की राष्ट्रीयता एकता और अखंडता के लिए मिलकर काम करना होगा और दिल से यह संकल्प करना होगा, तब कहीं जाकर हम इन खतरों का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे। तभी हम इन खतरों को समाप्त करने में कामयाब हो सकेंगे। मात्र केवल सरकारें, मात्र केवल पुलिस, मात्र केवल आर्मी से जो खतरे हैं, ये टलने वाले नहीं हैं। यह आतंकवाद का अजगर विभिन्न राज्यों में तथा पूरे ही देश में अलग-अलग शक्तों में अपने पैर पसारता जा रहा है। आज इसके पीछे धन है और कई पार्टियों के द्वारा दिए गए प्रलोभन भी हैं, आर्थिक शक्तियां भी हैं और यह आतंकवाद ऐसे ही पनप रहा है। इस आतंकवाद में कई पड़ोसी मुल्कों के इशारे भी हैं और उनकी दी हुई सिक्युरिटीज भी हैं। इसलिए आज हमें अपने आपको बचाना हमारी पहली जरूरत है। इस विषय में यदि जरूरी है, तो कोई भी कठोर से कठोर विधेयक लाया जा सकता है और कानून बनाया जा सकता है। इस देश में चाहे कोई भी राजनीतिक दल हो, जिनकी विचारधारा और बातें जाति, धर्म, प्रांत, भाषा या किसी भी नाम पर समाज को बांटती है, देश को तोड़ती हैं, तो उन पर विधेयकों के जरिए रोक लगाना जरूरी है, क्योंकि देश तथा देश की सम्प्रभुता और एकता किसी भी राजनीतिक दल से सर्वोपरि है। जिस एकता और अखंडता के लिए इंदिरा गांधी कुर्बान हुई हैं और हमारे कई लोगों ने कुर्बानियां दी हैं, उसके बाद यह देश आजाद हुआ है। आज इस आजाद देश में फिर आतंकवाद की बलि वेदी पर कितने ही मासूम लोगों को अपनी कुर्बानियां देनी पड़ रही हैं, इस पर हम सबको सोचना होगा। अखबारों में between the two lines, ऐसा लिखा होता है, जिस राजनीतिज्ञ या प्रशासनिक लोग ही पढ़ सकते हैं, आम जनता नहीं। यह बात गलत है, क्योंकि अब आम जनता भी पढ़ सकती है कि between the two lines क्या लिखा है? जो वह कह रहा है, उसको वह कर रहा है या नहीं कर रहा है। लोग उसके आचरण को देख रहे हैं कि उसकी कथनी और करनी में क्या अंतर है, कौन-सी पार्टी क्या करती है और कहती है। आज मुझे यह देखकर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि राजनीति प्रसाद जी बहुत अच्छा बोलते हैं, वे बड़े अच्छे वक्ता हैं और विद्वान हैं। उन्होंने एक बात कही कि गरीबी के कारण मुफिलसी के कारण हमारे बच्चे हथियार उठा लेते हैं, इसलिए हमें उनके बारे में सोचना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि गरीबों के बारे में जरूर सोचना चाहिए, आदिवासियों के बारे में सोचना चाहिए और इस सरकार ने इनके बारे में सोचा भी है। आदिवासियों को वनों की जमीनों का मालिक बनाया है, SC, ST के लोगों को अधिकार दिए हैं। आजादी के बाद इस कांग्रेस सरकार ने, डॉ. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने संविधान रचा। उसमें उन्होंने SC, ST के लोगों को समाज की मूल धारा में लाने के लिए यह अधिकार दिया कि उनको आर्थिक रूप से ताकतवर बनाया जाए, उनको सामाजिक रूप से ताकतवर बनाया जाए, इसलिए नहीं कि जातिवाद, सम्प्रदायवाद या इस प्रकार के अन्य वाद इस देश में हावी होने लगे। जब धर्म के नाम पर कोई वाद खड़ा किया जाता है, तो देश की सम्प्रभुता को उससे अधिक बड़ा खतरा किसी से नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि धर्म हमारी व्यक्तिगत चीज है। यह हमारे

आराधना करने की चीज है। हमारी जाति, हमारा धर्म, हमारा सम्प्रदाय, जो भी जिसका है, उस पर हर एक को गर्व है और गर्व क्यों नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन अगर हम उसके नाम पर राजनीति करेंगे, उसके नाम पर लोगों में अलगाववाद फैलाएंगे, उसके नाम पर सत्ता हासिल करना चाहेंगे, तो देश में हिंसा, नफरत, वैर और आगजनी तथा आतंक के अलवा कुछ नहीं फैला पाएंगे।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी कि ऐसा कड़ा विधेयक आना जरूरी है, जिससे इस प्रकार के राजनीतिक दलों पर तथा उनकी इस तरह से सोच पर पाबंदी होनी चाहिए कि वे इसके नाम पर राजनीति न कर सकें। आतंकवाद के कई धिनौने रूप हैं, नक्सलवाद, उग्रवाद, माओवाद और अलगाववाद तथा धर्म, प्रांत, जाति, सम्प्रदाय और भाषा पर अलगाववाद। इस सदन में मेरे विद्वान माननीय सदस्यों ने इन सबकी चर्चा की है। महोदय, पुंज साहब बहुत विद्वान हैं और मैं उनका बड़ा सम्मान करती हूँ। उन्होंने मणिपुर की स्थिति के बारे में बताया और कहा कि वहां के हालात को देखते हुए, वहां की सरकार बर्खास्त होनी चाहिए। वे यह बात भूल गए हैं, उन्हें यह बात याद नहीं रही कि जब गुजरात में दंगे हुए थे, तब अटल जी जब एन.डी.ए. के प्रधानमंत्री थे, उन्होंने स्वयं यह कहा था, उन्होंने नरेन्द्र मोदी के लिए कहा था कि ये कलंक हैं। तब उसके बावजूद भी उस कलंक को समाप्त करने के लिए, उनको सस्पेंड करने के लिए, उनको हटाने के लिए क्या एन.डी.ए. सरकार ने कोई कार्रवाई की थी? कथनी और करनी में इतना अंतर होता है। जब अपनी पर आए तो बात अलग हो जाती है। मीठा-मीठा गप्प और कड़वा-कड़ा थू। जब खुद पर बात आए तो सही, लेकिन दूसरों की आलोचना करने वालों को अपने गुरेबान में झांककर देखना चाहिए कि वे कितनी ईमानदारी और सच्चाई के साथ यह बात कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, मैं बोल दूँ, उसके बाद मैं माननीया वरिष्ठ सांसद बोल लें ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरे दिल में जो बात आएगी, मैं वह कहना चाहूंगी। जब इस देश में 26/11 का हादसा हुआ, तब पूरे देश में यह मैसेज गया कि एकमात्र कांग्रेस ही वह पार्टी है जो जोड़ने वाली पार्टी है, बाकी पार्टियों राजनीति करती हैं। यह मैसेज गया ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... जनता विश्वास रखती है ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह जनता ने विश्वास रखा है कि कांग्रेस ही ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Sir, this is not the monopoly of ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not the monopoly of Congress Party alone. ...**(Interruptions)**... The unity and integrity of the country is the concern of all the political parties, irrespective of ...**(Interruptions)**...

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** यह तो सभी जानते हैं कि सिर्फ कांग्रेस के लोगों द्वारा वोट देने से लोकसभा में सरकार नहीं बनी ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं जो कह रही हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह सही है ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपने अपनी बात कहना चाहती हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Prabhaji, has subject should be above party politics. ...**(Interruptions)**

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** सर, इसमें पोलिटिक्स की बात नहीं है। इसमें पोलिटिक्स क्या है, मैं सच्चाई कह रही हूँ। आपको अगर इसमें मेरा एक भी शब्द गलत लगे तो आप मुझे बिठा दीजिए, मैं बैठ जाऊंगी। वैसे भी मुझे अंत में मौका मिला है, आपने अवसर दिया है, मुझे बोलने दीजिए। महोदय, अगर बात गलत हो तो आप कहिएगा कि बात गलत है, देश सुन रहा है, देश कहेगा, सब सुन रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि आज कांग्रेस से ज्यादा आतंकवाद की कीमत किसने चुकाई है? इंदिरा जी शिकार हुई हैं, हमारे महात्मा गांधी आतंकवाद के शिकार हुए हैं, राजीव गांधी को हमसे छीन लिया गया है, सरदार बेअंत सिंह शहीद हुए हैं, सैकड़ों बेकसूर लोग शहीद हुए हैं। जब ताज पर 26/11 का हादसा हुआ था, उसमें हेमंत करकरे और कई पुलिसकर्मी शहीद हुए ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये लोग आतंकवाद

पर ही शहीद हुए हैं। महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि इस देश में स्त्रियां कभी नहीं चाहती कि हिंसा हो, आतंकवाद हो। देश तभी सुरक्षित रहेगा, जब देश में शांति रहेगी। देश में शांति तभी रहेगी, जब देश में सद्भावना रहेगी और सद्भावना कायम रखने के लिए जरूरी है कि देश में शांति रहे। हमारा देश पूरी दुनिया में अनेकता में एकता की मिसाल है, जो भारत की विशेषता है, कुछ लोग पूछते हैं कि पैंतालीस वर्ष राज करके कांग्रेस ने देश को क्या दिया? कांग्रेस ने यह दिया कि इतनी जाति, धर्म और संप्रदाय के सारे फूलों को एक गुलदस्ते की तरह एक साथ सजाकर रखा है। सबको सम्मान दिया, सबको एक रखा और उसके लिए अपनी कीमत चुकानी पड़ी तो कुर्बानी देकर कीमत भी चुकाई है। कांग्रेस ने इसको अखण्ड बनाए रखने में योगदान दिया है। यह कांग्रेस की देन है, इसीलिए आज जनता ने प्रधानमंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी पर विश्वास किया। उन्होंने यह कभी भी नहीं कहा कि अमुक प्रदेश के लोग पंजाब नहीं जा सकते, राहुल गांधी जी ने कभी नहीं कहा कि यहां से कोई उत्तर प्रदेश नहीं जा सकता, उन्होंने इस तरह की कोई राजनीति नहीं की। उन्होंने देश को जोड़ने की बात कही ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री जी ने, यह अफसोस की बात है, उन्होंने कुछ समय पहले अपने भाषण में, नगर निगमों के ...**(व्यवधान)**... चुनावों के दौरान यह बात कही है कि मध्य प्रदेश में बिहारी ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Sir, it is very sad. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, it is very sad that a debate, which was going on at such a high level, has been reduced to the propaganda of a political party. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is really very sad. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** सर, जो हकीकत है, मैं वही बता रही हूं। आज चाहे राज ठाकरे साहब हों, मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री हों, चाहे गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री हों, इस बार जनता ने लोक सभा में सभी को यह सबक दिया है कि हमें जोड़ने वाली राजनीति चाहिए, तोड़ने वाली राजनीति नहीं चाहिए। क्योंकि जनता ने यह बताया कि हम आतंकवाद नहीं चाहते। अब सदन में बैठ कर हमारे वामपंथी कुछ भी बात करें और नेपाल जाकर वहां हाथ मिलाएं और वहां वे भाषा दूसरी बोलें, अपने लोगों को encourage करें, मिलीजुली सरकार चलाएं और यहां पर बैठ कर इस सदन में बात करें कि सबको एक होना चाहिए, राजनीति नहीं करनी चाहिए। 'राजनीति नहीं करनी चाहिए' कह-कह कर बराबर राजनीति कर रहे हैं। क्या देश का आवाम नहीं समझता और क्या हम ही लोग, जो यहां बैठे हैं, वे ही अक्लमंद हैं? देश की सारी जनता समझती है। इसलिए उसने सबको समझा भी दिया और अगर फिर भी समझ में नहीं आएगा, तो आगे वे और अच्छी तरह से समझा देंगे। महोदय, मैं कोई राजनीति की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। मेरा मतलब यह है कि यह आतंकवाद दूर होना चाहिए। आतंकवाद दूर करना है, तो यह दोमूंही भाषा और दोमुंहा व्यवहार बन्द करना पड़ेगा। भारत में बोलेंगे दूसरी भाषा और नेपाल जाएंगे, तो दूसरी भाषा। सर, ऐसा नहीं चलेगा। लोग अखबार पढ़ते हैं और सब जगह की खबर रखते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, आज जयपुर के हादसे, मुम्बई के हादसे, दिल्ली के हादसे, हैदराबाद, जम्मू-कश्मीर, गुजरात, छत्तीसगढ़, मणिपुर, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में जो हालात पैदा हुए हैं, क्या वे कभी इस देश में थे? जब तक कांग्रेस का राज था, आतंकवाद या आंतरिक असुरक्षा का यह खतरा, जो आम आदमी को हो गया है, क्या वह था कभी? यह नहीं था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यह किसकी देन है? यहा कहां से आया, यह कौन लेकर आया ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, सत्ता की चाह में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

5.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please, Prabhaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
Mrs. Prabha Thakur please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please speak on the subject ...*(Interruptions)*...  
Please do not bring in politics. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please speak on the subject.

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** सर, मैं सब्जेक्ट पर ही बोल रही हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please speak on this particular subject.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** क्या मैं उनके सब्जेक्ट पर बोल रही हूँ, पहले वे जो चाहें, उनके सब्जेक्ट पर बोलूँ? आप बता दीजिए कि मैं कौन से सब्जेक्ट पर बोलूँ? आप मुझे जो एजेंडा देंगे, मैं उस एजेंडा पर तो नहीं बोल सकती हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आप बोलिए।

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** यहां पर ईमानदारी से बोलना है न सर।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आप जल्दी बोलिए।

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** सर, मैं यह कहना चाह रही हूँ कि यह नहीं चलेगा कि कथनी और करनी में फर्क हो कि चोर से तो कहो चोरी करो और साहूकार से कहो कि जागते रहो। यह नहीं चलेगा और यह जनता ने दिखा दिया है। इसलिए अब आप संभल जाइए, सब मिल कर एक हो जाइए। कहीं-न-कहीं तो हम राजनीति से ऊपर उठें। राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर देश हित में एक हों। मैं आपसे यही कहूंगी कि जिस तरह से ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप कुछ सीखिए, जिस तरह सोनिया जी ने कभी एक शब्द विरोधियों के लिए नहीं बोला। राजीव गांधी जी चले गए, लेकिन क्या किसी कौम के लिए उनके मुंह से एक खराब शब्द भी निकला? कभी राहुल गांधी जी ने कोई बदले या हिंसा की बात की? उन्होंने युवाओं का आह्वान किया कि देश के नवनिर्माण में योगदान दो। उन्होंने कहा कि एकजुट होकर काम करो। कभी प्रधान मंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी ने इस तरह की बात नहीं की। वे निर्माण की बात करते हैं, विकास की बात करते हैं, एकता की बात करते हैं। इसको हमारे देश के नौजवानों ने सराहा है। कोई भी मां नहीं चाहती कि किसी मां की कोख उजड़े, चाहे वह किसी जाति, धर्म या सम्प्रदाय की हो। कोई बहन नहीं चाहती कि किसी बहन का सुहाग उजड़े, चाहे वह किसी जाति, धर्म या सम्प्रदाय की हो। मैं आपको बड़े अभिमान से यह बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि देश में आज भी जो शांति और सुरक्षा है, तो वह हमारी माताओं और बहनों के कारण है। आप याद रखिए कि वे 50 फीसदी हैं। इसलिए कभी भी आतंकवाद को उभार कर कोई अपने मंसूबों को कामयाब करना चाहे, तो वे मंसूबे कामयाब नहीं हो सकेंगे। इन आतंकवादियों को, जो पाकिस्तान से या किसी देश से, जहां से यह आतंकवाद प्रायोजित हो रहा है, इसके लिए यहां से कौन हवा दे रहा है और बाहर से कौन धन दे रहा है? इतने हथियार, इतना धन, इतने संसाधन कहां से मिल रहे हैं, कैसे मिल रहे हैं? मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से भी कहूंगी कि कृपया इस बारे में सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को आप सख्त निर्देश दें कि उनके होते हुए कैसे इतना धन और इतने हथियार उन लोगों तक पहुंच पाते हैं? उन पर रोक लगानी चाहिए, ताकि जो बेगुनाह और बेकसूर लोग हैं, वे इस तरह से मारे न जाएं। इस बारे में सरकार को खास ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** प्रभा जी, प्लीज कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** सर, एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगी और साथ ही यह भी चाहूंगी कि इस घटना से सभी लोग सीखें। पूरे देश की आंखें उस समय भर आई थीं, जब प्रियंका गांधी जेल में जा कर उस लड़की के साथ बैठ करके रोईं, जिसने उनके पिता की हत्या की थी, लेकिन बाहर आ कर उन्होंने एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा। इससे भी लोग नहीं सीखते कि आतंकवादियों का दिल कैसे जीता जा सकता है और कैसे उनका मुकाबला किया जा सकता है।

सर, अगर हम इन चीजों से भी नहीं सीखेंगे, तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि यह तो एक पूरा जहाज है और अगर जहाज में कोई छेद करेगा, तो छेद करने वाला भी डूबने से नहीं बचेगा। जब पूरा जहाज डूबेगा तो उसे भी तो डूबना पड़ेगा। हमारा देश भी एक जहाज है, एक बहुत बड़ा जहाज है, जिसमें सभी जाति, धर्म एवं सम्प्रदाय के लोग सम्मान से रहते हैं। भगवान करे कि वे उसी प्रेम और सद्भावना से बने रहें। हमारे महात्मा गांधी जी, इन्दिरा जी और राजीव जी का बलिदान व्यर्थ नहीं जाना चाहिए। हमारा देश एक रहे और अखंड रहे। हर कीमत पर सरकार को आतंकवाद से लड़ कर मुक्ति लेनी ही चाहिए, फिर उसके लिए चाहे उसे कोई भी विधेयक क्यों न लाना पड़े या कोई भी कानून क्यों न बनाना पड़े। किसी को भी यह इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए कि वह धर्म, जाति, सम्प्रदाय भाषा या प्रांत के नाम पर राजनीति करे। राजनीति करने की इजाजत किसी को भी नहीं होनी चाहिए।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** प्लीज़, अब कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर :** अंत में एक कविता की पंक्ति बोल कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगी-

अब तो मजहब कोई ऐसा भी चलाया जाए।

कि जिसमें इन्सान को बस इन्सान बनाया जाए॥

धन्यवाद।

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम) :** थैंक्यू सर। आज यहां पर एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बात हो रही है। इंटरनल सेक्योरिटी थ्रेट, जिस पर आज यहां बात हो रही है, यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। इस विषय पर मैं भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। इस सदन में ऑलरेडी कुछ सदस्य इस बात को बोल चुके हैं कि आज जो समस्या हमारे सामने है, इसका एक रीजन यह भी है कि हमारे देश में अभी भी काफी स्थान ऐसे हैं, जो डेवलप नहीं हो पाए हैं। जहां पर आदिवासी जनजातियां रहती हैं, वहां आज भी गरीबी है, इस बात से मैं भी सहमत हूं क्योंकि मैं खुद ही एक आदिवासी जनजाति से हूं।

अजा सदस्यों ने यहां असम एवं नॉर्थ ईस्ट के बारे में अपने विचार व्यक्त किए और उन्हीं को देख कर मैं भी अपनी बात कह रहा हूं। हमारे असम के बोडोलैंड में जिस तरह से आज insurgency की प्रॉब्लम हुई है, इसका कारण वहां के लोगों की आर्थिक अवस्था है और यह समस्या वहां के उन्नयन के साथ जुड़ी हुई है। इसी कारण वहां पर इस तरह की सिचुएशन का जन्म हुआ था, जो बढ़ते-बढ़ते आज आतंकवाद तक पहुंच गई है। टेररिस्ट्स को दबाने या किसी insurgency group को संभालने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से केवल बातें करने से ही यह मामला हल नहीं होगा, इसका जन्म क्यों हुआ, हमें इसे भी देखना होगा। इसके बारे में सोचना बहुत जरूरी है कि किस काम को करने से हम इसे रोक पाएंगे। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में उग्रवाद का जन्म क्यों हुआ, इसके बारे में मैं एक छोटी सी कहानी बताना चाहता हूं। आज से 42 साल पहले गोहाटी में एक ट्राइबल होस्टल की डिमांड की गई थी कि गांव से आकर पढ़ने वाले छात्रों के लिए गोहाटी में एक सुविधा हो, लेकिन 1986 तक भी सरकार ने इसको पूरा नहीं किया। इसके बाद रेडियो एवं टीवी सैंटर्स में बोडो भाषा के प्रोग्राम रखने के लिए अनुरोध किया, लेकिन उसे भी पूरा नहीं किया

गया। यहां तक आते-आते अंत में एक separate State और भारत से अलग होने के लिए आज NDFB डिमांड कर रहा है और negotiation भी कर रहा है। उसने इतना violence किया है कि उसके बारे में यहां पर बात करने की और कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसी तरह की समस्याओं से आज NDFB का जन्म हुआ है।

इसी तरह से ULFA का भी जन्म हुआ है। कोई बात नहीं थी कि असम से यहां ला कर तो तेल रिफाइन करते हैं, उसका काम असम में ही हो; चाय की जो नीलामी की जाती है, चाय के जो headquarters हैं, उनको असम में ही रखा जाए; ताकि वहां पर लोगों को employment की काफी सुविधा हो। इसी तरह की छोटी-छोटी बातें थीं, लेकिन इन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, और ULFA का जन्म हो गया। आज ULFA का भारत पर क्या असर पड़ रहा है, यह सब को पता है। इसी तरह की situation है; इन समस्याओं के साथ असम के हम जितने लोग हैं, सब जुड़े हुए हैं। Extremists को, जिनकी आज यहां बहुत सारे लोग बात कर रहे हैं, शायद नहीं देखा है। गांव में तो हम लोगों को एक साथ सोना भी पड़ता है। वहां extremists आते हैं, खाना बनाने देते हैं और एक साथ घर में रहते भी हैं। वहां कोई और उपाय नहीं है, ऐसी हालत है। इस तरह की स्थिति देख कर मैं आया हूं। मेरे घर के सामने NDFB वालों का घर है, मेरे घर के सामने ULFA के लोगों का भी घर है। हमारे गांव में भी कुछ लोग उग्रपंथी दल में हैं। Bodo Liberation Tigers के दिनों में मुझे असम में रह कर सरकार और BLT के बीच में काम करने का मौका मिला था जिसको आज समझौता में भी लाया जा सका। इसके कारण बोडोलैंड में बहुत शांति भी आई थी, लेकिन उस पर भी मुझे अभी शक है। BLT ने Ministry of Home Affairs और असम गवर्नमेंट के साथ जो accord किया था, उसमें आठ नंबर पर जो clause है, इसमें भारत सरकार की तरफ से commitment किया गया था कि कार्बिआंगलांग और N.C. Hills 6th Schedule में रहने वाली बोडो जनजातियों को वहां पर जनजाति का दर्जा दिया जाएगा, लेकिन आज तक इसको implement नहीं किया गया। Bodo Liberation Tigers के जितने भी cases थे, उनको withdraw करने की भी बात थी, लेकिन आज तक ये cases withdraw नहीं हो पाए। इसमें आज तक वारंट जा रहा है, किसी को पकड़ने के लिए पुलिस जा रही है। इसी तरह आप BLT के लोग भी accord करने के बाद, arms surrender करने के बाद, फिर से एकजुट हो कर रहने लगे हैं। उन लोगों से जो accord किया गया था, इसके implementation के लिए और कार्बिआंगलांग के बोडो लोगों को जनजाति का दर्जा दिलाने के लिए अब फिर से वे लोग कभी धरना तो कभी असम बंद जैसे आंदोलन शुरू कर रहे हैं। अगर इसे अच्छी तरह से implement नहीं करेंगे तो शायद फिर इस विषय के ऊपर ही ...**(समय की घंटी)**... विचार करके कुछ लोग फिर से movement करने लग जाएंगे। इस situation की चिंता करनी चाहिए।

महोदय, जो police force है, उसे strengthen करना चाहिए। सब जानते हैं कि इस देश में छोटी-मोटी चोरी या डकैती को लेकर हम लोगों ने जिस दिन यह पुलिस बनाई थी, पुलिस के नियम-कानून बनाये थे और इसकी ट्रेनिंग वगैरह की व्यवस्था की थी, आज तक सब वही है। उनके पास आज भी वही श्री नाँट श्री राइफल है, वही चमड़े के जूते हैं, और वही पैंट-शर्ट हैं। आज भी उनका वही पुराना स्टाइल है। जबकि जो extremists होते हैं, उनके पास बहुत ही sophisticated arms होते हैं, उनकी dress भी बहुत ही अच्छी होती है, उनके पास track suit होता है और light shoes होते हैं। लेकिन, हम ये सब अपनी पुलिस को दे नहीं पाए हैं। ऐसी हालत में कैसे हमारी पुलिस उन लोगों का सामना कर पाएगी? आज पुलिस के पास अच्छे vehicles नहीं हैं, लेकिन जितने भी extremist groups हैं, वे सबसे अच्छे vehicles use कर रहे हैं। जहां भी bomb blast हुआ वहां पर वे लोग अच्छी गाड़ी से ही आते हैं, लेकिन हमारी पुलिस के पास field में काम करने लायक कोई गाड़ी नहीं है। आज ऐसी हालत है। हमें इसे भी ठीक करना पड़ेगा। यह मेरा अनुरोध है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अगर इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारा गृह मंत्रालय काम करे, तो internal security की situation में सुधार कर पाएंगे। धन्यवाद।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** धन्यवाद, दैमारी जी। Next, Shri Mangla Kisan. आपके 5 मिनट्स हैं। आप अपनी बात पांच मिनट्स में खत्म कर दीजिएगा।

**श्री मंगल किसान (उड़ीसा) :** सर, आज हम लोग आजादी के 62 सालों के बाद internal security के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं। विशेष कर के जो भारत वासी, tribal groups, scheduled casts' groups और गरीब गुप्स, जो अच्छा पहने हुए किसी ऑफिसर को या आम जनता को देखने से भी डरते थे, वे आज क्यों लड़ने के लिए निकले हैं और देश के लिए आज उन लोगों ने प्रॉब्लम्स खड़ी की हैं...। इसके बारे में भारत सरकार को सोचना पड़ेगा। हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान के 5th Schedule के अंदर देश के जितने भी areas या भूखंड आते हैं, वहां Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes और विशेषकर गरीब इंसान रहते हैं। वे लोग 60 सालों तक देश के कानून को और देश की सरकार को मान कर चले, लेकिन आज वे क्यों नहीं मानते हैं? इसलिए कि भारत सरकार, Government machinery और उस area के जितनी companies हैं, उनके द्वारा poor people को 62 सालों तक exploit किया गया, उनको लूटा गया। इसके चलते जो पहले अच्छे आदमी को देख कर डरते थे, जो अच्छा सूट-पैट पहन कर आते थे, उनके गांव में जाने से डरते थे, आज वे सरकार और Government machinery के साथ लड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि since 1962, after Independence, the Government of India has done nothing for them. For whatever the Government of India has done for them, that is not sufficient for the development of that region of India. That is why people, who used to be afraid of people wearing good dress, have collected courage and are fighting against them.

So, it is the right time for the nation as well as for the Government to bring a good development project for that area and for the resettlement of displaced families. Those who have been displaced since long time by the public sectors and the private sectors should be settled immediately. There should be a programme for the unemployed youths to rehabilitate them properly. Tribal people are very ignorant. They have been threatened by terrorists and they are bound to give them shelter. After giving shelter to terrorists, Police come to their villages and harass them like anything. So, the tribal people, the Scheduled Castes people and the dalit people are being harassed by terrorists as well as by the Government. This is the situation of the Scheduled Area of this country. Sometimes they support them and sometimes they go to police station, if they go to police station, terrorists kill them. If they go to Naxalite group camps, then the Police kill them. This is the situation in Orissa; this is the situation in Jharkhand; this is the situation in Chhattisgarh and this is the situation of all Scheduled Areas of this country. That is why it is the right time, even after 62 years of Independence, for the Government to bring good development project for that region just like in Budelkhand or something else. But till now the Government of India is spending a large amount of money to control the terrorists, but it is giving very little amount of money to have a development of this Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe area of that region. That is why, even after 62 years of Independence, the present Government and this House as well as the think-tank of this country should have to have a complete project plan and action plan to have a development of that region.



Otherwise, simply by force, simply by using the police or the Central Para Military Forces, it cannot be controlled. It is my appeal to the Government of India to prepare a good development programme and plan to curb the naxalite activities in the country, and, save the innocent tribal people of the area. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. You have five minutes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, first of all, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in this discussion. Sir, I consider this as my utmost responsibility to participate in this discussion. Sir, it is not that my place is not infected by any of these terrorist activities. I share the grievance of Mr. Baishya, though he is from another State; I share the concerns of Dr. Keshava Rao, and, if any of the colleagues of Mr. Prasanta is affected, I consider it as mine.

The views expressed by all the Members may be different in the outlook but the undercurrent is one and the same. What has to be done? We all agree that terrorism exists not in our country alone; it is across the world. It is a social epidemic. We cannot just sit back and get contended thinking that since it prevails all over the world, we are also a party to it and we have to take it. It is not that, Sir. Have some aspirations. Very safely, I want to go to Kashmir and be on the Dal Lake when the Gulmohar flowers are blossoming, and, I want to sleep in peace.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : You can go there. Honestly. You can go to Kashmir. There is no problem at all. Thousands of people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I agree with the Home Minister. I am coming to the point, Sir. Summing up the incidents of what happened, where and all, on my part, I did not tell one thing. I should say that the Amarnath Yatra this year passed off without any unpleasant incident — thanks to the secular mindset of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. So, the places, which were affected earlier by terrorism, and, the people who have learnt through their experiences are recovering and returning to their normal lives as the other parts are also affected.

There are two kinds of terrorism, one is cross-border terrorism, and, the other is internal terrorism. Sir, the cross-border terrorism, I am very confident, can be tackled. How? It can be done by use of sophisticated technologies or much more refined strategies. Our security forces, which are more weaponised, have modernised weapons. Apart from all these things, let me give you an example. When we are much disturbed by Pakistan, the interpretation in the media made us to infer that our Government has stooped to the maximum. It was not right. The Home Minister refuted all these statements. In one of his replies which he gave after 26/11 Mumbai attacks, he very categorically said, stop it there. We really admired the way he retorted, stop it there, and said, "if Pakistan repeats it once again in the same manner, they should be ready to take it back in the severest manner from the Indian side".

So, Sir, I am very confident that as far as external aggression and the cross-border terrorism are concerned, our Government has got the will — as other Members said — the political will, and, all the strategies, and, with our soldiers, on whom we rely, we can tackle it. What is going on internally? Day before yesterday, it was LeT, yesterday it was ULFA; today, it is Maoists, and, about tomorrow, we do not know. This is not the time to point the finger at one person, and, say, you are responsible and all that. Everyone is trying to shoulder the burden on the side of the Government. It is not right, Sir. The Government is making all the efforts. The coordination of people should be there. As a Member of Parliament, I have some responsibility. All those people who are outside, a policeman, a teacher, a journalist, or, whoever he or she may be, have a responsibility.

A teacher must teach his students not to take a wrong path. Sir, I should say here that all those people who have been attracted towards or who are indulged in terrorist activities, internally they are not attracted towards an ideology, I think. As many other Members have pointed out, my sister, Prabha Thakur, very emotionally told what are the reasons for that. Some years ago — our Home Minister, who has been in this Parliament for decades and who has been the Minister for a long time, is well aware of that — a study group, which went into the details or the reasons how this terrorism is coming up, came out with nothing but unemployed youth or some poor people who are not able to fulfil their basic needs are selling themselves to the terrorists to relieve their families. Government is giving packages. Government is allocating money. Government is running various schemes. But I request the Home Minister that the package which is given for these people should reach where it should reach. Sir, I should say one thing. As my brother Malaisamy quoted Thiruvalluvar here, our founder leader Anna used to say which means, simply the idle mind is the workshop of the Satan. So, if ability in our youth is extracted and utilised in the right manner and if poverty is eradicated at the grassroot level — Sir, to put out the fire, pouring water on it is not the only method; pulling out the firewood is another method.

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, I should say here, we give not only employment to the youth, but as long as they wait till they get an employment opportunity, the Government of Tamil Nadu under our leader also gives Rs. 150 as financial assistance to the students who have passed 10th standard, Rs. 200 to those who have passed +2 and Rs. 300 to a graduate. So, till they get a job, they won't go astray. They won't be distracted by other forces. They won't feel let down because of the lack of money. The Government is helping. So, our State sets an example. **...(Time-bell rings)...** I would like to quote this as an example or model which could be followed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay. Please.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, with my fullest feelings within me, I share the concern of all the people. We trust the abilities of the Home Minister and of this Government. I expect that soon we will

be relieved of these terrorist activities; people who have been affected by this in other parts of the country will soon be relieved and we will have a peaceful life. Thank you very much, Sir.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I want to make just one point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I will take just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must decide within your party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** : सर, आतंकवाद के कारण इनके पैर कट गए हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

Every time you talk this. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, he is the extreme sufferer of the extremists. ...*(Interruptions)*... He lost his legs ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, you are the two Members ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, he is the victim of the extremists. He lost his two legs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is the third time you are pleading on the same issue. We know about it. We sympathise about it. But it does not mean that you will be given time every time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: What I want to say in this matter is, so far as internal security of N.E. region is concerned, implementation of Assam Accord is an important issue. Sir, the Minister of Home Affairs, in their internal security papers, has said, "Certain clauses of Accord are continuous in nature. It means safeguard for Assamese people, measures for economic development of Assam, measures for identification of foreigners, prevention of infiltration, etc., are, therefore, being continuously monitored". Sir, what about the sealing of the border? Sir, sealing of the border is one major point of the Assam Accord. It was signed by our late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The border is still open. Every illegal activity is going on through the border. Cattle smuggling is there, and arms smuggling is going on there. Infiltration is there which has caused a lot of problem to the people there. What has happened in Assam is that the action taken by the Government is not sufficient. It is a fact that terrorism has increased considerably in the State. The increase in terrorist activities is due to the failure on the part of security agencies. It shows they did not do their homework and failed in providing adequate inputs.

Sir, intensified counter-insurgency operations have resulted in a large number of arrests, surrender, and killings of militants. However, in overall terms, the situation continues to be a matter of concern. The Government has failed to restructure security agencies. The police should improve its image. The credibility of the police force should be increased.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Deepak Das.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, there is a frequent allegation of politicisation of police. The Supreme Court's directive on police reforms is yet to be followed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: One minute, Sir. There are a number ceasefire camps with groups like the ULFA, NDFB, DHD. The Government has failed to come forward for direct talks with the main militant groups like the ULFA and the NDFB. There are also incidents of running away of members from ceasefire camps. It is also a failure on the part of the Government in not strengthening the Ceasefire Monitoring Mechanism. The problem of the militant groups of the North-East cannot be solved by killing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can raise it some other time.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: One minute, Sir. Emphasis should be given on the process of peace talks between the Centre and the militant groups for which insurgency and counter-insurgency must be stopped immediately from both the sides. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am grateful to the 15 hon. Members who participated in this important debate on the internal security situation. In the last year, I have had many opportunities to make statements in this House and to answer questions. All countries face threats to their security. Times have changed. Hon. Member, Mr. Rama Jois, said that there was a time when Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru would jump out of his car and mingle with the people. I have seen Prime Minister Nehru drive in an open car, sitting on the top of the rear seat and receiving flowers and throwing flowers. But no Prime Minister in the world today, no President in the world today can afford to travel in that manner, because of the rise of a large number of militant terrorist groups. We must, therefore, approach the matter in a hard-headed manner, not hard-hearted manner, I believe, in the last year, our Government UPA-I and now UPA-II have adopted very practical, realistic set of policies to deal with the various threats to India's internal security.

Let me begin with Jammu and Kashmir and the North East. In all the reports that appear in the Media what is lost is that the incidents of violence in Jammu and Kashmir is the lowest in calendar 2009. The number of civilians killed is the lowest. The number of security forces personnel killed is the

lowest. And we have been able to neutralise not only infiltrating cadres but also a large number of commanders of these infiltrators.

In fact, if one analyses the names and the successes that we have achieved, the life of a commander of an infiltrating group is only about six to twelve months. Either he is neutralised on the border or he is neutralised within six months. I, therefore, announced that since militancy has come down sharply in Jammu & Kashmir, I will take what appears to be a risky step of withdrawing a significant number of battalions from Jammu & Kashmir. And we have withdrawn a significant number of battalions from Jammu & Kashmir. I am not willing to share the numbers here; that is not necessary. We are now transferring law and order duties more and more to the J&K Police, and that itself has created the right climate in Jammu & Kashmir. We now see that Friday prayers go on smoothly; there is no stone-throwing. In the last three or four months, there were hardly any allegations after the first Shopian incident. Sir, 3,92,000 *yatris* completed the Amarnath *yatra* this year, a shortened *yatra* because of the snow, without a single incident! 3,92,000 *yatris*! Several lakhs have visited Vaishno Devi and continue to visit Vaishno Devi. There has been no incident. Eid was celebrated without any incident. *Gurupurab* was celebrated. Ten thousand Sikhs came on the streets. There was no incident. But our problems in Jammu & Kashmir are not over. There is infiltration every day; there is an attempt to infiltrate every day; we cannot lower our vigil. And that is why, sometimes, I have to speak in very strong language, something which Mr. Siva quoted.

In the North-East, all but three States are almost entirely peaceful. There are hardly any incidents in Mizoram or Tripura, and I compliment both Governments. In Nagaland, there is some kind of an uneasy truce because according to our reports, both factions of the NSCN, goaded by civil society, and Christian organisations, are being persuaded to come to the table. Therefore, there is an uneasy truce as a result of which killings have stopped. Internecine quarrels have come down. Arunachal Pradesh is largely peaceful. There were a couple of incidents during the elections; otherwise, Arunachal Pradesh is peaceful. Sikkim, of course, is not only peaceful but a fast growing State. Our problems are in Assam and Manipur. Both are ruled by the Congress Party; I am not denying that. But the origins, of the problems in Assam and Manipur go far into the past. I will attempt to explain the origin, I am not going into all that.

In Assam, we have had considerable success in bringing several groups to the table. We have appointed an interlocutor now. He is holding talks with four groups. The leadership of DHT(J) has been virtually neutralised or has been arrested. They have come forward for talks. The NDFB factions are coming forward for talks. There are smaller groups which are coming forward for talks. The real threat came from the ULFA. But the ULFA leadership is in disarray today. I think in the next few days

it is quite likely that the ULFA leadership will make a political statement, and if that political statement offers talks with India, I wish to share with this House that our Government is prepared to talk with the ULFA provided they formally abjure violence and give up any demand for sovereignty. Let us hope that there will be a positive development in the next few days.

Sir, Manipur is a cause for worry. I had a long discussion with the Governor and the Chief Minister and I had impressed upon them that it is the duty of the Government to maintain law and order, to stop any excesses by the police force, to remove the perception among the people that the police is against the people and to ensure that all schools and colleges are reopened and function. I think the Chief Minister has realised the gravity of the situation and he is taking a few steps. Many schools and colleges have reopened. For example, the Kendriya Vidyalayas and the Navodaya Vidyalayas are functioning. There is also some information that the Civil Society Groups have persuaded the protestors to give up the attempt to close down schools and colleges. So, the Civil Society Groups are also playing their part. But Manipur remains a cause for worry, and I think that I would have to pay greater attention to Manipur in the next few weeks and months, and I intend to pay greater attention to Manipur.

Now I turn to cross-border terrorism. When we use 'terrorism', under the law even what a Naxalite has indulged in is terrorism. But in order to understand the problems we use terrorism to describe what now is called *jihadi* terrorism or Hindu militancy. Both are terrorism. Religion-inspired violence is terrorism. For Naxalism we use the phrase "Left-wing extremism" and for the North-East we use the phrase "insurgency". It is simply to understand the difference between the groups and the activities. Anyone who indulges in violence falls foul of the law and the law calls all of them acts of terror. But simply to clarify our own mind, when we talk about terrorism we are talking about *jihadi* terrorism and Hindu militants-inspired terrorism. Let me make the Government's position very clear. We have zero tolerance for this kind of terrorism, be it inspired by *jihadi* militants or be it inspired by Hindu militants. There is zero tolerance for this type of terrorism.

Sir, the epicentre of terror in the world today is in the junction of Afghanistan and Pakistan. Since we are part of this neighbourhood, part of this sub-continent, we are the victims of such terror. Twenty-six/eleven rudely shook the nation. In the last year, we have taken a number of steps and I have presented a report every month. My regret is that no one reads the report. But there is some satisfaction that there has been no terror attack in this country in the last one year and two days. There has been no communal riot in this country in the last one year and two days. I think these are important. Part of it is due to what we have done. Revamped intelligence set up of this country, improved intelligence gathering and intelligence sharing on a real time basis, built capacity, built competence and above all built confidence in our security forces that they can foil terror attacks. There have been more than a dozen attempted terror attacks which have been foiled in the last 12 months. Likewise, there have been attempts by Hindu militants too. They have also resorted to

terror. A case is under investigation in Goa. When that case is investigated, it will reveal the spread of that mindset amongst certain sections of Hindu militants, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Have you said Islamic terrorism also? ...*(Interruptions)*... Did you say Islamic terrorism? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am saying jehadi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** : अपने आप को सेक्युलर माना है या नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री बलबीर पुंज** : धार्मिक टेरेरिज्म मत कहो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर** (महाराष्ट्र) : आप ऐसा मत कहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप क्रिश्चियन टेरेरिज्म नहीं कह रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप यह क्यों कह रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप ऐसा क्यों बोल रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am using a phrase. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Why are you bringing religion into it?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I said jehadi. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. I am standing my ground. I am on my feet.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर** : उपसभापति महोदय, हमें आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। मुद्दा यह है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय टेरेरिज्म के इश्यु को रिलीजन का रंग दे सकते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Because terrorism is inspired by religion.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर** : एक मिनट, एक मिनट। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उपसभापति महोदय, अगर कोई क्रिश्चियन टेरेरिस्ट है, तो क्या उसको क्रिश्चियन टेरेरिज्म कहेंगे, कोई मुसलमान है, तो क्या उसको इस्लामिक टेरेरिज्म कहेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I cannot modify my argument to please the BJP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर** : अगर कोई हिन्दू टेरेरिस्ट है, तो क्या उसे हिन्दू टेरेरिज्म कहेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I cannot modify my argument to please the BJP. My argument is, terrorism in the world is inspired by religious groups. It could be an Islamic religious group or a Hindu religious group. They both are wrong.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर** : आप कैसी बात कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** : उड़ीसा के कंदमाल में स्वामी जी को मारा गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will come to Kandhamal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया** : एक मिनट, एक मिनट। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति** : आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, he is a senior Minister.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not yielding.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: You have a long experience in the Home Ministry. You are aware. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I know what I am talking.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: You are aware that when the question of Sikh terrorism started, at that time, it was raised in the country that why you blame the entire Sikh religion in the name of terrorism. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We are not blaming the Sikh community. We are only saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: You are blaming the entire Hindu community.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: You are. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will clarify it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. I will answer that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will answer this.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: He is a Hindu. I am not a Hindu.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: I am a Sikh. I am saying that the Goa bomb blast by a sect, who does not believe in the philosophy of Shivite or Sanatani. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are terrorists.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will clarify that.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, blaming a religious group is not fair. That is not fair.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Let me make it clear. No one is blaming and no one should blame the entire Muslim community for acts of terror that are committed in the name of Islam; no one should blame and no one can blame the Hindu community for acts of terror that are committed by certain people in the name of a religion. No one can blame the Sikh community for the acts of terror that were committed by a few misguided youth at that time. That is not the point. The point is, you understand the argument. Terrorism today world over is inspired by religious fanatics. That is the point. It could be a religious fanatic belonging to one religion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. Please understand the argument. Don't divert the argument. It is a serious subject. I live with it 24 hours a day. I start my day looking at the reports. It is inspired by religious fanatics. That is all I am



trying to say. It is religious fanatics of one kind or another kind or the third kind. In order to understand the argument, we are using certain words. It is nobody's intention to blame any community. So, please be satisfied; I am trying to say that religion-inspired fanaticism is a source of terror. Therefore, it is important that all of us, at least, in this House, not only swear by secularism, but also do everything possible to strengthen the secular fabric of this country. That is the point. That is the argument.

Now, as far as Pakistan is concerned, we have built the capacity, as I said. We have built competence. We have, above all, built the confidence of our security forces. But there is much to be done. I say this with a certain sense of responsibility that we are as vulnerable today as we were a few months ago because the adversary — I do not wish to use the word 'enemy' — has not changed its attitude. The adversary has not changed its approach towards India. The LeT and other military organisations continue to target India, and, recently, it appears that these groups are now coordinating their actions. At least, one of these groups may have forged some ties with the Al Qaeda. Therefore, we remain as vulnerable, and we cannot afford to lower our guard.

We must be vigilant, and we must ask all States to remain vigilant. Now, much has been done in the last year in terms of recruiting to the Police Forces, setting up new police stations, improving coastal security, procuring new equipments and weapons, better training, and above all, a well networked intelligence system. I do not want to go into the details of what we have done. But anyone of you, going back to his/her State, can speak to the Chief Minister, or, preferably, to the D.G.P. He will tell you all that has been done in the last 12 months. But there is much that remains to be done. For example, on the issue of recruitment of constables, on 1.1.2008, there were 2,30,567 vacancies in the constabulary. Now, how can State Governments not recruit policemen and, yet, say that we will maintain law and order? That represents about 12 per cent of the sanctioned strength. That is, for every 100 posts that were sanctioned, only 88 were filled.

Today, I have appealed to the Chief Ministers, and I am working with them to ensure that the entire vacancies are wiped out by 31st March, 2010. We must fill the vacancies in the constabulary. The best intelligence is gathered by the foot soldiers. It is the policemen, who walk the beat, who can gather best intelligence. All other intelligence agencies supplement the intelligence that he can gather. But, let me end with a word of hope. I am confident that our security forces have the capacity to prevent any terror attacks in this country. God forbid, should there be an attempt to attack this country, should there be a terror attack, our response will be swift and decisive.

Now, I turn to the matter that concerns all of us, that is, Naxalism. I say this with regret that, collectively, we failed to assess the character of the Naxalite Movement. For many years, we pretended that it was confined to a few pockets, a few jungles, or, a few forest areas, that it did not concern most of India. The origins of the Movement go back to the Naxalbari. But the two main

groups which, subsequently, merged into the CPI (Maoist), have been strengthening their position in the last 10 years or more, or, in fact, over the last 12 years. In the last 12 years, virtually, every party represented here has been in Government at some time or the other. So, there is no point in finger-pointing or blaming. All of us have to collectively blame for being in a state of denial and ignoring the naxalite menace. From the days after I took over, I said this is the gravest security threat to India. In fact, in the last year, because the security forces are engaging the naxalites, the naxalites have actually expanded their area of activity and intensified their operations. I want this House to understand what is the character of naxalite movement. I will tell you why I am spending a few minutes on this. There are any number of civil society organisations which believe in the cause of naxalites and blame the Government for the violence that you find in seven or eight States. Very distinguished, respectable people are part of the civil society organisations. We have a former Speaker of the Lok Sabha; we have former judges; we have eminent journalists; we have writers. All of them speak in the name of civil society and paint the Government in bad light and seem to say that the naxalite cause and the naxalite methods have a justification. Unfortunately, that is not the truth.

The naxalites have a clear policy. And that policy is set out most recently in a document put out by the Polit Bureau of the Naxalites, the CPI (Maoist) on June 12, 2009, and their position is very clear. "The Parliamentary system is a rotten system. Parliament is a pigsty. We do not believe in the Parliamentary system. We believe in an armed liberation struggle." Now, I ask each one of you present here, each of the political parties present here. Is it not time to take a stand and make a choice? Do we stand by the Parliamentary system or do we stand by an armed liberation struggle? That choice has to be made, Sir, by every individual, every citizen of this country. And what is their method? "Prepare and mobilise the entire party, the People's Liberation Guerrilla Army and the people for carrying out tactical counter offensives and various forms of armed resistance and inflict severe losses to the enemy forces." I have never used the word 'enemy' to describe the naxalites. The naxalites use the word 'enemy' to describe the State and that includes all of us here sitting in this House. "Attacks should be organised with meticulous planning against the State's khaki and olive clad terrorist forces." Our Army is a terrorist force; our paramilitary is a terrorist force; our police is a terrorist force! "SPOs, police informers and other counter-revolutionaries are enemies of the people.

These attacks should be carried out in close coordination with and in support of the armed resistance of the masses. These should be linked to the seizure of political power and establishment of base areas. It is a combined attack by all the three wings of the People's Liberation Guerrilla Army and the people, at large, that can ensure the defeat of the enemy's offensive." Civil society organisations say that the naxalite cause is right and the naxalite methods are right. It is time for each

one of us to take a stand. Do we stand by this cause or do we oppose this cause? Do we support these methods or do we oppose these methods? A choice has to be made. No individual, no citizen can avoid making that choice.

Finally, Sir, when I offered to talk to them on only one condition. I said, abjure violence. I did not say, 'lay down arms', because I know they will not lay down arms. And if I ask them to lay down arms before we open talks, talks will never happen. I said abjure violence. Persuaded by the interviewer in an interview, I had said, 'Just say we give up violence. Give me 72 hours to respond to your statement that we give up violence. And I will consult the Prime Minister and others, and the Chief Ministers and respond within 72 hours to a statement by the CPI (Maoist) that they abjure violence.' Answer to that was, 'Abjuring violence is not on our agenda. We believe in armed struggle.' Now, what do you want the Government to do? Tell us. We are not waging a war against the Naxalites or the tribal people. They are our people, they are citizens of India. They have every right to believe in an ideology as long as that ideology is propagated peacefully. They can contest elections, they can win power; if they claim to have 50 per cent of the support of the people, they can win power. They can come and sit in our places. One can take the chair on which the hon. Deputy Chairman is sitting. They can rule this country. But, as long as they indulge in violence, what do you want the Government to do?

Therefore, I called the Chief Ministers in January and then in August; and, we have now together agreed that we will coordinate our efforts and we will ensure that we will restore the civil administration in areas where we have lost control. Unless you restore the civil administration, how can there be development? In the last week alone, four schools have been blown up in Jharkhand. Four school buildings! Why? Because polling stations were going to be located there. Where will the children study now? How long will it take to rebuild those schools? A teacher was beheaded yesterday in West Bengal. Francis Induwar was beheaded two months ago. Everyone beheaded is labelled a police informer! We are not at war with the Naxalites or the tribal people. We only want to restore civil administration. I have said, once the civil administration is restored, we will quickly and rapidly follow it up with developmental measures.

What I am saying is nothing new. My party, the Congress Party, at the AICC Plenary in January, 2006, passed a resolution and I read a part of that resolution: "The Indian National Congress views with concern the growing incidents of Naxalite-associated violence in parts of India. The party urges the UPA Government to give this matter highest priority and believes that this has to be addressed as a serious law and order issue but with underlying socio-economic causes as well. Clarity and firmness in handling the threat of violence does not foreclose the possibility of a dialogue in appropriate situations." I am faithfully following my party's resolution, and, I am sure, other parties also have similar resolutions on the problem.

6.00 P.M.

We will use our security forces only to the extent to re-assert authority over areas where the Government has lost its control. Why did I send our security forces to West Bengal? The West Bengal Government had regrettably lost control over the area, which is now called Lalgarh in West Midnapore district, and consequently into Purulia and Bankura. So, on June 18, we sent forces. We have given 28 companies. They are attempting to re-establish control over the area. Once control is established, then doctors can be sent; teachers can be sent; schools can be established; roads can be built; Panchayat Bhavans can be built; ration shops can be opened. But, without control over the area, what development are we talking about? Even if I spend Rs.7,700 crores, which my colleague said in the morning in Question Hour, where will I spend Rs.7,700 crores? Much of this money will go into the hands of the Naxalites. Therefore, please understand our policy. We will use minimum force only for the purpose of re-asserting control of the administration over the area.

Once we secure control we will follow it rapidly and quickly with development, and, I hope this policy will have the support of every section of this House. Sir, I do not wish to take more time. When I was in the US I asked them, 'why has there not been a 9/11?' Why has there not been another 9/11?' And the Director of National Intelligence said, 'We had luck on our side.' He was not being facetious. The point is, a terrorist or a militant or an insurgent chooses the time and place to attack. I have to be lucky every time to foil him. He has to be lucky only once to create havoc. Therefore, luck plays a great part. In the last twelve months, I think, I have been reasonably lucky. But, at the same time, let me assure you, all States are on the same page. There is no distinction between State and State. Some are little slow. I would like them to go faster. Some are pretty quick but all are on the same page. We will build capacity, we will build competence, we will build confidence in our security forces and I want to end by saying, the people must have faith in the State, that includes Parliament, the Executive and the Military and the Security Forces. We will defend India from any threat to our internal security.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

The House then adjourned at two minutes past six of the clock till  
eleven of the clock, on Thursday, the 3rd December, 2009.